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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOLUME X. CHICAGO, JANUARY 3, 1884. NUMBER 1.

THE twenty saloons of Lawrence, Kansas, are reported as closed. The law is made effective by the faithful work of citizens, and prohibition will now be able to prohibit.

TOPEKA, Kansas, has a new mayor, the Hon. Bradford Miller, a prohibitionist, and pledged to the enforcement of prohibition. The saloons of Topeka will doubtless soon follow those of Lawrence. The people of Kansas are not to be permanently overthrown by the politicians.

CONGRESS has a committee on temperance but denied its constituency a committee on woman's suffrage. The petitions and communications bearing on this question, will, it is said, go to the judiciary committee with quite as much prospect of a candid hearing, as before a body appointed to stifle all utterance.

A VERY pleasant feature of one crusade celebration (Evanston, Ill.) was the presence and address of Mrs. Youmans, of Canada. It was a truly international affair, and the spirit thereof was blessed. Mrs. Youmans is now free from the *Lever* course, and is able to make engagements with some few W. C. T. Unions in the west before her return to Canada. Applications should reach her at once, care of this office.

DR. JOHN HALL preached a temperance sermon on Sunday last. He claimed that the true ground on which total abstinence bases its claims on humanity is that of expediency. Wine, he says, has neither moral good nor evil. Neither has arsenic or nitro glycerine. He made an eloquent appeal for social prohibition on New Year's day, and to Christians that they have no share in swelling the number of human shipwrecks along the shore line of humanity.

IN a station house in Brooklyn, the other night, a police officer in charge whiled away the time by taking a vote to see what were the politics of the seventeen men gathered into custody. Some of them were republican and some of them democrats, but all but two of them, or fifteen out of seventeen, declared they would vote for prohibition if they had the chance as the best and surest means of keeping their money out of the hands of liquor dealers, and preventing for themselves and their families the misery which in their better moments they promised themselves to avoid in future. If our drunkards and criminals are willing to vote for prohibiton, or anything that will pull them out of the slough of despond, surely every Christian man ought to lend a helping hand.

THE first temperance society in Connecticut, and probably the first in the world, was organized in Litchfield, in 1789. The pledge was as follows:

"So many are the avenues leading to human misery that it is impossible to guard them all. Such evils as are produced by our own folly and weakness are within our power to avoid. The immoderate use which the people of this state make of distilled spirits is undoubtedly an evil of this kind. The morals are corrupted, property is exhausted and health destroyed. Whereupon we do hereby associate, and mutually agree that hereafter we will carry on our business without the use of distilled spirits as an article of refreshment, either for ourselves or those whom we employ, and that instead thereof we will serve our workmen with wholesome food and common simple drinks of our own production. This was signed by thirty-six men. These facts are recorded in an old county history, and are believed to be well substantiated."

THE liquor dealers' association having pronounced by resolution and practice against the ballot in the hands of woman because it will be the destruction of their "craft," the daily papers in their interest have entered the ring of falsehood and cobbled up all manner of misrepresentations concerning the results and processes of woman's suffrage in the territories, especially Wyoming. The mayor and prominent citizens of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, hastened to protest against such false statements and to declare that public opinion in that locality would not support them. Whenever and wherever such paragraphs appear it is safe after all the reliable testimony as to the beneficence of the woman's ballot, to attribute them to liquor sources.

A BOOK of noble aim is Mrs. Mary A. Livermore's "What Shall We Do With Our Daughters?" A little eight-year-old, in a home that we wot of, picked up the book a few days since, and with an elocutionary instinct already quite developed, read the title very emphatically, "What *shall* we do with *our* daughters?" Such emphasis there *is* need of in many homes of to day, and this Mrs. Livermore seeks to meet. She does it not by any superficial suggestions, and lopping off of unlovely growth and awkward development, but she digs deep about the roots of character, feeds them with the wholesome elements of God's truth as she finds it in nature, history and revelation, and stimulates the whole life with earnest purpose, reaching to the heavens. The book would be an excellent one for weekly readings in Y. W. C. T. U. meetings, and deserves to rank by the side of Frances Power Cobbe's "Duties of Women."

ONE of the methods by which the Chicago *Tribune* attempts to "down" prohibition in Iowa is by sending to prominent politicians and members elect of the next legislature, the following questions:

"1. Do you consider the amendment now to have a binding force, in spite of the adverse decision of the supreme court?

"2. Do you favor the submission of a new amendment?

"3. Do you favor establishing prohibition by statute?"

To the first, every intelligent prohibitionist in the state, as well as every well-posted legislator will answer "No."

To the second, a similar answer, because it is believed that the amendment adopted June, 1882, will yet have "binding force," and to the third, the honest republican, as well as the loyal prohibitionist, must answer "Yes." But the first two responses, the *Tribune* construes to imply hostility to prohibition, and counts accordingly, stating to the interested public that the incoming legislature will not protect the people, as the party that elected it has promised. To such base uses must the venal newspaper come at last.

THE Central W. C. T. U. of Chicago feeling the great need of a more thorough, permanent and aggressive temperance organization among the children, called a meeting of the pastors and Christian workers of the city reported in these columns, some weeks since. At that time a central board of management was formed. A constitution adopted and a superintendent engaged to organize and strengthen Bands of Hope by planning entertainments, programs, etc., also to prepare and publish supplies.

We are glad to record the fact that this action has brought out prompt and hearty co-operation on the part of Sunday-school superintendents and workers not only in the city, but in other portions of the state. Shall we not try to recruit "three hundred thousand more" before another glad New Year rolls around? Let us ask God for this number of young people who will if properly trained, in a few brief years, lift from our land the curse that now blackens it, and hands free from the "primeval eldest curse"

"Shall fling the dear old flag in foemen's faces;
And stand together till they flee dismayed."

IT is lamentable that some excellent periodicals are giving currency to garbled versions of the action taken by the late National convention at Detroit, concerning woman's ballot. Among them we find several of our own exchanges, and their opportunity for doing us justice is certain. One says:

"An attempt was made to pass a resolution through the National Union, pledging it to woman suffrage. After an able discussion this resolution was tabled, though afterward it was taken up and passed when its leading opponents had left the convention."

The *Christian Witness and Advocate of Holiness* might have known better as THE UNION SIGNAL goes regularly to its table. The facts are, once again, that the convention passed a resolution strongly in favor of the ballot in the hands of woman. It was passed without a *single dissenting vote or voice*. Following it, a resolution declaring in favor of a *petition* to congress for the passage of the sixteenth amendment now pending there, was tabled. It was never renewed—but a resolution to *memorialize* congress in the interest of legislation for extension of the suffrage to women, was passed, and in a full meeting when all the few well-known opponents of the measure were present, and *they did not oppose it*. We hope this may set the matter right in some quarters.

THE Rev. Dr. Vandyke gives sound views of prohibitory law in a recent issue of the New York *Observer*. He says very concisely:

Drinkers, as well as venders, need something more potent than linguistic persuasives. Some of them are not likely to be permanently reformed till the places of temptation are closed. They may determine to discontinue drinking, but with legalized venders coining money from broken vows, it is impossible that a majority of drinkers should conquer the appetite. Will-power is too feeble. The hope of future good is obscured by the desire for present gratification.

Nor is it worth our while to conceal the fact that the cause of temperance is seriously weakened by conceding that moral suasion is the only agency at our command. We thereby give currency to the opinion that drunkard-making is not wrong, though it is a little inexpedient. Please desist. Those who regard this as the only legitimate agency would do well to reflect whether it might not be well to repeal all laws against crime, and organize society into a coaxing fraternity. When a man finds his safe emptied of government bonds by a neighbor, let him set to work and coax the thief not to appropriate his "Bland" dollars also. If on returning from his business he discovers his wife murdered by the coachman, let him cry over him, pray with him, sing for him and implore him to spare the helpless children.

Nor will religion, unaided by law, effect the needed remedy. The only hope of the drunkard, it may be, is a genuine conversion. Is this any reason why society should go on manufacturing drunkards? Have we, as citizens, a right to go on making inebriates, and then as Christians implore God to undo the work of our hands?

## Contributed.

### THE OLD AND THE NEW CRUSADE.

*DEDICATED TO THE W. C. T. U.*

BY MRS. MARY LOWE DICKINSON.

Tell us not, O song of poet, tales of how their white plumes tossed
Like the snow-capped waves in sea-storm, when the knightly lances crossed,
And Christian warred with Saracen for tomb, beloved and lost.

Blood and anguish little counted, life and courage all unpriced,
Gave they to this holy warfare—nought too much, yet nought sufficed;
For an empty tomb they battled, these—the living Christ.

Christ, the Christ alive, yet buried, wrapped and hidden in His own,
Under fold on fold of evil, till the heart, meant for His throne,
Is a grave from whose dark doorway none could roll away the stone.

By such tombs watched weeping women, darksome night and dreary day,
For one sight of Christ the Master, through the folding shroud of clay,
For the coming of an angel who could roll the stone away.

And God sent, not one but many, soft of word and sweet of face,
And the stony portal trembled at this miracle of grace,
Till the buried Christ awakened, and His presence filled The place.

From that day, where'er the evil shrouds the good in hearts of men,
Is this miracle of wonder wrought afresh, until again
Good, that stifled in its grave-clothes, reappears to mortal ken.

And defeated souls and fettered, loosed from bonds, in freedom stand,
Ready both to do and suffer at the King's divine command;
And the angel touch that frees them—is a loving woman's hand.

### "RENDER TO CÆSAR THE THINGS THAT ARE CÆSAR'S"

An Address to my Sisters of the W. C. T. U.

BY MRS. GOVERNOR WALLACE.

If the relation which the progress and development of humanity, the triumph of the principle of individual liberty and responsibility sustain to the purity, perpetuity and universality of republican institutions, themselves, in their fullness the outgrowth of Christianity, is so vital that one cannot long exist without the other, it seems to me that there is not anything which can be of more importance to us than a knowledge of the true relation which we, as Christian women, sustain to the civil government, growing out of our high privileges as citizens of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus.

I take it that our further progress as a Christian nation, in all that constitutes true civilization, depends greatly upon the assumption by women, and the recognition by men, of our rightful place in the church and state, as they cannot, without us, be made perfect.

I may not in this paper bring anything new to your consideration; but, if I shall succeed in awakening in your minds a consciousness of duty in this matter, I shall be more than compensated for any effort or criticism which it may cause me, as I am well aware I shall expose myself to the animadversion and censure of many good men and women, whose prejudices I shall antagonize in thus addressing you.

We hear a great deal about woman's sphere, her duty in the home, in society, in the church—a great deal about her duty as wife, mother, daughter, sister; but are there no duties as a citizen growing out of these high and holy relations, which she has been taught to ignore, and which it would be unwomanly for her to assume.

The command to "render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's" is just as obligatory upon us, as the command to render to God the things which are God's. And Cæsar suffers because this command has not been obeyed by us. Do you doubt it? Look at the civil government, which Paul teaches is one of God's ordinances; and yet the best that an exclusively masculine government has done for six thousand years makes necessary four million and a half of men and a thousand million of dollars annually to maintain such government even on a peace-footing, not to speak of the carnage and bloodshed and waste of war. Is it any wonder that want and disease and vice run riot, and that a vast majority of the governments of the world are bankrupt?

How long, at this rate of progress, will it be before the triumphant and universal reign of the Prince of Peace, when men shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks?

May we not well inquire, Is God's ordinance a failure? or is there not some element of the Godhead in humanity as expressed by the voice of the people, which has not yet been heard directly or effectually in legislation? To-day Cæsar or, in other words, civil governments or, if you will, our own government, stands pleading as it never did before, for the help of good women in every department of human society, political as well as religious and domestic.

This is no question of woman's right, but a question of woman's duty. Good measures fail, good men stand appalled and helpless before the corrupting influences which are coming in like a flood. Shall we lose our faith in human progress and give up the hope of man's ability for self government? Never. God's purpose stands firm to make humanity in his own image, and give them dominion over the works of His hand.

And right here, dear sisters, I wish to impress it upon you that this dominion is not to be given to men nor to women as a class, but to humanity. And this dominion over the forces of nature and over ourselves, as the grandest force of nature, for which all others were made, is to be secured by united, continuous effort, and maintained by self-imposed laws. The theory of our government is, that a government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. Have the women of this nation by the ballot—the ballot by which humanity rules in God's stead, the ballot, which is the protection of the poor against the avarice and selfishness of capital and monopoly—the ballot, the most peaceful and potent means in popular governments of all moral and social reforms,—I ask, have the women by this means consented that vice shall be legalized; that schools of crime may be opened under sanction and protection of law; that sin, pauperism and disease may be multiplied a thousand fold, and our door-yards made the dead lines, beyond which our boys may not go in safety? Oh, is there any stake in the country like a mother's interest in her children, and shall not this interest make us labor for the realization of the ideal republic? when all shall be clothed with every prerogative of citizenship, and exercise their sovereignty for the good of all, when the weal of all shall be the care of all. Then shall we see a government of the people, by the people, for the people—a government deriving its just powers from the consent of a majority of all the governed, a government which cannot be overturned by violence or revolution, as, in the words of the immortal Lincoln, there can be no successful appeal among the free from the ballot to the bullet, and those who invoke it do it at their peril, and must pay the cost.

President Quincy has said, "Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom, none but virtue; virtue, none but knowledge; and neither freedom nor virtue has any vigor or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanctions of the Christian religion."

Is not the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as much the birthright of women as of men? Has woman no sense of justice, no love of virtue, no faith in God or humanity, no love of country or liberty, no sense of duty as a citizen, no love of home, which, if allowed to crystallize into law, would tend to protect and elevate herself and others?

I am sick to death of the treason that "politics degrade." Call no ordinance of God unclean. A wise man has said that the whole destiny of humanity is comprehended in these four words—education, religion, morals, and politics.

What is politics? Webster defines it to be: "The science of government; that part of ethics which has to do with the regulation and government of a nation or state; the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity; the defense of its existence and rights against foreign control or conquest; the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals."

Is there anything in such a science to corrupt or degrade? Will it not rather ennoble and develop?

If it be true, as has been well said, that without a pure, wise, strong, faithful government nothing can prosper, and that the relation of Christianity to civil government is the great problem of Christian civilization, and has involved in it all the moral and religious, as well as all the temporal and physical elements of national prosperity, how can the women of this nation, who compose more than two thirds of the Christian church, and in whose hands is held the numerical strength of the moral forces of humanity, longer refuse to render that support and influence to Cæsar which the author of our holy religion enjoins?

If all power inheres in the people, and if the voice of the people be the voice of God, then it is evident we have never had the voice of God fully expressed in human government, while one-half of the people are deprived of all legitimate means of expressing their voice in legislation, and thereby largely rendered ignorant and apathetic to the best interests of the state. There is nothing in this woman's movement antagonistic to the best interest of the men. They have done the best they could without us, and we recognize the magnitude of the work which they have accomplished; but they cannot solve the problem of the whole with one-half.

Their clear brains, brave hearts, and strong arms have secured to us a material and physical prosperity, unheard of in the history of nations; but are there no other interests?

As the vertebra is to the human frame, so is the moral and spiritual to government; and, if we would not have a recession in our civilization, they must keep pace in their development with the physical and material.

If we succeed in working out the high destiny of humanity, and demonstrate its ability for self-government, this moral power which rests so largely with women must have proper recognition, and every opportunity for making its impress upon human society.

Woman is the great moral conservator of the race.

Look at the statistics of crime. In my own state of Indiana we have only 44 criminals in the penal department of the women's prison, against 1400 men in the male penitentiaries; and statistics show that woman bears the same relation to crime in every country, not only in our favored land, but all over the world.

Now, why is this? It cannot be that she is not exposed to equal temptation.

The conditions of human life bear as hard upon her as men, in some countries much harder.

Our recently returned minister from Russia, Mr. Foster, speaking of the Russian peasant women, who, in the absence of a male to represent the freehold, cast a ballot, says: "To their credit, be it spoken, that their influence is uniformly on the side of temperance, virtue, and education.

Now if this can be truthfully said of the poor peasant women of Russia, what have we not a right to expect of the women of these United States?

In relegating the women of this country as citizens, to the sphere of children, idiots, criminals, and traitors, an injustice is practiced which works a loss to all.

Yea, more, an indignity and insult, which should crimson the cheek of every loyal woman with shame and indignation.

A distinguished divine has said, that, "Under God the women of America are to save America," and, dearly beloved, if we save America, we save the world. The hope of the world is in us, upon whom the great conflict of the ages for truth, justice, and equality has come.

My dear sisters, we have come to the kingdom for such a time as this, and God expects us to be in advance of those who have preceded us. We are to aid in taking the world for Christ, and to do this successfully we must be unqualifiedly free.

I confess that in contemplating the destiny of this nation and the part we are to play in redeeming the world from the degrading influences of despotism, superstition, and class legislation, I wonder that the heart of every woman is not fired with a holy zeal to take part in the conflict. At this crisis in the world's history, which has unveiled the great forces of nature, and men are enabled to apply them, advancing the race in enlightenment and happiness, are there not great moral forces which, if applied, would be calculated to sweep away evil and enable men to rise above their lower natures and be governed by higher impulses? If there are not, then revelation is a cruel mockery.

To woman, and through woman, do I look for the application of these great moral agencies. The distinguished Alexander Campbell, in a lecture on the amelioration of the social state, regards woman and the Bible as the two superlative agencies in civilization. But nothing more fully exemplifies the growth of the idea of human liberty and human responsibility than that even he, great man as he was, did not comprehend the boundary and limit of woman's sphere as an individual to have and to hold all her powers for her own development and God's glory, subject only to such restrictions and limitations as are imposed by the laws of God and of love.

This is not the time nor the place neither is it my purpose to consider the objections which are made to woman maintaining her rightful place in a government of the people. I wish only to arouse the minds of the Christian women to inquire how far they are responsible, if human government is one of God's ordinances for the suppression of crime and the promotion of virtue, that they, a part of the people, permit, in a government of the people, 200,000 schools of vice under sanction and protection of law, outnumbering our school-houses and churches ten to one, and that the best solution which the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century has reached for the suppression of vice is to attempt to regulate and license it, build jails and prisons for its victims, and derive a revenue from its practice.

Do not understand me as referring to the liquor traffic alone. There are other great crimes against humanity perpetrated under sanction of law which call for reform, and which I believe woman's proper recognition as a factor in government would go far to change. It is not my desire in this article to depreciate men or extol women beyond what is true, but it is evident that by just so much as the whole is greater than the half, would the united wisdom of good men and women ultimately reach the best results in the state, as they do in every department of human life. To deny this is to say that humanity is a failure, and to assert this is to say that God is a failure.

We are called into liberty, my dear sisters, children of God by faith in the Lord Jesus— joint heirs in a kingdom which recognizes neither caste, class, race, or sex—children of the free woman, and there is in this, as in every Bible truth a power and potency which, if put into combination with conscience and brought into vivid development and full action, must bless the world.

Let us then stand fast in the liberty with which Christ has made us free. Only let us not abuse this liberty, but by love serve God and humanity in our day and generation by every means in our power. That the Holy Spirit may quicken our perception as to our privileges and duties, and help us to remember that of those "to whom much is given, much will be required," is my prayer in the name of Jesus.

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SAYS Father Burke, of the Roman Catholic church: "When God made us He gave us soul and body together, in all the activity of their powers. The man that annihilates his own soul for a single instant by drunkenness, commits an outrage against the God that has made him, against the author of his nature."

## BATTLE HYMN OF THE WOMEN'S CRUSADE.

For the Week of Prayer.

The light of truth is breaking;
On the mountain tops it gleams;
Let it flash along our valleys,
Let it glitter on our streams,
Till all our land awakens,
In its flush of golden beams;
Our God is marching on.

*Chorus*—Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
Our God is marching on.

With purpose strong and steady,
In the great Jehovah's name,
We rise to snatch our kindred
From the depths of woe and shame;
And the jubilee of freedom
To the slaves of sin proclaim.
Our God is marching on.

From morning's early watches
Till the setting of the sun,
We will never flag nor falter,
In the work we have begun,
Till the forts have all surrendered
And the victory is won.
Our God is marching on.

We wield no carnal weapon,
And we hurl no fiery dart;
But with words of love and reason
We are sure to win the heart,
And persuade the poor transgressor
To prefer the better part.
Our God is marching on.

When dawns the day of terror,
And the awful trumpet's sound
Shall waken up the sleepers
From beneath the quaking ground,
May no blood of fallen brothers
On our startled souls be found.
Our God is marching on.

Our strength is in Jehovah,
And our cause is in His care;
With almighty arms to help us,
We have faith to do and dare,
While confiding in the promise,
That the Lord will answer prayer.
Our God is marching on.

## ALCOHOLIC HEREDITY AS IT AFFECTS THE YOUNG.*

BY NORMAN KERR, M. D., F. L. S.

To the well-informed student of the true nature and causes of intemperance, it is a matter at once of amazement and profound regret that comparatively few temperance reformers appear to be alive to the fact that intemperate drinking has a physical as well as a moral aspect. By the majority of those interested in the promotion of temperance, drunkenness is regarded only as a vice or sin, something arising from moral causes alone.

Were this an accurate representation of the truth, the problem which so puzzles our statesmen and our philanthropists would be solved. If intemperance be simply a moral evil, a sinful act, having its origin in the depraved heart of man, moral and spiritual agencies alone would be called for, and would prove of service

This, however, is a defective view of the genesis of excessive drinking. Alcohol is an irritant narcotic poison, irritating and inflaming the vital organs, the blood, and all the important tissues of the body, and dulling, deadening, paralyzing the intellectual, moral, and spiritual faculties. Therefore it is that the use of all intoxicating liquors, *i. e.*, all liquors containing such a proportion of this irritating, poisonous narcotic as is sufficient to produce even the incipient physiological symptoms characteristic of this poison (for example, whisky, brandy, rum, gin, port, sherry, champagne, claret, porter, beer, cider, etc.), is never free from certain risks.

It is true that the majority of the users of these treacherous and perilous drinks, notwithstanding the tendency of all narcotics to create a desire for more of the narcotic substance, are able to limit their drinking; but there are large numbers of our fellow creatures who are unable to stop at "moderation." These persons can be excessive drinkers or total abstainers, but to be moderate users of intoxicating liquors is utterly beyond their power. The fact is patent that there are many individuals who, from some peculiar susceptibility to the narcotic influence of alcohol, are certain to drink to excess if they drink at all. This is an inherent physical susceptibility, and is the result of the operation of an inviolable natural law. This natural state of special alcoholic susceptibility is in certain constitutions as well defined as is in others the natural predisposition to gout or to any other disease.

Hence the difficulty of reformation in the case of the dipsomaniac, in whom habits of intemperance have induced a truly diseased condition of both body and brain. The labor of permanently reclaiming confirmed inebriates is more arduous than any other with which I am acquainted; yet either so apathetic, or so absolutely ignorant of the physical aspect of habitual drunkenness are the temperance and religious worlds, that almost the whole responsibility of such an urgently called for and straightforward attempt to treat these hitherto neglected cases with reference to both their bodily and spiritually shattered state, as the Dalrymple Home for Inebriates, is left upon the shoulders of one or two persons already overweighted with Christian and total abstinence work.

So very hard and often disheartening is the endeavor to promote the cure and reformation of the habitual drunkard, that, if philosophy did not teach us the wisdom of such a course, common sense would drive us to the conclusion that we ought to make every effort to restrain the young from taking the first step on the slippery path of moderate drinking, down which so many slide to the confirmed and exceedingly intractable diseased state of habitual inebriety. If you are called to treat a man three minutes after he has swallowed a dose of poison, your chances of keeping him alive are much greater than if you are called to him an hour later; but if you see him in the act of raising the poison to his lips, and if you spill the deadly potion on the ground, there can be no doubt as to his safety so far as that particular attempt at his life is concerned.

So much for the advanced stage of drinking, the actual diseased development into habitual inebriety, and for the paramount need for the young to be brought up in total abstinence, the only mode of life which can effectually prevent many of them from becoming habitual drunkards.

What is the main predisposing cause of this special constitutional liability to intemperance? The answer must be—TRANSMISSION BY INHERITANCE.

No one doubts the existence of the inherited tendency to gout or to consumption, and to the physician the evidences of the alcoholic taint are as unmistakable as are the evidences of the inheritance of these two English scourges. Without their consent many innocent human creatures are, through the selfish indulgence of parents, born into the world with a fearsome birthright. Stamped upon their whole nature is the seal of alcoholic heredity, the seal of a law of nature as immovable as the law of gravitation, in virtue of which raw of inherited alcoholism the unconscious babe is of the number of these "weaker brethren" who have so delicate a susceptibility to alcohol that, if they drink at all, they drink to excess.

There is but one means by which these can be sure of escaping this terrible fate—by persisting in declining to drink their intoxicating, their hereditary foe, in any circumstances. The abstinence must be unconditional for them to be safe. On no pretence of custom, of business, of fashion, of physic, or of religion, can such persons sip the intoxicating cup without imminent peril to their temporal and eternal welfare.

This inherited tendency to excess in drink lasts with the life of the inheritor. The longer he perseveres in the resolve of strict abstenion, the stronger will he be to resist the advances and defeat the wiles of his ancestral

*Read at the Autumnal Conference of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, Birmingham, September, 1883.

enemy; but if ever he parley with it he is in immediate danger of being overcome. He must never lay aside his armour of absolute abstinence, and if at the close of a long, noble, and truly temperate life he look back, he may truthfully say, in the words of the poet:

"What secret fight
Evil and good, in woven passion mailed,
Waged through that silent throng—a war that never failed."

This baneful inheritance may be handed down by parents who have never drank to what is commonly called "drunkenness"; and, as the human eye cannot discern the innate bias, the constitutional proclivities of the newly born, how needful it is to train up the young people in the only safe habit of total abstinence!

The inherited alcoholic tendency to excess may very quickly be developed on tasting an intoxicant, sometimes, indeed, almost as speedily as a train of gun-powder may break out into a flame on the application of a light. This, to a considerable extent, accounts for the existence of that shocking juvenile drunkenness, which so few philanthropists seem to recognise to be a deep dishonor and foul disgrace to the British name. It is true that the constitutional failing may not openly assert itself till late in life, as in the case of a clergyman who became a drunkard at the age of eighty-six; but an inquiry into the family history of any group of our numerous boy and girl inebriates will disclose the proofs of the active life of this inborn and appalling cancer at a very tender age.

Let the young ever remember, and the old never forget, that the only certain escape from the awful consequences of alcoholic heredity lies in absolute and unconditional abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

The consistent membership of a Band of Hope is an excellent and effective safeguard to every young person, as it is to every youthful legatee of alcohol, against the might and the magic of the "mocker," which God's holy word has truly declared intoxicating wine to be; but Bands of Hope, juvenile and adult total abstinence societies, and all moral and Christian effort put together, will never eradicate drunkenness from amongst us if unrighteous legislation persists in planting public temptations to drinking all around.

Intemperance is a physical before it is a moral evil. It is in virtue of the soothing, deceptive, narcotic influence of the alcoholic poison on the brain and nervous system that drunkenness is so pre-eminent a curse in this country. As there are many individuals endowed with a special susceptibility to the characteristic action of the narcotic poison—alcohol, the ordinary social use of intoxicating drink cannot prevail without a large crop of alcoholic drunkenness, pauperism, crime, disease, insanity, and death.

There is but one effectual way to rid our country of this destroyer, which, beyond all other destroying agents, is wasting our substance, weakening our vitality, dimming the fair escutcheon of our fame, and marring the happiness of our people. That method is the uprooting of the whole drinking system. Tempted by the presence of the intoxicating cup at no hospitable table, at no sacred festival, and freed from public temptations to drinking, the youthful Nephalist, the enlightened member of the Band of Hope, however weighed with the burden of alcoholic heredity, would have a fair opportunity of standing true to his convictions. And there would be the inestimable advantage that, as the inherited alcoholic taint is probably not more than three generations deep, a space within the span of many modern lives would suffice for the complete emancipation of the British nation from the power and thraldom of the most ignoble tyranny under which any race of men on earth can lie.

"Our lives are songs; God writes the words
And we set them to music at pleasure.
And the songs grow glad, or sweet, or sad,
As we choose to fashion the measure.
We must write the music, whatever the song,
Whatever its rhyme or metre;
And if it is sad, we can make it glad,
Or if sweet, we can make it sweeter."

"The Present, the Present is all thou hast for thy sure possessing;
Like the patriarch's angel hold it fast till it gives its blessing."

# Correspondence.

## THE ANNIVERSARY AT HILLSBORO.

Dear Union Signal:—Our beloved National president (and sister), with her dear little ministering spirit, Miss Anna Gordon, have just left us for Washington C. H., and before I take up any other line of work I must give you a peep into our nine o'clock meeting this morning, in the dear old "crusade church," which you have so beautifully preserved in your memorial number of The Union Signal.

You remember it was on the morning of the 24th of December, 1873, that our women first essayed to do what God approved, heeding only the inward monitor, "this is the way, walk ye in it;" so having observed the 23d, we, at the "old fort," thought our "anniversary" not complete without this crusade service.

The same faithful pastor, Dr. McSurely, of this same old church, ever true to our cause, as he was ten years ago, by request of the W. C. T. U. opened the meeting, and after devotional exercises and the saying of many good things (which I only wish I could report), he turned the meeting over to the ladies, calling to the chair the president elected on the 24th of December, 1873. After reading the 146th psalm she gave her testimony to the faithfulness of the "covenant keeping God" who had verified his promises made to her ten years ago, by "vindicating the wrongs of the oppressed," by loosing the prisoners, by opening the eyes of the blind, by raising those up that were bowed down, and although not so visible to mortal eye, by turning "the way of the wicked upside down." Well knowing that all hearts and ears were open for the words of our dear Miss Willard, whose presence has been such an inspiration to us, she was invited to speak, and her words, always eloquent and touching, on this occasion were the more so because of the surroundings and associations, which she seemed so fully to appreciate, and the crusaders and their friends, who by a wondrous amount of courage had braved the weather and gathered into the lecture room of the blessed old church this morning, received rich compensation from the soul-stirring utterances of this gifted and inspired woman.

"Give to the winds thy fears" was sung by request of Miss Willard after which a "memorial" paper was read by Mrs. Janes in which tender mention was made of many of the original crusade band who have gone from labor to reward.

Mrs. Gen. McDowell (our first vice president) was then requested to give a brief account of the wonderful conversion of her noble husband at a prayer meeting in the first room set apart for the use of the temperance women in which a continuous morning meeting was held during the month of February following December, 1873. It was at one of these precious meetings that Gen. Jos. McDowell confessed Christ. The whole narrative is so very interesting that it must be given in a separate article, and this we have promised Miss Willard.

Mrs. McDowell gave us many incidents of interest connected with those wonderful days; this stirred the souls of others and one after another related some striking reminiscence of '73 and '74, until the noon hour admonished us that time was only too short for the pent up memories of those days of spiritual power. And now I have not time before the mail leaves to tell you of many things that you should know of that morning meeting, but must note a few of them.

Mrs. Margaret Stevens, a faithful worker, though a most retiring one, was urged to relate an incident of the war of bloodless victories. She did so in about the following words: On one occasion when we were trying to save the poor men from entering these places of death, our leader, who was holding a prayer meeting in front of a saloon, noticed that the back entrance was becoming popular, and suggested that it would be well to guard that point. I said I will be one to go, and Mrs. Doggett joined me. Very soon two young men approached—evidently not sober—one, having upon his shoulder a gun, insisted upon having their rights. We said, "You have no right to destroy yourselves." The gun was taken down in a menacing manner by the young man as he approached me. Just at that instant Mrs. Doggett stepped up, and in her kind, gentle way, laid her hand upon the shoulder of the young man and said, "John, I know how your mother prays for you, and now we will join her." The gun was laid down, the tears of contrition began to flow, and as they left they said, "You are brave, good Christian women, and we thank you for your interest in us."

We had two brave crusaders with us from Wilmington, Mrs. Farquhar and Mrs. Clevenger, who dared the worst weather that has ever been known in this region, to come over and help us in celebrating our 23d; they gave us very earnest words of sympathy and cheer, also enlivened our meeting by some of the incidents of their work, which was so successful that for months they rejoiced in having no open door to destruction in their midst.

To have heard the experiences of these good women on this "decennial anniversary" morning would have proven to the most doubting minds, that the crusade movement was from God, and that the purifying and quickening influence of the Holy Spirit was one of its seals.

Two earnest Presbyterian sisters gave wonderful testimony to the power of the Spirit upon their hearts during the days of prayer.

Mrs. Stephenson said the "sword of the Spirit" had severed from her soul (through the influence of the crusade) that formality of service which for years had enslaved her spirit and fettered her tongue, so as to cause a lifeless, dumb service; that she had been delivered from the fear of the world, and had ever since rejoiced in the will of her Heavenly Father, and continually upon her heart was the psalm of joy, "Praise ye the Lord."

Mrs. Ellifritz gave a most thrilling account of the struggles that she endured with her own heart when she first went out with the crusaders,—lifetime usages, the rules and forms of her own church, which in the past, she claimed, had not brought out the latent spiritual power of woman. Finally, after a sore and prolonged battle with the powers of darkness, the Spirit set her free, since which time she had been free indeed.

Mrs. Gov. Hart, who was one of our most earnest and liberal workers, always counting "sacrifice" a portion of "service," gave a talk this morning that seemed to set the calendar back a decade, for the tongues of fire that rested upon the original band seemed again visible. Mrs. D. K. Fenner (first secretary) also proved the undying nature of this zeal for God and humanity.

Mrs. Rev. McSurely brought out a very noticeable feature of our work as crusaders in the relation of an incident that occurred just as we were forming in line for our march to the street, on our way to do God's work. Some one said: "Why, Mrs. Thompson, are we really going to sing and pray in the saloons?" The answer was, "We don't know what we will do; God will lead and guide us."

Indeed it was a wonderful meeting, one long to be remembered; and with glad hearts we raised at this decade our Ebenezer, and sang together with the sisterhood of all lands, warmed by the same fire, "Blest be the tie that binds." Again we go forth with the "sword of the Spirit in hand," putting on anew the whole armor of God, resolved to battle with renewed zeal and courage, "for God, and home, and native land." Elizabeth J. Thompson.

## LATTER DAY CRUSADING.

Dear Union Signal:—You ask me to write The Union Signal how I spent anniversary day? I spent it on the road. A most urgent, importunate call that would take no denial, urged "For the sake of God, and home, and native land," took me away from my own state, the day after I reached home. The summons was to Louisiana, where a most heroic campaign had been mapped out for me, in about the roughest part of the state. The trip had to be by private conveyance, and we sometimes travelled for half a day in the pouring rain in an open buggie. The roads were almost impassable, the mud being up to the axle. We forded creeks, spoke in churches where the wind poured through the windows, which in most cases were destitute both of sashes and shutters. It made me very sad to pass along where I had traveled years before the war, and mark the dreadful contrast. The comfortable home of the planter and the white washed cottages of the servants are both numbered among things

of the happy past. In the majority of cases the plantations have passed into the hands of strangers, mostly Jews, who never are an agricultural people. They hire an agent, or overseer. A large shop is put up on every plantation, at which the negroes are expected to deal, and as they all keep whisky, there is not much money to the darkies' credit at the end of the year. Women, as well as men, drink; and it is no unusual sight to see a colored woman reeling with a baby in her arms. The huts they live in would not have been considered fit for dog kennels in the old plantation days. The negroes actually swing in rags. I have seen hundreds of them march behind their masters (saloon keepers) to the polls, shouting for whisky, and holding up a ticket with a barrel on it, and in many cases the women are worse than the men. Do you wonder the south protests against female suffrage? We have had ignorance enough cruelly let loose upon us. God protect us from any more. Only let us have an educational qualification, and our women will join yours in asking for the ballot. Force it now and its epitaph may be borrowed from Aunt Betsey:

"Who went to rest
From taking a Seidlitz, 'fore it effervesced."

"Emancipation" has been like a tornado, and as yet has only torn up. When we see the demoralization of the negro, we ask who has been benefited? The negro is more of a slave to the whisky seller than he ever was to an owner. He works harder, lives harder, dresses meaner, and when sick has no one to give either food or shelter. A physician told me that in two years he had been called in to forty-three cases of cutting, stabbing, and shooting among the negroes, all done under the influence of liquor. Ought they not to have it taken out of their way? Thank God, with all the dreadful things charged on the south, they can't charge us with making drunkards of the colored people. Whisky was strictly prohibited them, and ought still to be.

I started to tell you how I spent the anniversary, but my feelings are so drawn out in sympathy for Ouachita parish, which the colored vote has turned over to the whisky traffic, that I forget it. Early in the morning we (Rev. Mr. Kelley and myself) drove down to the river, and waited for the ferryman to put us over. It was bitter cold, and as it took him nearly an hour to eat his breakfast we were almost frozen. He informed us when he came, that the boat wasn't safe, and he would have to take us first, then the horses, then the buggie; the long waiting on the river bank, knowing that the next appointment was "twenty-two miles straight, and ten more around the bog's" was anything but pleasant. We never had a mouthful from the morning until the evening any day. I spoke to a large crowd that night, and although the whisky men built a bonfire outside, and furnished free whisky, I was listened to with the most respectful attention, and one saloon keeper surrendered unconditionally. The next day, when speaking, two very fine looking young men, under the influence of liquor, walked up to me and said they were from Ohio, and knew Mother Stewart, they took their seats on the side of the door, which in southern style, like "the gates of gospel grace stand open night and day," and in a few minutes one of them lay sprawling and snoring in the aisle. Some mother (I have no doubt) in that western home prays for her boy. We must try to get national prohibition to save the boys of the nation. I am writing this letter from a sick room. "The spirit truly was willing but the flesh was too weak" for so hard a campaign in such terrible weather. The doctor says I "shall be most fortunate if I escape pneumonia." I hope I shall, for there is a great work to be done at the south, and we are too poor to pay any one to do it. The liquor men are leagued against us, and are moving heaven and earth to delude the poor negroes. The W. C. T. U. of Trenton, La., are doing valiant service, they go out in the parish, and organize wherever they can get a foothold. No nobler names have ever been enrolled than those upon the pages of the W. C. T. U. of Trenton, La., and they have the hearty co-operation of the ministers both of the Methodist and Baptist churches, in all they do. They held a district convention which, for numbers and interest, far exceeded many of our state conventions. I have been from Canada to the Gulf since the National, and have worked in nine of my states. If it please God to restore my health, I shall try to meet all my engagements, and if not some one else will. "For though the workmen perish the work will go on."

Yours in the work, S. F. CHAPIN.

*Charleston, Dec. 26, 1883.*

## A LETTER TO THE WOODSMEN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Many centuries ago the angels announced the birth of the Savior singing, "Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth to men of good-will." Ever since at Christmas, people have been sending friendly greetings to one another. I hope this letter will be accepted as one of these messages of peace, since it comes from a heart full of good-will for you. It is not meant for my son, only, who is in the woods with you; not for the young men, only, who, but a few years ago, were my pupils, and who are now employed in the camps in various ways. Indeed to these I send a special word of love, praying that wheresoever they are they may honor God and respect their manhood. But these lines are intended for every camp-man who is willing to accept them from a Christian woman.

For years I have been praying for you. Living in East Saginaw, I have ample opportunity to observe the ways of the camp-men. I know that hundreds of lazy and unprincipled men grow rich on the hard-earned wages of the woodsmen by keeping saloons and other death-traps open for them. The dangers that beset your path in the cities are certainly very great. I often pray that a good, comfortable temperance boarding-house may be opened soon. But the question is, Would the camp-men patronize it?

Not long ago a man said to me: "It is not possible to live right in the woods." I suppose he meant to say that the men who spend the winter in the woods away from their homes and from the sound of the gospel, have many things to pull them down and but few to help them up. But there are men in the camps who do "live right." We can do all things through Christ.

I know of a camp where the men, when they come to their early breakfast, sit down with their backs to the table and listen to a short Scripture lesson which the Christian foreman reads. Then follows a short prayer, and then the men have their breakfast. The Lord's day is kept sacredly in this camp. We well know that this is a splendid exception to the sad rule. I think many of the proprietors, managers and workmen in the woods are somewhat like the little boy who accompanied his father on a visit to Chicago, and before starting, prayed: "Good-bye, God, I am going to Chicago. You won't see me in two weeks."

Many act as though God could not see into the camps, nor read the leaves of the time clock, nor hear the dreadful prayers for damnation of soul and body. They forget God, but He does not forget them. Eighteen hundred and eighty-three years ago, He sent "His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish but have everlasting life. Neither Satan nor saloon, neither camp nor city, can keep us from Christ if we are willing to belong to Him.

Some of you know Mr. W. F. Davis, who several years ago came from the east to preach the gospel to the woodsmen in the camp, and to work for a better state of things in the cities and the towns. He is the friend and missionary of the boys in the woods. Through his efforts other men have gone out to visit the camps and to tell the story of the Savior's love.

Mr. Davis has opened a mission in East Saginaw, where woodsmen are always welcome. His wife takes charge of the work. I wish you all knew how earnestly she prays for the woodsmen. She is a friend worth having. She left her home in Boston to come here and help her husband in his labor of love. If you are in East Saginaw do not fail to call at the mission, 202 Washington avenue.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union send to you THE UNION SIGNAL and the *Lever*. The former is our woman's paper. From it you can see what we are doing for the cause of temperance. From time to time you will find in the columns of these papers letters addressed to you by Mr. and Mrs. Davis and other friends.

Wishing you the protection and blessing of God, I am,
Yours in the Lord, EMMA OBENAUER,

*East Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 20, 1883.*

## LOYAL VERMONT.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—One would not think that the announcement of a thank-offering to the National W. C. T. U. could awaken such varied emotions in the mind of the workers. Were the wealth of the Indies ours, how gladly would we lay them at her feet, but empty state and local treasuries, lame financial schemes (lame because no one believes in them but the originator), plans for work awaiting the silver and golden bands and belts, which would electrify the machinery into active life, look us in the face. Over our mind's tablet we had written, yea we had printed it, that a part of this collection might be made for the state, we only reserved in our thoughts a tenth part. We were led to do this from our experience the past two weeks: having presented the educational phase of our work, and seen its kind reception and its varied needs; spoken at an educational meeting in Chelsea; organized two unions, one at Cornith, another, a Y. W. C. T. U., at Cornwall; given a Bible reading Sunday afternoon at Pittsfield; speaking nine times in all, and traveling sixty miles by stage, over the Green mountains part of the way; meeting the union at Rutland for an afternoon talk; reporting the National meeting and state work; attending a co-executive meeting at Middlebury; talking over the plan's for work with the interested superintendents of the juvenile press and literature departments, and the helpful corresponding secretary; reading the many letters that rolled in upon us; planning their replies—the active and efficient recording secretary keeping us mindful that the minutes would soon claim their attention—the concise, business-like letters of the treasurer placing just the state financial condition before us, prospecting the future from the past—all of the above and a troop of other claims, showing us equally as well, the need of funds for our work, caused us to lay our patterns on our cloth with the womanly fashion of "ye olden times."

But reaching home and finding THE UNION SIGNAL with its offer extraordinary; remembering Miss Willard's inspiring address at the National convention, the circulars, report from Plumpton Union, programs, and above all the tiny, but capacious envelope of the National, which looks up so wistfully at us, we began to feel that the eyes of the whole list of revenue officials were upon us, and had somehow figured that our treasury was the Lord's and that if we put state and local one side for a time, He could replenish that also. Therefore my private envelope is now ready for the National, my Scripture text selected: were the money my own to give I might enumerate a list of objects which I am robbing of their due, but since it is God's I can trust him for more if He hath need. The sum is not large since we find a corresponding want stands over against every penny if our pennies are in circulation and not put away for safe keeping.

Loyalty to God first and to our cause next shall be the watchword which I would speed along the lines of the Vermont Union. E. G. GREENE.

## A PLEASANT GOD-SPEED.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I cannot forbear expressing my surprise and admiration at sight of your crusade memorial number.

There has been during the past ten years, no event, no movement, no popular uprising, in any part of our new world, more signal or more fraught with good hope as to the near future, than this which the day you celebrate stands for. It is but the simplest statement of the fact, to say that "to the women it was an awakening and a revelator." It was both. And that it did not come about sooner is, perhaps, about as remarkable as that it came when it did. A more perfect holiday, or memorial number of any newspaper has not lately appeared.

If it be possible, as our poet Whittier puts it, "for the women of the country to save the men of it," God and all good people shall speed them in it.

Sincerely yours, SIMEON GILBERT.

*January 1. 1884.*

He that patiently want's burden bears,
No burden bears, but is a king, a king:
O sweet content! O sweet, O sweet co

# Home Department.

## "I SLEEP BUT MY HEART WAKETH."

BY ANNA HOLYOKE HOWARD.

The fire-light flickers from the burning ember,
Curtained and close I dream of days of old,
From broken sleep I start when I remember
That while I rest so warm, the poor are cold.

The wind blows fierce without. Upon the billow
The seaman struggles with the raging storm,
From cold, close wrapped, I lie upon my pillow
And pray for all without who are not warm.

Oh, Thou who once to this poor world of sorrow
In sweet compassion left Thy throne above,
Rebuke the storm and send a bright tomorrow,
Oh, help the needy, for Thy name is Love.

All that we have we owe but to Thy favor,
The earth is Thine with all its boundless store;
Impart to us from Thine own heart the savour
That we may cheer and bless hearts sad and sore.

The poor Thou leavest always to our care
And what we do for them we do for Thee.
Thou lovest them. Then be our deeds our prayer.
Who helps My loved ones doeth most for me.

## WHO IS THE KING OF TERRORS?

BY S. P. B.

'Twas only the same old story that we had heard every summer every since we were old enough to read a newspaper,—an unexperienced sailor, a sudden squall, a boat capsized, a plunge into the water to rescue the drowning, a desperate struggle in the frenzied clasp of the dying, and at last the strong, brave one gone down to death in the hopeless effort to save the unaccustomed swimmer.

It was an old story, and when it appeared in the city papers next morning, it would seem to others just as like stories had seemed to us before. But to us this one was very different. This time it was "our Hal." There was another one to be sure, but we hardly thought of him, or of his mother. Our heart's were full of Hal and his mother. Our handsome boy, the pride of the village, the quickest in his studies, the most skilful in all boyish sports, the gayest laddie in all the town, yet the kindest and most thoughtful, gone forever, and gone for what? To save the life of a comrade. Yes, but that comrade was very little to us. What right had he, a young fellow, well enough for aught we knew, to come to lure our Hal on to his death? And then for an instant our thoughts were almost bitter against that pale young face upturned upon the grassy bank so near our Hal's.

But Hal's mother, who could tell her? A quiet woman, she had lived among us years, almost unknown. We had thought her sad until we noticed how her face would kindle at the sound of Hal's footstep, or the mention of his name. We knew she lived in Hal, who could go to her now? Only one amongst us had known her well and long, and she was, as we supposed, miles away, at the bedside of a sick daughter. Who could go but our minister? a good man, a gentle and kind man, but not the one to go to Hal's mother at such a time as this.

"My dear madam," he began, "may the dear Lord give you strength to bear the most terrible news that ever came to you."

"The most terrible news that ever came to me!" she repeated standing erect, every trace of color leaving her face. "The most terrible news that ever came to me!"

The good man trembled, he dared not speak in that presence. If he could have known what those words meant to her, what visions they brought before her eyes, how she was living over again that dreadful night, when long years before, the most terrible news had come to her; how she was again watching at midnight, again unlocking the door to admit what up to that moment she had never seen, an intoxicated man, and that man the one who was dearer than life to her, if the good pastor could have known all this he would have hastened to tell the simple truth.

"The most terrible news that ever came to me," she said again and again, she was lost in that fearful vision. Again she was sitting, hour after hour, holding her baby boy close to her aching heart, fearing, yet almost hoping that the deathlike stupor might prove to be some mysterious, but not dishonorable illness, although she knew in her inmost soul that it meant death to her idol, sorrow and shame to herself, and danger to her darling boy.

She had lived through that long years before. True, the fearful memories sometimes haunted her still, but time had kindly dulled the pain, and as her boy grew older and so much like what his father had been in early manhood, she had come to think of that father only as he was before that awful night, and had grown cheerful, almost happy again. But now the most terrible news that had ever come to her, could anything be worse than that?

Yes, infinitely worse. Bad enough to have had the sun that flooded her joyous youth with glorious light suddenly lose its radience in impenetrable shade, but now to have her boy—

Merciful Father, it must not be.

"The most terrible news that ever came to me," she said slowly and distinctly, and then darting forward she seized the minister's arm, as she demanded, "Where did he get it? He is not of age yet. Tell me, where did he get it?"

"Hush, child," and the blessed form of Grandma Dayton appeared in the doorway.

"Mr. Barret, she doesn't understand."

"Mary, dear, your boy has not had it. He has never touched the accursed stuff. But he is dead; died doing his duty."

"Is that true? Is that all?" she asked. "Thank God if he is only dead. He told me it was the most terrible news I had ever heard, and yet my boy is only dead."

And then with quiet tears, such as may come to happy wives and mothers when they are called to lay their loved ones away to rest, she heard the story of her boy's brave struggle and heroic death.

"Bring his friend here, too," she said, "and let his mother come." And then, as if that were the one thing needful, she added, "Tell her I know her boy is safe, for in this room six months ago he promised to 'touch not, taste not, handle not,' the intoxicating cup, and Hal said he kept his word."

"The last enemy that shall be destroyed is Death," said Mr. Barret as he turned away, "and yet to how many thousands is Death shorn of all his terrors as compared with his great ally Intemperance."

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Jan. 13. LESSON I. 1884.

TEXT.—James 1: 16-27.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only.

TIME.—A. D. 50. Claudius, Emperor of Rome.

PLACE.—Written at Jerusalem.

*TEACHINGS FOR TEMPERANCE WORKERS.*

1. First of all then is this assurance for us: All our Father's gifts are good gifts—good for us, riches are good for some people, and not for others. God knows. Only the other day a rich, noble-hearted Christian man asked his wife what should be her Christmas present from him. "Seventy-five dollars," was the quick reply, "with which to send Mrs. Skelton to her poor, sick boy in California." One can readily see why riches are good for such people. But some of us say, "O if I were only rich, too, how gloriously I would endow the temperance reform." Perhaps you would, but maybe the abundance out of which you could so bountifully provide for the work you love, might bankrupt the soul of your beautiful boy. God knows. It may be that it is good for our cause to be poor, to be weak now, that it may strike its roots down deep into the hearts of the common people, who are ever the ones to welcome and hear Christ gladly.

2. *Doers of the word*—what stress the eminently practical apostle lays on *doing*. John's love, Peter's impulse, Paul's faith, are all comprehended in James' doing. Love prompts, impulse starts and faith sustains *doing*. Without deeds, love is only empty profession; without deeds, impulse is like the ungoverned engine; without deeds, faith is dead.

If Christian people say they love the temperance cause, ask them how much they have *done* for it. If they say they believe in it, find out if their example, their prayers, their gifts, their votes show that they believe in it. It is so easy to deceive oneself with mere words. It is easy to delude oneself into the notion that because he likes to go and hear a fine temperance speech, he is a faithful follower of the doctrine. Test yourself at the ballot box and the contribution box before pronouncing yourself a true disciple.

3. The law of liberty—the perfect law is that which when studied in its own spirit and with gracious aids, is obeyed with such glad assent as to constitute the most perfect liberty. Such a law of liberty is given us in the New Testament regarding total abstinence—as the Church of England Temperance Society's pledge suggests when it reads:

"For my own sake, for my brother's sake, for Christ's sake, I promise to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage." There is no more joyful liberty often than in renouncing liberty.

4. As if to give us still further reason for our creed, comes stoutly home to us the concluding phrase, "to keep himself unspotted from the world." A wise little boy once quoted St. Paul's saying, "I keep my body under," as "I keep my soul on top." This rule of life would go far to keep our "unspotted from the world," the soul lifted to the very heights of being—right under the full strong rays of the Sun of Righteousness. Some people's souls are in their stomachs, like those of whom Paul said, "whose god is there belly." Drink makes willing slaves of such, and indeed of many more to whom self-indulgence is the prime necessity of life.

# Our Children.

## THE LITTLE BOY WHO RAN AWAY.

BY MRS. SUSAN T. PERRY.

"I'm going now to run away,"
Said little Sammie Greer one day.
"Then I can do just what I choose;
I'll never have to black my shoes,
Or wash my face, or comb my hair,
I'll find a place, I know, somewhere,
And never have again to fill
That old chip-basket—so I will.

"Good-bye, mamma," he said, "good-bye!"
He thought his mother then would cry;
She only said, "You going, dear?"
And didn't shed one single tear.
"There, now," said Sammie Greer, "I know
She does not care if I do go,
But Bridget does; she'll have to fill
That old chip-basket—so she will."

But Bridget only said, "Well, boy,
You off for sure? I wish you joy."
And Sammie's little sister Kate,
Who swung upon the garden gate,
Said anxiously, as he passed through:
"Tonight what ever will you do
When you can't get no 'lasses spread
At supper-time, on top of bread?"

One block from home, and Sammie Greer's
Weak little heart was full of fears;
He thought about "Red Riding-Hood,"
The wolf that met her in the wood,
The bean-stalk boy who kept so mum
When he heard the giant's "Fee, fo, fum,"
Of the dark night and the policeman,
And then poor Sammie homeward ran.

Quick through the alley-way he sped,
And crawled in through the old wood-shed.
The big chip-basket he did fill;
He blacked his shoes up with a will;
He washed his face and combed his hair;
He went up to his mother's chair
And kissed her twice, and then he said:
"I'd like some 'lasses top of bread."

—*Golden Days.*

## WHO STOLE THE THIMBLE!

BY ROSE HARTWICK THORP.

"Pet Hopkins, I'll thank you for my thimble." The little girl spoke in an angry, commanding voice, and a dark scowl marred her usually bright face.

Pet Hopkins looked up quickly from her sewing, with a surprised wonder deepening in her blue eyes. She was plainly dressed, so plainly, in fact, that she reminded one of a little woodland violet in a garden of brilliant flowers, for the dainty misses about her were all dressed handsomely, and chattered merrily with each other, while Pet sat by herself at one side of the room, and scarcely lifted her earnest eyes from the seam she was sewing. She usually came early and took her seat before the rest arrived, remaining in her quiet little corner until her companions had all departed. Once, when Miss Alice asked her why she always remained sitting while the other children were present, she answered, while a flush crept over her sensitive face, and a mist of tears filled her eyes:

"My old dress don't look so shabby when I'm sitting down, and they can't see where my stockings are darned."

Miss Alice respected the child's desire to attract as little attention as possible after that, for her own experience had taught her the pains of poverty.

This was how the little class came to be formed: The benevolent mammas of the village discovered in Alice Hartman a worthy young lady struggling with poverty, utterly alone in the world, and without health or strength to endure hard labor. They wisely concluded that it would be kinder to provide her with easy employment than to present her with money. Upon holding a consultation they decided that she must have a sewing class of little girls, to meet for an hour every afternoon in her own tidy, little parlor. Each of the mammas present was able to contribute to the class one little pupil, and some two. When they came to discuss the matter more fully, they were amazed at the general ignorance of their children in this particular branch. The little ones could read and write quite nicely. The most of them could dance very gracefully; some of them could sing and play easy acccompaniments on the piano; but not one of them could use a thimble.

And so the class began with a dozen little girls, each carrying a tiny work-basket containing wee scissors, needle-pad, patch-work, and dainty silver thimble. Pet's mother was very poor; but was quite desirous that her little girl should learn to sew, and as she had no time to teach her, she made arrangements to do Miss Alice's washing if she would allow Pet to join the class.

When Miss Alice asked the class which finger should wear the thimble, there was an ominous silence, broken at last by a little girl timidly suggesting her thumb.

"You all have thimbles, have you not?" asked Miss Alice, and instantly half a dozen bright, new thimbles were triumphantly disclosed to view.

"Now," said Miss Alice, smiling, "you may each place your thimble on the finger where you think it will do the most service."

Then, as she glanced down the class, she asked May Anson why she placed her thimble on her little finger.

"'Cause it's most out of the way there," answered the child.

"And you, Pet, where is your thimble?"

"I haven't got any thimble to put at all," answered Pet, shrinking further back into the corner.

It was at the beginning of the third lesson, and Miss Alice was in the next room when Delia Eller spoke up sharply:

"Pet Hopkins, I'll thank you for my thimble."

Pet looked up in surprise, but as she had no idea where the young lady's thimble was, she did not hand it to her. All the girls in the room looked at Pet expectantly, some of them quite severely.

"Don't you intend to hand me my thimble, Pet Hopkins?" exclaimed Delia in a louder key, her face flushing up with anger.

"I don't know where it is," said Pet, meekly.

"She don't know where it is! Just hear the bold, little thief, girls. There she sits with my pretty silver thimble on her finger, and says she don't know where it is! You all heard her say that she hadn't a thimble, didn't you?"

"Yes, we did," answered the children, clustering about poor, bewildered Pet.

"Well," continued Delia, "if her mother had bought her one since, do you think she would have bought a silver one? Washerwomen don't have more money than they know how to spend. If you didn't steal my thimble, Pet Hopkins," she continued, "you'd just as soon I'd look at it close and see if it is like mine."

"It was mamma's when she was a little girl," faltered Pet.

"A likely story," sneered Delia. "Why didn't you bring it before? Let me see it."

"It was mislaid, and mamma just found it this morning," answered Pet, as she slipped the thimble from her finger and handed it to Delia.

"Oh, what awful stories you do tell, Pet Hopkins," said Delia, as she examined the thimble. "This is my very thimble; I know it by the little vine about it."

She calmly placed it on her finger as she spoke, and walked to her seat with a very injured air, while the other little girls clustered about her and talked very excitedly about the forlorn child in the corner.

"I think we ought to tell Miss Alice," said one, decidedly. "She ought to know what kind of girls she has in her class."

"No, said Delia, reflectively. "I'm willing to forgive her as long as I've got my thimble back."

"But she may take other thimbles."

"I guess that this lesson will be sufficient," said Delia, loud enough for Pet to hear.

When Miss Alice entered the rooms she discovered that something had occurred to disturb the children, but as none of them brought complaints to her she forebore questioning them.

Poor little Pet was obliged to sew her seam over twice that afternoon, because the tears blinded her so she could scarcely see where to put her needle.

"I wouldn't care so much, mamma," she said, as she laid her head on her mother's loving breast, and sobbed out her grief, "only it was your thimble, when you was a little girl, and I meant to be so careful of it. I wonder if it was a punishment 'cause I was so proud of having a real silver thimble, like the rest!"

When Delia reached home that night she, too, told her mother all about the lost thimble.

"It is very strange," said Mrs. Eller, when Delia had finished. "I always supposed that Pet was one of the most honest little girls in town. Let me see your thimble, Delia?"

Delia opened the work-basket, and handed the thimble to her mother.

"Why, Delia," exclaimed Mrs. Eller, the moment she had taken the thimble, "this is not your thimble. Oh, my child, what have you done? You have been the thief, after all."

"I surely thought it was mine," sobbed Delia, "'cause mine wasn't in my work-basket, and, anyhow, Pet must have stolen it, for her mother couldn't afford to get a silver thimble for her."

"My child," said Mrs. Eller, solemnly, "you have made yourself and poor little Pet a great deal of trouble by your hasty conclusion. It is just possible that you may have slipped your thimble in your pocket."

"Oh, no, I didn't," said Delia, decidedly. "I always put it in my basket."

She slipped her hand into her pocket as she spoke, and an exceedingly foolish look spread over her face as she drew forth and displayed the missing thimble.

"Oh, mamma! she sobbed, "what shall I do?"

"There is only one thing for you to do, my dear. You must take Pet's thimble to her tomorrow, and ask her forgiveness before the whole class."

"I will, mamma," answered the little girl, humbly. "Do you know, mamma, she never told Miss Alice a word about it. She just let me keep the thimble when I said it was mine and sat there, looking so sorry all the afternoon."

The next afternoon Delia told the whole story about the thimble before the class, and Miss Alice listened in great surprise.

"I stole your thimble, Pet," said Delia, standing humbly before Pet. "I am so sorry. I wish you could for give me but I don't see how you can."

And Pet without a thought of the eyes that were on her, or her shabby clothes, just put her arms around Delia's neck and the two little girls sobbed together, and though the other little girls could not have told what they were crying for, they all joined in the chorus, while Miss Alice slyly wiped her own eyes.—*The Interior.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

DEAR CHILDREN:—The blessed Christmas is gone, and I hope you had the happiest time possible for even that happiest of time. One shadow dimmed the beautiful golden sunshine of the day to my thought. It was when I remembered the sadness of the drunkard's home and the want and misery of his wife and children. It was when I thought of the little innocents who not only know nothing of the delight of well-filled stockings or Christmas tree laden with beautiful gifts, but who suffer for the things they need to keep them warm, and food to make their bodies grow. A gentleman who loves children was walking along one of the principal streets of a large city not long ago, and pulling his cap down over his ears and buttoning up his overcoat tightly to keep out the keen, cold wind and gathering snow, he hurried off as if for a race, and nearly ran over a little girl not more than four years old who had fallen on the sidewalk near him. He lifted her to her feet again, and she put up her lip and was going to cry, but stopped when he spoke to her: "Whew! bare-footed, and such a day as this! Why don't you run home, sis, and put on your shoes and stockings before you freeze your toes?"

The little creature answered, "Don't dot any shoes and stotins."

"Don't got any, eh? How does that happen? Don't your father buy you any shoes and stockings?"

"O no," she answered, with a tone that meant "of course not," and in a way that summed up the whole case: "no, *my papa dets drunk.*"

Think of it! boys and girls, and don't let the blessings of these holiday times be enjoyed selfishly, but see if you cannot comfort or help some poor little one whose papa gets "drunk." CAPTAIN DEBORAH.

## PUZZLES.

51. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 25 letters.
My 1, 6, 16, 4, is what we all have to do.
My 24, 2, 18, is the name of the Deity.
My 4, 23, 18, is not to stand still.
My 1, 6, 13, 22, 18, is not a man.
My 24, 13, 2, 4, 25, is what comes out of an engine.
My 19, 22, 8, is an animal.
My 14, 22, 14, 17, 16, is what we read out of.
My 3, 2, 24, 10, is a flower.
My 21, 22, 24, 9, is better than credit.
My 9, 12, 22, 11, is what comes from the sun.
My 2, 22, 21, 20, is different on all people.
My whole is what we should do.

LORA HUNT.

52. CHARADE.

My first two letters is one of sex,—so much I do confess;
Add two more will make me brave, the gender you to guess.
My *first* and *second* alone or combined are opposite of my whole
Yet meaning the same—great, brave and bold.
My *whole* is a word you know so well,
The sex and meaning I leave you to tell.

BELLE BEACH.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

No. 48.—Crusade.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago, Ill.



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## DIO LEWIS AND THE "VICES".

It is greatly to be regretted when one who has done such yeoman's service in the cause of temperance as has Dr. Dio Lewis, deliberately gives aid and comfort to the friends of intemperance, for in this light we must look upon his recent lecture at Cooper Institute in New York. His utterances will not greatly injure the temperance cause directly, for men are too well aware of the evils of intemperance, and too much in earnest in their determination to do away with them, to stop to analyze them and to draw the fine distinctions which Dio Lewis has in his lecture. The theoretical stage of the temperance reform has passed, and nothing that is so far from the practical as the subdivision which he insists upon is likely to find acceptance with temperance people. For a quarter of a century law has been stumbling over the fine distinctions between "vices" and "crimes," between strong drinks and mild ones, and between license and taxation, until every one save Dio Lewis and the drinkers themselves are heartily disgusted.

But to those whose sympathies are upon the side of free indulgence, and who are waging a continual warfare with conscience and with reason in behalf of their indulgences, the lecture of Dio Lewis will be aid and comfort of a very acceptable sort. A straw from the side of temperance will be as good to them as a haystack, if under it they may hide their "vices" from the gaze of public opinion and from the law.

But are vices entirely above and beyond the law? Must men be granted complete liberty to do as they please so long as they do not murder or steal or commit flagrant adultery? This strange doctrine that vices are not subjects of law, and that society has no resource except to be eaten up and corrupted by the influences of incipient crime (for such Dio Lewis admits that vice is) will find little sympathy with sensible and reasoning people.

But even this strange doctrine recedes before the still more extreme assertion, that as men have a perfect right to indulge in any or every vice of which the heart of man can conceive, the government must permit and foster (for the second is included in the first) the public means for the indulgence of these vices. There is but one more step to be taken in this direction, and that is to insist that the saloon and the house of ill fame be put into the appropriation bill by the side of the postoffices and the harbors, and supported as towering monuments to the perfect personal liberty of the subject under our remarkable government. We may approach the ridiculous in our argument as well as Dio Lewis.

The government which cannot protect itself from the destroying influence of internal corrupting vices has no more right to exist than the one which cannot protect itself from foreign enemies. It makes little difference whether a government dies by its own hand or the weapon of a foe. Either is foul murder of all the attributes of national existence and prosperity. The public safety, which Dio Lewis declares is the sole object of law, is as good an argument against the vices of men, as against their crimes. We do not say that laws should be made to prohibit vice, but we do say that they should not recognize its public exercise as perfectly proper and legitimate where such exercise is evidently antagonistic to the public good and the public safety.

The personal liberty which Dio Lewis magnifies and makes the beginning and end of all progress and happiness, has never existed in the earth as an inherent right since God gave Adam his helpmeet. When Eve came, the personal liberty of Adam became merged into the public welfare of society as it was then constituted, and one would think that the fearful consequences attending the exercise of personal liberty by Eve, would forever deter any one from insisting upon it as a principle. Adam's plea of being tempted, though a plea of supine weakness, or of sublime love and gallantry, was a just one. Where woman's hand extends the wine cup, men's lips will sip of its destroying contents. Where fathers drink, children will follow their example. Where the strong lead, the weak will be sure to follow. And who shall say what proportion of wrong will belong to the tempter and to the tempted, in the day of final account?

But prohibition does not prohibit, claims Dr. Dio Lewis! How that old ghost of Banquo does persist in coming up! Well, suppose it does not? To avoid any ambiguity of terms we will adopt a stronger word and frankly admit that prohibition does not exterminate. Where men with law-breaking and avaricious tendencies are found in conjunction with those of overpowering appetites, the strongest prohibitory law will be, not only occasionally, but frequently, broken. And yet prohibitory law is a step, and a necessary step, to prohibition in fact.

That liquor is sold in Maine, and that in considerable quantities, we do not doubt, and yet Maine is infinitely to be preferred to New York city in this respect. The cloudy day is much to be preferred to the starless night, and if the clear light of absolute prohibition does not yet shine in Maine or Kansas, we will patiently wait until the clouds of self interest and of self deceit clear away from human minds, taking good care meanwhile that liquor dealers and their friends do not turn back the wheels of progress and plunge us again into midnight darkness.

Will Dio Lewis admit that absolute prohibition would be a final and complete solution of the question of intemperance, and one devoutly to be wished for by all patriots and philanthropists? Or does he look upon a condition where all tipplers and moderate drinkers have perfect personal liberty, while minors, drunkards and idiots are denied it, as the summit of human progress in this direction? If absolute prohibition is to be the beacon light of our hopes, then prohibitory law is a necessary step in this progress, and the sooner we get to it and through it, the better for all concerned. If the serpent is not killed at the first blow, it may be at successive ones, and it would be the height of folly to insist that it should go free because its tail wiggled and its fangs spit out venom after one blow only had been struck.

We have no quarrel to wage with our old friend Dio Lewis. But we do insist that half truths should not be enunciated as principles, and that to lower the standard of temperance work below that of ultimate prohibition, in this stage of the temperance reform, is to do the cause of temperance a grievous wrong.

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THE spirit of the press toward our decennial anniversary, and its crusade memorial issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, has been kindly even to generosity. No more brotherly and appreciative notice has reached us, however, than that of the *Congregationalist*, from the pen of its western editor, Dr. Simeon Gilbert, late "advanced" from the western organ of Congregationalism, to the eastern "elder brother,"—the veteran religious journal of New England, and now deservedly popular in the west. Dr. Gilbert's pen is ever at the service of a good cause, and never more so than when he brings his best thought to bear in criticism on the methods of its advancement, as he is courageous enough to do whenever, in his judgment, the need requires. But in the present instance his kindness takes the form of thorough approbation. Some have thought (the *Interior* notably) that our beginnings were too recent, and our celebration insignificant for lack of history, but not so the *Congregationalist*. It says:

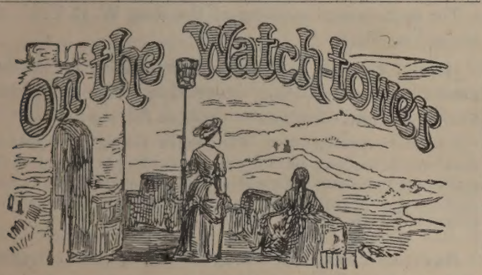
"The friends of temperance have not in the least exaggerated the significance of the day which marks the beginning of the temperance crusade, just ten years ago December 23. The crusade memorial day not unfitly

comes just after Forefathers' Day. Without a doubt this new memorial day dates an epoch in American history.

"'Ten earnest, wonderful years,' says Mrs. Bolton, without extravagance, 'that will go down in history as the dawn of a triumphant day.'

"That during this short period every state and territory in the union should already be organized for woman's temperance work is a very notable achievement, and one which suggests fresh meanings for our Christian joy. Throughout the great west, at least, there has been no distinct movement, these past ten years, half so full of significance and hope, 'for God, and home, and native land,' as this which dates its inception from that 'crusade' started in the Hillsboro' church in Ohio. And there's more to follow!"

THE congressional committee on the alcoholic liquor traffic is made up of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Hill, Bland, Kleiner, Carleton, Evins, Davis, Guenther, Goff and Campbell. Two German-Americans will represent the alcoholic beer interest. Among those who fought valiantly to secure such a committee, was senator Vance, of North Carolina. Congressman Davis, of Chicago, who has hitherto been "counted upon by the brewers, this year voted for the committee, and is placed upon it. We wait to see what for.




THE gracious mother of Dr. R. H. McDonald, lovely in character as in countenance, our temperance millionaire, is 83 years of age, and has been a consistent and continuous member of the M. E. church since she was sixteen years of age. There is probably not another woman on the Pacific coast who has been so long in the service.

* * * * *

"IT is half melted ore that will not fuse, and it is a crude public opinion that will not harmonize, but when it reaches white heat then crystallization is sure to follow, and its whole force can be counted on to complete the work of prohibition." So spake a delegate to a recent W. C. T. U. convention.

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THAT was a blessed bit of forethought in the Y. W. C. T. U. of Effingham—only a few weeks old too—deciding to give every man and boy who had signed the pledge during Mr. Hoofstitler's very successful rescue work, an old-gold colored badge to wear as a sort of talisman, and on it, the Latin words "*Ut Purviam*"—That I may do good—It takes the Y. W's to think of things.

* * * * *

I am sure both editor and publisher ought to feel comforted over the crusade memorial issue. Letters of congratulation are pouring in upon them from every quarter, but what has pleased me as much as anything, is the assurance from the Rev. Dr. Eliot, chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, that he regarded it so worthy an edition as to desire a copy for every clergyman in St. Louis, which he proceeded to order.

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Rev. James D. Webb, of Lompoc, California, is lecturing in Oregon. He is everywhere aiding the work of the W. C. T. U., which he reports in terms of strong encouragement. He writes that Henry Villard, president of Northern Pacific R. R., gave $100 to the W. C. T. U. of The Dalles, Oregon. It seems the voters (not the people) of Oregon vote on the question of woman's ballot next June. Perhaps the example of their brave young sister, Washington Territory, may broaden their ideas of public policy.

* * * * *

AND now comes Mrs. Ellen Watson, the indefatigable, and says to THE UNION SIGNAL:

"I am sure you have been a great help to the temperance day in the week of prayer. Now can't you help THE UNION SIGNAL by persuading the executive committee that it would be a good investment to use part of the 'thank-offering' in subscribing for a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL for at least 100 important mission stations, not forgetting our 'own Alaska.' That sort of thing would do wonders in helping to organize the 'World's' W. C. T. U. and then by next year we could perhaps get a great many of our foreign missionary societies to pay for the papers."

* * * * *

Right here let me quote the action of the synodical committee of the Presbyterian church, assembled in Pittsburgh, Pa.:

"We give in the name of the synodical committee of the Presbyterian church, a hearty response in behalf of temperance, and to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a desire that our Presbyterian women might co-operate with this noble work more universally than has been done heretofore."

A similar set of resolutions were passed at the Presbyterian society of Wellsboro, which met at Tioga, June 17, 1883. This is the attitude of the Presbyterian church in the state where Frances L. Swift, the wife of a Presbyterian pastor, holds the reins of W. C. T. U. government.

* * * * *

Alice Guernsey, always alive to "temperance in the schools" sends in a bit of unwritten history:

I caught a whisper in our state convention at Cambridgeport last week which may not reach your "watch tower" through the official report. "How shall we interest the teachers?" was asked again and again by those wide awake women who mean to have scientific temperance instruction in the schools of Massachusetts. "We are going to give a coffee party to the teachers, very soon," said a lady from one of the lovely suburban towns just out of Boston. "We shall invite them all, our three unions uniting in the invitation: then we propose to have a first-class speaker to address them,—we shall secure Dr. ——, if possible, and to have a pleasant, social time beside." Why cannot more of our unions with the "wisdom of serpents" go and do likewise?

* * * * *

It's a good while ago, but some faithful reader may remember that an editorial paragraph in THE UNION SIGNAL commended that "grace before meat" of somebody's, wherein a blessing was asked for the maid in the kitchen who had prepared the food. A discreet husband whispers in my ear that such a "blessing" might answer in some localities, or for great occasions, but would never become popular in private families, in this part of the country at least, as it would need to be pronounced with one eye on madam and the other on the female domestic, watching results, with a general view to personal safety. Out upon him!

* * * * *

I think I see help for Oregon in this good Sunday school of the Rev. T. L. Eliot, son of Chancellor Eliot of St. Louis, and pastor of an Oregon Unitarian church. He sends out to the homes of his Sunday school scholars this little communication and almost always finds it productive of immediate good:

Four resolutions, which (with their parent's consent) I earnestly recommend to the children of our Sunday school, to be kept until they are twenty-one years old, and then returned to me. 1. Not to use profane or indecent language under any circumstances. 2. Not to taste any intoxicating drink. 3. Not to use tobacco in any form. 4. Not to play any gambling games. I ask each one in our school to consider these resolutions, and if you think well of them, keep them, putting your name under mine if you choose, and keeping this paper too.

* * * * *

I hear a murmur of disapproval from those blessed Detroit women who entertained the W. C. T. U. with such bountiful lunches at the "boomings" of the convention, because—I hate to say it right under the guns of the U. S.—but because the usually faithful reporter did not give credit to other denominations than the Methodist for their furnishing. The facts are, and I know the editor will thank me for saying so, that she was up to the hour that the convention number went to press, in such a "seventh heaven" of appreciative delight that she failed to come down to the prosaic matters of eating and drinking as would have been meet (no pun intended or allowed) in this case. I have heard her say repeatedly since that she would never again trust herself in such a position without a stenographer. And now let *me* say that nothing could be better than the lunches, set forth by the women of the Congregational, the Presbyterian and the Baptist churches on the three last days of the convention.

ON DUTY.

# Signal Notes.

IN the district bounded by the river, Sixth street, Third avenue north and Tenth avenue south, Minneapolis, reside over 10,000 people. In the same territory there are 199 saloons, twelve open houses of ill-fame and three gambling houses, and not more than half a dozen English churches.

THE state of Maine votes next September on a proposition to add a prohibitory amendment to the constitution. Several hundred town committees have been appointed to organize the movement in favor of the amendment. The temperance women have special committees. It is said that over 2,000 speeches in favor of the amendment have already been made in the state. The question will complicate matters some what in the next canvass, when a governor and other officers are to be chosen.

THE Romans under the republic were prohibitionists after a fashion. Men of honorable families were forbidden by law to drink wine before they were of thirty, or to drink to excess; while for women of any condition, free or slave, to touch wine on some solemn occasion, as a sacrifice, was an offence visited by severe penalties. Hence originated the custom of girls kissing their parents on the lips as a means of discovery whether they had been sampling the contents of the family amphoræ. But the law, as affecting women, was in time so far modified that they were permitted to drink wine made from boiled must or raisins.

SOME figures which we find in the Philadelphia *Record* are suggestive. According to official information furnished that paper by William J. Pollock, collector of internal revenue, more beer was made in the five Pennsylvania counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Chester and Delaware, during the twelve months ending July 1, than in any previous period. The aggregate of such production reached 1,133,000 barrels, involving an expense to consumers of $23,000,000, and yielding an average of 450 glasses for each man, woman and child in the five counties—an increase over the previous year of sixty glasses per capita. Since 1876 the beer supply has increased 100 per cent. Of course it will be said at once that this enormous increase in the consumption of malt liquor has occasioned a large decrease in the use of whisky, but Mr. Pollock shows that the whisky supply has been greatly multiplied, 282,282 gallons having been distilled, representing a total of 18,384,330 drinks, costing about one-tenth as much to the consumers as the year's beer cost. By the full showing, the district named paid $34,000,000 in twelve months for its liquors, its tobacco and cigars. All of which might—better have been thrown into the Delaware.—*American Reformer.*

A MOST interesting meeting was held in early part of December by the W. C. T. U. of Montreal, Canada, forty members being present. The various committees reported progressive work, and the treasurer's report showed gradual increase of membership, the whole now numbering between five and six hundred. The literary committee reported that steps were being taken toward opening a repository in some central part of the city, under the auspices of the union, where people could examine and order temperance publications, "a sort of armory where people could arm themselves for the fight against this present evil." A canvasser was appointed to solicit subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL. The reports from delegates to the National convention at Detroit were full of interest and enthusiasm.

THE W. C. T. U. of Portland, Oregon, held a fair December 12 and 13, in a fine hall in a busy part of the city, which proved quite successful. The hall was decorated with great taste and beauty. Among the novel features was a well, with an old-fashioned windlass, rope and bucket attached for drawing, the whole being decked with moss, cedar and ivy, giving it a beautiful appearance. "Rebecca" presided at the well, furnishing a delicious drink. A prominent feature was the motto over the rostrum, Zachariah 4: 6, last clause. The two Bands of Hope were represented by their beautiful banners, and Mrs. Hayes' picture was given an honored place. An ice-cream booth, plant and flower stand, with rare luncheon at noon and evening refreshment, were all managed delightfully, and the zeal and large attendance of the workers insured deserved success.

# News From the Field.

## CRUSADE CELEBRATIONS.

Atlantic, Iowa.—The W. C. T. U. was fortunate in securing Miss Kimball to aid them in celebrating the crusade anniversary and the following are some extracts from her address:

"The crusade has transmitted divine love and pity and tenderness into human life and action.

"I believe that the women who knelt on the sanded floor of saloons and amid the rude crowds on the streets were as truly inspired and upborne as were the martyrs of old on the torturing rack or wrapped in the devouring flames.

"This new departure knows the crusade had for its watchword, prayer; for its remedy, Christ, and multitudes of redeemed souls, during these past ten years, have arisen from their loathsome graves of intemperance and all manner of sin, as a testimony that it was born of God.

"Does any one say it was ephemeral, a meteor, a flash? Nay, verily! the crusade was never so truly alive as on this tenth anniversary.

"The peculiar form of manifestation passed away, as in the nature of things it must, but its spirit crystallized into a mighty power, whose influence is world wide. The praying bands, intense, intrepid, inspired, have become the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, steadfast, patient, far-reaching in purpose and plan. We might almost say there is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard.

"After the crusade came the blessed gospel temperance work of reform, and it still goes on and must ever go on. So long as the nation legalizes the drink traffic, so long must a helping hand be stretched out to its victims. But we have learned that an army can never hope for victory that spends the chief part of its time on the wounded, leaving its soldiers untrained, and therefore an easy prey, filling the ghastly ranks of the conquered.

"Not from lack of sympathy with, or pity for the drunkard, but because of it, because we have learned something of the awful bondage of the drink habit, do we plead for such education of our children and young people as shall prevent their becoming entangled therein.

"If the recognition of childhood is the thermometer of a nation's progress, may it not be as truly that of any effort for the permanent uplifting and betterment of humanity? Tried by this test we can claim for our society and the Christian churches, whose co-operation we we seek, a great and blessed advance during the past few years.

"The wish to secure righteous law is germane to the spirit of the crusade, and its prophecy will be fulfilled when we have a national prohibitory law, and such education as will insure its enforcement. Let us ever remember that the battle is not ours, but God's; and that of our Leader it was said ages before He was manifest in the flesh, 'He shall not fail nor be discouraged till He have set judgment in the earth.'"

Cincinnati, Ohio.—A beautiful program was carried out by the W. C. T. U. at Smith & Nixon's Music Hall, beginning at 3:30 p. m. with a praise service, after which followed the distribution of the *Amendment Herald* and The Union Signal, and singing of "Glory to God in the highest." The sketch of the crusade was given by Mrs. L. A. McKenzie, the address by Mrs. Chas. Ferguson, and "Reminiscences, by crusaders." Interspersed were hymns used in crusade, accompanied by organ, grand piano, cornet and a full chorus of voices, also other fine music was given. An interesting feature was the reception of thank-offerings. The crusaders were honored with seats on the platform. Exercises closed with the temperance doxology.

Girard, Ill.—The W. C. T. U. arranged a good program and had it well advertised in the town paper. Though the evening was unpropitious a fair audience assembled in the Christian church, the majority being boys and young men. The program consisted of a praise service with an added song by the Band of Hope, the following out of the plan sent from headquarters, adding to the "sketch of the crusade," the reading of Sarah K. Bolton's article, "The History of Ten Years," from The Union Signal. The pastors of the Baptist and Methodist churches gave earnest talks, followed by a prominent member of the Christian church. The exercises closed with a collection, the distribution of copies of the memorial number of The Union Signal, and the benediction.

Carlinville, Ill.—The W. C. T. U. concentrated effort in a gospel meeting. Had it well advertised, and decorated the hall with suitable mottoes and flags. The leader used the program sent out from national headquarters, except in substituting a report of the local union, instead of a stated address, as by a happy coincidence the day happened also to be the third anniversary of the organization of the local society. Following this came a praise service, participated in by the women of the union, reformed men, and ministers. One hundred copies of The Union Signal were distributed and a collection was taken for the national society.

St. Paul, Minn.—Service was held in the Central Presbyterian church December 23, and an earnest and impressive sermon was given by the Rev. Mr. M'Laren. He urged upon the women that they require as high a standard of moral character for men as men require of them, also the recognition of Christ in all their temperance work, and that they take up some particular branch of work in memory of the crusade, pushing it with sacred zeal.

Galva, Ill.—The crusade meeting was a success. The W. C. T. U. raised $70.78 for national and state work, and obtained sixteen subscribers to The Union Signal.

## MICHIGAN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF MICHIGAN W. C. T. U.

This meeting was held at Jackson, Dec. 4, 5, and 6. Morning and afternoon sessions were held in the hall of the Jackson W. C. T. U., evening sessions in the parlors of Mrs. M. T. Lathrap, and a public meeting on Thursday evening in the First M. E. church. On Tuesday evening a short business session was held, occupied chiefly with reports, followed by a social re-union with choice refreshments provided by Mrs. Lathrap.

On Wednesday afternoon and Thursday forenoon and afternoon every member of the committee was present.

The program sent out from the national headquarters relating to the observance of Decennial Day, was heartily approved of by the committee and the observance of the anniversary urged upon all the unions of the state. The cause of The Union Signal was ably presented and Mrs. Lathrap exhibited a book containing blank certificates for stock holders, stating that the proposition was to ask each district to take one share at least, at $25, the hope being that in all the twenty shares for Michigan might be taken. The following resolution was passed:

*Resolved*, That we heartily endorse this action of our state president, and pledge ourselves to aid in securing stock to The Union Signal.

It was decided that one hundred copies of The Union Signal and one hundred copies of the *Lever* be sent each week into the pine woods, from the first week in December to the last week of March; these papers to be disposed of by Wm. T. Davis and Rev. C. W. Bennett, lumbermen's missionaries. Each local union was urged to send at least one dollar to the district president for this purpose, before January 1, 1884.

Mrs. Kellogg, superintendent of department of hygiene, suggested a plan for a normal institute to be held at Battle Creek, at which instruction should be given in the principles of hygiene and heredity.

An earnest impetus was given to the work in all the departments.

Mrs. Helen M. Davidson, of Port Huron, was appointed superintendent of relative statistics, Mrs. Hudson having been unable to accept that office. Mrs. C. J. Hood, of Big Rapids, was appointed superintendent of the flower mission. A letter was read from the financial secretary, who is suffering from ill health. She expects to resume work after the holidays, and engagements can be made with her. Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Benjamin and Mrs. Lathrap were appointed a committee to consider the whole question of headquarters and report hereafter.

Any district with five hundred paying members is represented in the national convention by its president. Any district with one thousand paying members would be entitled to two national delegates. The fractional or surplus dues from these districts added to the dues of districts having less than five hundred members entitles the state to a certain number of votes. It was decided that for the coming year, these votes shall be given to those districts which have less than five hundred members, in the order of their membership, that is, first to the district having the greatest number of members less than five hundred, and so on, until the delegation is full.

A good audience assembled at the church; the music by the church choir was excellent and most inspiring. Mrs. Lathrap introduced the members of the board, one after another, telling who they were from a Christian and temperance point of view. Their speeches were varied, but full of crusade memories. It was a most fitting service to close the executive committee meeting, bringing all hearts nearer to each other and to the Master. The people gave a good collection, a large number of ladies by a rising vote, pledged themselves to aid the temperance union, and forty-four names were placed upon the cards of enrollment, as members of the Jackson union.

The next annual meeting of the state W. C. T. U. will be held in Flint.

Heretofore every local union was entitled to two delegates in the annual state convention. The constitution has been amended and now reads as follows:

*Representation.*—Article 6. Every union having twenty, or less than twenty, paying members, shall be entitled to one voting delegate in the annual state convention. Every union having a greater number, shall be entitled to one voting delegate for each additional twenty members.

Battle Creek.—Realizing that the subjects of hygiene and heredity are two of the most important links in our chain of temperance work, the ladies of the Battle Creek Union have recently organized a physiological club for young ladies, for the especial purpose of studying these subjects as thoroughly as possible. This is in conformity with the plans of both the national superintendents of heredity and hygiene, both advising the formation of clubs or institutes as branches of the W. C. T. U., for the dissemination of a knowledge of hygiene and heredity among the young ladies, the future mothers of our race. Thinking perhaps others who contemplate carrying out the same plans may find our experience of value, we will briefly tell you how we brought about our organization. First, a committee of ladies waited upon the different ministers, physicians and sanitarians of our city, and explained our purpose and enlisted their interest and co-operation in our behalf and invited them to attend our first meeting and express their sentiments respecting our undertaking. A program of lessons was arranged, including those subjects specified by the superintendents of hygiene and heredity, and arrangements made with different physicians and teachers of our schools to present these lessons in as simple and attractive a manner as possible. Some of the physicians consented to take charge of several lessons, and nearly all agreed to assist in some way. Ladies of the union, also, were assigned subjects to study up and present before the club.

Having thus fortified ourselves and advertised our meeting through the city papers and announcements from the different church pulpits the previous Sunday, we were prepared for the genuine enthusiasm and interest manifested by those present at our first meeting. The object of the meeting was presented and endorsed most heartily by the ministers and physicians, some of whom accepted our invitation to be present. An organization was effected, officers elected, and arrangements made to meet once a week for the lessons.

A large audience greeted the first speaker at our club, whose subject was biology, and who illustrated with blackboard and stereopticon his lesson on the science of life in general. The club with note book and pencil jotted down the principal points ready for the "quiz" by the president at the next meeting.

The work promises to be one of enjoyment as well as profit, and we are sure our sister unions will find such an organization an excellent help in their work in the departments of hygiene and heredity, and we doubt not the interest of its members will extend to other branches of the temperance work. A Member of the Club.

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS, BY R. P. PENFIELD.

FLORENCE:—Has a well organized juvenile association, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The prohibition sentiment is very strong. Mrs. J. T. Ellis spent a Sabbath at this place, addressing the W. C. T. Union in the Baptist church on Saturday evening, and at the town hall she spoke to the children on Sabbath afternoon; in the evening gave to the union meeting of the "township alliance," an intensely practical speech. We shall be glad to see her here again.

FLEMINGTON.—This stronghold of the rum-power has at last been shaken from center to circumference. One thousand have signed the pledge, a Reform Club and a W. C. T. Union have been organized. This is the home of our state corresponding secretary, where she and others have prayed and toiled so long. A juvenile society was organized several years ago by Mrs. Ellis, and now through the labors of Messrs. English and Maybee, the entire community, nearly, have been aroused to action. The largest building in the place was secured, which was packed, and toward the close even standing room was not obtainable. This movement has commanded the sympathy and assistance of the clergy, and a select choir of four furnished excellent music. Mrs. J. T. Ellis has also given several short, effective addresses. So great was the interest that on the last evening stores and offices were closed at 7 o'clock, to give clerks, employes and employers an opportunity to attend the meetings. The Reform Club and cornet band met at the M. E. Church, where a scene of grand enthusiasm took place; the vast audience arose in their seats, and for five minutes a sea of handkerchiefs waved from the body of the church and the galleries. Every heart seemed to say, "God bless the Flemington Reform Club!" Then followed a stirring program, including a resolution of the most hearty endorsement of the labors of these noble workers, which was unanimously adopted, and the presentation, on the part of the Reform Club, of a purse of $118.75 to Messrs. English and Maybee, and one of $26.00 from the W. C. T. U., with appropriate responses from these gentlemen. Thanks were also unanimously offered to all who had aided in this grand movement. The officers of the W. C. T. U. are as follows: President, Miss Sarah Hopewell; vice presidents, Mrs. W. H. Fulper and Miss Martha Kuhl; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John A. Bullock; recording secretary, Miss Minnie Ellis; treasurer, Miss Julia Higgins.

## MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Miss Kimball spent Sunday, Dec. 16, with us, and in one evening aided our young woman's work in such a wonderful way that I felt a statement of results might encourage other Y. W. C. T. Unions.

How did she happen to come to us for only one lecture? Because she loves the work, had organized our union, and at the time of organization recommended the taking up of kitchen garden work and calling Miss McClees to instruct us, when she hoped Chicago would have a class and divide expenses; but Chicago failed to be ready for Miss McClees, so the expenses incurred in the St. Paul and Minneapolis Unions was more than expected, and Miss Kimball offered to give to St. Paul and Minneapolis the first two evenings she had unocupied to meet the extra expense, speaking free of charge and paying her own expenses. We had secured the largest church in the city for her Sabbath evening lecture, and at the hour appointed a large and eager audience awaited the speaker, and for an hour she held the undivided attention of all, and when our collection was counted it was found to amount to $76.54. To other unions I would say, "Go and do likewise."

Our work as a union is prospering. Have rented a store for our use at $40 per month, have two sessions each week for the charity kitchen garden, and one session for the pay class. After the holidays hope to open an evening school for boys. LYDIA P. WILLIAMS,

*Pres. Y. W. C. T. U. Minneapolis.*

## TEXAS.

STATE W. C. T. U. WORK.

Miss Willard's visit to us was certainly opportune. Surely heaven directed her call to us for a state convention. Under the efficient leadership of our state president the W. C. T. U. is rapidly gaining strength. I send a list of the Texas officers: President, Mrs. J. B. Beauchamp, Denton; vice presidents, Mrs. Dr. Rutherford, Houston; Mrs. Ira Evans, Palastine; Mrs. Jere Ward, Marshall; Mrs. John Martin, Paris; Mrs. E. J. Sanbourne, Sherman; Miss Nettie Hess, Fort Worth; Mrs. J. G. Templeton, Corsicana; Miss Nettie B. Stone, Galveston; Mrs. J. J. Preston, Austin; Mrs. R. Robinson, San Antonio; Mrs. J. B. Chancey, Weatherford; organizer, Mrs. M. S. Hathaway, Paris; recording secretary, Mrs. C. H. Harvey, Denison; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lizzie Johnson, Paris; treasurer and assistant secretary, Mrs. Ellen Robinson, Paris.

## ILLINOIS.

MACOUPIN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. county convention met at the Presbyterian church, Virden, Dec. 5, 1883, at 1:30 o'clock, opening with devotional exercises.

Miss Ellen Squires was appointed secretary. The usual committees were appointed. Reports from local unions followed.

Mrs. Alice Boulter reported for Brighton. They have a successful union with twenty-four paying members and six honorary members.

Mrs. Peebles, of Chesterfield, reports a membership of twenty-four, with a Band of Hope numbering sixty. They hold their meetings weekly and are doing good work.

Dr. Corr gave a report from the Carlinville union. This is the largest union in the county, numbering ninety-two. Carlinville is one of the two places in the state that carry on weekly gospel temperance meetings.

Mrs. Gay reported the Girard Union with a membership of thirty. They have been organized about three years.

Mrs. Steed, of Medora, gave a report from the youngest union in the county. It was organized in October with a membership of eighteen and eight honorary members.

Mrs. Brown, of Plainview, reported that their union was organized in July with eighteen members. They also have a Band of Hope of thirty members.

Mrs. Boulter read a report from the secretary of the Piasa Union. They have fifteen members, and a Band of Hope numbering twenty-five.

Mrs. Wilcox reported the Shipman Union. They have a membership of eighteen, and a Band of Hope numbering about seventy-five or eighty; fourteen copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, are taken in the town.

The secretary of Virden Union reported forty-nine paying members, and a Band of Hope numbering one hundred and twenty-five.

A telegram of greeting was received by the president from the Good Templars' convention, in session in Shipman. Mrs. Boulter was appointed to reply, and the following dispatch was sent:

Mr. L. H. CHAPIN, Shipman, Ill. To the Good Templars convention:—Greeting. Read 1st Corinthians, 16th chapter and 13th verse. MRS. EVA WILCOX.
*County President, W. C. T. U.*

The enrollment committee reported sixteen delegates, and five visitors present. Adjourned until 7 p. m.

The exercises of the evening opened with a song by the Band of Hope. As they marched in so bright, brave and true, all felt that King Alcohol had reason to tremble; that his overthrow in the near future was certain. A fine selection was given by the choir, and prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Sage. Mrs. Duncklee, of Virden, gave the address of welcome, to which Dr. Corr, of Carlinville, responded in her usual happy manner.

The address of the evening was given by Mrs. Mary B. Willard, of Evanston. After words af cheer to the Band of Hope boys and girls, Mrs. Willard presented the subject of "Home Protection."

A solo and chorus followed, during which enrolling tablets were circulated by four ladies appointed by the chair.

Mrs. Nutting, of Carlinville, followed with an original poem—a story of the crusade, which was so highly appreciated that it was requested for publication in the memorial issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.

After the collection Miss Minnie Sage gave a fine solo, and the audience was dismissed with the temperance doxology, and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Fortune.

The convention met at the Presbyterian church at 9 a. m. Devotional exercises by Mrs. E. V. Long.

Notes from the national convention were presented by Mrs. Alice Boulter, who said there was a W. C. T. U. in every state and territory, and our prairie state leads off in numbers. She also stated that the second Tuesday in January was set apart as a day of prayer in behalf of our work. A vote of thanks was given Mrs. Boulter for her interesting and instructive notes.

Mrs. Lawson, of Carlinville, presented the subject of juvenile work, as did also Mrs. Nutter, of Brighton, and an interesting discussion followed.

Miss Ruby Gilbert spoke on the subject of finance. She stated that the state officers asked for $300 from this district, composed of six counties. The president asked what Macoupin with her ten unions would do in this matter? On motion Macoupen pledged herself for $180. Miss M. Brown pledged $20 for the Girard Union. The Virden Union also pledged $20 and called a meeting of their members and paid $10 of the amount. On motion the president was authorized to appoint a financial secretary.

At the afternoon session a paper on "Our work: its relation to the church," was read by Mrs. V. Harbert, of Chesterfield. Discussion followed.

Many interesting questions were taken from the "question box" and answered.

The committee on resolutions and plan of work presented their report which was adopted. This comprises acknowledgement of the guidance of God; a resolution to stand firm in the principles and policy of prohibition in national and state government laboring to extend the franchise to women as a sure means of attaining to that end; as local unions endeavoring to extend influence by holding temperance meetings in neighboring churches and school districts, and forming new societies wherever practicable; urging the same high standard of morals for boys as for girls; and closing with suitable resolutions of thanks to all who had aided in making the convention a success.

Mrs. Willard made some remarks relative to THE UNION SIGNAL gospel work. Consecration service was conducted by Mrs. Nutting, of Carlinville, and it was a blessed service to many.

The convention closed by singing "Shall we meet beyond the river?"

Benediction by Rev. Mr. Morrill.

OGLE COUNTY W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

December 13 and 14 Stillman Valley opened her hospitable doors for the entertainment of this convention. Miss Addie Goodrich, the district president, Mrs. Mary E. Babcock, Captain Linscott, and some Rockford ladies were the only visitors from out of the county. The meetings, morning, afternoon and evenings, were well attended by an appreciative audience. Various topics were discussed, the most important being the financial plan, the cider question and temperance literature. An address by Mrs. Babcock, Thursday evening, interested all, and Captain Linscott, in his lecture Friday evening, was so well liked that he was invited to deliver another lecture in a few days.

But a novel feature for conventions were the two reports given of two Bands of Hope from New Milford. Freddie Foley and Harry Bicket, boys of thirteen or fourteen, came and reported the work done by their respective Bands. These were the best prepared reports given during the convention, and would afford excellent patterns for their elders.

Band of Hope work and scientific instruction in the schools came in for their share of discussion, and all united in pronouncing the convention a success.

CATHARINE G. WAUGH, *District Sec.*

COLFAX.—Our little town has been blessed recently with the efforts of Mrs. Lucy Simpson, of Detroit, Michigan, who delivered five interesting lectures in her truly earnest Christian manner. Under her supervision we organized a W. C. T. U. with a membership of fifteen persons who seem truly in earnest in this new work. The following are our officers for the year: President, Mrs. Dr. Douglas; vice presidents, Mrs. H. Anderson, Mrs. J. Pewitt, Mrs. Dr. Green; corresponding and recording secretary, Mrs. E. B. Rogers; treasurer, Mrs. Major Brown.

E. B. R.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Extracts from the Report on Unfermented Communion Wine at the Pennsylvania State Convention, by Mrs. E. D. C. Mair, Superintendent:

"We thankfully perceive the added love and care which is superintending this precious, emblematic feast, and gratefully note the increasing number of those who annually substitute the pure fruit of the vine for the desolating cup of previous usage.

"More than two hundred cards of inquiry have been sent asking for information regarding this special practice. To these many replies have been received; most of them giving not only the desired satisfaction, but also breathing a deep and tender interest, indicating personal care and preparation in this work for the Master. In Mercer county, which has received more systematic attention, and is more fully reported than any other, we find out of 128 churches 82 are using unfermented wine for sacramental purposes. Under such faithful supervision, doubtless the number will, with extending light and knowledge, soon embrace nearly all the communion tables within its precincts.

"One sister writes that 'she prepares the wine and spreads the table of the Lord with her own hands.' Another says 'this whole decision greatly rests with the individual who has charge of procuring the wine.' One reports 'the German element most indifferent;' and another remarks, 'our ministers need information.' In one town 'all the churches use unfermented wine, all the ministers are temperance men and temperance workers!' I also read that 'some of the churches have used unfermented wine, and found it unpalatable, and so have abandoned the attempt!' One lady gives the account of a young Christian whose father had died from intemperance, who solemnly came to his mother after partaking with her at the table of the Lord, saying, 'Mother, I, too, shall be a drunkard if I go to the communion.' The writer judiciously adds, 'The latent heat, heredity, was taking flame from the communion sparks.' A minister replied to an inquiring sister, 'When I am sure that any soul has been endangered by the use of fermented wine at the sacrament, then I will adopt the other.' Several among the clergy had never heard of unfermented wine, therefore could not be expected to obtain it.'

"Thus we see how heavily the responsibility grows upon us, and how plainly the dear Father manifests His will for us to demonstrate the need for this great change. In no other department of our work is womanly conviction more deeply felt, or her influence more unbounded. Whenever she gives patient thought on this subject her heart is convinced, her own church soon stands purified in its practice, and gradually her holy power extends through her neighborhood, until each church is impressed within her limits.

"In almost half the churches reported throughout the state, we find the substitution adopted; yet doubtless in sections where no effort is made, the proportion is sadly smaller. Now, while we find more and more of our women presenting the pure juice of the grape upon the altars of their Lord, and He writes the acceptable service in his book of remembrance, yet might, and ought, there not to be a wider and more thorough attention to this sacred charge? May not every union appoint its committee for this distinct department, selecting women whose thought and convictions are clear, and who are willing to present the truth prayerfully, gently, yet persistently, to the wives of the elders, to the elders themselves, to the ministers, to sessions and conferences, according to opportunity? 'How any church can conscientiously object to an innovation so manifestly in the interests of religion and morality, we cannot understand; and as the guardian of public morals we should take the lead in extirpating all forms of this great evil.' But we constantly see congregations and their pastors who have given no thought to this view of the truth, and who need its full presentation to their minds and hearts. The lives of so many Christians and ministers have been so exempt from contact with the sin of intemperance as to make them utterly unconscious of the danger which arises from even the slightest use of alcohol. It, therefore, rests upon us, to whom has been more fully revealed the weakness and hopeless despair which the dread habit brings upon souls, to protest in the spirit of Christ against offering the temptation to those who have no power to resist. Ought we not, as the chosen daughters of our Immanuel, more entirely to lay aside every weight, and yielding each detail of daily life into the hands of Him who is able to keep all we commit, beseech the Captain of our salvation to gird anew the armor which He has put upon us; 'and looking unto Jesus,' will we not be instant in season and out of season, always abounding in this work of the Lord?

"Do not these annual meetings, with some dear missing faces, give us thrilling warning of the shortness of our own time, and bid us do quickly whatever He brings to our hands? And does not all else sink into nothingness, compared with being his instruments in the help or salvation of one poor soul? Will we not, then, dear sisters, each one go to our homes with more loving worship toward our adorable Redeemer, with more tender pity toward those who are struggling with sin, and a fuller consecration toward the glorious work which he has entrusted to us, striving with whole hearts to make each communion a true passover, where the angel of eternal life, seeing only the precious blood, shall hover on soft, snowy wing, bearing all strengthened souls nearer to the throne of God?"

## KANSAS.

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT IN KANSAS?

In country towns, yes! in cities, no! not as yet. But the majesty of the law has a wonderful influence on the side of prohibition, and I went the whole length of the state from north to south, and never saw a single person intoxicated.

Kansas is truly the garden of the United States. The population is increasing rapidly, property advancing in value, and only one place there where the population has decreased since the enactment of the prohibitory law—that place the penitentiary.

A fine audience greeted me in Kansas City, and at the request of the women, I organized a W. C. T. U. Old friends from Cooperstown, N. Y., greeted me, and the lady who was chosen president of the union hailed from my birthplace, and I felt at home at once in this western city. In Lawrence I visited the State University and the Indian school building, and rejoiced that our country has decided at last to do something for the education of Indian children. SARAH M. PERKINS.

CARBONDALE.—The Osage county prohibitory union held a convention in this city December 11. The three sessions were largely attended, delegates being present from all parts of the county. So far the efforts of this union have been very successful, and the indications are that the saloons will be closed by January 1, the saloon keepers having voted to close December 26. The temperance people, however, will not relax their efforts, and seem determined to continue their organization until every saloon in the county is permanently closed.

WELLINGTON.—Our W. C. T. U. are devoting their energies to the enforcement of the prohibitory law, and had a mass meeting early in October last, at which was pledged the necessary funds to prosecute the violators of the law. If the voters of Kansas can be reached by enforcing the prohibitory as well as any other law, our school-houses and churches will flourish, and our police stations be deserted. C. E. LARNED.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

TAUNTON.—Prohibition has ruled here since May last, derided by its enemies and faint friends; still though such a mere farce, a powerful and successful effort has been made to overthrow it, the city voting strongly for license, the liquor dealers voting for the ex-temperance mayor because he was one who would execute the law whatever it might be, which plainly indicates that there has been some execution of law. Rum has doubtless been sold, under difficulties, but much less than when an open and legitimate business, and if a firm hand could have been held another year it would have become "small by degrees and beautifully less."

We have had fine speakers, Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. McLaughlin, and bright stars from the west, still the backward step has been taken. But we are not discouraged for we remember there was more than one Bull Run, but Richmond was taken.

The W. C. T. U. are working diligently; have changed their monthly entertainment to a temperance school. They send for lecturers, circulate petitions, and meet twice a month for prayer and consultation; and devise various means to defray expenses. One of their earnest and faithful workers, Mrs. Hubbard, has been called by death to a higher field of labor, but her memory will still bless the cause so dear to her heart. A. L.

## News in a Nutshell.

A W. C. T. U. of ninety members was organized at Whitesboro, Texas, December 16, with bright prospects for usefulness. Mrs. March is the president, and Mrs. White the corresponding secretary.

A W. C. T. U. was organized Dec. 23, at Carmel, N. Y., with thirty-three members. President, Miss Martha Barnes; secretary, Miss Julia R. Livingstone; treasurer, Mrs. Quick. Carmel is enthusiastic in regard to the temperance question.

AT Helena, Montana, a union temperance meeting is held once a month in the churches, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The society is also looking out for a suitable place on Maine street in which to establish a temperance reading and coffee room.

THE ladies of the Louisville, Ky., W. C. T. U., have just closed a most attractive entertainment in the form of a "Paper fair," which was highly remunerative, They also served lunch in connection with the fair, and realized a nice sum from this source.

The Montana *Christian Advocate* comes clad in garments of beauty, and we hail it as a fearless and strong champion of the truth in every form in that new field of labor, where men can know the blessedness of helping to "lay the foundations" for the future grandeur of a noble state.

THE W. C. T. U. of Springfield, Illinois, under the leadership of Mrs. G. C. Smith, arranged for an entertainment in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, for the evenings of December 18, 19, and 20, consisting of representations of ancient characters and custumes, foreign groups, royal and national characters, and various other ingenious exhibitions both of olden and modern times, involving an immense amount of preparation, but winning corresponding success.

"BRITONS," said President Cotton, "spend annually £140,000,000 or $700,000,000 in drink, an average of $19 for each Englishman." Germany has 11,800 breweries which turn out 846,000, 000 gallons of beer. America spends $900,000,000 annually for rum and tobacco. The money wasted in drink in England, Germany, and America would buy all the bread and meat eaten by the three nations. This awful burden compels twice the amount of labor in the world. This drink burden makes two-thirds of our sickness and three-fourths of our crime.

THE crusade anniversary was celebrated at Bristol, Conn., in the Good Templar's hall, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The meeting was well attended, Rev. Mr. Staats, in his address, gave the women the credit of the prevailing temperance sentiment of the town, in view of their courage and persistence in keeping up their organization and work for years in the face of many discouragements and difficulties. We note that the Bristol *Press* quotes in full "The History of Ten Years," by Sarah K. Bolton, which appeared in the memorial number of THE UNION SIGNAL, but without giving credit to the latter.

MISS NELLIE ARTHUR, the president's daughter, is president of the Washington "Children's Christmas Club," an organization composed of young people connected with the Washington Sunday schools, who provided a mammoth Christmas tree and a dinner for poor children. This idea, which originated last year with a lady in Portland, Maine, and is described in the Christmas number of *St. Nicholas*, has been cordially taken up all over the country, and many similar clubs are forming. Not only will thousands of poor children be made happy, but the blessedness of giving will first be felt by many others who have only known, so far, the half pleasures of receiving.

A YEAR ago in November, at Lewiston, Idaho, a woman's society was organized, arranging to meet once a

week, taking for each week a different subject for study. In April a regular union was formed. When warm weather came they obtained a vacant, shady square, and under the blue sky and green trees, held a series of out-door temperance services every alternate Sabbath afternoon. Many difficulties attend the work in Idaho. The country is sparsely settled; one of its counties is said to contain but one white woman and she is the W. C. T. U. president; another county has but two villages where work can be done, yet the whisky barrel is the first article of merchandise brought into any new place.

# Official Communications.

## EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT.

*Program for the Temperance Day of Prayer, Jan. 8, 1884.*

9 to 10.—The call to the W. C. T. U. to go forward and take possession "for God, and home, and native land": Joshua I.

10 to 11.—The steps of faith: Joshua III.

11 to 12.—The shout of victory: Joshua VI.

12 to 1.—The song of triumph: Exodus XV.

2 to 3.—Woman as a leader in this battle: Judges IV.

3 to 4.—Strength in weakness: Judges VI: 1–16; VII: 1–22.

4 to 5.—Five talents or one: Matt. XXV: 14–46.

5 to 6.—Desolation and restoration: Joel II.

7:30 to 9.—The conflict of the W. C. T. U. with the giant evil of the liquor traffic: 6 Sam. XVII.

HANNAH WHITALL SMITH.
*Supt. of Evangelistic Department National W. C. T. U.*

## STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

DEAR CO-WORKERS:—I have sent cards to all superintendents in this department, asking how many circulars they will need for their state work, if they wish to use mine instead of issuing a special one of their own. I have received so few replies as yet, that I have not felt justified in having the new circulars printed.

Last year I labored under great difficulty in regard to this matter. I had no idea how many circulars would be needed, and toward the latter part of the season found my supply so short that I was unable to fill all orders that came. The time has arrived for workers in this department to begin practical work. Agricultural boards will begin to meet and arrange the business of the coming season, in January. If there is to be any effective work accomplished, we must begin now.

The circulars containing suggestions, instructions, and details for work, ought to be in every county and local union, by the middle of January. Will you not send in your orders, giving the number of unions in your state, immediately?

I would also be glad to receive any practical suggestions that you consider of value, that I may use them in the general circular. In those states and territories where there are no superintendents, I hope the presidents of such will either appoint one as soon as possible, or attend to the work of this department themselves.

If reports are to be secured from counties, now is the time to begin work in them, and not wait until the rush of the season is upon us, when it is impossible to do any preparatory work. Yours, J. R. NICHOLS.
*Supt Dept. N. W. C. T. U.*

## WORK AMONG SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

*To Gen. John A. Reynolds, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic: and the Veterans of New York.*

DEAR FRIENDS:—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, representing the daughters of America, being organized in fifty states and territories, is endeavoring to rescue her sons from the worst foe that has ever invaded her soil.

In this benevolent work it is a most gratifying and encouraging fact that our brothers, whether civilians or soldiers, are equally interested, for all good and true men and women have pulses beating in unison with sad and suffering hearts.

We have noticed with grateful pride the patriotic zeal which has actuated your large organization, in perpetuating from year to year, the memory of valorous deeds which wrought out the salvation of our union.

Your moral courage, too, in times of threatened danger from that "enemy which steals away the brains," and lays low many of our fairest heroes of the battle-field, is worthy of our recognition.

We would give our tribute of praise for the action of your authorities at Denver last summer, in forbidding the sale of intoxicating beverages within certain limits of the encampment of the G. A. R. And now our Empire state calls its sons from three hundred and fifty camp-fires to a council of peace.

The veterans diminishing in numbers, but united in patriotism, will begin a new year with a tolling bell which counts out some fellow-comrades who have gone "to encamp on eternity's plains" since last you met together.

Perhaps some have gone down to dishonored graves by reason of the destroyer, *alcohol*, who reaps his victims from all classes and conditions, even choosing the fairest and noblest who have walked by our sides.

Kindly, respectfully, yet *urgently*, your sisters of an organization each day strengthening itself by new recruits from the *young* women of the band, ask that your committee of arrangements will require a prohibition of the traffic in intoxicants within and about your encampment, during the coming assembly in Rochester. It is during seasons of relaxation and hilarity that the temptation to indulgence is hardest to resist, but our "Boys in Blue" are loyal to command. They will respect authority; they will obey the laws which they have put upon themselves, as free and self-respecting men, willing even to deny themselves of what they may regard a harmless luxury, for the sake of some noble comrade who has not the virtue of restraint.

They will practice total abstinence in sympathy with wives, mothers, and sisters left behind as home guards, who, perchance, have trembled to see the warrior don his military garb lest he return to the fireside covered with shame, rather than glory; with prostrate, not erect form; conquered by a treacherous enemy, who by traitorous deceit had won the victory over his strong manhood.

We present this appeal to each post in the state of New York, hoping that immediate action will be taken, and the results forwarded to the committee of arrangements in time to carry out the wishes of the majority.

Respectfully submitted,
S. A. MCCLERS, *Nat. Supt. Soldiers and Sailors.*
MARY T. BURT, *Pres. State of N. Y.*
E. H. GRIFFITH, *Cor. Sec.*
*Yonkers, December 10, 1883.*

N. B. Each post is requested to report its action on the subject to the superintendent.


# Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the **Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions** with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into **Scrofula.** This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

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A MAN was seen passing through California on his way to Washington Territory. He said he was going where there were no pesky "fanatics." The facts leaked out that he had just served three months in jail in the state of Kansas for selling liquor. —*Western Wave.*

IN 1862 there were but two total abstainers in the house of commons, the late Sir Edward Baines, M. P. for Leeds, and Mr. Whitworth, M. P. for Drogheda. At present there are thirty-six.


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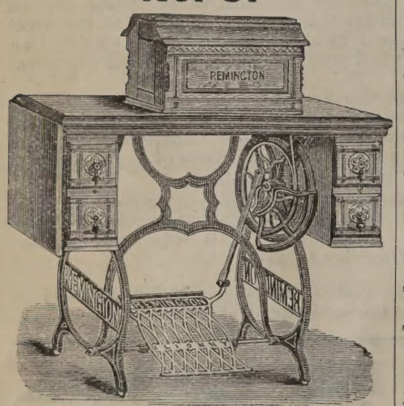


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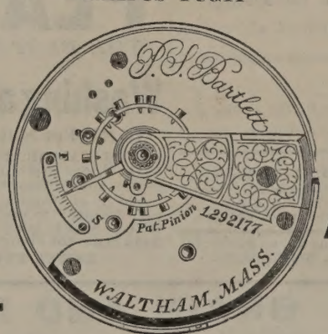


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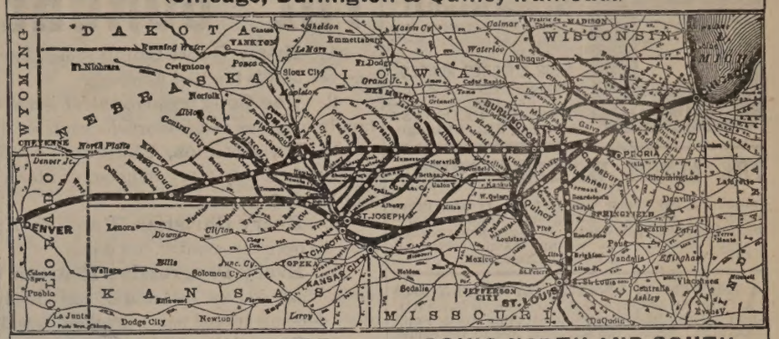


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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOLUME X. CHICAGO, JANUARY 10, 1884. NUMBER 2.


OUR Canadian sisters have the spirit of the World's W. C. T. U. News items from over the border report that in Prescott (Ontario) our crusade anniversary was pleasantly celebrated, and that the Montreal W. C. T. U. has its superintendent of UNION SIGNAL work just as if "stars and stripes" wave over all of us.

THE Ohio W. C. T. U. is again at the fore, asking the re-submission of the prohibitory amendment by this year's legislature, also the passage of a bill providing for compulsory temperance teaching. The politicians are giving these good generals the credit of precipitating the temperance question into politics, as the leading local issue of the next campaign. Ohio is thus made the battlefield of the opposing doctrines, prohibition versus taxation of the liquor traffic.

WE like Dr. Dio Lewis, though we do not entirely agree with him, and we like his magazine. It is a spicy serving up of various health dishes, and its bill of fare is long and broad enough to satisfy everybody's palate. Its large type, wide margins, heavy paper and unique cover make it a marked monthly wherever seen, and the quality of the material inside the covers is excellent. One good feature of it is the work of women—our women too, on its pages. Each number awakens new thoughts enough for an entire year's consideration.

A GOOD friend sends us the following sample suggestion of what might be a blessed feature in Christmas and New Year's cards:

1884. 1884.

A CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.
To my beloved mother, or wife.

I solemnly promise that I will never again use intoxicants, as a beverage, so long as I live.

——— ——— ———.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Why don't some of the competitors for designs for Christmas cards come down to business, and work in something, not merely ideal, but with some weight to it?

Why not indeed? Who can doubt that the sight of such a card, beautifully designed and colored, might not stir and fix some of the good impulses that float in on the Christmas tide?

THE *Advance*, and indeed many good religious journals and religious people, justify the internal revenue from intoxicating liquors on the ground adopted by political economists regarding the taxation of luxuries. Right here is the "rift within the lute" which if widened and broadened as it might be legitimately, would silence all the hymns and prayers of Christian people. The liquor traffic, from which this revenue is derived, is in the view of wise statesmen, the source of more ruin and misery than war, pestilence and famine combined. Will Christians and Christian journals advocate taxation of such an evil as of a luxury? Again by requiring revenue from this iniquitous business, the government becomes a partaker in its income. Shall this division of the spoils—literally "spoils"—be recognized as righteous by Christian communities? More light, more light!

IT would be hard to parallel in the world of business a finer sense of right and honor than that exhibited by the mother of a burglar who was sentenced in Philadelphia the other day to a term in prison. This mother came all the way from Baltimore after his conviction to make restitution of nearly three hundred dollars stolen by her son, taking it from her savings stored away in an old leathern bag, and handing it in a roll of bank notes, all of small denomination, to the clerk of the court. The money was handed to the judge, but he declined to receive it. "Take it back," he said, "and tell this poor woman that the payment of this money will not save her son from prison. *The law must be vindicated* Tell this lady this as kindly as you can, but tell her; for she must know just what she is doing." When the court's words were conveyed to the waiting mother she wept hard, but said, "Oh, I understand, I didn't hope to save my boy from prison. I pay this money because I want to do what is right. Justice is justice."

THE words of the Bishop of Rochester to the Episcopal Temperance Society in convention assembled at Philadelphia, contains this startling truth:

There is a subject which lies *at the root* of all clerical work and of all episcopal work, and of all conventions, and of all the philanthropic and literary institutions which you have in this country—that is the battle with intemperance. *You may build as many churches as you like, you may open as many free libraries as you please, you may enlist new armies of lay soldiers of Christ, but so long as you permit intemperance to continue its ravages among the people without a supreme effort and struggle upon your part the church will be useless and your sermons will be useless.*

O, if the entire church of God would enlist in the battle against the legalized liquor traffic with the earnestness, the consecration of brain, purse and heart that is now given to other forms of church work, the evangelization of the world would be accomplished immeasurably sooner than by all the agencies now at work in indifference to the *cause* of three-fourths of the world's sin and crime.

OUR Sunday schools are not doing their whole duty in the matter of temperance. Every school ought to have its temperance organization or Band of Hope. It should not be forgotten that the saloon and the gambling house bid high for the child of the Sunday school. Chaplain Caine, of England, made diligent inquiry as to the criminals in the county jail at Manchester, and found that out of 649 Protestant prisoners, 593 had been Sunday school scholars on an average of six or seven years each. Says a Scotch philanthropist:

I visited 78 of the 88 prisoners who were tried at the Glasgow assizes. Seven of these could neither read nor write; of the remaining 71 not less than 38 males and 24 females—total 62—had been connected with Sunday schools. A number of both sexes had been in attendance in Sunday schools for three, four, five, six, seven, nine, and even ten years. Fifty-nine of the sixty-two criminals admitted that drinking and public-house company had not only been the chief cause of their leaving the Sunday school, but of violating the laws of their country.

The confession of a scholar in a letter written to a Sabbath school teacher of Birmingham, says:

"I know that in the Sunday school of which I was a pupil that a great number turned out drunkards, myself amongst them. The class I was in consisted of about seventeen or eighteen scholars, and I am sure that twelve of them became sots. Some of them remain so to this day, a pest to the neighborhood, a disgrace to the borough, and a trouble to their families. It has been unfortunately my lot to sit, at one time or another, in the taproom, with eight or nine of my former fellow scholars." He adds: "My own intemperate habits were formed during the time I was a teacher in the school." And still farther, "Oh, sir, if Sunday school superintendents and teachers could only see a small portion of the immense amount of their labors which are utterly and I fear forever, frustrated by this foe to human improvement (strong drink)!"

On the other hand we have testimony also from the mother country which goes far to show that Bands of Hope and juvenile temperance societies increase the power and efficiency of the Sunday school:

In the Rev. J. P. Chown's school, at Bradford, Yorkshire, there are 1,000 scholars—500 being members of the Band of Hope. The conductor of the society, a deacon of the church, has recently had access to the church-book, with a view of ascertaining the relative number of scholars who had joined the church, from those who were connected with the Band of Hope, and from those who were not thus connected. After a careful investigation, it was proved that during seven years 137 had joined the church from the scholars in the schools, of which number no less than 106 had been Band of Hope members, and only 31 who were not protected by the safeguard and influence of the Band of Hope.

That we have to depend for these figures so largely upon English statistics is due to the fact that England has tried the experiment fairly. We have not. England has one million pledged children in the Bands of Hope. America has not more than one-tenth of that number. What work so fitting, so natural to the Sunday school as this? What so materially contributing to the ends for which it labors, and to the prevention of the evils against which its instruction is directed.

## Contributed.

### "AS I HAVE LOVED YOU."

"Th's is my commandment that ye love one another as I have loved you."—*Words of Jesus.*

BY FANNIE BOLTON.

For the purest hope that's human,
For the good of man and woman,
For the upright soulhood holy,
For the great heart strong, yet lowly,
For the best good of thy brother,
As I've loved you, love each other.

For the tender pity, bending
Over one who needs befriending,
For the love that draws with winning
Gentle tenderness the sinning
From the evil wings that cover,
As I've loved you, love each other.

For the possible great beauty
That will blossom out when duty
Grows to love of what is holy
(Though the heart seems baseness solely
There is good that hate would smother),
As I've loved you, love each other.

For the thoughts by sinning fettered,
For the brain that may be bettered,
For the heart that needs refining,
For the soul that may grow shining,
Do not spurn thy fallen brother,
As I've loved you love each other.

Love them as I've loved you, dear ones,
Hunger, weep and suffer, near ones,
Leave them not, although they spurn you,
For your prayers but hate return you
(Slowly love all hate shall smother),
As I've loved you, love each other.

For the grandeur of the human,
For the godlike men and women,
For the race with holy faces,
For the soul's still latent graces,
For the peace that's like no other,
Love, as I have loved my brother.

For the glad concordant nations,
Brought to love's divine relations,
For the joy in God's creation,
For his plan's great consumation,
For thy best good and thy brother's,
Love, as I have loved all others.

### "TAKE THE SAFEST PATH, FOR I AM FOLLOWING YOU."

BY THE REV. CHARLES GARRETT,
Of Liverpool, Ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference.

During one of my holidays in North Wales I was staying with my family near a range of hills to which I was strongly attracted. Some of them were slanting and easy to climb, and my children rejoiced to accompany me to their summit. One, however, was higher than the others, and its sides were steep and rugged. I often looked at it with a longing desire to reach the top. The constant companionship of my children, however, was a difficulty. Several of them were very young, and I knew it would be full of peril for them to attempt the ascent. One bright morning, when I thought they were all busy with their games, I started on my expedition. I quietly made my way up the face of the hill till I came to a point where the path forked, one path striking directly upwards, and the other ascending in a slanting direction. I hesitated for a moment as to which of the two paths I would take, and was about to take the precipitous one when I was startled by hearing a little voice shouting, "Father, take the safest path, for I am following you." On looking down I saw that my little boy had discovered my absence and followed me. He was already a considerable distance up the hill, and had found the ascent difficult, and when he saw me hesitating as to which of the paths I should take, he revealed himself by the warning cry. I saw at a glance that he was in peril at the point he had reached, and trembled lest his little feet should slip before I could get to him. I therefore cheered him by calling to him that I would come and help him directly. I was soon down to him, and grasped his little warm hand with a joy that every father will understand. I saw that in attempting to follow my example he had incurred fearful danger, and I descended, thanking God that I had stopped in time to save my child from injury or death.

Years have passed since that, to me, memorable morning; but though the danger has passed, the little fellow's cry has never left me. It taught me a lesson the full force of which I had never known before. It showed me the power of our unconscious influence, and I saw the terrible possibility of our leading those around us to ruin, without intending, or knowing it, and the lesson I learned that morning I am anxious to impress upon those to whom my words may come.

Charles Lamb has said that the man must be a very bad man, or a very ignorant one, who does not make a good resolution on New Year's day; and believing that the readers of this paper are neither the one, nor the other, I want to show them the importance of their resolving to be abstainers not only for their *own* sakes, but especially for the sake of those around them. I want them to listen to the voice of the children who are crying to them in tones that it would be criminal to disregard: "Take the safest path, for we are following you."

The Apostle Paul tells us that "no man liveth to himself," and this solemn truth we should ever bear in mind. Those around us are, without an effort on their part or ours, constantly being moulded and shaped by our example. Hence, in spite of ourselves, we *are* our brother's keeper; we can lift him up into purity and light, or we can drag him down into darkness and despair. This is especially true of the children around us. With these our influence is a moral atmosphere, affecting them far more than we imagine. Children are like the sensitive plates of the photographer, and our every look and action produce their effect. They are also natural imitators, and our lives are reproduced in theirs. The child of the minister will form his little pulpit, summon his congregation, and deliver his discourse. The child of the smoker will be seen with its mimic pipe going through the same performance as the father, while the child of the drinker will eagerly watch for an opportunity to drain the glass from which his father has been drinking. Their bright sharp eyes watch our every motion, in the family, at the hearth, and around the table; and though we are conscious of exerting no influence upon them, our every act and tone sinks into their plastic nature, and moulds their character forever. If the influence is for evil, no heavenly discipline can entirely remove it, and if it is for good, no bad associations can entirely effect its destruction.

I want my readers to look at these solemn facts in their bearing on total abstinence. Our children come into the world unable to distinguish between good and evil, especially as to their daily life. We have to teach them what "to eat, drink, and avoid." In some cases there is perplexity, there are physical peculiarities that make "one man's food another man's poison." It is not so, however, in the use of intoxicating drink. Here all is plain.

There are but *two* paths before us. We must either drink or abstain. The children have no means, apart from us, of knowing which path to take; they both appear equally safe and proper; the more so as they see wise and good men walking in both paths. They *must* make a choice, and having faith in our wisdom, and our love, they practically turn to us and ask, Which path shall I take? We *must* answer, and answer in a way that our children cannot misunderstand. With our lips we may recommend the path of abstinence, but our true answer will be our own conduct. Actions speak louder than words. Drinking a single glass of wine in the presence of the children will influence them far more than your teaching, however forcible or eloquent it may be. And the wiser and holier you are, the more important it is that the voice of your lives should point in the right direction. Everybody now knows that abstinence is the path of safety, and that drinking is the path of danger. That the one is the broad, winding, slippery path by which every drunkard has reached the region of despair. That multitudes have cursed the day they ever entered it, and with earnest entreaty have besought their children to avoid it. That the other is plain and safe, leading to health, intelligence, virtue, and religion. That multitudes of those that are treading it, thank God they have entered it, and earnestly urge those they love to tread it also.

These paths are open before us on this blessed New Year's day. We have the terrible power of choice. We cannot move without affecting others. The children in their innocence, and weakness, are following us "tho' with unequal step," and are crying to us, "Take the safest path, for we are following you." Parents, teachers, citizens, Christians, ministers of the gospel, hear their cry. It is possible that, as in my case when climbing the mountain, your head may be so steady, and your foot so firm, that you, like many others, may tread the dangerous path without falling.

But what of the children that are following you? Can you guarantee that their heads will be as steady, and their feet as firm as yours? And if not, then it may come to pass that though loving the children tenderly and striving most earnestly in other ways to promote their welfare, your example may be the stumbling-block over which they shall fall into present and eternal ruin. We are responsible to God for our example, and in the great day we must meet the results of even our unconscious influence. I am personally prepared to meet the results of my total abstinence, but I dare not meet the results of my drinking, however moderately. Dare you? In the decision to which you come today take in the whole case. If you drink you may gratify habit, appetite, and custom; you may produce a momentary flow of animal spirits, and even fancy that you derive a little physical advantage. Having said this, I think I have said all that can possibly be said in favor of drinking; and I think you will see that you have only selfish reasons for continuing to practice it: your own comfort, your own pleasure, and health. If, on the contrary, you resolve to abstain, you will see that your reasons will be noble, generous, and Christian. You avoid the "appearance of evil;" you will pursue a course of self-denial; your example will be one that all can safely imitate. When you leave a home, or company, you will have no misgivings as to the influence you have exerted. No man to whom drink is a temptation will be able to make your one glass an excuse for his two glasses. No victim who is endeavoring to escape from his besetment will be thrown back by your example; and whatever may be the future of the young people around you, they will never be able to charge you with having led them astray.

Dr. Lyman Beecher has well said, "It is not enough to erect the flag ahead to mark the spot where the drunkard lies. It must be planted at the entrance of the course proclaiming in waving capitals '*This is the way to death!*' If we cannot stop men at the beginning we cannot separate between that and the end. He that lets strong drink alone is safe and only he."

I beseech the readers to realize the tremendous power which they possess, and to resolve by God's help to tread the path of abstinence, if for no other reason because the children are following them.

### A WIFE'S SORROWFUL APPEAL.

[The subject of the following sketch came to Maryville, Mo., on the day that he came to death; registered his name at the hotel, was conducted from a saloon to his room in the third story. Here he jumped from the window and was picked up only to meet a drunkard's doom, crying most piteously for pardon. His wife has made the following tuching appeal "to whom it may concern."]

From my lonely sorrowful home, I feel impelled to send forth a note of warning to those who uphold the whisky traffic by their influence or patronage.

A picture hangs upon the wall looking down at me with clear steady eyes. A tall erect form that speaks of a proud independent manhood, a high, well developed forehead, firm, but gentle mouth, clear cut features, beaming with health, hope, and ambition. How brightly life opened up for him at twenty-one. What visions of honor, wealth, and happiness, spread out before the dark clear eyes. How eager, how confident of success he looks. But another picture, a dark, sorrowful contrast comes be-

fore me, and I remember that the buds of promise never unfolded, they were blighted and destroyed by that enemy of mankind, strong drink.

Last August before the frosts had nipped the robes of summer, or fitted the year for such a sense of sadness, he lay at the Arlington, bruised and mangled, dying. The face was scarred with lines age never would have left. The spirit tortured with anguish, that only a proud, sensitive nature, enslaved by a demon could feel.

Robbed of his manhood, robbed of his hopes, his happiness, and now of his life, which he feels ebbing away at every breath. No wonder he cries in agony of remorse "I'm in sackcloth and ashes, sackcloth and ashes. I've not done what I intended to do, but must die. Die and leave my boy fatherless and die this way. I could have met death any other way, but to have brought it upon myself in this manner, it is too bad, too bad."

A nobler or more sensitive man never lived, but appetite caused him to degrade himself again and again, though he suffered shame and remorse untold after each debauch. He fully realized the degradation and danger of his course, but also realized his hopeless enslavement, and said when some one remarked to him, "This will be a lesson, you'll never drink again." "I shall make no promise." He knew too well how weak he was in this, though firm and manly in all else.

A kinder, more thoughtful and affectionate husband never blessed a woman's life, and he would have suffered anything rather than cause me an hours pain or uneasiness, but through drink he tortured me constantly, because he was its slave. His idolatrous love for his baby was the remark of all who knew him, and he bewailed its early orphanage more than all else, yet drink caused him to run all risks and finally brought about the unhappy event that left it fatherless. Can any one in the face of this think that the appetite for strong drink is not stronger than all else? Seven years experience has proved to me that it is a terrible thing, stronger than all but the death toward which it hastens its victims. Where are these appetites fostered? Nine-tenths of them at the saloon? It is the hotbed, the nursery, where the drunkards are made. Everyone knows this—knows that the saloon keeper makes his place inviting with games and amusements to entice the youth, the young men or any others that wish to pass away the time. They mix their drinks to suit the taste that revolts from the fiery fluid, and by and by there is no need of games, the appetite is formed and the work done that the saloon keeper intended. He is sure now of his victim, sure of the money he earns, though wife and children starve and he go down to ruin headlong.

When this is an admitted fact why in heaven's name are there not some effective measures put forth to wipe them out of existence? If there is no law to put them down, or a law that can be twisted until it is of no effect, then the sooner there is one that will do the work, the better. The temperance people can do nothing while a saloon flirts its sign in their faces. All the churches or the temperance bands cannot destroy their work when well done. Is it not the course of wisdom to destroy the source of the evil, that in the years to come the effect may be destroyed? As long as they remain their terrible effects will be seen and felt all over the land.

The women of our land have worked, plead, and prayed. Are they to be unheeded? No wonder, when pressed to desperation by the bold defiers of those law-protected curses, that they demand the ballot as a means of self-protection. No wonder their hearts grow bitter toward law-makers, when one of them (who is now engaged in fighting saloon-keeper's battles) said to the broken-hearted wife that ordered that no saloon keeper insult her with his presence as he watched beside the wreck they had caused: "Don't talk that way, you may need help before you get away from here, and they would be the first men to give you fifty dollars." Fifty dollars! How paltry and insignificant all their ill-gotten gains, beside what they had taken from me. I have no fight to make against men, but if they are the generous souls he pictures them, it seems to me they would realize the horrible work they were doing, and not for money destroy both body and soul. There are surely enough wrecked lives, lives where the light has just gone out forever, to add to the list.

If there be a just retribution, surely beneath the load of tears and moans, blasted hopes, wrecked lives, and lost souls, the man that gives his neighbor drink will be sunk to the darkest, deepest depths of a never-ending despair. And every man who signs a petition to license these soul and body destroying, misery-manufacturing machines, will, with them, be held accountable. Honorable judges, we have looked to you for an alteration of this curse. Stand firm is the cry of every honest heart.

Ladies of the W. C. T. U., who, through your president, sent me words of comfort and sympathy, I say, go on in your glorious work. God will be with you, and the prayers of hundreds of sorrowful hearts are that you may yet turn the scale, and get the monster where he may receive his death blow. SARAH WORTH.

*Burlington Junction, Mo.*

## ONE OF THE "SOBER SECOND THOUGHTS" OF THE CRUSADE.

BY JULIA COLMAN.

Our three objective points in all this temperance work are to get people to understand temperance, to love it, (and therefore practice it) and to work for it. The first of these is indispensable, for if our work is to endure it must be intelligent work. It is well to win the name and the vote, but it is better to secure the individual, and enlist him (or her) to work wisely in all sorts of ways for temperance. And this to be an effective work must have the aid of temperance literature, tracts judiciously distributed, books and pamphlets read and loaned, and papers subscribed and canvassed for. This is the principal line of work in the literature departments of the national, state, district, county and local unions, to make the people intelligent. Then come the special helps for all the lines of work, for all the departments can be helped by the use of literature suited to their needs.

It is the place of the national literature department to prepare, publish or recommend publications specially adapted to the work to bring them to the attention of the workers by means of letters, circulars, articles in the public press, sales at conventions, etc., to show how they can be used to advantage; and to plan and promote courses of reading and study. To these ends they solicit correspondence with superintendents of departments, with all new unions (to which they send circulars, instructions and specimen leaflets) and with all workers everywhere, also the careful perusal of their reports, circulars and articles. They also fill orders promptly and carefully for tracts, leaflets, handbills, cards, pamphlets, text-books, Sunday school library books, charts, catechisms, song books and other requisites for juvenile work, from the largest and best assorted of the kind in the country.

It is also their privilege to provide for raising the funds required to defray the expenses of all this great and laborious work by means of a dime collection to be taken up annually in every local union and forwarded directly to the department where it is disposed of under the advice of a large committee of ladies appointed by the National union. All this work requires a vast amount of correspondence, clerk work, etc. (beside the services of the superintendent given freely for seven successive years), for which the dime collections have hitherto proved quite insufficient. Will not the reader contribute to make the department worthy of the union which it serves and represents?

*New York City.*

## WOMAN'S STRENGTH.

BY MRS. ELLA DARE.

Neither physical force or muscular endeavor can measure the strength of woman. The kingdom of material efforts holds no key to her nature's endurance.

Back of all externals, in the regions of the invisible, rests her mystic power. Who shall define its growth, or compass its possibilities?

Spirit-born, and soul-sustained, it reaches through to the outer world of action. It breathes into the idea, and behold, the deed springs into being. It touches hidden forces, and energy vitalizes movement. It holds high court in the realm of unseen motives. From the great fountain-head of divinity flow waters of infinite love, touched by this baptism, womanhood and motherhood send out their messages to a sorrow-laden world, refreshing barren wastes with draughts of vital power.

Abundant fruitage follows, and the earth smiles back its blessings. An object to be gained and woman fixes her gaze only upon the end. Clouds may encompass her. Hardships may rise on every side. Rugged walls may bar her pathway. But she presses on, and around, and over them all, to meet the next that may confront.

On fields of physical battle, she claims no sovereignty, but moves the contest into regions of heart and soul, and she challenges combat. Secure in the strength that throbs in every fibre of her being, conscious of that unseen power that arms desire with unyielding endurance, she stands the victor.

Nature tells us that unity is strength. Society clasps in her embrace the world's possibilities. Mental and moral progress wait upon her bidding. Legislative acts are the slowest of human agencies. First comes the advance guard of agitation, persistence follows, and then conviction molds the public sentiment into crystals of higher law.

To make complete and perfect, society must call into action, both her men and women factors. It is the fusing of the two, the outer and the inner force, the rugged reason, and the subtle intuition, that shall make a compact invincible and all-conquering.

When both shall stand together, each free in thought and act, by virtue of a God-given individuality, then will all these movements, touching the issues of time pass on to victory.

The light is breaking in the east. The star of promise shines down upon the soul of woman, bidding her work and wait, for the blessing of unseen strength shall crown all righteous effort.

## A SLUMBERING CITY.

BY EMERSON BENTLY.

It was not many days ago that a reporter of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* graphically expressed a powerful plea for continued assault upon the liquor traffic, by the steadily growing and mighty host in the land. Here it is:

A MISERABLE MOTHER.—Louisa Wade, a young white woman, was picked up on Villere, near Canal street, on Saturday night during the heavy rain, in such an intoxicated condition that she was unable to take care of herself. The miserable woman had her babe, a bright boy, aged about two years, with her, and when she was locked up in the Fourth precinct station the officers kindly cared for the child. Yesterday the little fellow was playing in the captain's office, just as happy as could be, and the debased mother slept in a cell, little caring what had become of her child. The woman will be examined before Judge Ford today, and he will proably send her to the parish prison and have the baby placed in an asylum.

Every day the police courts are thronged by the victims of poisonous drink, dealt out by the licensed soul-killers in thousands of dens. The above incident is only one of many others equally pitiful. Young men are going prematurely to their graves, and widows and orphans are left to mourn, to struggle, and often to fall in direst poverty. Tax payers complain that they are sadly misgoverned; it is impossible for respectable candidates to obtain an honest count of votes cast for them in ballot boxes, the public schools are almost "economized" out of existence, and the patrons of the saloons and brothels are in power. Yet there are fine ladies and gentlemen in New Orleans, with all the comforts of wealth and modern society. They are generous, mean to do right, lead Christian lives, and contribute freely to charities. They seem to be unaware of the dangers all about them, and are singularly apathetic in any attempt to give their voice or presence to temperance movements. The city slumbers, and the dramshops prosper. There is need for an alliance of all Christian and reformatory agencies to make war on a common enemy.

*512 South Franklin street, New Orleans.*

Young children gather as their own
The harvest that the dead have sown.
—*Arthur Clough.*

# Correspondence.

## WOMEN IN POLITICS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Senator Henry W. Blair in a very able paper, in the January number of the *North American Review*, says some plain truths to the national republican party, he tells them that, "alcohol is already in politics," and that they will find themselves defeated in an election not so very remote if they do not live up to the courage of their convictions upon the great questions, which are now coming up for discussion before the people. Amen! say I, and a thousand thanks to the noble senator for his fearless declaration of truth. However, he fails to make mention of another factor, in American politics, which like Banquo's ghost will not down, but goes on steadily, persistently asserting itself, I mean, the prayerful, irresistible influence of the Christian women of this country.

For years these women agonized before God that the saloons might go. The doors were not closed, the saloons went not, and all because "alcohol was in politics, dictating to parties and shaping legislation." By and by a homely truth forced itself home to the hearts of these women, "that what so ever was legislated upon the people, could be legislated off. Full of this new gospel, they went forth preaching the worth of the ballot, and man's obligation as a citizen, only to be confronted with another great truth, that while they were beseeching a miracle, man was striking hands with the powers of darkness, and alcohol was fortifying itself behind unholy statutes, and constitutional defects.

Webster defines politics to be "That part of ethies which treats of the science of government." Under our republican form of government we own no allegiance, save to the will of the people, as expressed on election days. And, when a party comes into power, we know what principles are to be acted upon, because, the platform of the party, has not left us in doubt as to their policy.

Some years ago, when certain noble women, presented their claims for recognition, at the hands of the republican party they were told, that their claim for recognition ought to be treated with respectful consideration. For ought we know their claim was treated with respectful consideration, and that was the end of it.

We are now on the eve of another great political contest, great questions are up for settlement—questions, which involve the happiness of women and the morals of a nation. Conscious of the fact, that the platform of a party indicates its principles, we, as women are most anxious to know, what the great republican party will say about this rum traffic—which rolls, on the wheels of iniquitous legislation, over the hearts of helpless women, crushing them beneath a weight, they are powerless to resist.

I foresee, that the next party platform will declare in favor of protecting the American laborer, against the cheap labor of foreign lands, which of course will be all right. But I do not foresee that they will boldly declare in favor of protecting women against that colossal evil which more than any other helps to drive them to lives of misery and shame. If the national republican party will go before the people in 1884, with the issue fairly made, if they will declare in no unmistakable language their determination to array themselves against the saloon power, then we as Christian women will bid them "on to victory," but if they will not, then the duty of the W. C. T. Unions all over this land becomes positively clear. Let no politician console himself with the thought that we are only women and have no ballots, for I say that in the light of a recent past, women have demonstrated that they were a political power. Aye, even to the making and unmaking of parties.

The grand victory which perched on republican banners in Iowa was largely due to woman's endeavor. No one denies it. Ohio, too, the state of open saloons and desecrated Sabbaths gave three hundred and twenty thousand ballots for prohibition, and every ballot was trumpet-toned in favor of woman's power in politics.

Again, Michigan, my Michigan, which year after year for nearly a quarter of a century had gone solidly republican, wakened to find her laurels taken from her, and a fusion governor in the chair, and all because the W. C. T. U. did not approve of what had been done. This is no overstating of the facts, nor is it at all to be wondered at, that women, for whom brave men will often dare to die, have the power to change ballots and decide majorities.

We as women have no creed, save that of "God and home, and native land," and before this, all party preferences dwindle into insignificance. Moreover, we believe that government is instituted among men for their protection, and that when government cannot control its own vices it is weak; and when it will not protect the innocent, it is wicked. Further, the traffic in rum is wrong, eternally wrong, and there is only one right way, that is through the gate of constitutional prohibition of the whole business. On this platform we stand, nor will we move. An old French proverb runs in this wise: "What woman wills, God wills, and in this glorious century the proverb stands a luminous prophecy." Mock at me if you will, but it is the luminous prophecy still, and to its fulfillment the very stars of heaven run, and to its consummation we give our earnest hearts.

MARION B. BAXTER.

## A W. C. T. U. STUDY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—In its inceptive stages the executive genius of the W. C. T. U. was clearly indicated in its basic plan of organization, and needs to be carefully studied to maintain symmetry in its successive periods of growth.

Projected to earth from divine sources, with an electrical power that announced its birth to millions inside of thirty days, crystallizing into organized form in a National union in less than a year, the process of growth began disseminating its vitality through all the nations and people of the earth.

In America it is to follow the political subdivisions of the country, known as state, congressional, district, county, and township; supplemented by the significant educational one of the school district. Its central thought being Christ, the religious forms of churches are used as the familiarized manner of presenting its gospel truths. This garmenture the W. C. T. U. found ready made, as the infant its swaddling clothes.

The nurses of this incomparable child should carefully study the demands of its organism, that it may not be dwarfed in the second stage of its growth. The next ten years will mark the period of its growth, as the present decade has that of its infancy, and the same motherly wisdom is required to guide it through the immediate future that a strongly individual character calls for at this time of life.

These geopraphical and political boundaries are the osseous structure of the W. C. T. U. body: The National, being the head; states the spinal column; congressional districts, the trunk; counties, the legs; townships, the arms and school districts, or local unions, the hands and feet, the interdependence of each for successful and harmonious movement, being as absolute as the similar parts of the human body. To continue the comparison, the lines of work are the brain and nerves, the plan of report the venous and arterial systems. That muscles may cover the bones and make operative the indwelling spirit, there must be blood. The circulating medium of life, in the veins of this personality, is money. Its nutritive procesess are mathematical, and the treasury of the local unions is the stomach through which the food of dollars and cents must be taken for assimilation.

Work is the foundation from which money flows. The membership fee is the legitimate harvest of W. C. T .U. labor.

This garner can be augmented through increase of membership and multiplied local unions. Resident unpaid workmen from this time forward must accomplish this through the fostering arms of the township organization. The practical steps to this end are for district presidents, backed by their executive committees, to organize each county in their district. That for county presidents is to organize the township union in each township in the county of which they are responsible; and the township will involve the active duty of entire communities of women.

The perfected plans of the W. C. T. U. thus ultimates in the most gigantic self-sustaining organization the world ever saw, and with its volunteer and inspired servitors cannot its movements be so successfully guided that at the moment of its majority it will not only be a recognized citizen politically, self-supporting and independent pecuniarily, but rich in public libraries and institutions of learning for the ignorant, in homes for the homeless and remunerative industries for the poor, and places of free worship and religious instruction to the Christless. To accomplish this its arms must be developed through use during its season of youth. Remember that township unions are the arms of the W. C. T. U. body. Develop the *arms* and the cry for *alms* will cease.

The fact that God is the Father of this child of the nineteenth century, and the women of the world is its mother, should be borne reverently in mind. Having been touched by the Divine Presence, will the maternal wisdom of the age successfully rear into symmetrical proportions this wonderful offspring of the Infinite Mind and womanly power, that it may as Christ's agent ultimately effect the salvation of the race? Let all unitedly pray to this end. ROWENA B. THROOP.

*Mt. Pleasant, Ia., Dec. 12, 1883.*

## AN AFTER THOUGHT.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—A postal card did not reach me asking for testimony in relation to what the "sober second thought," the W. C. T. U. had done for me, but I cannot forbear, though late, writing a line to you dear editor. The news of the "crusade in Ohio," came to me through the *London Times* while sojourning in that city the winter of '73 and spring of '74. I had given myself to the Lord many years before, and realized from day to day my acceptance with him, and held myself ready to work for his blessed cause as he should direct. But when asked by my husband if I were at home, "would I join the band of women who were visiting saloons and praying on the side-walks?" I said "Nay, not I." But on my return to the United States I found grand women, holy women, women whom I had known for years as devoted Christians, engaged in this work. My prejudice gave way. Being asked to join the Newark band, I went to God in prayer, asking to know his will. After waiting hours in secret and desiring a sign from God, he indulged me and granted my request, I went in to the battle to "stay until this cruel war is over." "What has it done for me?" It has brought me in closer communion with him. Led me more fully out of myself, taught me how to trust my Heavenly Father in a fuller and more receptive spirit, has given me to feel for another's woe and sorrows as I never could have done, not counting my own life dear unto me, if I might save another's. It has brought heaven nearer to me, and Jesus is dearer, as one who can save to the "very uttermost," from the deepest dregs of sin. It has begotten in my soul a love for God's dear children, such as I never knew before. It has brought me into sympathy and love with an army of the grandest women that ever lived on this continent or any other. It has made me a better wife and mother, giving me courage to do and dare for God. It has done everything for me and I am glad I am in this army. Glory Hallelujah! I have no criticism for our blessed paper, THE UNION SIGNAL. It brightens my home like a star of hope, a harbinger of victory. MARY C. NOBLES.

*Atlantic Highlands, N. J.*

## HOW SHE DID IT.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Would you like to know just "How she did it?" Well, for two long years she had worked, and watched, and prayed, trying to get the temperance question worked into the Sunday school, having a large class of girls, who she realized would in all probability be the young wives and mothers of a coming generation, and the great importance of their being pledged to total abstinence now in their young girlhood, some already were verging on the threshold of womanhood—I say for two long years she had been seeking the opportunity of driving this wedge of temperance in the

Sunday school. One sleepless night it came to her, just as the Star of Bethlehem appeared to the shepherds on the plain, and it said, "Begin in your own class." Then the thought of "How to do it" became the question. To think was to act, so hastily dressing she wrote to Miss Colman "Please send to me one dozen of your handsomest pledge cards for a Sunday school class, also a large card on which twelve or more names can be inscribed." They came, and the Sunday before Christmas she quietly took them into her class, and after the opening exercises were ended, and the teachers invited to take up the lesson for the afternoon, made a few preliminary remarks. —it being next to the last Sunday in the year, and how soon the years would roll by and they as a class would be eparated, already two had gone out from them, one to a distant state and city, and in less then a decade of years, if every life was spared in all probability there would not one of the present number be found in the class. They would be out in the world casting a broader and more certain influence on all with whom they associated, hence the great importance of their becoming active Christian girls; some were already that.

Another important step for them to take was to become staunch uncompromising temperance girls; take a firm stand, and let their influence be felt as such, and eternity alone would reveal all they might do, while all along in their lives they would see traces of their Christian temperance influence. And today wondered how many of her class would like to make her a Christmas gift of their names to a total abstinence pledge, and eight pairs of hands went up, and the names of eight as bright, promising girls as was ever written on page, was inscribed on that "pledge tablet" and sent as a Christmas gift to our W. C. T. U., while the small pledge cards were given, each with their name, to the members of the class, and this is "The way she did it."

*Plainfield, N. J.* MRS. A. VANDERBECK.

## THERE ARE DIVERSITIES OF GIFTS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—In all organizations there must be a variety of operations—the operations of the head, the hand, the foot, and the systems of nutrition, drainage, exercise, and aggressive action must at the same time drill every part of vital organization. Our national and state W. C. T. Unions are vital organizations; while some members are all in motion for aggressive work, for the "forward march," others must keep the nutritive forces in good condition, or soon the "whole head will be sick, the whole heart faint."

We shall succeed as members only as we are in our own place, doing the part that our natural capacities fit us for. While some of our sisters are "waiting on teaching constitutional amendment," others enter the abodes of poverty, the jails and alms houses, to lead forth to the sunlight of righteousness the fallen. Others yet seek the school-house, and call to their aid the educators of our land, together "digging deep" for a "rock foundation," whereon to build coming structures of thought and practice, looking far beneath the surface for the roots of every "tree of knowledge."

The remark was made at the last meeting of the National convention held in Detroit, that "every superintendent thought her own department the most important." But every one had still a care for the others, as the head for the hand, or the obedient foot for the whole body. I looked quickly for the suggestions of Mrs. Dr. Burnett and Mrs. Dr. Kellogg, because my office was theirs also; and, dear sisters, who labor in other departments, remember that superintendents of Heredity and Hygiene are ever looking out to see that the food, drainage, ventilation, rest and nerve supplies are what they should be wherewith to primarily sustain all this great army, and these mighty forces of conception, elaboration and successful execution — with our food, drink, drainage and ventilation manuals made as simple, as comprehensive, as practicable as possible — we of this indispensable corps must enter the church to let out its vitiated air—we must meet the educators of the land and negotiate with them for an enduring system of popular physical education; we must speak through the associated press—religious, educational and political; we must bring up supplies continually; we must be nurses, cooks, teachers and preachers of the Word. How shall we "Glorify God in these spirits and these bodies which are His"? (A text for the day). D. M. MARSTON.

## A YOUNG WOMAN'S WAY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL.—Will you please allow me space for an idea, which has come to me recently?

I found at our state convention that our unions claim as members, many whose talents as artists are not to be despised, and now as we are looking about for ways and means of raising funds for our flower mission, the thought has occurred to me, why cannot our artists paint each a half-dozen or more Easter cards, sell them, and send the money to their state superintendent for this work? We use for cards the chocolate or dark green ones, used by photographers for mounting their pictures. They can be obtained in three sizes; common photographs, cabinet, and panel, and if the ladies would form clubs and purchase by the hundred they could be obtained for a trifle, and when painted they sell in cities for from $1.00 to $2.00 each. In the country the price must be lower of course. We get our designs, always floral, from the many beautiful printed cards, and letter them with our brush in script. I have also been wondering if it would not be a good plan on flower mission day to remember the opponents in our vicinity with a bouquet and a text?

CLARA EASTMAN.

*Superintendent Vermont Flower Mission.*

## DUST TO DUST.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—When I have witnessed the burial services of the Free Masons and the Odd Fellows, I have always thought why cannot we have a burial service for our Woman's Christian Temperance Union. When I attended our convention at Alton I listened, hoping some of our workers would bring up this subject, but they were so engaged with the great matter they have in hand, viz: teaching all the people to live right, that they never seemed to think of death and burial.

But, dear sisters, we all have to die when life's work is done and would it not be a comfort to us to know that our sisters of the W. C. T. U. will gather round our beds in our last moments and around our last resting places with appropriate ceremonies, wearing our beautiful badges of hope, love and purity and sing some of our sweet inspiring songs as the dust is returned to the dust. Some months ago our dear Miss Willard made some allusion to this matter, but as I have heard no more about it I have concluded to write something about it myself, hoping that some wiser head will plan an appropriate burial service for our beloved Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Yours fraternally, MRS. D. BLODGET.

*Brighton, Ill., Dec. 24, 1883.*

## A CHEERY NEW YEAR GREETING.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Home again, and wish you a "Happy New Year." They got up a Sunday school mass meeting in Pittsfield, last Sunday, and a mass meeting it was, old and young, big and little, convened in the pretty new Congregational church, the boys and girls of the Band of Hope with their badges on. We had a grand meeting. In the evening they had a Christmas praise service, and I was invited to give a little talk to adults, but two or three rows of boys and girls in the front seats came to hear me talk with chalk, and I expected it would be very dry to them without it, but when I was fairly launched into telling the incidents of the work, the "truly stories" as the children say, I remarked to the president that she'd have to time me or I would talk all night, when, to my surprise the children said eagerly, "Oh, do talk all night!" which proves that it is not to babies we are talking, but little men and women. Had a grand meeting in Barry.

After the entertainment a man came and asked me for the "Beulah land" picture, saying "I started at fifty-five when George Woodford was with us." "Ah, yes, brother" said a gentleman standing by, "but you lack one thing yet." I seeing what he meant, remarked, "Oh, yes, and I will make your cross for you to begin to carry, between fifty-five and sixty years," and I made a cross with flowers about it and a path from it to "Beulah" growing brighter all the way and I wrote under it, "May this be the path where you shall walk, that shineth brighter and brighter unto the perfect day." He thanked me over and over, looking very thoughtful, and those who knew him best, said "something's on his mind for sure." Had splendid meetings both in Brighton and Carlinville; visited six and seven grades of the schools in both places inviting them all to the "Chalk Talk" entertainment. They came too, notwithstanding the severe weather.

The earnestness of the boys and girls in the work reminded me of some of the boys in Cairo. After the entertainment some lady asked, seeing a boy's cheek sticking out, "What's the matter, toothache?" "No, that's my pickle, we boys brought pickles to eat to keep us awake, and we didn't one of us think of them till she was through, and so we're eating them now."

In Brighton I found a rare jewel whose name is Rosa Reininger. She's a kindergartener, "to the manor born." I could have sat all night and listened to her. I do not know what they would do without her, but "greatest good to the greatest number"—we must press her into the service of the W. C. T. U. She is ready to come and try. I must get her up here into my workshop, when her vacation comes.

I tell you confidentially DEAR UNION SIGNAL, we have some grand women, and they love you, too. You are a welcome guest in almost every house, and how they like to talk of you, and your editor, and how the good temperance ministers pray for her.

I hear gentlemen sometimes remark that they would like you better if you would, from your "Watch-Tower," spy out and note down a few political events, and some think a continued story makes the boys and girls watch the more eagerly for your coming each week.

I, myself, am delighted with everything you tell us, and don't see what you could leave out, especially Captain Deborah's stories around the camp fire. These cold winter evenings I am on the wing so much I don't get time to write you very often, but I am.

Ever yours NELLIE BAYLEY.

IS IT RAINING, little flower?
Be glad of rain,
Too much sun would wither thee,
'Twill shine again.
The clouds are very black 'tis true,
But just behind them
Smiles the blue.

Art thou weary, tender heart?
Be glad of pain.
In sorrow sweetest things will grow
As flowers in rain.
God watches, and thou shalt have sun,
When clouds their perfect work have done.

Most of the shadows that cross our path are caused by our standing in our own light.

There is nothing so strong or safe in an emergency of life as the simple truth.—*Dickens.*

The power to do great things generally arises from the willingness to do small things.

In the dark cloud of a great sorrow the beautiful bow of promise is often seen if we look up.—*Chaplin.*

Divine love is a sacred flower, which in its early bud is happiness, and in its full bloom is heaven.—*Hervey.*

If the way of heaven be narrow, it is not long, and if the gate be strait it opens into endless life.—*Bishop Beveridge.*

Nothing greater can be said of faith than that it is the only thing which can bid defiance to the accusations of conscience.—*Rev. T. Adams.*

Christ is the key to the history of the world. Not only does all harmonize with the mission of Christ; all is subordinated to it. When I saw this it was to me as wonderful and surprising as the light which Paul saw on his way to Damascus.—*Von Muller.*

If on our daily course our mind
Be set to hallow all we find,
New treasures still of countless price
God will provide for sacrifice;
Old friends, old scenes will holier be.

# Home Department.

## WOMAN'S BALLOT, OR "WHOSOEVER WILL."

BY MRS. M. E. BALCH.

Whosoever heareth, shout, shout the sound!
Send the blessed tidings all the world around;
Spread the joyful news wherever man is found:
Woman's vote will save the home.

*Chorus.*—Who-so-ever will,
Send the proclamation over vale and hill;
'Tis the band of women that will conquer rum;
And the time will surely come.

None there are to hinder or cause delay,
For the door is open—enter while you may,
And the "Liquor-League" must yield to woman's sway;
Woman's vote will save the home.

*Chorus.*

Who-so-ever will the blessing secure;
Do not fear the Cross; be willing to endure
For the right of Freedom, gained forevermore,
Woman's vote will save the home.

*Chorus.*

## A GOOD TIME.

BY LEWE M. FOSS.

It was as Glory McWhirk said, "A wholly beautiful time and we were in it."

A genial, whole-souled time; a time when people were easily moved to jests and laughter, when they greeted each other with a cordial hand-clasp and not the cold, fishy, two-finger society touch.

It was an evening when the electrical current of common brotherhood and cheery good-fellowship made the air heartsome and sent the blood coursing along like the tingle of the frosty air of a Maine winter evening. I think "we temperance people," have a way of drawing into the magic circle some choice spirits: people who have something to talk about, save platitudes on the weather and the last German or theatre-going. Have I aroused the conceded feminine curiosity?

When I read the suggestion of our dear Miss Willard—in her spicy little pamphlet, "How Plumpton Expects to Celebrate"—that we should report our "temperance doings" for the "great stay-a-way audience that hears with its eyes," not with statistic conciseness and *dryness*, but trying to give as it was given unto us, a slight taste of that which had afforded us pleasure—I thought how like the sweet, giving spirit of our loved president, this suggestion was!

Perhaps I more fully appreciated it because I often form a molecule of that great body that are fated to take their share of the coveted lecture or social gathering from the damp pages of the morning paper. And "how often, oh, how often," has my not-too-righteous soul been vexed by the starvation fare offered, instead of a few natural heart-given bits that would have let us into the soul of the evening's enjoyment.

Well, now when so good a time to act upon this seed-thought as when we were blessed with the presence not only of the graceful giver of the thought but of our gifted lawyer champion, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, as well?

How did we happen to be thus favored of the gods? It happened upon this time and manner. We, W. C. T. U's, who are so fortunate in having all gifts represented in our ranks, had offered us the willing heart and gifted tongue of our eloquent temperance advocate, Mrs. J. E. Foster, of Iowa, to aid us in securing prohibition for the District of Columbia as well as the territories. So by appointment she lectured at the Foundry M. E. Church, D. C., Dec. 18th, on the politico-social aspects of the great question of the hour. After the lecture, by the delicate, kindly courtesy of our W. C. T. U. treasurer, Mrs. S. D. LaFetra, whose hospitality, like herself, is on no niggardly scale, we were invited to meet Mrs. Foster at the Temple hotel parlors.

I have not accounted for the advent of our president. Well, she is a law unto herself, the beginning and ending of which is lost in a woof of so many sweet and gracious deeds that it is hard touching the leading strand. But it happened something on this wise: Miss Willard being somewhere "on the line" heard that "Judith" was to be in Washington that evening, Dec. 18th, whereupon "Frances E." declared her intention to be there likewise, and—

"When a woman will, she will,
And that's the end on't."

Especially if she is hampered by no masculine intentions to the contrary.

It was good to see the flash of surprise and genuine affection that went over Mrs. Foster's face as Miss Willard put her slender hand into her sisterly clasp!

As they stood there a greater contrast could not well have been imagined; both equally gifted, yet so diverse.

Miss Willard so slender and fair, her spirituelle face, informed with the noble soul shining out, Mrs. Foster glowing with health and rich coloring; it was "as moonlight unto sunlight."

As one M. C. told me, "I never know which of those two ladies I prefer to hear speak; they are both grand women and gifted speakers. When I listen to Mrs. Foster I think I prefer her elcquence, and when Miss Willard is on the platform I concede the palm to her."

Her lecture, Mrs. Foster's, was conceded by all to be one of her most successful efforts.

One line of departure in her lecture from the usual routine of temperance addresses was, that the cause of temperance has been aided through the mere accretions of time, by the mistakes and blunders of citizens, by the brutality of the rabble, and through the exigencies of parties.

With a few passing illustrations of the accretions of time in the physical world, Mrs. Foster delineated changes not less wonderful in the world of human life, and in society and governmental development.

The civilization of today is the result of forces, willing and unwilling, knowing and unknowing; among the chiefest the common school and the gospel of Christ. These forces have aided the temperance cause. Pure science that cared not for the driving wheels of reform, but in cold, intellectual dignity turned its labors to the laboratory and the workshop, gives us testimony as to the real nature of alcohol and its effect on the human system. Mrs. Foster referred to Castle Garden, N. Y., as presenting a problem to the political economist which finds solution only in the fanaticism of the extremist. So insurance companies, railroads and other corporations are becoming, upon purely business grounds, practically total abstinence societies. These are the mere accretions of time.

Mrs. Foster then spoke of the mistakes, blunders and brutalities as being the unknowing or unwilling servants of reform. Of the exigencies of the political parties she claimed that there is now, no great living political issue before the country other than this temperance question.

Now my dear "stay-at-homes," havn't I given you quite a resume of our gifted champion's effort?

With a few more items of this "good time" I will close this article, "thrown off," as the spring poet said of his effusion, "on the spur of the moment," and only hope our editor is more lenient than the one who replied: "That on the spur of the moment he would likewise act," and threw the poor poet's doggrels into the waste basket!

With that awful fate before me, I dare not stop to tell you how pleasant "Sallie's parlors" looked with their tasteful decoration of American flags, evergreens and smilax intertwined. The portraits of the "queens of the White House," Miss Willard and Mrs. Foster, looked graciously down from wreaths of green. On the south side of the room was inscribed the watch-cry of Iowa republicanism during the late campaign: "A school-house on every hill and no saloon in the valley."

After refreshments were served, our own loved president, Mrs. Clara L. Roach, on behalf of the friends, presented Miss Willard with a basket of delicate ferns and rosebuds.

The tender words of speech and response, the close hand-clasp, showed that it came from the heart and reached the heart.

Mr. B. H. Warner, one of our most earnest workers, presented a basket of lovely flowers to Mrs. Foster, interweaving, delicately as the gift, the appreciation of her lecture with a prophecy of the reward that would eventually be accorded to woman when this great issue was settled.

These were no acts of mere social courtesy, but tokens of the close bond uniting all, from these earnest workers, halting for a moment in their labors, to gain fresh courage from the touch of friendly hands and the cheer of friendly voices.

Mrs. Foster said, when she looked around on the sisters having charge of the different departments of work—one receiving and counseling in the drawing-room; another leading religious services; another kneeling with the penitent in the prison-cell, and then looked over our own department of work, she felt that she was out among the Philistines.

All the bright and tender things that were said cannot be reported, but it was an evening full of good cheer, and one of "Sallie's" happiest inspirations among the many that her kindly heart prompts her to extend to the W. C. T. U's of Washington, D. C.

*December 19, 1883.*

## THE TEMPERANCE COOK BOOK.

[The publishers of this paper have in mind the publication of a cook book that shall be not only free from all recipes demanding wines or liquors, but shall be as nearly hygienic in its character as possible. Our friends are invited to send, with their names and personal testimony, any recipes of this character, which have passed the test of long household use and wholesome experience.]

### DESSERT.

Pies are not necessarily unwholesome. It is the soggy under crust, and the leathery, or too rich upper crust which hurts. A tart pie, or one without an upper crust, may be always worthy a place on a hygienic dinner table, provided the pastry be baked before filling.

Pine-Apple Pie.—This may be made of either fresh or canned pine-apple. If the pine-apple is in slices, it should be chopped fine; to one large cup of pine-apple allow one cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, one cup of sweet cream, four eggs; reserve the whites for the top of the pie, as it should have an under crust only. Do not throw away the juice left in the can; it makes a nice flavoring for pudding sauce, or with the addition of a little gelatine and sugar you may make a small bowl of delicious jelly.

Substitute for Wine, Brandy and Cider in Pies and other Cooking.—If when canning fruit in the summer, a portion of the fruit juices, which almost always go farther than the fruit and more than fill the cans, is saved, and either canned or bottled by itself, this makes an excellent wetting for mince meat. Currant or grape jelly heated and thinned by water, is another delicious substitute for strong liquors. For mince pies the juice of the meat that is left after careful boiling is a valuable addition to the mixture. For sauces, lemon, orange or cherry juice or syrup is the finest flavoring nature produces.

### MEATS.

Roast Goose.—Stuff the goose with a potato dressing made in the following manner: Six potatoes, boiled, pared, and mashed fine and light; one tablespoonful of salt; one teaspoonful of pepper; one spoonful of sage; two tablespoonfuls of onion juice, two of butter. Truss and dredge well with salt, pepper and flour. Roast before the fire (if weighing eight pounds) one hour and a half; in the oven one hour and a quarter. Make gravy the same as for turkey. No butter is required for goose, it is so fat. Serve with apple sauce.

Rissoles of Chicken.—Mince very finely some remnants of chicken freed from skin, etc.; add an equal quantity of ham or tongue and a little chopped parsley. Heat in a saucepan with a good sized piece of butter mixed with a large pinch of flour; add white pepper, salt and nutmeg to taste; moisten with a little stock or hot water; then stir in, off the fire, one or two yolks of eggs beaten up, with a squeeze of lemon, and lay the mixture on a plate to get cool. Make a paste with some flour, a little water, two eggs, a pinch of salt, and two or three of sugar; roll it out to the thickness of a penny piece,

stamp it out in round pieces three inches in diameter; put a piece of the above mince on each, then fold it up, fasten the edges by moistening them with water, and trim them neatly with a fluted cutter. Dip each rissole in a beaten-up egg, and fry a nice color in hot lard; serve with fried parsley.

WHEAT PUDDING.—To one quart of sweet milk allow nearly half a cupful of cracked wheat; put it in a pudding dish and bake slowly for two hours, stirring it several times. If you choose to do so you can add raisins and a little cinnamon for flavoring, but most people prefer it well salted, and to eat it with a little cream and sugar. This is nice both warm and cold.

## The Sunday School Lesson.

Jan. 20. LESSON III. 1884.

LESSON TEXT.—James 3: 1-18.

GOLDEN TEXT.—By thy words thou shalt be justified' and by thy words thou shalt be condemned. Matt. 12: 37.

TIME.—A. D. 50.

PLACE.—James wrote from Jerusalem "to the twelve tribes which are scattered abroad."

*TEACHINGS FOR TEMPERANCE WORKERS.*

1. Doubtless in the early church, there were many injudicious persons consumed with zeal, but not exercising it according to knowledge. Doubtless these vexed the souls of the apostles very much as the "itching teachers" of temperance in these latter days vex the wise and true temperance reformer. To such as these James addresses nis exhortation. "Be not many masters," or paraphrased it might easily read, "Be not self-appointed and presumptuous teachers, for on the teacher rests a solemn responsibility, and those who realize this will not be swift to *take upon themselves* the office. We are all liable to err, and the wisest of us make mistakes, but he who is able to keep his tongue from all evil is one who can talk and act to edification." The ever practical James does not mince matters. He confronts the would-be apostles with what was doubtless the chief manifestation of their unfitness for the office, viz., loud professions, and conceit of themselves. The temperance reform often needs winnowing, even as does the church of today and yesterday.

2. Is the tongue still an unruly evil? And is our cause suffering from it in any way? It behooves us to ask this question often and to answer it solemnly before God. If in this work which was delivered to us from God, there is backbiting, cruel slander, or still more cruel insinuation, we need the apostolic injunction, "These things ought not so to be." If there is partisanship or party rivalry manifested in unlovely expression or unkind criticism among us, then shall we do well to take to ourselves the conclusion of the whole matter reached by the eminently wise old apostle, "This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, *sensual*, DEVILISH." And perhaps we need the word of caution as to "words of blessing." Socrates, when asked what was the beast most dangerous to man, answered, "of tame beasts, the flatterer; of wild beasts, the slanderer." There is as deadly a poison in the lips of the flatterer as in the sting of the calumniator. Let us beware of it, for our own sakes, and for the sakes of those whom we might injure by exaggerated and undue expressions of admiration.

3. If ever any reform demanded for its success "the wisdom from above," it is the great reform of today, the abolition of the liquor traffic. First of all it needs pure h arts, those which are moved by no selfish purpose. "Then peaceable," if purity be the inward state, peace is sure to follow, not the peace of inaction but of perfect, frictionless action. "Gentle" is this wisdom from above, also. How much we need gentleness of spirit and of manner in dealing with an evil that so curses and blasts our brightest and best beloveds. "Easy to be entreated" cannot mean an easy going over to the enemy, no matter in what angelic guise he may appear; it is the reverse of obstinacy and proud stiffness in holding to a position because we have once taken it. The world, the flesh and the devil would not long withstand the reformers who could justly lay claim to such blessed characteristics, for "the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace for them that make peace."

## Our Children.

### TOUCH IT NEVER.

Children, do you see the wine
In the crystal goblet shine?
Be not tempted by its charm;
It will surely lead to harm.
Children, hate it!
Touch it never!
Fight it ever!

Do you know what causeth woe
Bitter as the heart can know?
'Tis that self-same ruby wine
Which would tempt that soul of thine.
Children, hate it!
Touch it never!
Fight it ever!

Never let it pass your lips:
Never even let the tips
Of your fingers touch the bowl;
Hate it from your inmost soul.
Truly hate it!
Touch it never!
Fight it ever!

Fight it! With God's help stand fast
Long as life or breath shall last,
Heart meet heart, and hand join hand—
Hurl the demon from our land.
O, then, hate it!
Touch it never!
Fight it ever! —*Selected.*

### PARTNERS.

I was sitting one day last week by Mrs. Grave's worktable, engaged in the delightful task of teaching her the shell-stitch in crochet, when the door was burst open as if a cyclone were coming, and her ten-year-old boy bounced in. He made a polite bow, it is true, but I felt that he was a very unpleasant occurrence, for he stumbled over my feet and upset our basket of worsteds, and seized his mother around the neck for a whispering in a thoroughly tumultuous and uncomfortable way. He received a gentle rebuke for his undue haste and carelessness, and permission, evidently, to go to the bureau drawer, where I watched him upsetting a pile of clean handkerchiefs and bringing forth in triumph—a fishing-hook!

"Does your mother always let you treat her places that way, Frank?" I asked.

The bright, eager face turned upon me with a surprised look, and then, with a sunny glance across the table, said: "Oh! mother and I are partners."

Partners! I felt a sudden pang in thinking of my own well-regulated nursery, whose clock-like rules permitted no such invasion of my places by my young folks.

"I won't go above the dam, mother," were the boy's parting words, as the door closed with a bang that alarmed the plaster.

"Frank is not always so noisy," apologized his mother. "He is very much excited now, and I must save my little lecture about his want of consideration until it will be more likely to avail something."

"But do you give your children such right of way through all your places?" I asked, my interest in the shell-stitch all gone.

"Not quite all," she answered, laughing. "I have a few little nooks that are sacredly my own; but only a few. Frank uses the right word when he says we are 'partners', and I don't know when he has enjoyed anything as much as being allowed to keep that new fishing-hook in my pile of handkerchiefs;" and the mother laughed afresh at the odd hiding-place the boy had invented.

But I was burdened with a consciousness that I should have snubbed my young man upon any such unreasonable proposal, and I pressed the discussion.

"How can you keep any order, or teach any order?" I asked, rather petulantly, "if you do not insist upon things being kept in their right places?"

"I do try to check the troublesome propensity to leave things lying around," answered my companion; "but Elise, don't you remember from your own childhood how much nicer and more secure our mothers' places seemed for our treasures? That new fishing-hook is of the same value to Frank that your diamond ring is to you; more, indeed, for it gives him more lively pleasure, I am sure, and no place of his own seemed good enough for it. It was a very small sacrifice on my part to allow him to tumble my clean handkerchiefs; but the gratitude it awakened in that precious little heart has bubbled up and over in many a kiss and caress that was infinitely sweet to me."

"He got the word 'partners' from a story they are fond of hearing me tell, of a bit of my childhood's experience. I had some bad tricks, as a child, that were hard to correct, and one was playing in the fire. Living in the country, big wood-fires blazed on our hearths all winter, and seemed an irresistible temptation to me. Of course I was punished, time and again, but nothing ever seemed to cure me, until one day my mother found me with long pieces of twisted paper, trying to see how near the flame I could hold them without their lighting. Instead of the punishment I expected, my mother sat down by me on the floor, and played in the fire with me for half an hour. By that time my craving was satisfied, and the morbid fascination that the forbidden pleasure had exercised over me was gone. 'Now, Nellie,' said my mother, as she brushed up the litter, 'we are partners in this game, and it will be very unfair if you ever try to play it without me.' I never did, and the idea of being 'partners' with mother held me with a strong grasp all my life; it brought me to mother's side with many a question of this or that, which I am persuaded most young people settle for themselves and often settle the wrong way."

I began to feel sorry for my poor little well-managed children, who had never known the sweetness of playing "partners" with mamma; but they were young enough, thank God, to begin yet, and I trusted I was not too old to learn.

"Aren't you afraid to trust Frank to go to the mill-stream?" I asked, kissing my friend good-by; it's horridly deep above the dam."

"He never goes above the dam," she replied, with proud content; "that's a part of the partnership."—*Illustrated Christian Advocate.*

### PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498 Sharon, Pa.*

53. ACCIDENTAL HIDINGS.

"And I will kindle a fire in the houses of the gods of Egypt; and he shall burn them, and carry them away captives; and he shall array himself with the land of Egypt, as a shepherd putteth on his garment; and he shall go forth from thence in peace."—Jer. xliii: 12.

Find hidden in the above: 1. A man's name; 2. An animal; 3. A vehicle; 4. A part of the body; 5. A fowl; 6. Relatives; 7. A male; 8. A kind of tree; 9. Another tree; 10. A kind of fish; 11. A part of a house; 12. The whole; 13. Benevolent; 14. A part of a tree; 15. Delicate; 16. A road; 17. Earth; 18. A castle; 19. The seed of a plant; 20. Humor; 21. The crow; 22. To make brown; 23. A cap; 24. A fold; 25. Unwell.

54. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In joke, not in fun.
In hogshead, not in tun.
In sharp, not in flat.
In thin, not in fat.
In table, not in chair.
In few, not in rare.
In silver, not in gold.
In new, not in old.
In chisel, not in file.
In hearth, not in tile.
These ten letters now will frame
A noted temperance speaker's name.

55. MISSING CONSONANTS.

"-o-a- - -e- -e-a- -e a- - -e-o-e - -a- --e -oo- o- - -e -o- -o-'- -o-e." [-o- - -e- -o-]

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

### ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

No. 49.—Nearly ten years since, Mrs. E. Thompson became impressed with the idea that it was woman's duty to help put down the traffic in strong drink. Calling together a few Christian women and committing their cause to God, went forth to prove the truth contained in the 3rd verse of the crusade psalm.

No. 50.—The first crusade president.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago, Ill.



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## ARE THE TITHES ALL IN?

Some one has said, "The evangelization of the world is only a question of money." Although a strong assertion, does not the history of mission work go far to prove that it is well founded? If the conversion of souls has not been directly proportionate to the money expended, has not all that has been accomplished been largely dependent upon this same means?

Like Israel of old, we have been slow to learn the connection between the command, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse," and the promise "and prove me now herewith if I will not open the window of heaven and pour you out a blessing," or in claiming this promise we have thought to render spiritual rather than material tithes.

If as we study this question we conclude that money as well as time and talent must be expended freely, lavishly even, though judiciously, if we would see the world brought to Christ must we not as workers together with God in the department of Christ's work specially dear to us, that of the W. C. T. U., have borne in upon our hearts and consciences the vital relation which money, as a means to the end so earnestly desired, sustains to our work?

As is too often the case, the children of this world have been wiser than the children of light, in this matter. Whenever they have had a point to carry, the instructions have been to spare not. Accomplish the work at whatever cost.

If the interests they have at stake are so precious, are ours less so?

Is not the freeing of souls from the bondage of drink a work of quite as great moment as the fastening of the chains that constitute the bondage?

It is well worth our while, our enemies themselves being judges, to use every available means to so mould the minds of our children that total abstinence may become to them as truly a living principle as the air they breathe. To accomplish this we need scientific temperance instruction made compulsory in every school sustained by public money. We need the educating power of wholesome temperance literature felt in every home in our land; we need temperance evangelists to present our cause "in the regions beyond," where, as many of our best workers will testify, that the fields are white already for the harvest, souls are positively hungering for the truth, hearts are wide open to receive it, and we have but to enter and possess the land Our work does not lag for want of ways by which to extend it; our leaders are not embarrassed by a dearth of opportunities for work, but "How can they hear without a preacher, and how can they preach except they be sent?" and yet again how can they be sent without money? Then to do effectual work, our workers must be sent out fully equipped, ammunition in the shape of helps in organization, instructions for successfully prosecuting the various lines of work, literature with which to educate public sentiment, various attractions for winning and holding "the children all both great and small," must not be wanting All this cannot be obtained without money, for lo! the printer must be paid! As the work opens before them must our leaders hesitate and falter before an empty treasury? While much has been accomplished during the ten years just past, and we have every reason to be grateful for our success, and to exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" what might have been accomplished had our funds been to any degree adequate to our need, cannot be estimated.

Shall the record of the next ten years tell a similar story? God forbid! We have but to turn to Ohio's grand campaign to learn what a wise expenditure of a little money will do for us. "It was a famous victory," but it cost money, and who will say it was not a paying investment. Part of the dividends have been declared here. The better part will be declared when the Master's "Well done" is heard. Mrs. Buell, the national corresponding secretary, asked the ladies of the Detroit convention to mercifully blindfold her if with her hands tied for lack of money she must another year be pained by the sight of the great work to be done. Shall we not rather free the hands and unburden the hearts of all our leaders from highest officer down to humblest private, by keeping our treasuries, national, state district and local, full, that from them may flow that life giving, life saving influence which shall surely bring our prohibition bark "into the desired haven," at no distant day? Besides these considerations there is the awful fact that in the great stress and burden of this brick making without straw we are wearing out the lives of our workers at a rate God never intended, with cruel thoughtlessness of them and with a prodigality of expenditure that bodes no good to our cause. We shall need them for many years yet, and can poorly afford to squeeze them like oranges and throw away what yields us no more healing juices. "If the W. C. T. U. had a million dollars this year we should have prohibition in three years," said one recently who has every reason to know how the land lies—and who can say hers is not "righteous judgment?"

The prize is before us. It is worthy every effort, every sacrifice. Paul says, "Therefore so run, not as uncertainly: so fight I, not as one that beateth the air." We have obliged our leaders to run "uncertainly," to fight "as one that beateth the air" long enough. Let us now, with one accord, enable them to lay aside every weight that they, with us, may apprehend that for which we have surely been "apprehended of Christ

Jesus." "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run that ye may obtain."

A very late reply from Miss Margaret Winslow to the question, "What did the crusade do for you?" is so good that though out of date we give it a place.

"The crusade movement and its developments led me out of conventionalism and closely drawn denominational lines and taught me the right use of a woman's special weapon, her tongue. Before that sudden impulse I thought it almost sacrilege for *man* a to speak or pray in public unless he was an ordained minister, and for a woman to do so, words fail to express the enormity of the thought. I learned too, for the first time practically, to depend upon the power of an indwelling Holy Spirit for present work, and what it is to be an instrument in the Lord's hands. In the course of these ten years I have come into such close contact with sin, crime and suffering as to feel that the so called higher stratum of intellectual culture is of comparatively slight importance, and that to "rescue the perishing" is the chief aim of life.

The position which I once held in the N. W. C. T. U. greatly broadened my range of vision and thought. I learned there that men and women may differ widely in their views cencerning the details of a subject, and even as to the methods of attaining an end, and yet be one in honest devotion to that end itself. And I have learned also a little of the patient toleration and Christian love so essential to the workers in a great reform, and that underneath all the agitations caused by conflicting currents of thought lies the immovable rock foundation that those who honestly work for God and for humanity are one in Christ Jesus."

Miss Winslow, in her new editorship, that of the organ of the New York W. C. T. U., entitled "Our Work," is as happy and at home as she always is in the editorial chair, and the paper is already bright, newsy and uplifting.

THE HON. D. C. HASKELL, member of congress from Kansas, has just died at the age of forty-one, from "over work and over smoke," so say the dispatches, and the Kansas press. He was an athlete physically, six feet three inches tall, and weighed 225 pounds. To his familiars in politics he was known as, "the tall young oak of the Kaw." When in college, at Yale, at the bat and ball, in boating, in the gymnasium, he had no superior. In early life he dies a victim of the two evils named above. He threw all his energies into the study of economic questions, and expended his best powers and his life in their defense. During the long hours of the night that he devoted to the study of industrial questions he was an inveterate and constant smoker. Even during the sessions of the house he persisted in his "day smoke" and the inevitable chewing of the stump of the cigar. Perfectly temperate in all other things it was his only bad habit, but even an exceptional physique surrendered to it. Congressman Haskell was a Christian, a deacon in the Congregational church of Lawrence, an earnest Sunday school worker, and a man fitted by endowment and culture for life's best work.

ON Friday, December 28, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore spoke for an hour before the Massachusetts state teacher's association, in the hall of the girl's high and normal school in Boston. There were present, the superintendent of the city schools, the school supervisors, the board of education, most of the Boston school committee, the principals of almost all the high schools, and normal schools in the state, besides an array of grand educational men and women. They expressed to Mrs. Livermore their unanimous sympathy with the movement, to obtain scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, and their entire willingness to help it forward in any way possible.

I don't mind THE UNION SIGNAL'S saying that Dio Lewis' magazine is a good one, but I do wish he wouldn't advertise Hop Bitters, with their fourteen and one-half per cent. of alcohol. I don't see any "moral suasion" in that—do you?

* * * * *

Nebraska, I learn, has six prohibition counties. They are York, Polk, Custer, Nuckolls, Merrick and Pawnee, Yes, and in New York township there is a justice of the peace who keeps the peace—I know. His name is William E. Morgan.

* * * * *

"Robin dinners," they call them over in "Merrie England"—these dinners for the poor at Christmas time. Five thousand people are feasted by Robin every year on George Herbert's principle that

All worldly joys go lesse
To the one joy of doing kindnesse.

* * * * *

There is between the two oceans the treasurer of a local W. C. T. U. who does not, or did not until recently know who is president of the National W. C. T. U. She will not be vexed at this announcement as she never sees THE UNION SIGNAL—indeed there is but one copy taken in her town.

* * * * *

German mothers, how is this? A German in the Keokuk *Post*, says that the German home is too strong in its moral foundation to be endangered by saloons. Answer the scores of German women who came to the polls on the famous election day in Rockford, Ill., and voted against the saloon for home protection.

* * * * *

I notice that the editor is using a copy of Drs. Vincent's and Hurlburt's International Sunday School Lessons, and on inquiry I find that she thinks it about the best of all the Sunday school lesson commentaries, and that it was laid on her table about Christmas time by the publishers, Walden and Stowe of Cincinnati.

* * * * *

The Fall River (Ct.) W. C. T. U. gets out at holiday time a brave sheet of daily newspaper size, called *Holiday Advertiser*. Its name does not belie its contents for it is "chock full" of advertising and sandwiched in is good temperance reading matter. Just a word with you though, in private dear women. Don't you think it would have been juster to have given credit to THE UNION SIGNAL for Mrs. Mary Dye's beautiful story "Echoes from the Kindergarten"?

* * * * *

Some people that I know are working to advertise gold cures and cinchona cures and all sorts of things for drunkenness. I cannot join them, having seen the failure of all these specifics too often, and being convinced to the roots of my being that there is no absolute cure for a drunken will but the grace of God, the clean heart *created* (out of nothing), in the poor abused body. "Lord give us such a faith as this."

* * * * *

The Rev. W. S. Wood, whose careful and statistical pen has enriched the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL in times past (and why those only, I wonder), is out in a timely tract entitled, "A Temperance Argument from Insurance Figures." It is just the thing to put in the hands of business men, and can be had from the author at Oil City Pennsylvania, for forty cents a hundred.

* * * * *

A sad bereavement has come to the W. C. T. U. of Mansfield, Pa., in the death of its president, Mrs. A. M. Brownell, who has officiated, as such from its first organization. She was the wife of the Rev. J. T. Brownell, and a devoted worker in church and all benevolent circles.

* * * * *

This is a woman's logic—(Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Maine.) Fault it who can.

I am more and more inclined to fight the temperance question out on this line so far as argument is concerned. Is liquor selling wrong? Then no compromise;—even though it does cost more, even though people do get drunk more (?) in ten places of one quart stock in trade, than in a hundred of a hundred barrels; even though it does cost more to enforce a law than to care for its victims in almshouses, houses of correction, etc. (?) If it is right, it will come out like a dose of bitter medicine,—the better for the taking.

* * * * *

The Rev. Dr. Magoun, president of Grinnell College, Iowa, has written a manly "open letter" to John Bright on the fallacies of his argument for placing the licensing power in the municipal authorities, and answering his points of objection to prohibition. As a native of Maine he speaks with authority and not as the scribes of some political newspapers.

* * * * *

Among other pertinent things President Magoun informs the great English statesman that of the eight hundred towns and villages of Maine, actual search has only discovered *fifteen* where liquors are sold for drinking purposes. This is stated on the authority of Governor Robie.

* * * * *

Another astonishing fact which has followed prohibition in Maine is that the death rate has been reduced from one in fifty-four to one in three hundred. As Dr. Magoun says:

If a similar statement were made respecting England by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, we should receive it with implicit belief. May I not ask that the word and testimony of the American statesman shall have like credit?

* * * * *

It never seemed to me that the Chicago *Journal* needed so much purification, but it has thrice passed through the fires; and comes out like the pure gold that it is, brighter than ever. While the *Journal* is strictly a party paper, it never descends to abuse of "fanatics" or does aught but countenance and aid all good movements save when they disrupt or threaten to disrupt the republican party. Then it remonstrates with dignity, but really I expect to see it waving the prohibition banner yet.

* * * * *

That good man, Edward S. Morris, whose manufactures of Liberian products go to endow a missionary school in Liberia, must have felt the bitterness of sorrow when an African chief who visited his son at this free school asked, "What make Morris man he do this thing?" Annd on receiving answer, "Morris man is a Christ man," said bluntly, "If Morris man be a Christ man then he must drink liquor and get drunk." The Lord Jesus is still most wounded in the house (country) of his friends.

* * * * *

Here is a wise woman who answers her own questions. It is Mrs. W, D. Gould, of Los Angeles, first president of the W. C. T. U., of Southern California, who writes to THE UNION SIGNAL:

My husband and I have been thinking very much of late, if it could influence us so much who are veterans in the temperance cause, how grand must be the results if some way could be devised to have it weekly reach every member of the W. C. T. U. How can it be done? Will some of our wise sisters answer? Enclosed I send the names of fifty-five of the members of the Los Angeles Union, who do not take THE UNION SIGNAL, with the money for a three months' subscription or each, beginning with the Memorial number.

* * * * *

The New Year's card of the Michigan Central Railway, just sent out, is both "straw" showing the direction of the new drink sentiment, and a prophecy of the future. A veteran huntsman sits on the edge of an old stone well curb, the bucket bearing the legend "1884," and the uplifted glass, in the hand that does not tremble, is clear and bright with cold water. This is the "straw." The inscription is, "Here vas to your goot health, und your families goot health, und the Michigan Central's goot health,and may you live long and prosper," a prophecy of the day when the solid German becomes a truly American citizen. Cantilever bridges don't begin to test as well for progress.

* * * * *

Besides other good things that President Magoun has done, in a recent lecture before the Iowa teachers' association he made a strong plea for scientific temperance instruction in all schools. What a sermon there is in this little extract from it:

How absurd to go on forever correcting men's abuse of a delicate and costly engine, after it has come into their unskilled hands, and never think of instructing them at the beginning in normal methods of handling it, in the doctrine of use and abuse! How absurd to be forever reforming backward the immensest vice of our day, from the point in maturer life of outbreak and outrage and ruin of fortune, health, character, household and social order, and never think of informing childhood how to escape it all! How wasteful and blind to bring upon ourselves this vast and exhaustive struggle with the saloon—almost omnipresent and everywhere complete in its deadly, shameless and diabolical enginery of corruption—when so easily we might forestall it all in the schools, make it a part of every lad's education to be temperate, and ensure his standing with his fellows, when he comes to man's estate, for "a school-house on every hill top and no saloon in the valley."

* * * * *

I recommend to the Rev. R. B. Pope, of Ann Arbor, who says that the drink habit does not produce damaging hereditary influence the experience of Dr. Henry Maudsley, who once traced back for four generations the history of an idiotic child. In the first generation he found the habit of drinking—the ancestor in this degree being killed in a tavern brawl. In the next he found hereditary drunkenness, ending in paralysis. In the third, the father of the child was sober by habit, but the victim of delusions and diseased tendencies, and in the fourth stupidity and idiocy developing at sixteen years. Dr. S. G. Howe, of Massachusetts, also found that fifty per cent of the idiots he examined were the children of intemperate parents.

ON DUTY.

# News from the Field.

## CRUSADE ANNIVERSARIES.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The anniversary meeting was held in the Baptist tabernacle in the evening. The main feature of the occasion was a very graphic and interesting address by Miss Burnett, a teacher from Tullahoma, Tenn., formerly of Ohio, giving an account of the temperance movement in Ohio and other states inaugurated and carried on by the women during the last ten years. Other speakers followed.

Judge Archibald concluded his remarks by reading a statement procured at the United States Internal Revenue Office for the district of Florida, showing the number of United States licenses applied for by retail dealers during the last half of the year 1882 (before the local option law was passed) and the last half of the year 1883 (after the law was passed), which is here appended:

Statement of the number of special tax stamps issued to retail liquor dealers in the district of Florida during the six months ended December 31, 1882:

| | |
|---|---|
| July, 1882 | 13 |
| August, 1882 | 9 |
| September, 1882 | 12 |
| October, 1882 | 10 |
| November, 1882 | 14 |
| December, 1882 | 23 |
| Total | 81 |

S. C. THOMPSON, *Deputy Collector.*

Statement of the number of special tax stamps issued to retail liquor dealers in the district of Florida for the period commencing July 1, 1883, and ending December 22, 1883:

| | |
|---|---|
| July, 1883 | 7 |
| August, 1883 | 5 |
| September, 1883 | 2 |
| October, 1883 | 11 |
| November, 1883 | 6 |
| December, 1883 (to and including 22d) | 5 |
| Total | 36 |

S. C. THOMPSON, *Deputy Collector.*

FAIRPORT, N. Y.—The exercises were inspiring and held the large audience full of interest to the last. A praise service was conducted by Mrs. E. Marring. Mrs. G. Brooks gave a sketch of the crusade as begun in Hillsboro, Ohio. Another paper on crusade work in Washington, was given by Mrs. M. Olney. "Judge Thompson's Views of the Crusade" were ably presented by Mrs. J. Butler. These were all thrilling and again awakened wonder at the divine courage that animated the authors of this movement. Mr. E. H. Griffith and Rev. R. R. Davies contributed most interesting personal reminiscences concerning scenes they had witnessed. Mrs. E. H. Griffith described the organization of the National W. C. T. U. and a summary of what it has done. Mrs. N. R. Edgett gave a telling address on "Departments of our Work." The anniversary was held in the Free Baptist church, which was tastefully decorated, and the choir gave beautiful music.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The service was held in a Presbyterian church and was conducted by home workers. It was the first public appearance of two who took part, and thus some of the marvel of the crusade was wrought over again. The church was decorated with our motto across the platform, and the designs for illustration were a white cross surrounded by Christmas greens; the engraving of Mrs. Hayes and the pulpit draped in a large flag. The addresses were good and two of our best papers gave reports of the service next day. We give the program below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prayer | Rev. A. A. Willitts, D. D. |
| Crusade Psalm | Miss Pirtle |
| History of the Movement | Mrs. C. A. Leech |
| Hymn | Rock of Ages |
| Recitations | Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl |
| Departments of work | Mrs. Craig |
| Hymn | My Country 'tis of Thee |
| Special prayer for Miss Willard and all officers of local unions | Dr. Hobbs |
| Appeal for Co-operation | Mrs. Day, M. D. |
| Hymn | Home, Sweet Home |
| Appeal for Collection | Rev. Dr. Willitts |
| Collection | |
| Hymn | How Firm a Foundation |
| Benediction | Rev. A. I. Hobbs |

BIG RAPIDS, MICH.—The anniversary meeting was held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The deeply interesting history of the local labors and achievements of the temperance cause in Big Rapids, was read by Mrs. A. R. Morehouse. At the inception of the great reform in Hillsboro, a decade since, a young girl read the 146th Psalm, so Miss Maria Upton, of the Ovid Seminary, repeated the reading on this occasion, and it was very lofty and impressive. After this, Mrs. J. B. Upton gave a most instructive historic review of the great national work now being systematically carried on. Services closed with the temperance doxology.

KIRKWOOD, MO.—A grand meeting was held in the town hall, at 3 p. m., which was beautifully decorated with banners, mottoes, Christmas green and flowers, with a white dove over all, emblematic of the spirit by which we conquer, when neither power nor might are ours. The National program was carried out fully, holding a union prayer meeting the Wednesday previous, and a memorial sermon being preached by Rev. Mr. Martin, of the Baptist church, in the morning. Beside the usual exercises several beautiful solos were given, adding greatly to the pleasure of the occasion. Mrs. Dr. Fisher read the "History of the Crusade," and Mrs. S. F. Grubb, "Whittier's letter," and a fine address was given by Prof. John S. Collins, of Clarksville, Tenn. Although the day was unpropitious, the "thank-offering" amounted to fifty dollars, so that after paying all expenses, the offering to the National society will still amount to thirty-five dollars.

MT. VERNON, ILL.—The Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist congregations held a union service in the church of the latter, presided over by Mrs. R. E. Taylor, president of the W. C. T. U. Thanksgiving leaflets were distributed by two young ladies while the second hymn was being sung. Mrs. Joel Watson read extracts from the "Minutes of the Hillsboro Crusade," and then the "History of Ten Years," as reported in the crusade memorial number of THE UNION SIGNAL. The Rev. E. Muse, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and Dr. J. R. Locke, pastor of the Methodist church, addressed the audience. The services were beautifully varied with song and prayer. An announcement was made that the W. C. T. U. would spread lunches Christmas eve and Christmas day free of charge. The services closed with the benediction by Rev. Midkiff, pastor of the Baptist church.

LEWISTON, ILL.—Notwithstanding the storm and almost impassable walks of Sunday evening, the opera house was well filled with people who assembled in honor of the tenth anniversary of the woman's crusade. There was a praise service occupying fifteen minutes in which seventeen ladies and gentlemen took part. Mrs. Rev. George distinctly and beautifully read a sketch of the crusade. Rev. Mr. Woolley offered an appropriate prayer, and brief addresses were made by himself and Rev. Mr. Harrison. The main address was by Rev. Mr. George, and it was one of the finest ever heard in the city. A choir under the direction of Jos. Foote, sang several appropriate hymns, and sang them well. A collection in aid of woman's work for temperance was taken up. It amounted to $7.26. The meeting closed with the doxology and the benediction by Rev. Mr. George.

BROOKFIELD, MO.—The W. C. T. U. held its anniversary at Strawbridge Hall in the evening, conforming as nearly as possible to the National program. The audience gave earnest attention throughout. A good word was spoken for THE UNION SIGNAL, and the expectation is that a list of subscribers will soon be sent from Brookfield. The collection amounted to over four dollars.

## CANADA.

### MRS. MCLAUGHLIN'S WORK.

Knowing that you like to know the whereabouts of your "representative women," and to know the work they are doing, I want to tell you that the temperance cause has received a grand push in our county from Mrs. E. L. McLaughlin, of Boston, who has just held seven meetings here under the auspices of the Dominion Temperance Alliance and the W. C. T. U.

It was my privilege to be present at five of these meetings, and each one was better than the preceding one. She is equal to every occasion, she is like an old war-horse, of which I once read, who only needed to hear the sound of the bugle or trumpet to start up and be ready and eager for the fray, and God be praised that she has sounded the gospel temperance trumpet loud and clear in our midst, and it gave no "uncertain sound."

Owing to a severe snow storm in Boston, on the 17th, Mrs. McLaughlin delayed starting for one train which brought her to a junction seven miles away, where, if she waited for the train, she would be kept too late for the meeting here at Knowlton, which had been largely advertised for that evening. So I sent a carriage and wraps for her, and a note to tell her of the situation, and though by that time the wind was blowing fiercely, nothing daunted, she came on. She was introduced by our member of parliament, and found an audience which filled the hall and had been waiting patiently for an hour, and who sat and listened for another hour and a half, and then wished she would continue her lecture. A ladies' drawing-room meeting the next day, at which, after Mrs. McLaughlin had addressed us, questions were freely asked and answered, was most helpful.

As our trains ran at unreasonable hours for us to keep appointments, and the roads were good, we drove ten miles to Waterloo, where she again addressed a large and appreciative audience. Five ministers of various denominations were upon the platform, and took part in the meeting, the venerable archdeacon Lindsay acting as chairman. The most hearty sympathy with the work was expressed by each.

The next day she went to East Farnham, the home of the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, who had been so indefatigable in securing her services for the county, and where, supported by the various ministers of the gospel, two more enthusiastic meetings were held. Then on to Sutton, where she held a drawing-room meeting, and also a public meeting in a church, crowded with eager listeners, at which meeting the president of the Dominion Temperance Alliance presided. The reception accorded to her at all these meetings was most warm and enthusiastic, and she won to the temperance side many who stood halting between "two opinions."

As soon as her lecture was over we bade a hasty adieu, and she took her place behind the iron horse, en route to Great Falls, N. H., where she was to hold meetings on the 23d, and I entered my carriage and sped in an opposite direction. During the first two and a half miles, our road which was new to me, crossed the railway track six times. We could hear the various trains signaling to each other, and our horses felt the danger as well as we. So in a quiet place, with the trees shrouding us from either side, we waited until the trains had passed us.

"We heard the gentle steps of the snow
Coming down from its home, at God's right hand;
As the angels came softly, long ago,
To the fragrant hills of the holy land."

I thought how like my position then was to others who hear the truths of temperance, and go away, the good seed in their hearts,—with difficult paths to tread—dangers behind and before, but with watchfulness and care, safe.

These lectures are what we need all over Canada. Those to speak on this great question, both men and women, whose lips, like this dear sister's "the Lord hath touched," who have heard His voice speaking to them, and who, having answered Him, have been made both willing and fit for God's work, and then sent by Him. Isaiah. vi: 7–8–9.

ELLEN G. FOSTER.

## OHIO.

### TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF TEMPERANCE CRUSADE AT HILLSBORO.

The marvellous growth of the temperance crusade since its inception, the evening and morning of the 23d and 24th of December, 1883, which rendered our hitherto quiet and conservative village a very "Bethlehem in the land of Judah," is aptly illustrated by the ancient legend of the tent in a walnut, brought by an oriental prince to the king, his father, which being unfolded, covered the king, the counselors, the kingdom and the world.

Responsive to the invitation of the local union, Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the N. W. C. T. U., accompanied by her secretary and companion, Miss Anna Gordon, Miss Esther Pugh, National treasurer, and others, were present at the anniversary exercises.

The reception and collation given at music hall Saturday evening, December 22, was, in view of the almost unprecedented storm, socially and financially remunerative.

The pastors of the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal churches gave appropriate discourses. The former,

the Rev. W. J. McSurely, D. D., from the text, 93d Psalm, first verse, "The Lord reigneth," proved the universal dominion of the Messiah's kingdom a verity, and the latter, the Rev. C. W. Ketcham, D. D., from Mark, 14th chapter and 18th verse, gave forceful expression to the truth that woman's responsibility is commensurate with her ability.

A children's meeting in the Presbyterian church, Sunday 2, p. m., was conducted by Miss Anna Gordon, who by her exceptionally simple manner of imparting important truths, is singularly adapted for juvenile work.

The careful training of the little ones was manifested in the quick and intelligent responses given, as also to the subsequent pertinent remarks by Miss Esther Pugh. Appropriate music varied the exercises.

A Murphy meeting was to have been conducted in the city hall at 3. p. m., by Dr. McSurely, but in consequence of his indisposition the Rev. Mr. Shade presided.

The feature of the hour was Miss Willard's address, which opened by the touching relation of the surrender of her cherished pursuits in literature and art, that she might accept the call of the Master, to become an evangel to "the great unwashed, untaught, ungospelled multitude." An illustration of the truth that the power which raises man God-ward and heaven-ward is the acceptance of Christ in the heart, and not in the vaunted mental culture of the school of liberal thought.

Thrilling instances were given of reformations effected through the instrumentality of the W. C. T. U. The music by the Murphy choir, always good, was especially so on this occasion.

In the evening a mass meeting was held at the M. E. church, Mrs. E. J. Thompson presiding.

There was first a choice voluntary by the choir, and then the large audience united in singing the crusade hymn, "Give to the winds thy fears," after which prayer was offered by the Rev. J. W. Weatherby, pastor of the Baptist church, Seville, Ohio.

The crusade psalm, 146th, was read by Miss Esther Pugh, who is evidently the embodiment of the stern unflinching principles of the William Penn faith, with the unwearying never-give-up spirit of the W. C. T.U.

In Miss Willard's address the results of the decade closing were accurately formulated. With finely cultured powers, views as enlarged as her opportunities for observation, Miss Willard possesses the rare gift of "converging conviction into spiritual force."

The battle hymn of the crusade was effectively rendered as quartet and chorus.

A liberal contribution was made to the National treasury. The exercises closed with the benediction pronounced by Rev. John Pierson, P.E., of the Hillsboro district.

MATTIE MATHER.

[Of the Monday morning meeting, our readers have heard from the letter of Mrs. Judge Thompson, in last week's issue.—Ed.]

## ARIZONA.

MRS. SHIELDS' ORGANIZING TRIP.

The organization of Arizona is an accomplished fact. My reception was the heartiest, and everything was judiciously arranged by the ladies, so earnest in the work. I arrived at Ash Park, the station nearest to Prescott—fifty-seven miles distant—at four in the morning, found Lieutenant Maus, of Whipple Barracks, ready to receive me. Col. Clendenin had sent an ambulance, with a trusted soldier to escort me, with blankets, rugs and everything they could do to add to my comfort in the ride, but with all that it is a terrible ride through the canon. We left the station before daylight, with a team of six mules, and bumped, bumped until after dark, before we met the warm welcome of Col. Clendenin and his wife on the steps of their quarters at Whipple Barracks. As we were jolting along the thought came to me continually, "Will it pay? Will it pay?" but I was so warmly received (for my works' sake), and the women were so grateful that the work was sent to them, that the ride back did not seem one half as long as in going over, and the song of my heart was, "It paid! It paid!"

We held our convention, Dec. 12 and 13, in the Congregational church, Mrs. Clendenin opening with a beautiful address of welcome. Held a large mass meeting in the court-house Wednesday evening, and a reception at the M. E. church Thursday night.

Chief Justice French made a most eloquent address of welcome, at the court-house, and I replied as well as I could on behalf of the hundred thousand women of our organization whose prayers and sympathies were with Arizona in those days. The third cavalry band gave excellent music. The room was crowded to its utmost capacity. Col. Clendenin issued an order in camp excusing all soldiers from tattoo call who would go up to the meeting.

I stopped over at Holbrook, A. T., and organized a W. C. T. U., after speaking in the dining-room of the hotel: President, Mrs. McDonald; corresponding secretary, Miss Mattie B. McCullough, superintendent of literature and agent for THE UNION SIGNAL, Mrs. Frank.

MARY F. SHIELDS.

FURTHER FROM ARIZONA TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

Reports were received Wednesday from the W. C. T. Unions of Prescott, Tucson, Tombstone, Williamson's Valley and Ash Creek. On Thursday the committee on organization presented a draft for a constitution for a permanent organization which was adopted. The committee on nominations also made a report, and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. S. D. Clendenin, Prescott; corresponding secretary, A. D. Adams, Prescott; recording secretary, Mrs. Judge Allen, Globe; vice president at large, Mrs. Edward Fish. Tucson; treasurer, Mrs. E. I. Roberts, Prescott.

*County Vice Presidents:*—Mrs. Edward Fish, Tucson; Mrs. J. O. Smith, Tombstone; Mrs. Zuck, Holbrook; Mrs. Judge Allen, Globe; Eliza A. Ingalls, M. D., Phoenix; Miss Fletcher, Peach Springs.

*Superintendents of Departments:*— Literature and UNION SIGNAL, Mrs. T. W. Otis, Prescott; scientific instruction, Miss Mary Snyder, Prescott; juvenile and Sunday school work, Mrs. Wilson, Prescott; heredity and hygiene, E. A. Ingalls, M. D., Phoenix; unfermented wine, Mrs. N. L. Guthrie, Prescott; work among soldiers and sailors, Mrs. S. D. Clendenin, Prescott; prison, police, and reformatory work, Miss Lizzie Royce, Tucson; press department, Mrs. Jessie Medbury, Tucson; legislative and petition work, Mrs. C. P. Dake, Prescott; evangelistic work, Mrs. T. C. Hunt, Prescott.

The report of the committee on declaration of principles and resolutions was received and adopted.

This comprises acknowledgment of profound dependence upon God in the battle against intemperance, a resolution to use the utmost endeavor to create a high public sentiment against the manufacture, sale and use of alcoholic beverages; thankfulness for the influence of the churches and pastors on this question and a plea for still greater diligence and more practical preaching on this subject; urging the study of temperance hygiene, and the petitioning of school-boards to add such studies as show the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, and that all schools supported by public money be required by the legislature to introduce these studies exhorting to scrupulous perseverance in trying to influence such men to attend the preliminary caucus, which decides the selection of political aspirants, as will secure the election of tried and true temperance men; strongly protesting against the use of fermented wine at the Lord's table; a resolution to work to the utmost, to sow the territory "knee deep" with the best temperance literature, and a hearty recognition of THE UNION SIGNAL, with a pledge to aid as far as possible in obtaining subscribers and giving it a wider circulation; a re-statement of the principles of the declaration of independence as to the sacred right of every human being to liberty, with a resolution that "it is the sentiment of this body that the exclusion of woman from the possession and exercise of her natural rights, has been calamitous to the whole human race, inflicting great injury, upon both sons and daughters, cultivating in man a love of dominion, and in woman an unwomanly dependence, and farther, that the votes of woman are imperatively needed to promote temperance, purity and peace, to give woman greater self-reliance, self-respect, and personal independence, and to secure to her "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work,"—also that "in the progress and development of civilization new duties and responsibilities have been thrust upon us, therefore it is the duty of all intelligent women to accept a full recognition of equal civil and political rights." Thanks were returned to all who had aided in any way in making the convention a success, especially to Mrs. Shields for her genial and timely help. The evening after final adjournment a reception was tendered Mrs. Shields by the ladies of Prescott. Recitations and music varied the pleasures of the evening, followed by an elegant collation.

The whole was pronounced by all a brilliant success.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY.—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster was invited to speak by the American Temperance Union, at Chickering hall, recently, and was introduced to fully fifteen hundred people on the occasion, as the speaker of the day. Her reception was most generous, from an audience of thinking men and women, a company of enthusiastic workers for temperance. President Bogardus occupied the chair. A few extracts are given from Mrs. Foster's eloquent address: "At the head of our nation is this great evil going on. But I do not despair. Already I feel strong again in my weakness. I stand on eternal principles which I know must and will go on, though we go down. But I do not believe we shall go down until we see the day that, like the anti-slavery movement, our end shall have been attained. Men in temporary authority in small towns tell us that we can't suppress the nefarious traffic in rum, and that we might as well regulate it. The outcome of this sentiment of practical politics is a little rum shop, and legislation is coerced thereby. Why, the boast of those opposed to temperance today is that the bonded whisky bill will make more trouble in the next congress than all other bills put together. It is declared that unless the government helps on the whisky interests by the desired legislation, the failures in business will be of a magnitude and number never before known Relieve the whisky interests of the country or we sweep the land with a pestilential financial panic. Where is there any other industry that dares to go to congress with such arrogance and seek to frighten it into compliance with its demands? What must we do then? Let us remember what Carlyle says: 'If we fight for justice the evil will be abolished and the truth shall endure.' Have we any causes for encouragement? Yes. What? Scientific testimony on the real effect of alcohol upon the human system. On this truth alone rests the whole superstructure. If alcohol be a benefit, then we have no right to seek to get men to abstain from its use. There is no justice in our war upon it. If it be an evil, then our battles are just and we should fight and attempt legislation against it. Gentlemen, remember this testimony. Benjamin Ward Richardson went into his laboratory a moderate drinker. He determined to find out the true nature of alcohol, so as to combat the truths promulgated by the temperance fanatic. He intended, aye, he desired, to prove alcohol a harmless beverage if not a positive specific for the majority of human ills. But after most careful analysis and study Benjamin Ward Richardson comes out of his laboratory a total abstainer. In the arrogance of his scientific knowledge he throws his testimony into the lap of reform, and today, in all parts of our land, the little children are studying Richardson's text book on alcohol. He did not intend to write it when he went into his laboratory, but God intended he should. So you see science brings its testimony to aid in this great work of reform."

## MISSOURI.

JOPLIN.—Southwest Missouri is being aroused on the subject of temperance as other parts of the state have been heretofore. Mrs. Clara Hoffman has been speaking and organizing unions in this vicinity, and on Wednesday, December 12, at the close of a most effective address, she organized a union with eight members. The next evening, Mr. C. J. Holt commenced a series of meetings, which closed on Christmas day with crowded houses, both afternoon and evening. One hundred and fifty children are enrolled as cadets (two boys to one girl). A large number of adults from both the temperate and intemperate have joined our working forces, and our union has increased to thirty in membership. The work still goes on with signers to the pledge each night.

We have a most excellent corps of workers, notably Mrs. L. P. Cunningham, our president, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLane, formerly of Peoria, Ill. Mrs. M. M. Clardy, was with us a day, and is now working in ad-

joining counties, and so the work goes on. December 23 we had a union service in the Presbyterian church, where several addresses were made and good done, which we shall hear from in the future. We are also getting a list of subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL.

MRS. J. C. PLUMB, *Secretary*.

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE—W. C. T. Union is increasing in numbers under the leadership of Mrs. Crane, president. There is strong pressure made upon these places (owing to their prohibitory law and regulations) the rumseller does not reap here, and eternal vigilance is the price of our safety from his inroads. It is said that the supreme court has decided a case against us in favor of one who has done more to demoralize this community than any other through his den of iniquity just outside the limit of prohibition.

Three unions have been organized since our state annual meeting, in Sparta, Little Oxford and Mullica Hill. Our state work is grandly going on to completion. We can take no backward track.

LITTLE OXFORD.—Held a public meeting which was addressed by Mrs. Ellis, and a W. C. T. U. formed at the close of the meeting. While in Hoboken, our state publishing committee addressed two public meetings, one in the Scotch Presbyterian church and the other in the M. E. church. Mrs. Dr. McLean is president of that union, which is creating a healthful temperance sentiment. Revival services are being successfully held at Estellville and May's Landing.

BELVIDERE.—Also gave her a hearing, and at the earnest request of its citizens she returned the following Monday and spoke to an immense throng in the court house. The next morning being election day the ladies of the W. C. T. U. (which is all aglow with enthusiasm) held a temperance prayer meeting in the hall of the reform club.

HADDONFIELD.—The public good of this place has been assured for another year at least, as the Batesville Hotel, alias Blazing Rag, has been licensed for that purpose. Ten votes cast at the late election for prohibition. "Little by little" Haddonfield will be lifted to a higher and purer plane notwithstanding the Blazing Rag. How significant the name.

NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP.—Monmouth county gives our prohibition standard bearer a small majority, and he returns to the legislature where he so honored himself and his constituency last winter. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. were at the polls all day, with a good lunch and hot coffee for voters.

FLORENCE.—We regard the vote in the last canvass as the best test for prohibition strength that we have ever had, and we are encouraged to go on to that final victory whose day is not far off. The W. C. T. Union is prosperous and the juvenile work well organized.

TENAFLY.—Is strong on prohibition, and voted as they pray at the recent election. They are working hard for the redemption of that Apple Jack cursed county.

EAST WINDSOR.—Has a good working force in the temperance alliance. The quarterly meeting recently held at Hightstown was addressed by Rev. J. B. Graw.

PHILLIPSBURG.—The W. C. T. U. of this place and the reform club held recently a right royal meeting, which was addressed by Mrs. J. T. Ellis and others.

LUMBERTON.—Lodge has sixty-five members all working for the destruction of King Alcohol.

## NEW MEXICO.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

Our convention in New Mexico was held in the Presbyterian church. An address of welcome to the city was given by Mrs. Rhool and to the territory by Rev. Mr. Murphy of the Congregational church. Mrs. Samuel Hull, president of Santa Fe union replied to the former, and I to the latter. Rev. Mr. Kistlor, M. E. church, gave an address that was replete with interest. The next day we completed the organization, bringing in the last load of our sheaves for the harvest home with New Mexico as the cap-sheaf.

Mrs. Evalyn Snyder of Albuquerque was made president and Mrs. Knapp, of the same place, corresponding secretary.

You will notice in the list sent of Supts. of Depts. the name of Mrs. Prof. Bryan as Supt. of "work among native population," the foreigners being Americans in those territories. Mrs. Bryan's husband is president and she a teacher in the Indian school in Albuquerque which we visited. There are 122 pupils, of whom 20 are girls, who with the degradation of their sex in the race to which they belong, kept their faces scrupulously covered while we were present. MARY F. SHIELDS.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY.—A reception was given New Year's Day by the Y. L. C. T. U. and the Boys' Loyal Legion in the free reading room for boys at No. 16 East Fourteenth street. The work sought to be accomplished by the leaders of this enterprise is to educate and improve cash boys and other youths not employed in the evening, and to prevent rather than to cure bad habits. They have drawn strong support to their blessed undertaking.

One of the most valuable adjuncts of the reading room is a savings bank, in which boys are encouraged to put their money, and benevolent ladies take turns in paying an interest of eight per cent. up to a limit of $5 principal. When a boy reaches the limit, he puts his money in a regular savings bank, and starts in to save another similar sum.

The Boys' Loyal Legion established an ice water fountain in Grand street last summer, and is preparing for useful work. The managers of the free reading room say that 10,000 visits have been made to it since last June. They need a new building. What a grand work for some large-hearted friend of humanity who looks down the coming years, remembering that "boys make men!"

## VERMONT.

REMINISCENCES OF THE W. C. T. U. OF ST. ALBANS.

"Some say that ever 'gainst the season comes
Wherein our Savior's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long."

Surely the crusade leaders heard that song in the night. Little they dreamed that they were making history, when with the old glad anthem of the redemption mingled the majestic numbers of the crusade psalm.

From the little Ohio town went out the cry, "Make a chain, for the land is full of wickedness and the city is full of violence," and lo! today the chain encircles the whole continent, and links are forging to unite with foreign shores.

"That song from afar
Has swept over the world."

A decade has passed and we are asked to gather up the sheaves for our first "Harvest Home." It is pleasant to go back and remember how, in our eastern town of St. Albans, Vt., we heard the great news from Ohio. We wondered, we sympathized, we criticised, we were indifferent. We had no thought of following the "new departure" from feminine traditions, until one day in March, 1874, Dio Lewis—chancing—as we say, but all chances of God's forethoughts—to be passing through the town, was induced to stop long enough to address a meeting hastily called for that purpose. It stirs our hearts today to recall the enthusiasm which followed. The crowded daily meetings, the plans and discussions which resulted in organized action. For a time we were a victorious army marching to victory. We had no foes in the camp. Men bade us God-speed, and stood ready then, as today, to uphold our efforts. An organization was formed with Mrs. Laura Fay Smith and Mrs. C. F. Safford as our first presidents. Both are representative women of rare gifts and sound judgment, and three hundred names were pledged in sympathy with us.

We turn over the records with tender hands. Some of the names are known on earth no more. For them the harvest is ended, and they keep the feast with us today at the King's table. Pledges were circulated, saloons visited, mass meetings held, a Band of Hope was formed, and when the state union was organized we were ready to fall into line.

As the years have passed we have felt the ebb and flow of public sentiment, but our union has ever been quick to grasp opportunities and to profit by experience. We are glad in our records. In the early days of our work it was proposed that we should provide a place of rest and amusement, an attractive hall with books and games for men and boys who had no pleasant home influences. The plan seemed like a poet's dream, but when in May, 1876, through the efforts of J. R. McKelvey, a reform club was organized, lo! as by magic, a commodious hall furnished and ornamented by willing hands was placed by the union at their disposal. In a year or two a larger and more beautiful hall was secured, and the reform club is told by an item in the daily paper which states that on account of the great numbers in attendance at the Sunday services, it will be necessary to hold the next meeting in the church vestry.

As fast as departments of work have been laid out by the National and state unions, they have been duplicated in our society, and we believe have been faithfully worked out, and from the beginning there has been no cessation of work. One link in the chain has been wrought by appointed days and weeks of prayer, by weekly meetings for counsel, by days set apart for benevolent work, by monthly tea meetings, the proceeds being devoted to the literature fund, by an occasional special effort to secure funds for rent of hall and running expenses, and by careful following of every line marked out.

We should be glad to chronicle some of the golden memories that light these by-gone years, but we can only render our tribute of thanksgiving to the name of the Lord, and trust that we, too, are written in the book of His remembrance. L. A. W.

## ILLINOIS.

DIXON.—On the evening of November 30, our citizens were shocked by the report that a lady and two little girls while driving along the river road had accidentally in the darkness fallen down the steep bank into the river. Hundreds of men rushed to the spot hoping to render some assistance, but alas, it was too late. It was soon ascertained that Miss Electa J. Lewis, the secretary of our union, and her two little cousins were drowned.

Miss Lewis was twenty-one years of age, the only child of her mother, "and she a widow."

One of our city papers in speaking of Miss L., says: "She was a young lady whose perfect reliability in every position in which she was placed made her society sought, and her activities eugaged in a wide field of usefulness. She was organist and one of the teachers in the primary department of the M. E. Sunday school, was a member of the church and choir, secretary of the Youth's Temperance Alliance, and for the last three months secretary of the W. C. T. U. here. She had recently graduated from the Normal school of Dixon with full honors."

Our union at its regular meeting, the 21st inst., held a memorial service, at which the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, Our beloved young sister and secretary, Electa J. Lewis, has been so unexpectedly removed from our midst to her reward, we hereby attest our appreciation of those high qualifications of mind and heart which seemed so eminently to qualify her for efficient work for the Master.

We deeply deplore the sad accident by which our society has been deprived of a zealous and earnest worker, the church and Sabbath school of an efficient and honored member, and a widowed mother of the light and joy of her home.

We extend to the heart-broken mother of our departed sister our tenderest sympathy, and earnestly pray that our sympathizing Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain her in her great sorrow and bereavement.

—Those desiring information in regard to Band of Hope work or supplies, or any wishing to organize such societies, should apply to Ruth Riley Cooper, Superintendent of Bands of Hope. Office at Headquarters of Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union 161 Laselle St. Services free.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE W. C. T. U. of Louisville, Ky., sent out exquisitely pretty invitations for New Year's Day, the golden flowers on the creamy paper, looking as lovely to our temperance-loving eyes, as did ever the royal lilies of France to a patriot; for the best of all is, that this brave young union decided at its last meeting to earnestly request the ladies of the city to refrain from offering any alcoholic drink on that day, "for the sake of those who should be led only into paths of purity, by woman's hand."

AT the last meeting of the state Horticultural Society of Missouri, held at Carthage, the committee on wines, reported as follows: "That as wines and fermented liquors of all kinds have a tendency to educate a taste for strong drink, and lead to drunkenness, they have no part in a horticultural exhibition of this kind, and we recommend that this society refuse to receive wines for exhibition at all future meet ings." This report was adopted.

MRS. EMILY PITT-STEVENS, who has labored for five years as a lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, is now in the field, and ready to form engagements for single lectures, or by series, with any and all temperance organizations, or to assist at conventions and associations. Her address is 1907 Bush street, San Francisco, Cal.

MR. GEORGE WOODFORD addressed the people of Kankakee, Ill., with great earnestness and acceptance, Sunday evening, December 23, under the auspices of the Temperance League, which is organized on the same basis as the Church of England Society, and has accomplished much good. The liquor law has been thoroughly enforced in Kankakee for nine months past.

AN earnest call is out from Hon. W. H. Barnes, president of the Alabama Temperance Alliance, for a state convention to be held at Tuskaloosa, January 22, 23, and 24. The invitation is indeed catholic in its scope, embracing "all the workers in the cause of temperance, including all who are willing to work for prohibition in its broadest and most comprehensive sense."

THE W. C. T. U. of Danville Ill., gave their anniversary New Year's dinner to the poor children of the city, and fed two hundred children, besides fourteen women, and six men. Two of these men signed the pledge.

ON Sunday, December 9, Mrs. Leavitt formed a W. C. T. U. at Chico, Cal., with forty-five members, which number was increased to sixty before the day was over.

# Official Communications.

## DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

TO STATE PRESIDENTS:—The circular published in last week's UNION SIGNAL, has been sent to the 350 posts of the G. A. R. in the state of New York. May it not suggest a similar line of effort for your state? and, in view of the necessity that exists, for temperance work amongst our citizen soldiers, will you not duplicate the department created by the National W. C. T. U., and appoint a state superintendent of department of soldiers and sailors? Hoping soon to be put in direct communication with such an office in your state, believe me, yours truly, MRS. S. A. MCCLEES, *Nat. Supt.*

## Publisher's Department.

**Rates of Subscription.**

Single copy (Weekly)..... $1.75
" " " 6 months..... 1.00
" " " 3 months..... .50
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☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

**A large number of subscriptions have just expired or are about to do so. We earnestly and respectfully solicit an immediate renewal of the same. If not convenient to renew at once or if you intend to wait until a club is formed, kindly notify us of the fact so that we may know how to act. We do not wish to remove one name from our list unless specially requested to do so. Please look at the date on your address tag and if your subscription is out or nearing its end, let us have your renewal.**

**For one month we make the following offer. Send us one new subscriber with your own renewal for $3.00.**

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WE are indebted to Mrs. E. A. Mickle, of New Jersey, for a club of fifty-three yearly subscribers just received. Many thanks.

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BY request we print a list of the personal pledges taken at the National Convention at Detroit on 3d November last. As the pledges have not all been redeemed we give the list in its entirety, trusting that the friends who have yet to send in their lists will bear us in mind in this harvest time of the subscription season.

Mrs. J. M. Randolph, Detroit, Mich.. 5.
Mrs. Annie Livingston, Colorado Springs, Colo., 10.
Jennie Smith, B. & O. R. R., Mountain Lake Park, Md., 20.
Mrs. H. W. Smith, Germantown, Pa., 10
Mrs. Marcus Hulings, Oil City. Pa., 5.
Mrs. W. H. Pleasants, Richmond, Va., 4.
Miss Anna Sn ad, Kirkwood, Mo., 5.
Mrs. Mary McClees, Yonkers, N. Y., 4.
Mrs. C. E. Winans, Zenia, O., 4.
M. E. Ingersoll, Cleveland, O., 5.
Mrs. —— ——, Sandusky, O., 10.
Mrs. Lucia B. Tyng, Peoria, Ill., 25.
Mrs Homer A. Nelson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 20.
Mrs. Julia A. Willard, Latrobe, Pa., 10.
N. White, Grove City, Pa., 10.
W. H. Words, Huntington, Pa., 5.
Mrs. Laura G. Fixen, Albert Lea, Minn., $100.
Mrs. H. A. Hobart, Red Wing, Minn., 25.
Mrs. Aldrich, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 100.
Bessie Gordon, Auburndale, Mass., 10.
Mrs. E. G. Greene, St. Albans, Vt., 50.
Mrs. John Mickle, Millville, N. J., 50.
Mrs. E. H. Griffith, Fairport, N. Y., 10.
Miss Anna Gordon, Auburndale, Mass, 25.
Mrs. Maria Bennett, Big Rapids, Michigan, 1 .
Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Maine, 50.
Mrs. S. D. Le Fetra, Washington, D. C., 25.
Mrs. Lydia E. French, Columbus, O., 5.
Mrs. J. E, Foster, Clinton, Iowa, 50.
Mrs. M. L. T. Hidden, Linden, Vt., 3.
Mrs. E. Obenauer, 3.
Miss L. E. Reed, Indianapolis, Ind., for the Indiana reformatory, 5.
Mrs. J. R. Nichols, Indianapolis, Ind., for church work, 8.
Mrs. Skelton, 5.
100 copies by Mrs. Lathrop, for Lumbermen of Michigan.
Mrs. Julia A. Upton, Big Rapids. Mich., 5.
Mrs. Judge Merrick, New Orleans, 10.
Mrs. M. R. Denman, Newark, N. J., 10.
Mrs. M Youngston, Pittsburg, Pa., 5.
Mrs. James A. Leech, Louisville, Ky., 5.
Rev, Mason, Windsor, Canada, 20.
Mrs. Madge Hillis, Wilmington, Del., 10.
Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Hillsboro, Ohio., 10.
Mrs. J. H. Irish, Madison, Wis. 25.
Mrs. McElwain, Elyria, O. 10.
Mrs. Eliza Dinney, Fenton, Mich., 10.
Mrs. Angie F. Newman, for free distribution in Pittsburg, 5.

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THE MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE.—On our 268th page appears the advertisement of the New Improved Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine, manufactured by the Monarch Mfg. Co., 163 Randolph St., Chicago. The result of long experience in the manufacture of implements for cutting up wood is the superior and valuable machine which is advertised in our paper. Such of our readers who live in a timbered district, and who need such a machine, should send for their large illustrated free catalogue. This company is the largest and most successful corporation in this city engaged in manufacturing one man power drag saws. The Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine has been sold all over the Western States, and always gives satisfaction. It is a first-class firm, thoroughly reliable, and their machine of superior excellence.—*Farm, Field, & Fireside*, Chicago, January, 1884.

See their advertisement on 13th page of this issue.

## An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of **Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections** is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a **cold** or **cough** will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of **Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia,** and **Pulmonary Consumption,** and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of **Croup,** the alleviation of **Whooping Cough,** and the cure of **Colds** and **Influenza,** ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

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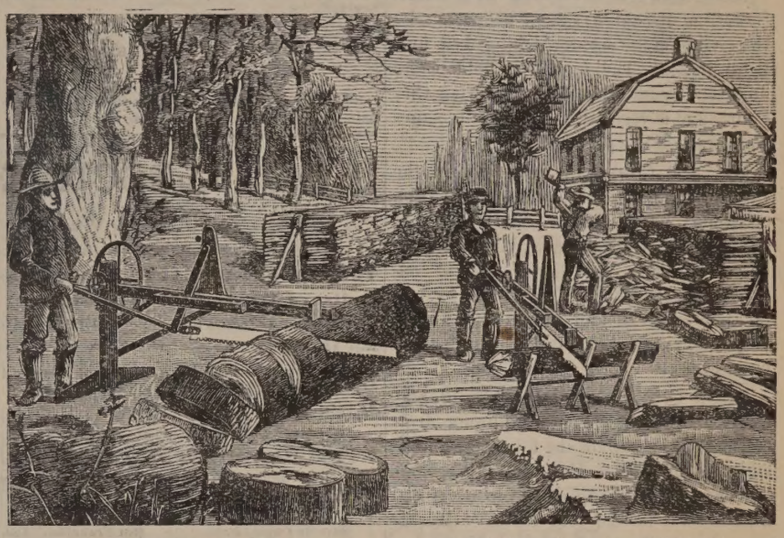

The boy in the picture on the left is sawing up logs into 20-inch lengths, to be split into stovewood for family use. This is much the BEST and CHEAPEST way to get out your firewood, because the 20-inch blocks are VERY EASILY split up, a good deal easier and quicker than the old-fashioned way of cutting the logs into 4-feet lengths, splitting it into cordwood, and from that sawing it up with a buck saw into stovewood. We sell a large number of machines to farmers and others for just this purpose. A great many persons who had formerly burned coal have stopped that useless expense since getting our Machine. Most families have one or two boys, 16 years of age and up, who can employ their spare time in sawing up wood just as well as not. The

**MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE**

will save your paying money and board to ONE hired man and perhaps TWO men.

The boy at the right in the picture is sawing up cordwood in a buck frame. You can very easily use our machine in this way if you have cordwood on hand that you wish to saw up into suitable lengths for firewood.

A boy sixteen years old can work the machine all day and not get any more tired than he would raking hay. The machine runs **very easily,** so easily, in fact, that after giving the crank half a dozen turns, the operator may let go and the machine will run itself for **three or four revolutions.** Farmers owning standing timber cannot fail to see the many advantages of this great **labor-saving and money-saving machine.** If you prefer, you can easily go directly into the woods and easily saw the logs into 20-inch lengths for your family use, or you can saw them into 4-foot lengths, to be split into cordwood, when it can be readily hauled off to the village market. Many farmers are making a good deal of money with this Machine in employing the dull months of the year in selling cordwood.

It makes a great difference in **labor and money** both in using our machine, because you get away with a second man. It takes two men to run the old-fashioned cross-cut saw, and it makes two backs ache every day they use it. Not so with our saw.

We offer **$1,000** for a sawing machine that is **EASIER OPERATED** and **FASTER RUNNING** than ours. Every farmer should own our machine. It will pay for itself in one season. Easily operated by a sixteen-year-old boy.

Lumbermen and farmers should **GET THE BEST —GET THE CHEAPEST—GET THE MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE.**

E. DUTTER, Hicksville, O., writes:—It runs so easy that it is JUST FUN to saw wood.

C. A. COLE, Mexico, N. Y., writes:—With this machine I sawed off an elm log, twenty-one inches in diameter, in one minute, forty-three seconds.

Z. G. HEGE, Winston, N. C., writes:—I have shown your machine to several farmers, and all pronounce it a PERFECT SUCCESS.

WM. DILLENBACK, Dayton, Tex., writes:—I am WELL PLEASED with the MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE. My boys can saw WITH ALL EASE.

L. W. YOST, Seneca, Kan., writes:—I will bet $50 that I can saw as much with this machine as any two men can with the old-fashioned cross-cut saw.

T. K. BUCK, Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes:—I have given the Monarch a fair trial, and can truly say it is ALL YOU CLAIM FOR IT, a complete success, enabling a boy to do the work of two strong men, and indeed, more. I would not take $75 for the MONARCH and be deprived of the privilege of having another like it. I sawed off a twenty-inch solid water oak log twelve times yesterday in FORTY-FIVE MINUTES.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Columbia, S. C., writes:—I tried the Monarch on an oak log to-day before twenty farmers. All said it WORKED PERFECTLY.

**N. B.**—We are selling **SIX TIMES** as many Machines as any other firm, simply because our Machine gives perfect satisfaction. Our factory is running day and night to fill orders. Send in your order at once. The **BEST** is the **CHEAPEST.** Our agent sold four machines in one day. Another sold twenty-eight in his township. Another agent cleared **$100** in one week. **BE SURE AND MENTION THIS PAPER.**

**WE WISH A LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.** ☞ Write for Latest Illustrated Catalogue giving Special Terms and scores of Testimonials.

## MONARCH MANUFACTURING CO.

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AUGUST 18, 1883, W. W. Allen, one of the principal merchants of Watervleit, Mich., publicly burned in front of his store, his whole stock of tobacco, valued at about $200.

A PARALYZING paragraph to the Christian liquor drinker is this sentence from from one of the sermons of Queen Victoria's late chaplain, the celebrated Dr. Thomas Guthrie: "Whisky is the devil's way to man and man's way to the devil."

MRS. MARY E. BUCKLEY sued James Sweet, a Brooklyn saloon keeper, under the civil damage act, for selling her husband liquor. The trial was held before Justice Clements, in the Brooklyn City Court, and a verdict for $1,180 damages was awarded the plaintiff.

MR. J. C. CONNOLLY, in a letter to the *Liverpool Courier*, advocating the abolition of capital punishment, says. "Why not strangle the cause of nearly all the murders? Throttle the liquor traffic! dethrone king alcohol! This would be better than either the long drop or the short drop. It would be a mighty drop for the fiend himself."

BY the U. S. Internal Revenue Report for 1882, the number of retail liquor dealers, mostly secret, in the four prohibitory states (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Kansas), averaged one to every 620 inhabitants; in the four states of Massachusetts, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska, where local prohibition exists to some extent, one in 335; in the fourteen northern license states, one in 310.

Now and then a criminal gets into Clerkenwell prison, London, who is not a drunkard. The occurrence would seem to be somewhat rare, however; for the prison chaplain, who is presumably acquainted with the facts, declares that three-quarters of the twenty thousand persons who have been incarcerated in the prison during the year, were confined for crimes directly or indirectly attributable te drink.

WHILE the wine crop of France is said to surpass this year any one of the vintages in that country since 1858, a disease has attacked the vines in California and reduced the wine crop of that state 40 per cent. It is a curious fact that although the French nave found in transplanted American vines protection against the ravages of the phylloxera it is a vine disease well-known in France that has now for the first time fallen upon the vines of the Pacific slope.

THE New Zealand papers have reported a story, otherwise confirmed, of the astonishing escape of Captain Hainault, of Auckland. He was thrown from his own ship into the water, and though very heavily dressed swam for half an hour in hopes of being picked up. Failing this, he tried to reach a part of the coast, but could not land. Then he relieved himself of all needless clothing, and swam three miles to the opposite point of the bay. In the meantime his ship had been driven high up on the coast, and the sailors were proceeding along the shore, when they heard a cry for help, and found their captain struggling with the surge. It is added that when brought to land, though in a state of the utmost exhaustion, he was so strong an abstainer that he would not take a drop of brandy. This great feat of sea-swimming is considered—taking all circumstances into account—almost, if not entirely, unrivalled.


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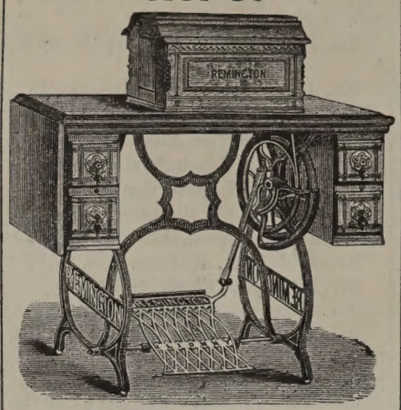


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## Miscellaneous Selections.

THREE out of the four newly-elected magistrates for Glasgow are abstainers, Bailie Torrens, Bailie Selkirk, and Bailie Dickson. That is a pretty clear indication of the strength of temperance sentiment in that city.

ADULTERATION of intoxicating liquors is commented on in an old poem, entitled "A Dialogue Between Claret and Darby Ale," written in the year 1591:—

"None know in private what the vintners do,
But there's some roguery hatched between you two,
These sons of Bacchus else could never hold,
Why! There's more wine by name of Claret sold,
One month in London, than a man can guess
To be the product of three vintages."

ONE of the most interesting characters in India, just now, is Ramabia, a gifted and highly educated young Brahmin widow, who has undertaken the difficult task of creating a public sentiment against the social customs which bind down Indian women. She has already achieved a great deal. Her lectures in Bombay have created a wide interest, not only from the novelty of a woman assuming such a position, but from her scholarly and forcible manner of placing her views before the public. She is spoken of as on the "border line of Christianity," and her influence in certain directions can scarcely be overrated.—*The Presbyterian.*

WE are glad to see that thoughtful teachers are beginning to make it known that instruction and less examination would be better for the schools. There is a place, without doubt, for examinations in our school work, but they should never be allowed to trespass upon the domain of instruction. Neither the child nor the teacher is benefitted by such trespass. It often comes to pass that the teacher is obliged to spend evening after evening in examining papers which superintendent or principal, or even herself, has been getting, with considerable parade, from the pupils. So far as the obligation to examine these papers after they have been written may seem a punishment, but to the extent that superintendent and principal have imposed this burden upon her, it is, as the Indiana *Educational Weekly* says, "simply barbarous." It accounts for the signs of overwork which so many teachers carry in their faces. It is safe to say that once in two months is often enough to make an elaborate test of a child's progress, and we are not certain but that a still longer interval of time would be preferable.—*Evangelist.*


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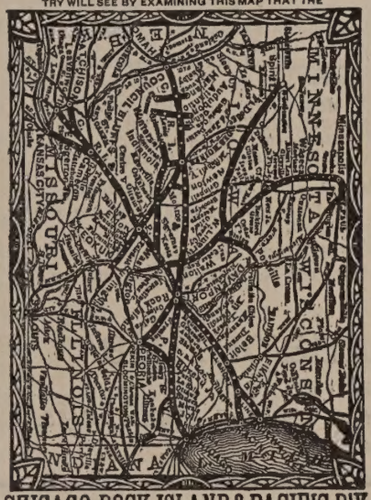

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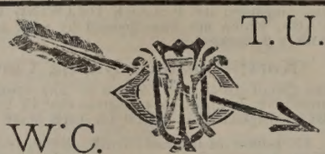


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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOLUME X. CHICAGO, JANUARY 17, 1884. NUMBER 3.


A MAGNIFICENT campaign document is the annual address of Miss Mary Allen West, now on hand at Illinois headquarters, price two dollars per hundred. It is just the thing to put into the hands of thinking men and women.

THE Iowa W. C. T. U. gives a reception to the incoming and newly assembling legislature this week, at Des Moines. Bishop Hurst, Hon. John Mahin, Hon. J. T. Stoneman, Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Anna Lee Mahin are on the program. It will be a brilliant affair.

THE Iowa State Temperance Alliance holds its annual meeting in Des Moines, Jan. 23. A call has been issued by the president, Hon. Aaron Kimball, asking for a convention of the friends of constitutional and statutory prohibition in connection with this annual gathering.

"TIT FOR TAT" is a poor rule for nations as well as individuals. But, if Germany and France prohibit our pork, we may prohibit their fearfully adulterated wines and liquors, without doing anybody any harm, save the iniquitous manufacturers. The only regret that we could have at such a proceeding, would be that our prohibitory act did not antedate theirs.

THE cold wave that passed over the South, week before last, brought suffering and despair to hundreds of the poor in Southern cities. Southern generosity however soon responded to the cry of pain, and relief was forthcoming from all quarters. Well has it been said that the strongest passion in human nature is the love of saving.

IT is always with sincere regret that we see the organ of the National Prohibition Home Protection party lowering its tone of expression or its dignity, but it is with honest indignation that we have read in one of its recent issues, an editorial quoting with warm approbation an article from a whisky paper marked with insult to our National W. C. T. U. president, and to the Hon. Henry W. Blair. The prohibition party must purify its mouthpiece if it hopes to win and deserve the allegiance of the pure minded.

THE Toronto Coffee House Association in its second annual report makes excellent showing. Two coffee houses are in successful operation, the gross receipts of which have been nearly $10,000 and the net profits $3,385. As the business has been carried on with only $8,000 of capital the profit has reached 44 per cent. The work is an immense boon to the working classes, and a powerful temperance agency. While philanthropic in its origin and results, it is carried on by business men upon a commercial basis.

DURING the week of prayer requests have been received from missionaries on heathen soil, whose great burden has been, "Pray that we may be delivered here from the reign of King Alcohol." One is tempted to wonder how much force the prayers for the abolition of the alcoholic liquor traffic in foreign lands, will have when offered by men and women who do almost or absolutely nothing for its removal at home. The fact is emphasized however by these requests, that at home and abroad one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of Christ's kingdom is this traffic in souls for whom Christ died.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, devotes a half column editorial to the departure of Richard T. Booth, for Australia, and recapitulates some items of his beneficent work in England. For instance, that under his labors above, 700,000 new pledges have been taken, and over one million persons have put on the blue ribbon. Mr. Booth's pregnant saying that, "The wineglass in the Christian's hand, and the brandy bottle on the sideboard, are the real stumbling blocks in life's pathway," is quoted with approbation. America has to be more convinced of this truth ere the temperance reform sees its final triumph.

FORTY-SEVEN years ago, a house painter in England resolved to become a total abstainer, and to save up the money he had been in the habit of spending in intoxicating drinks until he acquired a sufficient sum to enable him to buy one or more cottages "as something to fall back upon in his old age." He faithfully held to his resolution, and in 1870 became the proprietor of three good freehold cottages and gardens, purchased with the accumulated savings of thirty-four years. On the wall is a tablet with this inscription:

> Temperance Cottages!
> Who would have thought it;
> Abstinence bought it;
> If you a like freehold would buy,
> The very same plan you can try.

THE Band of Hope is a missionary institution in Chili. At least we judge so from the account of an entertainment given by the Band of Hope at Coquimbo in that little republic. This society was organized by a lady missionary last March, with only fifteen members. It now has one hundred and twenty enrolled, and not a week passes but new members are taken in. The treasurer has over seventy dollars in her keeping and sends regularly to New York and Chicago for Band of Hope supplies. Intemperance is said to be appalling in its prevalence in Chili, and this little society is one of the very few agencies directly intended to "educate and agitate," and a large number of native boys and girls are already influenced by it.

THE old couplet,

> Satan trembles when he sees
> The weakest saint upon his knees,

gets a queer verification in these days. On a recent election day, in a city of the far west, the W. C. T. U. held a short morning prayer meeting, for the success of the prohibition ticket. A good republican bethought himself at the breakfast table of this onslaught of the spiritual forces, and jumping up said to his wife, "I must hurry and get down to the polls before those women get at their praying, or I might be forced to put in a prohibition ballot in spite of myself."

Since our prayers are thus formidable, why do we not accept the suggestion of Mrs. J. F. Willing, in a recent article, viz.: Pray, as you pass every dramshop, that God will close it up, and destroy the traffic everywhere.

A BRAVE girl's brave act seems in a fair way to be recognized as it deserves. Kate Shelly, who saved a train in Iowa from wreck and destruction, is to be presented at the opening of the Iowa legislature this week with a handsome gold medal, prepared by Tiffany & Co., of New York, which represents Kate in the act of crossing the railway bridge over the Des Moines river. Above are the words: "Heroism, Youth, Humanity;" on the reverse of the medal is the following inscription: "Presented by the state of Iowa to Kate Shelly, with the thanks of the general assembly. In recognition of the courage and devotion of a child of fifteen years, whom neither the terror of the elements nor the fear of death could appal in her efforts to save human life during the terrible storm and flood in the Des Moines valley on the night of July 6, 1881." But more than this is to be done. The girl's great desire is for a substantial education. Our own W. C. T. U. leaders have done much to satisfy her craving by placing her in Simpson Centenary College under President E. L. Parks, at Indianola, and subscriptions to a fund have been both solicited and acknowledged by THE UNION SIGNAL, but now a movement is on foot to secure an appropriation from Congress for her collegiate training and the fulfillment of her cherished ambition. This is better than medals, no matter how deeply graven with the record of her heroism. Give heroic character a chance to develop.

# Contributed.

## THE GOOD TIME COMING.

BY REV. F. BOTTOME, D.D.

See the morning light is breaking, sin and darkness flee away;
Sons of earth to gladness waking rise to meet the bursting day;
And before the mighty Savior every fetter shall give way,
For God is marching on.

It is coming, coming, coming! O the good time promised long,
When the right and might united shall triumph over wrong,
And the praise of our Redeemer be the theme of every song.
For God is marching on.

Our eyes shall yet in rapture see what prophets long foretold,
Of the King in all His beauty, and the city paved with gold,
And the streets whose happy children never, never shall grow old,
For God is marching on.

O we heed not now the laughter, nor the scorn of wicked men;
For against our glorious Leader do the heathen rage in vain;
He shall sweep them in His fury as the tempest sweeps the plain;
For God is marching on.

We go not up to battle now in the strength of man arrayed,
But putting on the armor bright we will never be afraid,
For the Lord of Hosts is with us and He cannot be dismayed,
For God is marching on.

It is coming, coming, coming! O the good time promised long,
When the right and might united shall triumph over wrong,
And the praise of our Redeemer be the theme of every song,
For God is marching on.

## AN ANNIVERSARY SERMON.

BY THE REV. DAVID WALK,
Of the Central Christian Church, Indianapolis, Ind.

As a ministry and as a church it is not only our constant aim, but our proud distinction to occupy a place in the very front rank of those who are moved by a divine impulse to strike for the emancipation of our race from the hideous crime of drunkenness. Accordingly the approach of the first decennial of what will be forever known in history as the Woman's Crusade, found us keenly alive to its proper celebration, namely: By all suitable and righteous means to advance the cause so well begun and so successfully carried forward; by words of instruction to those who need to be informed; of encouragement to those who stand in the thickest of the fight, and whose lives are consecrated to the work; and by earnest supplication and prayer to Almighty God that He will crown the efforts of His people with undreamed of triumph. In pursuance of these laudable objects we are here this evening.

The subject of this decennial occasion having been presented to the Indianapolis Christian Preachers' Society, which holds its meetings every Saturday morning in the lecture room of this church, they appointed a committee to bring in resolutions expressive of the sense and the sentiments of the society. That committee, composed of the veteran Dr. Brown and your speaker, presented the following report:

The near approach of the anniversary that closes the first decade of that remarkable movement which resulted in the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and thus brought to bear a mighty moral power in the conflict with the demon intemperance, recalls our duty to express our sense of gratitude to the Christian women who have so nobly and so bravely come to the aid of the men who for years had been waging an unequal war with this deadly foe of God and humanity; therefore

*Resolved*, That with this reinforcement to our ranks we will, with renewed courage, press the battle to the gate, till drunkenness shall no longer be the odium of Christendom.

*Resolved*, That the organized traffic in intoxicating liquors presents the most formidable barrier that antagonizes Christianity and neutralizes our efforts to evangelize society in this age; and therefore it is our duty, as ministers of the gospel, to wage an uncompromising war against this emissary of evil, in whatever form it may present itself.

I then laid the matter before the official board of this church at a very full meeting, whose unanimous decision was that, as a church, our sympathy with this great movement should be expressed by setting apart this evening for the express purpose of such exercises as would be best calculated to promote the end in view, and also to take a collection to aid in strengthening the financial department of temperance labor. So that as a preachers' society and as a church our record is once more clear and unmistakable. This, of course, is no more than was to have been expected of a people wholly committed to the gospel of Jesus Christ as the great remedial agency for the extirpation of sin in all its hydra-headed phases; for to the salutary influence of the gospel we constantly look for success, and in the name of our God have we set up our banners.

The present great temperance movement, conducted by women, had its origin in Hillsboro, Ohio, December 23, 1873. There was significance in the birthplace of the crusade, whether the thought was present to any mind there and then engaged or not.

Hillsboro was also the birthplace of one of the most brillant and promising young men Ohio ever knew. He was the son of a distinguished lawyer, and the grandson of one of Ohio's most honored governors. At a very early age he united with a church, and being bright and scholarly, eloquent, and graceful, he was induced to enter the Christian ministry. He soon rose to great eminence in the pulpit, having pastoral charge of one of the largest and most noted churches in Cincinnati. But alas! who is safe from the demon of drink?

This gifted young man had contracted the habit, perhaps through the advice of his physician; but such was his peculiar temperament that he seemed to have no power to resist the seductive influence of the wine cup. Of course, his moral sensibilities were blunted, as must be the moral sensibilities of every man who uses liquor in any form, and as a consequence he lost his hold upon Christ, and rapidly descended to the gutter. It was the same old story. He struggled with his habit like a giant in despair. Every influence of wealth, and society, and friends, was exerted in his behalf; but all in vain. He was in the toils of a serpent that knows no mercy. He died a drunkard's death, and today sleeps in a drunkard's grave. He was, as another fallen, whisky-cursed minister expressed it, "a citizen without a country, a child without parents, a husband without a wife, a father without children, a minister without a pulpit, a householder without a home, a sinner without a Savior, a creature without a God."

It was meet then that Hillsboro should have been the birthplace of this movement. Over the ashes of a blasted and ruined life is reared this monument of hope to all the world.

It was significant also that it should have been born during the precious Christmas hours, for it was a far-streaming ray from the manger of Bethlehem. The babe who lay upon the bosom of the virgin mother was to be for salvation to the ends of the earth, and for the uplifting of women and children everywhere. He understood the heart of woman, and the deathless love of a mother. It was His to lift up the cry, "The spirit of the Lord God is upon me! because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings to the meek; He hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all that mourn, to appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning; the garment of praise. for the spirit of heaviness." This was His mission, and it was His spirit that was abroad in the hearts of those Hillsboro wives and mothers and sisters that day when, on their knees in the snow and ice, with uplifted faces, and streaming eyes, in the streets and at the very doors of the saloons, they poured forth such prayers as moved the pitying heart of the great God, and caused Him to shake the nation as with an earthquake.

Heaven never gazed on such a spectacle. Here were the Miriams and Hannahs and Huldahs and Deborahs of a new dispensation, animated with a single desire, striking a blow on bended knees for the emancipation of an enslaved world from the bondage of strong drink. Never was more startlingly illustrated the prophetic word: "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." Their appeal was to Almighty God, nor was it made in vain. Of the tree that has grown from that planting, I need not speak particularly. It has grown until it has become the greatest of trees, and beneath its out-spread branches, and in its cooling shade, the weary hearted of the nation are finding rest and hope. It is today the largest organization of women in the world, or that the world ever saw. There is an organization in every state and territory of the union: there are over 3,000 local auxiliaries, with a paying membership of 125,000 women, and five times that number actively engaged in the local unions. Behold what God hath wrought through His anointed hand-maidens!

As Miss Willard, the high priestess of the National W. C. T. U., has well and beautifully said: "Your purpose would confederate all sections, unite all parties, and unify all creeds for the destruction of humanity's most ancient and most accursed foe. Your relationships are to Christ's church that of defender; to the home, that of protector; to the nation, that of purifier. You represent a mysterious movement known as the 'crusade,' divinest manifestation of God's Spirit since tongues of fire sat on the saints at Pentecost."

But I would not close this brief address without paying a humble tribute to the memory of one of our beloved and honored sisters, who has recently closed her earthly labors.

Auretta Hoyt has exchanged the rough and rugged cross for the victor's bright and dazzling crown. If ever woman wrought well, then is she richly entitled to this proud distinction. Fired with a divine enthusiasm, she gave herself no rest; oppressed and burdened with a sense of the responsibility and divinity of her call, she ceased not day or night, with tongue and pen, to quicken and arouse the slumbering conscience of the state and the nation. So ardent and so zealous was she in the fulfillment of her appointed task that she became obnoxious to the charge of fanaticism; but it was a fanaticism akin to that which brought St. Paul to the block and Joan of Arc to the stake. No one who knew Auretta Hoyt can doubt for a moment that, had it been God's will, she would cheerfully have surrendered her life for the sake of that to which it had been consecrated. Amiable, gentle and modest—as became a woman—she passed the ordeal of apostleship in an unpopular cause, and has at last descended to the grave with an unsullied name. With a character transparent as light, and pure as the December snow, she has won the diadem of her of whom only can it be truthfully said: "She hath done what she could." Peace to her ashes, she rests from her labors, and her works do follow her.

## "SO AS BY FIRE."

BY MRS. DR. CYRUS HAMLIN.

"You must be my 'mentor' tonight, Theron!"

She was a bride who said this, turning from the mirror where she had been putting the finishing touches to an evening costume of floating elegance. She was a village girl, whose acquaintance the popular young lawyer, Theron Adair, had made during his summer vacation in the country. Attracted by a rare combination of graceful dignity and sweet simplicity, the young man had chosen her to be his mate; much to the chagrin of various damsels in the city where he abode. Both Theron and Helen well knew that jealous eyes would be wide opened to spy out any lack, even in regard to etiquette, in the

envied new comer. And, tonight, they were going to the first grand soiree given in honor of the pair. So there was a flutter in Helen's voice, as she said:

"You must be my mentor tonight!" and she raised an inquiring glance to his eyes.

"Never fear, Nellie," was his fond proud response, after a brief, critical glance that swept her gauzy draperies. "Only," he turned as with an after thought, "only don't make any fuss about taking wine, when you are asked."

She made a wry face. "I don't like wine."

"Well, 'fashion before fancy,' you know. It isn't considered quite 'the thing' to decline it—that's all."

Such was the mentor-ship of the gifted young husband. Himself, fortunately, having no latent fondness for the intoxicating cup, he did not dream, how could he, that it could be kindled in a delicate woman's breast.

But Helen learned too soon to "like" the ruby wine. At the birth of a daughter, a year later, a severe illness kept her low. The wines prescribed for her convalescence were eagerly sought after, and alas! prolonged after the prescription was out of date. Unknown to her husband, her dearest friends, and herself, Helen Adair was drifting towards a drunkard's doom.

When the little Ethel was five years old, a son was given, but soon re-taken from the home. What with illness and grief, poor Helen sought more freely than ever her beloved stimulants. She began to be capricious, unreliable. Deceit crept into a character that had been candid to an extreme. She struggled to keep from her husband and child that of which she could not help being conscious. But Judge Adair,— for so he was now distinguished,— at last opened his eyes to her danger. A long and tearful talk was held, in which he reproached himself not her, and at once settled to banish all wine from their daily table.

Then began a time of torture for Helen. Her little daughter remembers her going about the halls with her head pressed in both hands, and pleading as if for life with her husband, when he came in. But he was firm, though very tender.

One evening, he came home from an unusually busy day, to his late dinner. Ethel ran up to him, with a troubled smile.

"Patsey rang the dinner-bell three times; and I've tried, ever and ever so hard, to wake mamma, but she won't answer me, papa!"

A few steps brought Judge Adair to his wife's bedside. She lay there—the delicate woman of his choice—dead drunk.

The stricken man drew his arm close about the child, whose wistful eyes were fixed on the sleeper.

"Come away, darling! we will not disturb mamma, poor mamma! Her head ached, and she took—medicine." A great sigh convulsed his voice.

"Poor mamma!" echoed Ethel softly, with a pitying glance behind her as she went out. Alas, poor child!

"Helen!" said Judge Adair, the next morning, when, with anguish of spirit and bitterest tears, she had owned her fault and besought his forgivness, "If not for my sake—for this innocent creature's sake control yourself! Beware!"

She struggled on, with sad relapses. As Ethel grew older, and learned to prolong those wistful glances at her "sick" mother's face; Judge Adair placed her in a faithful teacher's home, and took his unhappy wife abroad. His constant supervision, with change of scene, kept her from yielding to temptation, and, for a time after their return, so steadfast did she seem, that the fond father recalled home the dear child for whom his heart yearned. Ethel was now seventeen, and in every way lovely and lovable.

Judge Adair came home one evening and met Ethel at the door, dressed for a concert, for which the three had tickets.

"O father, do come up stairs directly. Mamma seems out of her head and talks so strangely."

Too well he knew the cause. But how had she obtained the intoxicant? No wine bottle could be found; but a strong odor of cologne pervaded the room.

"Mamma must have spilled the cologne bottle I gave her," whispered Ethel, after they had at last calmed Helen, and left her. "Drunk—upon cologne water!" said the Judge to himself: then aloud to Ethel: "I fear your mother spilled a little into her medicine cup. Promise me not to leave another bottle in her room. It must be slightly poisonous to her in some way."

"But," said the Judge, next day, "I can bear this no longer. I cannot live a lie to our child. I cannot have her know what you have done, and be shamed in soul and before society just as she is entering it. One more relapse, Helen, and we must separate."

Helen well knew that her husband meant what he said. And she resolved, again in her own weakness.

One evening, about eight months later, she found herself in a brilliant assembly. She had felt languid and disinclined to go out, but had put force upon herself for the sake of Ethel, who was taking her first season of such delights, and finding them very delightful. Especially so, as a certain son of an old classmate of her father had sought her company on all these occasions. People were beginning to couple the names of Clement Harding and Ethel Adair, with that saucy smile which "the old, old story" is apt to provoke.

As Mrs. Adair removed the wrap from her glossy silks and laces, she saw upon the toilet stand a large ornamented bottle, marked "Spirits of Lavender." The tempter whispered, "A little of that would brighten up your whole evening. It is mild, no one need ever know!" She made an excuse for going back to the dressing-room, after descending with her daughter, and—drained the bottle.

Some time later young Harding came up with Ethel at his side to pay the compliments of the evening to her mother. She sat leaning her flushed face upon one hand. Her eyes were glittering, yet empty of expression.

"Good evening, Mrs. Adair. But surely, you are not well? What is the matter?"

"Yes, I am well," she articulated pettishly, with some difficulty. "Well's ever. You'n Ethel just go 'long'n do your courting, never mind me."

"Mother, interrupted Ethel, with a mingling of fierceness and fear in the tone.

"Please help me take her home," she pleaded without looking into the face of the young man.

"All's over!" said Judge Adair. "The house in L——" (her grandmother's property) "shall be fitted up for you, and you shall have a constant attendant, but I must and will save our daughter from this! Thank God that our boy died!"

* * * * * *

Mrs. Adair sat by the window of the farm house in L—— a week later. With hands clenched over her heart, she had watched her husband drive away.

"He's gone—he" she moaned. "Gone to home and Ethel! I am shut out from Paradise, for I have sinned terribly. Am I sold to the devil, soul and body? Oh! how to endure this!"

The door opened for the attendant to come in. Helen covered her face with one hand, and with the other motioned away the intruder, whose presence she could not just yet bear.

"Mother," spoke a choked voice, "dear mother!"

"Ethel!" she almost shrieked, as she clasped her child's dress. "But how — why? Your father"—

"Yes, mother, my father wanted me with him. But I convinced him that my place is here."

"Here!" Helen looked about her, then dropped her head in a bewilderment of emotions "Child, you ought not to stay here!"

"I shall stay, dear mother, and you will grow— well, and happy again."

"Happy!" with a mocking laugh. "No, no, that is past praying for! But you should be happy, you shall! Clement?"

"Please don't speak of him!" pleaded the girl, with distress in her look.

Weeks later, the mother who had guessed how her daughter had not only borne down all the father's objections, but had resolutely removed herself from the society of one who loved her, and whom she loved, so coldly as to quench all his beaming hopes, again pleaded with her to go back. It is not too late yet! He loves you! Leave me to my own deserts!"

"Mother!" poor Ethel crimsoned over face and neck; "Hush! Could I become the wife of any honest man, while—she broke off abruptly, and left the room."

"Oh, God! Is it come to this?" groaned Helen. "Must my sin kill my child, too!" "I will redeem thee!" This word flashed into her soul. She fell upon her knees, crying out: Oh, Lord Jesus! help me! for I cannot help myself!" All that night her door was locked even against the daughter who begged for entrance. At daybreak she opened it, with a light on her pale face that told she had indeed "seen the Lord!"

Two years passed. Clement Harding, grown older than those two years would justify, had just returned from a long foreign trip, to Washington. Friends were talking of a brilliant reception to be held that evening.

"Whose?" asked one. "Adair, the new senator from X—— you know."

"Yes. "'Tis to be something exquisite, of course! Harding! You knew Adair? Come with us!"

"One thing I can tell you," said the first speaker, "You'll get no choice wine there."

"Ah! teetotal is the word?"

"Yes, and they do say there's a reason for it."

"Well, leave that to old gossips," said the host. "Madam is at her post of honor again, at any rate, more graced and gracious than ever. Her silvered curls make a halo 'round a face that might pass for a saint's. Then the daughter that has been her guarding angel."

Some one interrupted here. But Harding had heard enough. He would see once more the Ethel whom he had believed so deliberately capricious. He went to the reception. Helen never fell again. And so in time Ethel was won from her mother's side, feeling that she left her in the constant care of one "Mighty to save," though even "so as by fire."

## MORNING CHATS.

BY SEPPERLE.

Yes, indeed, a very placid atmosphere we are blessed with today, quite innocent apparently of any fellowship whatever with recent clod snaps.

The ponds remain frozen despite Sol's ardent threats of a thaw, happy consolation for the boys this, at least those of them who can stride forth like the knights of old booted and equipped for the feat.

Ah me, between the fortunate, like these, a pitiful woof of humanity interweaves, the poor, shivering, shrugged and emaciated little flocks; the mere lookers-on, with no share in reigning pleasures. If we turn to their homes we possibly find the thread of life there, a horror strung with woe succeeding woe, fright succeeding fright, shame heading the board and Bacchus ordering its kingdom.

Apropos of this, picture to yourself a bridge, whose structure in every particular is composed of rotten planks upon which no pressure can in safety rest.

It spans a chasm.

Picture the controller of the bridge standing guard at its entrance enforcing this law:

"Neither man, woman nor child shall pass here."

Now comes the headlong pedestrian jingling his gold in the controller's ear, clamoring, arguing, bribing for license to cross.

Lo! gold proves an "open sesame" to the bridge, even too though the controller knows human life in legion must rush to destruction as the inevitable consequence.

Wide open swing the gates; hence results my first query, viz.: Is it not life betraying life?

Second, Should such putty-like principles rule the passage of the bridge?

Third, Can the controller, in throwing open the danger of the way to humanity, stand guiltless?

"Bless me!" I hear you exclaim, "to what a stubborn root you have laid your philosophical ax. I can see your face lengthen and grow somewhat wry over this tedious question of license, as if an army of prohibitionists had not been fighting it, by the by, with all their might and main for ages.

But listen: Does not one little bird's eye view of the business portion of our cities, interlarded with the perilous sign, "Wholesale and retail liquors," make it seem as though the prohibitionists after all have been comparatively beating the air. Mark the badge our nation wears today! pinned fast to its banner, flaunted in the

face of the rising generation, upon which so much of its own future depends. Read it: "Liquor License."

Once in turning the great sand walls of a pass, which for convenience I was taking as a "short cut" I came upon a crowd so dense as to completely block further progress. Women were shading their eyes to peer, children clung to the fence and looked over shouting at something and stoning it, a carriage had drawn up now, its occupant, with a gesture of the hand, parting away the crowd to look, when musing "ever and anon," as the novels say, upon the cause of all this commotion, I urged my way onward.

Here now was a trio of alarmingly stout ladies hedging me in on every side and each with a sort of "charge bayonet" effect insisting on pointing her umbrella at the scene.

Very demure indeed I stood within my surrounding guard, peering over shoulders I sighed to convert by some magic spell into Lilliputs.

I once saw a painting that filled me with a succession of cold shudders. It was that of a huntsman stretched under the woodland shade asleep, where, curling on every side, around every limb of his body to his neck, with their fangs pointing to his vitals crept a swarm of serpents from the nest upon which he had unconsciously lain.

The scene of which I now caught a glimpse reminded me of the painting: A man with arms outflung, face upturned, and mouth agape, his countenance swollen and purple, his breath coming in hard stagnated pulls. There he lay, stretched in the mire, a trodden thing, hooted, despised, the viper's nest into which he too had self-poised, and blindly blundered, being the o'er true tale enacted anew—the "social cup." He was middle-aged; he doubtless had a family. The face of the wronged, disappointed wife rose before me, written deep with the wrinkles of the broken heart, with the wearing horror that comes of sharing, sensing, enduring the dismay and curse of the drunkard's home, with the effect of constant wrestling with this serpent that coils at her hearth, where love and protection should be instead, lighting like a scorpion on her ambitions, on her household reputation, severing the mutual tie, leaving each to hang apart, with the great terror and blight and devastation between.

Is it not a mystery, I reasoned, the criminal passiveness with which this free, redeeming nation suffers so disastrous an evil to nest in our midst, shoo-shooing at it, and yet allowing it for paltry gold to fold its dismal wing over the security of a license, allowing it (alcohol) the FIRST place, man, and the prospects of man to be subservient to its rule, else why permit its power over the weak?

How can we flaunt our banner of liberty? How can we in candor cry Freedom! Independence! when darkening over our progress, swoops this black oppression with its legion of slaves?

Gradually I became startled at the pictures this problem continued to shape before me. The crowd had thinned. We were moving on. I with the rest had drawn nigher the poor groveller, stricken to misery and disgrace by the very draught he had sought as a convivial pleasure.

How stifled the breath, how mottled the face. What if death—death so kindly to the just, should even now stoop shuddering over the possibility of a such a soul being ushered into the presence of God.

But look! Two stalwart officers are approaching. They tug and labor at the senseless hulk and lift it from the mire. Watch! They bear him away, swaying, toppling and powerless between them.

"How did it all end?"

Lodged, like the irresponsible beasts of the forest, for awhile, behind the iron bars of a cell, a fine, possibly then, or a reformatory institution.

And this is the curious moral of the matter, this peculiar and rather bewildering principle of the law, in punishing and endeavoring to reform the hapless victims of its own *licensed crime.*

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A mother who boasts two boys was ever accounted rich:
Some have not a boy; some have but lose him,—
God knows which is worse.—*Robert Browning.*

# Correspondence.

## NEW YEAR'S LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The glad New Year has come. Yesterday was a busy day here. Receptions were the order from the White House to the cottage. Our workers were wide awake. At Washington Barracks Mother Rowan, with her assistants, received the soldiers in the post library, which was beautifully decorated with flags, evergreens, and singing birds, while in an adjoining room a table was spread loaded with fruits, confections and hot coffee. All day long the boys in blue and the veterans from the Soldiers' Home passed in an out, many of them rejoicing in the great change wrought in their lives during the past year. Some, after being fifteen and twenty years in bondage to strong drink, have been reclaimed, and are passing their first sober holidays since early youth. One of the soldiers, as he sat in my home with his little boy of four years, remarked that the child said, as they were walking along, "Papa, we are making temperance calls today, and last New Year you were drunk." This brother is president of the Band of Hope at the barracks, which was organized at his suggestion among the soldiers' children. He also holds a weekly prayer meeting in his humble home.

At East Washington Mrs. Moffatt, with the ladies of her union, assisted by the young ladies auxiliary, received at their headquarters, in a building which was a saloon for thirty years. Now gospel meetings are held there daily. Many signed the pledge and were decked with the white ribbon.

A shadow fell on the home of our good treasurer in the early hours of the new year—a telegram announcing the sudden death of Father LaFetra in California. A saint gone home.

An editorial in one of our leading papers states that yesterday "the rarity of spirituous or vinous side-boards was noticeable, and the good results equally noticeable; further a reporter tells us that in the many official receptions he attended yesterday, including five foreign legations, and the leading members of society, he only saw wine at one place, and that was the home of Robert Ingersoll. He also visited seven saloons, and was told it was the dullest day they had known for years."

"There has been very little drinking this New Year," said a prominent importer. "Usually we sell a great deal of champagne, sherry, catawba, and other wines for the New Year receptions, but this year the sales have been very light, at least twenty per cent lighter than last year."

"How do you account for this?" said the reporter.

"Oh, it's brought about by this big cry of temperance, which is being raised all over the country, I suppose. It is getting so now that people are ashamed to offer wine to a caller, and if it is offered a man feels that he is staking his reputation by accepting it. * * * No, there was not near as much liquor sold this year as usual—that is, not for the New Year receptions. Chocolate, tea and coffee were served nearly everywhere."

So you see we are gaining ground at our national capital.

We watch with great interest the slow but steady growth of temperance sentiment in Congress. We have welcomed with joy to this session Gov. Colquitt of Georgia, who, in an address before the Sunday school recently held in the Congregational church, completely won the hearts of the people. Then we have Senator Wilson, of Iowa, whom we have not had the pleasure of hearing, and Representatives Johnson of New York and Price of Wisconsin, who are staunch temperance men, with others that I have not time to mention at this writing.

In the formation of select committees in the House, Hon. Mr. Reed, of Maine, proposed the appointment of a "committee on alcoholic liquor traffic." A spirited discussion followed which was participated in by Messrs. Reed, Blackburn, Mills, Randall, Young; also Mr. Vance of North Carolina, who spoke in eloquent words as follows:

"The gentleman from Texas talks about legislating in favor of sumptuary laws, and saying what a man shall eat and drink. In my judgment, sir, the object is to get information on a subject that reaches and touches every human being on this continent. It affects every man, woman, and child, and every interest in this great country. [Applause on the republican side.] I think that the temperance people of the United States of America ought to be respected in this House, which creates committees on almost every other subject. We have committees on legislation in regard to the yellow fever, and we have committees in regard to the cotton worm. [Laughter.] We have committees on sending expeditions to the north pole in search of vessels that have been lost, and then why, sir, should not the representatives of the American people inquire in reference to that vessel of intemperance which has wrecked so many households in this land of ours? [Applause.] I hope, sir, the representatives of the American people will allow the friends of humanity, the friends of truth, justice and mercy to be heard; that they will extend to the people the opportunity to gather every information on a subject of such tremendous importance as the one now before the House. Will the American representatives here, sir, deny to millions of people the right to be heard on this important question? [Cries of No!] I hope not.

I hope we will not be denied the simple right of having a committee on the subject. It does not necesarily follow we are to have a prohibitory law because of the raising of such committee. Not at all, sir; we want information. We want to know what it costs this government because of this evil of intemperance. We state that it costs more than the taxes which would be required to educate every man, woman and child, black and white, in this land. I believe it will be better for us to stand up in the interest of humanity, in the interest of schools, in the interest of peace and of right, as well as in the interest of mercy. It is better for us to do so than to stand up here in the interest of the liquor traffic which is carried on at the price of the blood of our people. [Applause.] I hope we shall have this committee, and I do so with all due deference to my friend on my left from Texas." The committee was appointed. We rejoice.

There is a bill prepared by the commissioner of the District of Columbia for congressional action, which, while it has some features that meet the approval of business men, yet one section takes away what rights we have to protect our community from the saloon. Now liquor dealers are required to obtain the signatures of a majority of the residents and property holders on both sides of the street in the square where the saloon is located *every* year. The new law provides "That when during the year no complaint has been made against a license issued under this act by a majority of the property holders and residents, such proprietor shall not be required to file every year with his application of liecnse such written permission of persons owning real estate and residents." Evidently a perpetual license. We propose to lift up our voices against this movement. Remember us, dear sisters, for this capital is yours as well as ours. We thank you for the grand work done in circulating petitions for prohibition for the District of Columbia. A great many have been returned to us and will be presented at an early day. CLARA L. ROACH.

## THE RURAL DISTRICTS AGAIN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The importance of arousing the rural districts can easily be seen in the result of the elections in Ohio—the amendment defeated by the majorities of six cities, as I see estimated by one writer, and even if this be incorrect the truth is apparent that the hope of prohibition is in the voters of the country or small towns. This thought has rested heavily upon me ever since I was appointed county president and began to think of the needs of the county. O for an organization of some kind in every township, in every school district!

We appointed at our convention an organizer for every township, some one to "work up" the matter, secure a house, and have a meeting appointed.

We have really done nothing of note yet, but the time has been short and the season not good for country work, or rather for work in the country of this kind. I am sure if we neglect this field we are committing a great mistake Look at the time of a great political campaign. The

most insignificant schoolhouse—and if there is no schoolhouse a grove is used—is not neglected; every voter is seen and his duty urged upon him. One great advantage politicians have, or the political managers, they can always secure speakers, and it appears with less money; the money may come from somewhere but it is not drawn directly from the people as in the temperance work.

It seems no matter how many men and women, young and old, engage in the lecturing business, the demand is all the time greater than the supply, or else there is a great lack of the means necessary to secure them, and in this country work I know this is one trouble. I would like to employ a lecturer in this county for one month or more. There are fifteen townships in the county and I feel that I could, like Simeon, "depart in peace" from the position of president at least, if I could see some kind of a temperance organization in every township first—but where is my speaker, and where is the money to secure one? How is it to be obtained? After there is a society especially of the W. C. T. U. something can be done, they can cast about for means; but where the work is most needed there is not only no society but very little sentiment in favor of it.

It is missionary work we want, real missionary work out in the byways and hedges, Not for a moment would I discourage the work in cities and towns or anywhere—but the country, dear sisters, the country voters only can save Illinois or any other state from the curse of liquor selling; but they must be aroused. They may not be really ignorant, but they are careless, unconcerned. The good, honest, conscientious farmer who likes his cider, perhaps even a glass of beer occasionally, only needs thorough enligtenment to be a "stalwart" for prohibition. If we could have a few lecturers or organizers paid by the state funds, and that brings me to the finance question. I think our membership fees are small, so small that we can not be otherwise than poor in our local societies, in our state and national treasuries, but I know by our own experience, and as our good Methodist brethren say, humanity is the same under the same conditions everywhere, that it would be difficult, perhaps dangerous, to increase them. I know we cannot collect them now, and that we pay state fees out of our treasury for members who have not paid their dues for years. It may be said this is bad management, perhaps it is, but we can still hold as members and have to work upon committees, and in local affairs, persons who would not have anything at all to do with us if it cost them anything, and where a society is numerically weak such members are often worth a great deal. In some cases I have no doubt the "spirit" is willing but the "means" are "weak," but O, how many, many hundreds and hundreds of cases where the "means" are plenty and the "spirit" weak.

I don't know what to advise. Some societies I'm sure are able to pay more; some I know would be ruined by the means, and I fear it would be against this new "forward march" into the country retreats that some of us are so anxiously contemplating. M. I. W.

## FROM SUMMER LAND.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Would you care to hear from a California brother-in-law and honorary member? If so here goes. I am the one that stayed at home and made the nice roll of butter while wife drove into Los Angeles to attend the organization of the W. C. T. U. when Miss Willard was out here. I had a little experience in working for the W. C. T. U. a couple of weeks since. A district convention for the Los Angeles district M. E. church was held in Los Angeles. One evening the agent for our university made a stirring appeal for more room, or funds for a new building, urging as one reason the necessity for a Christian, a religious, a moral school; the fact that Christianity religion and morals are, with the Bible, driven out of our public schools being urged as a reason. The next day in convention the committee on temperance brought in the usual preamble of whereas, etc., showing up the evils of the liquor traffic and resolutions of denunciation against it and in favor of its overthrow. In my ignorance I thought it a good time for something practical, and offered an amendatory resolution in view of what the university agent had told us the night before, requesting the authorities in the university to introduce temperance text books into its curriculum. One man replied that the evil effects of alcohol were taught in the chemistry class. And then in the rush and hurry without chance to reply, my amendment was voted down unanimously, and the report of committee was adopted. What next? Please, ladies of the W. C. T. U., send Mrs. Hunt out here as soon as possible.

Now an item about raisin culture, vs. wine culture. There are in this country persons who think the latter much more remunerative than the former, and even members of churches, who deliver raisin grapes to the winery because they can't afford to let the grapes waste.

Now for figures. Three tons of grapes produce one ton of raisins. In either case producer must gather and deliver.

One ton of raisins delivered at railroad warehouse easier than three tons of grapes at winery.

Grapes at winery valued at $18.00 per ton, three tons, $54.00.

Dried grapes in sacks at three cents a pound, $60.00 per ton—$6.00 per ton for drying and sacking; dried grapes frequently worth five and six cents; dried grapes at five cents, worth $100.00 per ton; dried grapes at six cents a pound worth $120.00, or $40.00 per ton for grapes, and margin of $22.00 per ton simply for drying and sacking.

But come to raisins. They must be dried, then put in sweat boxes and cured, then assorted and packed in boxes as layer, or otherwise, according to quality. But first quality of layers are worth twelve and a half cents per pound, $250.00 per ton, or $83.33 for one ton of grapes, leaving a margin of $6,33 on each ton of grapes for drying curing and packing at least $50.00 net. Even at 10 cents per pound, raisins equal $200.00 per ton, which is $66.66 for grapes, a margin of $48.66, for curing and packing and net gain of $30.00 easy. Even when raisins are sold at $1.50 per box, or seven and a half cents per pound equals $50.00 per ton. Margin in favor of raisins $32.00 for each ton of grapes. Allow one half for curing and packing leaves a net value for each ton of grapes of $34.00 against $18.00 for wine. Now when it is known that four and a half to six tons of grapes are grown to the acre, you readily see that raisin making yields net gain of $70.00 to $225.00 perton above wine grapes. We have had a little experience in raisin making; have a few made three years ago. Wife suggests that we send you a sample. Clusters are not large owing to bees troubling the grapes. We think they are fair samples for three years old.

Now, Mrs. Editor, do not be discouraged at the length of this, because you are not to use any of it only as you need it, and no harm done if you throw it all in the waste basket. I must add that we are more than pleased with the crusade number of THE UNION SIGNAL. It is worth more than the whole year's subscription. If wife was strong enough she would canvass the community for subscribers, but she is frail, and so together, we do what we can.

Now in earnest we need the superintendent of scientific instruction very soon out here, and in the meantime let us besiege the Throne of Grace for the power from on high which alone can convince. JOHN H. STUNTZ.

*San Gabriel, Cal., Jan. 1, 1884.*

## NATIONAL LICENSE vs. STATE PROHIBITION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Mrs. Sallie Chapin, in her Alabama letter, published some time since, says: "Gadsden is situated in Etowah county, which is prohibition, and yet the federal officials have issued one hundred and seven licenses to parties to retail whisky in this county, and it is simply impossible for the state thus interfered with to enforce its prohibitory laws." Now does such license interfere with the prohibitory law of the state? Cannot the state enforce its law just the same? Is it considered by the courts of Alabama that a United States license releases a man from the penalty prescribed by the state for the breaking of her law? Does not such license simply say in effect that this man is free from any claim of the United States upon him, and that he may sell for all that she shall do to prevent? That by such selling he is not, having paid a certain amount to the general government, liable to arrest and prosecution by that government? Is not a liquor seller just as amenable to the laws of the state as though he held no United States license? We have in this state a local option law which allows each town to say whether it will have liquor sold within its territory or not, but I do not suppose that the United States authorities know just how every little township in Minnesota stands on the liquor question. If a man applies to them for a license, and pays for it, I suppose he gets it, and he has then only the authorities of the state or town to look out for. But so far I have heard no complaint that the United States licenses hindered the workings of the local option with us. Has the matter ever been tested? How is it in Maine, our oldest prohibitory state? Can she not enlighten us?

I remember seeing, within the last year, a statement made in the interest of free liquor, which gave the number of saloons in Maine, as compared with the number in some state which had no prohibitory law. The number I do not now remember, but I know I wondered that so many should exist in that state, and spoke to several about it. One person finally said to me: "Why, they run saloons under the United States licenses!" I don't know what authority that person had for saying so, but you see the idea is abroad, to some extent, that United States licenses do protect against a state prohibitory law. Do the courts of Maine hold this to be a fact, or the saloons within the borders of that state owe their existence solely to the lack of prohibitory sentiment in some parts of her domain! Will Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, our vice president for Maine, give us some information on this matter? AURILLA FURBER.

## THE ALCHEMY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I have just been re-reading Horace Mann's admirable educational reports and have been impressed with the following:

A clergyman interested in educating and developing youth, kept a school diary, in which he recorded the diligence, proficiency and moral deportment of his pupils. On recurring to it in after years, with few exceptions it answered well "as an index for the volume of their subsequent lives." But, says the report: "There is one vice, indeed, or rather prolific parent of all vices, which disturbs this great law of probabilities, and often falsifies indications given by an exemplary youth, of an honorable old age. It is the vice of intemperance. This vice is a horrid alchemy, which transmutes every thing good into evil; and, not merely changing affinities but corrupting the very elements on which it works, renders it impossible ever afterward to restore them to their pristine strength and purity. It is the theological opposite of regeneration, for it depraves depravity itself."

How active we of the W. C. T. U. should be in our efforts to exterminate the practice of this "horrid alchemy," in instilling temperance, Christian principles into the hearts and lives of the youth and little ones of our time. Our only hope for prohibition in future years lies in the power which will then be vested in those who are now the little prattlers around us. Their soft plastic minds and hearts are now being molded for future usefulness and good, or for wickedness and vice. Let their hearts and minds then be filled with love for Christ. Let the impress of temperance Christian charity and purity be stamped in unfading characters on their young lives, and they in their turn will mold their children into firm, earnest workers for Christ and his kingdom. Let us make their hearts such a garden of lovely flowers that there will be no room or sustenance for grass or weeds.

The Sunday school and Band of Hope work I conceive to be the most important of all the great work given us to do. As a test of our love to Him, Christ has said, "Feed my lambs." Shall we not give to them the "Bread of Life"? Let me quote again from the wise Massachusetts educator: "Not only in the beginning, when God created the heavens and the earth, did he say, 'Let there be light.' Whenever a human soul is born into the world, its Creator stands over it, and again pronounces the sublime words, 'Let their be light.'" God help us all to live in the light, and to be active agents in shedding abroad the vivifying rays of His gospel of peace and love. MARY READ GOODALE,

*Vice Pres. Louisiana W. C. T. U.*

# Home Department.

## "A HYMN FOR THE HOME."

*Air.—'Sweet Bye and Bye.'*

Here's a thought for the fathers today,
Here's a theme for the mother's fond prayer:
Will our loved ones be tempted astray
By the demon of drink to his lair?
*Chorus.*—We will stand for the right,
With its hope for the ages to come;
We will win in the fight,
For we battle for God and the home.

Oh! drive back the dark shadow of night
That now lowers so darkly above;
Help the lost back again to the light;
Bring them home to the sunshine of love.
*Chorus.*

By one step that you take in the way,
By one note that you sing in the song,
You may lead back a brother astray;
You may pierce the frail arm of wrong.
*Chorus.*

There is more than a 'man to elect,'
There is more than a 'party to win';
There's a torrent of evil to check,
There's a victory to gain over sin.
*Chorus.*

## A FEARFUL INHERITANCE.

BY HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

'Percy Perry, mother?'

'Yes, my dear, Percy, Perry.'

'Marry him?'

The scorn in the young girl's voice was superb in its passionate strength; the intensity of loathing could not have been more perfectly expressed by the most finished actress before the footlights.

'Yes, marry him; I don't see anything so very dreadful about it; there is no occasion for heroics.'

'No, mother, I suppose not. I have no doubt it seems a very easy thing to you, to marry a drunken imbecile.'

'Hush, Marion, I will not hear Mr. Perry spoken of in that manner. We ought to be very grateful for the offer.'

'Grateful to Percy Perry, for offering to marry me, mother; you are beside yourself!'

Mrs. Mortimer colored slightly, but went calmly on. When she had a point to carry she never allowed herself to get excited. She expected this demonstration on the part of her daughter. It was disagreeable but inevitable, and the sooner it was over the better. It had required a good deal of cool courage on her part to open the subject at all. But she possessed coolness and courage, in an eminent degree for a woman, and there was more than a suspicion of will in the firm curve of the upper lip.

'He will make you a good husband. He may have been a little wild, perhaps, but all young men are that—he is no worse than the rest.'

'Mother, if he was not a rich man's son you would not condescend to speak to him. I will not, as it is.'

'It is true Marion, that you have treated him disgracefully; but when a young man is in love, he bears everything.'

'He in love! He has never dreamed of such a thing. It is you who have put the idea of marrying me into his head. He knows how I despise him—'

'May I ask if there is anyone else who will marry you this winter? you know I cannot hold on here another three months to save my life; and your prospects are of even more importance to me. I have got to the end of my resources. Everything must now depend upon you. What will you do, Marion? Don't act like a silly child, but talk like a sensible girl, as you are.'

Marion Mortimer was silent for a moment, revolving many things in her mind. One momentary thought she gave to one who had long been her friend, but who had never said he loved her, but she could not not mention him to her mother, and when she spoke she only said: 'Let us go to work.'

'What will you do, Marion?'

'I don't know. Why have you not had me taught to do something, poor as we are?'

There was fierce indignation in her heart, as she said it, not only against her mother, who had brought her up so indolently and so luxuriously that at eighteen she was absolutely untaught in anything whereby she could earn a dollar, but against the world, whose way was to reduce a young girl to such absolute helplessness that there was but one thing in the world for her to do, and that to marry—whether she desired it or not. Marion Mortimer had not been a very thoughtful girl, and it was not until this thing came home to her with sudden crushing power, that the wrong in it struck her in all its hideous proportions.

'There is nothing that a girl like you can do, nor a woman like me. You know how frightfully I have struggled for an existence since your father died. I am much stronger and more capable than you, but I cannot earn my living by any honest means, nor can you.'

Poor Marion knew far too well all the struggling and scheming there had been to keep her in school, to pay her music bills and clothe her, even in that sweet simplicity which her mother had affected, as a matter of principle, to think it a desirable outlook for the future. She had inherited, too, luxurious tastes and indolent habits, and had but little of the sturdy strength which is born of endeavor, to fall back upon. But she shrank from this last dread ordeal with all the passionate strength of her nature. She recoiled from it as from sudden death. Indeed, I think that death would have shone forth to her in an alluring light only, as a contrast to this sacrifice which was expected of her.

'But, mother, Percy Perry,' the heart break in the tone touched even the worldly woman, whose firm resolve it was to mount to ease and wealth through this very marriage. But she hesitated only for an instant.

'He is kind-hearted and amiable, my darling child; you can make him what you choose after marriage.'

'Mother, I have no right to expect to change him after marriage. I should marry him knowing him to be a drunkard and a roue, and it would serve me right to have him remain as he is, as he would certainly do. Mother, I will never, never, never do it, not if we starve!' And she swept from the room with the air of a queen.

Her mother was deeply touched. 'She took it much harder than I thought she would,' she mused. 'I should have felt just the same at her age. But what else can we do?' Although there was no real thought of relenting in her heart, yet she was sorry in a sentimental sort of way—for the poor girl whose fate she had decided as many other mothers have done, off hand, scarcely consulting the victim in the affair at all.

When Marion had reached her own room, she gave way to tears for the first time, and for a time felt much relieved, and strengthened in her resolve. For a long time she sat musing then she took up a book which lay near and turned over the marked leaves, pausing long at every passage, and studying it intently. On the fly-leaf was written in a strong, firm hand, 'Cyril Carpenter.' He was the friend of whom she thought in her extremity. It was a book he had brought her to read, and she was much interested in it for his sake. Not that they were lovers; perhaps neither of them had ever thought about loving the other. They were young and had time enough for that ahead. They were friends, a little partial to each other perhaps, their young friends thought, but no word had been spoken between them—of aught but friendly interest. Still the book seemed to have a fascination for Marion to-day. Was she seeking to put some new meaning into the many marked passages? Had it suddenly dawned upon her, since this obnoxious marriage had been spoken of, that there was but one man in the world whom she could marry?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"All I could never be, all men ignored in me,
This I was worth to God, whose wheel the pitcher shaped."
—*Robert Browning.*

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Jan. 27. LESSON IV. 1884.

TOPIC.—LIVING AS IN GOD'S SIGHT.

TEXT.—James 4: 7-17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and he shall lift you up. James 3: 10.

TIME.—A. D. 50.

PLACE.—See lesson 3.

*TEACHINGS FOR TEMPERANCE WORKERS.*

1. Resisting, that is, saying "No" to the devil. What a little simple thing this is, and yet because it is not done, the world lieth in sin and iniquity abounds. Sorrow, sin and crime, all come of not saying "Yes" to God. In teaching young children this text it can be made very effective by instancing some of their own temptations and asking whether they have said "Yes" to God or the devil—"No" to the devil or to God.

2. God's command to us that we humble ourselves to Him savors to some minds, and especially young minds, of an imperiousness which the carnal spirit naturally resists. A young girl who had been carefully trained in a Christian home, once shocked her Sunday school teacher by saying, "I don't love a God who keeps telling me to bow down to Him." Later in life, disciplined by sorrow, she saw that it was only the phrasing of the command that had troubled her. She had become acquainted with God and found Him as she afterward said, "the only reasonable being in the universe,"— a Creator, Savior, Friend, who only seeks our happiness and our most blessed development, and so asks us to put ourselves where only we can secure it, "under the shadow of His wing." Submitting ourselves to Him that He may give us the Paradise for which He created us. To humble ourselves to God is only doing as a child does when it puts its hand in that of its mother on going out for a pleasure excursion, saying, "Take me where we shall have the best time."

3. Humility is not necessarily humiliation. It is the spirit of Christ, and there is nothing humiliating about this. The reason so many persons shrink from the grace of humility is the fear of loss of self-respect, whereas the truth is that if Christ's words be true, the humble soul has every reason to feel exalted.

Said Jesus, setting a little child in the midst, "Whosoever therefore, shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven."

4. The fruits of humility are the graces which James exhorts the Jewish converts to especially seek. When we are truly humble, we shall not speak evil of our brother; we shall not judge him guilty because he follows another law in all good conscience, nor consider ourselves the judge of the law. We shall not boast ourselves in planning, with a false sense of security, for length or prosperity of life, forgetting Him who:—

"Wisely heeds to give or to withhold,
And knoweth more of all our needs
Than all our prayers have told."

A Greek philosopher was once asked: "What is Jupiter doing?" The answer was, "Exalting the lowly and abasing the lofty." Our God is better than Jupiter. He begs us to be lowly so that He can lift us up. Even God's omnipotence cannot raise the proud soul to nearness with Himself.

5. Nearness to God is the only entirely comfortable relation in this world. It is the one we should all seek most diligently if we fully comprehended its blessedness. It is the best point of outlook on the world, showing all things in their true light and absolutely preserving life's perspective. It is gained by a simple act of faith—a belief in the promise, "Draw near to God and He will draw near to you."

THE pebbles in our path weary us and make us footsore, more than the rocks, which only require a bold effort to surmount.

WE speak of educating our children. Do we know that our children also educate us?

WE let our blessings grow mouldy, and then call them curses.

# Our Children.

## THE TWELVE LITTLE BROTHERS.

The New Year gave a dinner to twelve little brothers,
Not one of whom had the same taste as the others;
The Moons, they are called, from the very large size
And wonderful roundness of all of their eyes.

'Twas a mild winter evening, exactly at five,
When the twelve little brothers began to arrive.
March came in a comforter big as a shawl;
And August without any stockings at all;
And Feb. in an ulster, although he was small;
And April in boots, which he left in the hall;
December in arctics—he feared he would fall,
And therefore was constantly giving a haul
To the straps; and November, if right I recall,
Had brought an umbrella in case of a squall;
And May had a beautiful blue parasol;
And then came July with rosy-cheeked Jan.,
Though Jan. was in furs, and July had a fan;
And Septy and Octy in round caps and frills;
And June in a pinafore old as the hills.

There was plum pie and peacock and turtle and thyme;
And more than I ever can tell in my rhyme.
May remarked, "If you please, I'll take lamb and green peas,"
While September exclaimed, "Apple dumplings and cheese;"
And July was inquiring for lemons to squeeze;
And August for ices his palate to freeze;
And June a great spoon did impatiently seize
And drummed on the table for "fresh strawberrees!"
November said, "Turkey—I can't wait a minute!"
December said, "Pudding, with cinnamon in it!"
Jan. clamored for oysters—March hinted "Half-shell;"
Feb. thought chicken salad would do very well;
Said Octy. "Dessert without nuts can't excel;"
And April was anxious his wishes to tell—
(They were chiefly boiled eggs)—till, the tumult to quell,
The New Year made use of his silver hand-bell.
And was forced to confess, not at all at his ease,
That there never were twelve little brothers like these.
And he rose and declared he would stand it no more,
And the twelve little brothers he savagely bore,
By their twelve little collars, outside of his door;
And the last thing I heard of was June's pina ore,
Which caught on the door-knob and dolefully tore.

So, if these little brothers, in good eighty-four,
Get treated to weather they'll sadly deplore;
And it rains every day in the sweet month of May,
And freezes in August, my readers can say
That the twelve little brothers, so fractious and queer,
Have excited the wrath of the lordly New Year.

—*N. G. Cone in St. Nicholas.*

## MR. WHITTIER'S BOYHOOD.

John Greenleaf Whittier's boyhood was passed in Haverhill, Mass., in a lonely farmhouse half hidden by oak woods, with no other home in sight. Here, he says, on stormy nights:

> We heard the loosened clapboards tost,
> The board-nails snapping in the frost;
> And on us, through the unplastered wall,
> Felt the light-sifted snow-flakes fall.

Besides a brother and two sisters, there were few companions. The father was a good Quaker, one of the selectmen of the town; the mother a refined, dignified woman, fond of reading the best books. She spun and wove the linen and woolen cloth needed in the family, always finding time to teach her children from the Bible. There were only twenty volumes in the home, most of these journals of Quaker ministers; and the only fresh book for the young boy was the yearly almanac! He longed for reading, especially for books of biography and travel; and whenever he heard of a volume he would walk miles in the snow to borrow it.

When he was fourteen, his first schoolmaster, Joshua Coffin, brought a volume of Burns to the house and read it aloud. Little John was delighted, begged him to leave it, and lo! forthwith began to make rhymes, and to imagine stories and adventures.

This is not the first time that a book has changed or swollen the current of a life. Faraday would have remained a book-binder, perhaps, if he had not read an article on electricity in a book he was binding. Robert Dick became the noted Scottish geologist from reading a book of Hugh Miller's. Between one baking and another, he often walked fifty and eighty miles, toiling at his scientific diggings and hammerings and spyings, with but a dry biscuit for food, which he moistened in brooks by the roadside.

Whittier's eldest sister, Mary, encouraged him to write in the spare moments he could save from work on the farm, and errand-going for his mother; and, moreover, she sent one of his poems to the Newburyport *Free Press*, edited by William Lloyd Garrison. Says Mr. Whittier:

> Some weeks afterward the news-carrier came along on horseback and threw the paper out from his saddle-bags. My uncle and I were mending fences. I took up the sheet, and was surprised and overjoyed to see my lines in the "Poet's Corner." I stood gazing at them in wonder, and my uncle had to recall me several times to my work.

Some time after this Mr. Garrison called at the farmhouse to see the young poet, who was at work in the fields, simply clad—like a true farmer boy—in shirt, pantaloons and straw hat. With beating heart he made himself ready to meet the editor. Mr. Garrison encouraged him, urging his father to send him to school. Young Whittier desired an education, but there was no money to procure it. "Where there is a will there is always a way," and reflecting that the young man who worked for his father in summer made shoes in winter, he followed his example, and thus earned enough to carry him though a six months term at the Haverhill Academy. After making provision for his board, tuition and books, he had twenty-five cents left in his pocket! This he carried all the term, not spending a cent more than he had planned at the beginning—and this instance of self-denial and self-control, really Spartan in a schoolboy, is surely a lesson in the art of success. He was popular at the academy, for he was, even as a lad, wholly free from conceit wholly free from egotism—two traits sure to be at once detected and despised by schoolboys. He had a fine, open face, then as now, was witty, somewhat shy, did not talk over much, and was very courteous. His memory was retentive, but from the very first he formed the habit of storing information in note books.

—*Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton in Wide Awake.*

## ORIGINAL MAXIMS OF JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Things don't turn up in this world unless somebody turns them up.

Luck is an *ignis fatuus*. You may follow it to ruin, but not to success.

A pound of pluck is worth a ton of luck.

I would rather be beaten in right than succeed in wrong.

If the power to do hard work is not a talent, it is the best possible substitute for it.

Poets may be born, but success is made.

If there is one thing upon this earth that mankind love and admire better than another, it is a brave man—a man who dares to look the devil in the face, and tell him he is a devil.

Be fit for more than the one thing you are now doing.

## BOYHOOD OF FATHER MATHEW.

He never joined in any cruel sport, or willingly inflicted pain upon a living thing. Coursing and shooting and ferreting, in which his young companions indulged, he detested with all his heart. Once he witnessed, with horror and compassion, the agony of a poor hunted hare in her breathless struggles with the fierce dogs, and from that moment he held the sport in abhorrence. The sight of a shattered wing or a blood-stained breast of a bird filled the heart of the boy with a sense of pain; for his impulse was to succour and befriend, not to persecute and destroy. . . . At another time, a grand entertainment was given to Father Mathew on the Island of Innisfalleh (Killarney), when a stag hunt was arranged for his gratification; but he was not happy so long as the chase lasted, and only enjoyed real pleasure when the gallant stag plunged into the lake, and was thus saved from the fangs of the hounds.—"*Father Mathew: a Biography,*" *by J. Francis McGuire.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

DEAR CHILDREN;—I want to tell you about some queer beer-drinkers. The love of liquor does not altogether belong to mankind, but the apes share this liking; and one of our exchanges tells how the natives of Darfour and Senaar take advantage of this weakness in order to capture them. They make a fermented beer, of which they know the monkeys to be passionately fond, and go to parts of the forest frequented by them, and set on the ground calabashes full of the enticing liquor. As soon as one monkey tastes it, he utters peculiar cries that attract his comrades. Then they begin an orgie, and in a short time are in various degrees of intoxication. The negroes now appear on the scene but the monkeys are too far gone to distrust them; they cover their enemies with tears and maudlin kisses, and are easily led off and captured. When brought into the village they are securely caged and gradually sobered down.

What a degrading picture is this! Yet as nothing compared with the downfall of men and women with souls, whose ruin is for all eternity. But when we think of the dark forests of Africa, and the staggering monkeys led captive by liquor, and then remember the bright enchantments thrown around the same temptation here, we want to remember that in its *effects* it is the very same the world over, and that men come to a level with the brutes when they put the bottle to their lips that "steals away their brains."

CAPTAIN DEBORAH.

## THE WINNER.

Miss Bessie Cook, of Downs, Ill., is the successful winner of the prize, offered for the best crusade puzzle, and is enjoying, we hope, her lovely book, "Gray Heads on Green Shoulders," sent to her as a reward. I congratulate her.

CAPTAIN DEBORAH.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498 Sharon, Pa.*

56. GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 14 letters.
My 6, 13, 12, 4, is mountains of Europe.
My 1, 6, 4, 12, 9, 6, 10, is a sea that has no outlet into the ocean.
My 12, 2, is a river of Italy.
My 1, 6, 7, 5, 2, 3, is a city in China.
My 3, 9, 13, 14, is a river in Egypt.
My whole is a city of Europe.

A. L. G.

57. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In ugly, but not in plain.
In pretty, but not in vain.
In sword, but not in gun.
In romp, but not not in fun.
In age, but not in old.
In brave, but not in bold.
In wily, but not in sly.
In barley, but not in rye.
In stable, but not in house.
In mice, but not in mouse.
In wind, but not in blow.
A temperance speaker my whole will show.

58. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. Confused talk; 2. An insect; 3. The goddess of flowers; 4. A single person; 5. Overlooked; 6. A precious stone; 7. Empty. Primals and finals each name a prominent temperance worker.

59. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 63 letters.
My 8, 5, 60, 9, 20, is an opening.
My 14, 25, 38, 62, 40, 13, 31, 18, is not firm.
My 4, 1, 56, 44, 47, is to wind.
My 59, 14, 27, 42, 28, 3, 34, is stitched closely.
My 16, 43, 42, 63, is a flower.
My 54, 11, 30, 55, is a household treasure.
My 24, 10, 58, 52, 46, is pure.
My 48, 21, 57, 37, is a part of the body.
My 50, 35, 36, 17, 53, is what children like.
My 41, 32, 23, 39, is worn by men.
My 2, 6, 51, 33, is one of the states.
My 7, 54, 15, 44, is a bird.
My 50, 45, 49, 19, 12, 46, 31, is any kind of movable property.
My 26, 29, 61, 22, is a very small part.
My whole is a Bible verse.

60. ANAGRAM,

Own chiwh lilw oyu shooce? ot eb frittyh dan sung,
Dan ot eb thrig deis pu thiw oruy shid;
Ro ot og itwh oury yees keil het seey fo a gub,
Nad oyur noses ekil eht homut fo a sfih!

CELIA RACY.

61. LETTER PUZZLE.

Double E and E again,
M and A and R and N;
T and P and also C,
Form a word we often see.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

No. 51.—Work for the temperance cause.
No. 52.—Heroine.

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MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago, Ill.



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*Prison and Police Stations*—Mrs. J. K. Barney, Providence, R. I.
*Influencing the Press*.—Mrs. Esther Housh, Brattleboro, Vt.
*Organization*—Miss Henrietta G. Moore, Morrow, O.
*Franchise*—Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, Indianapolis Ind.
*Union Signal Work*—Mrs. Geo. W. Bain, Louisville, Ky.
*Legislation and Petitions*—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Clinton, Ia.

These officers, together with many other well known writers, constitute the corps of contributors and news-gatherers of THE UNION SIGNAL. Its foreign correspondents are:

*England*—Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.
*Switzerland*—Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.
*Denmark*—Pastor Karl Eltzholtz, Horsen, Jutland.


## A BELSSED MINISTRY,

It is very generally known that our superintendent of flower missions, Miss Jennie Casseday, of Louisville, is an invalid, for seventeen years confined to her bed, but it is not so well known that she performs an amount of good work that many a well person would stagger under. After a severe illness of weeks, she came back in the early winter to her usual state of health, or rather invalidism, and set about a task whose accomplishment, in her hands, seemed almost incredible. It seems that on Prison Day, last fall, she had said to the superintendent of flower missions for Kentucky "If you find at Frankfort any poor fellows, convicted of sin and desiring to be led to Christ, take their names for me and I will write them each a personal appeal." When the superintendent returned from that memorable visit to the state penitentary, she brought Miss Casseday the names of one hundred and thirty-five prisoners, each of whom were looking forward to the fulfillment of her promise. At Christmas time, every letter was sent, a real distinct personal letter to each one, together with Christmas Scripture cards, and a choice selection of leaflets and tracts. A lovely Christian woman of Louisville, whose name is a household word in the homes of that city, undertook to be postman, and journeyed to Frankfort with the blessed package. By a sort of secret telegraph, we are in possession of her graphic description of the visit:

MY DEAR MISS JENNIE:—I went to Frankfort according to program and Dr. Gober and wife met me at the car door, took me home and gave me the best room and the best everything until they bade me good bye Monday evening in the car for home. The doctor is a host. Physician at the prison for soul and body and mind! The year before he took the charge there were seventy-five deaths in prison. In the four years he has been there, only twenty-seven have died. Whipping, hanging by the thumbs, etc., is all done away, and the trough used for pouring is burned up; bless the Lord! Now to my visit. In the Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock we visited the women, about forty. They had had service, but all assembled in their very pleasant room, where a large collection and variety of plants gave the appearance of summer. The pictures on the walls were valuable object lessons. They gave undivided mention to what I had to say, and all knelt in prayer. On rising, as I had spoken of "Now, today," one of the colored women commenced, "Better repent, and another took it up and another, until they all joined in "Better repent today, tomorrow you may die!" it was thrilling, a regular plantation song. I gave each a picture card with a verse from the Bible, and we went to the hospital, where I gave a card to each with a word. There were about forty inmates, perhaps six or eight in bed. Had a precious visit with a few personally. At 3 p. m. we went to the chapel, where 449 prisoners besides teachers and visitors were assembled for Sunday school. Dr. Gober was superintendent, and the singing and service was very interesting. After a short session the doctor introduced me as the bearer of your letters to them, and said I would say a few words. I told them of your love and anxiety for them, how you looked, how sick you had been, and how you could not lift the pen for awhile, and that you had sent a letter to every one who sent up his name. O how interested they looked! I then asked them while you and other friends were praying for them how many would today, now, send up their names to Jesus who loved them more than all others could love them, and today have their names recorded in the Lamb's Book of Life. I wish you could have seen the one hundred of hands that went up! Then the doctor called out the names on the letters, and each one went to the stand with shining face as his name was called.

While the letters were being given, I gave a paper or little book to those who had no letter. I told them you sent them, and many said, "God bless her!" Some said we are praying for her. I think there was gratitude enough in that chapel from the hearts of those all dressed alike to satisfy an angel. The bouquets sent by yourself and flower mission they have in frames, so the cards can be read, about five in a frame. I went again on Monday to see them. They are beautiful. How I thank you for this privilege! Though it rained, the pleasure made it all into rainbows.

Since Christmas Miss Casseday has received a letter from one of the prisoners who is a murderer, imprisoned for life, and only ninteen years old. In this he says:

Your very kind letter, from your sick-bed, has reached me on my sick-bed, and how I love to have it read to me, for alas I cannot read. You can never know, for mere words can never describe how welcome the sweet words are. I intend, as soon as possible, to commit every word to memory.

Further on he says:

My heart is full of gratitude to you; I will be a much better boy in future. I will profit by your cheering words. I feel that your advice to me must be as an angel direct from heaven, a messenger direct from God. I have the flowers you sent me in a nice frame, and shall always keep them in remembrance.

Surely this is a blessed ministry. A counterpart of the old Persian legend is here; the flowers of September have turned to prayers. Who shall doubt that these prayers may be found again as flowers, in Sandalphon's hands at the gates of Paradise.

A SIGNIFICANT assembly was that of the body known as the National Reform Association, in Cleveland, on the 11th and 12th of last month. Among the topics discussed, and the speakers were: "Our Politics," by the Rev. Frederick Merrick, former president of Delaware University, Ohio; "Christ's Authority over the Nations," by the Rev. J. B. Helwig, D. D., (Lutheran) of Akron, Ohio; "Divorce Reform," by Bishop Bedell, of the Diocese of Ohio, and the Rev. H. M. Tenny, of Cleveland; "Intemperance and the Republic," by Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, president of the Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The resolutions adopted set forth fundamental principles in political philosophy, that God is the source of all authority and the fountain of all law; that nations are moral persons subject to this law and that civil government is a divine institution; that God the Sovereign has vested the government of the world in his Son, Jesus Christ; that nations are expressly commanded to yield allegiance and obedience to him; and that the will of God revealed in the Bible is of su-

preme authority in civil affairs. These principles, it was declared, ought to be embodied in every constitution of government, and it is a grave defect in our own constitution that it contains no acknowledgement of them. The report of the financial secretary showed the receipt of more than six thousand dollars, from nearly three thousand contributors, during the year which closed June 1st. During the three months just passed the receipts have been almost three thousand dollars, given by more than fifteen hundred contributors in nineteen states and territories. The Hon. Felix R. Brunot was re-elected president. The list of vice presidents embraces more than one hundred names, representing every state and territory.

THE work of the Cleveland Educational Bureau in which our friends Mr. and Mrs. C. E. and Sarah K. Bolton, are the efficient managers, is weighty with significance. It marks a new period in the world's advancement. It is to the great working world what a gentle mother's book, "Reading Without Tears" was to her children. It makes learning possible without too great strain of faculties and muscle. It is education brought to everybody's door. Lectures, musical entertainments, singing schools, all at minimum price of admission where books of the finest, best material, but printed and bound cheaply are circulated freely, make up the outward presentment of this bureau. One of the late books gotten up for this free circulation is Sarah K. Bolton's "People and Places," a description of persons of eminence in the old country where Mrs. Bolton has recently sojourned. It is exceedingly bright, and each personage and place has just enough light thrown upon it to make all vivid and clear in an evening's reading.

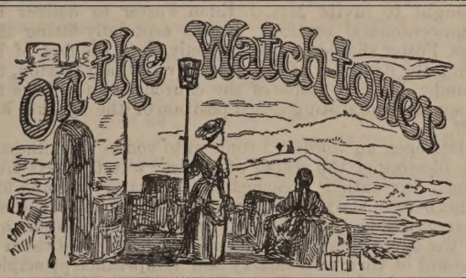
THE annual meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the arch diocese of Chicago was held on Sunday evening last. The exercises were of far more than ordinary interest, and indicate a marvellous growth of total abstinence sentiment among the Catholic laity. Father Hagans, the president, has himself administered 12,000 pledges since last March, but the clergy of the Catholic church were as a rule conspicuous by their absence, and if their interest in this movement be gauged by attendance, it speaks poorly for any extended co-operation with Father Hagans in his noble work. Rev. Father Cleary, of Wisconsin, president of the National Total Abstinence Union, was present and met an enthusiastic reception. The society has doubled the number of its auxilaries during the year. The resolutions are so good that we shall give them entire in another issue.

WITHIN a few days we have received the annual reports of the W. C. T. U. in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Dakota, Colorado, North Carolina, and the province of Ontario, all exceedingly creditable documents. But a word of special praise is due the young organization of North Carolina, which had its first state convention November 27, 1883, and *within one month* presents its deliberations to the public. Such promptness indicates a live society, and an energy that the people of North Carolina will soon feel. This report boasts also five solid pages of advertising, and one of its advertisements is a "joy' that ought to be widely diffused. It is that of the Benbow House, a hotel of Greensboro, and in large letters it states to the public, "*This hotel has no bar*, and the proprietor declines to rent any house for that purpose."

A HUMANE effort has been inaugurated by Mrs. Prof. S. M. D. Fry, of Illinois Wesleyan University, to secure a fund that shall place Emma Bond, the victim of the terrible, unpunished outrage at Taylorville, in this state, beyond the reach of want, and in a way to secure the speediest permanent recovery. Already a goodly sum is acknowledged, and in view of the fact that many W. C. T. U. members may enjoy contributing to this fund, Mrs. T. B. Carse, of 159 S. Wood street, Chicago, has been asked to receive and take charge of such contributions, which will be duly acknowledged in THE UNION SIGNAL.

UNINTENTIONAL injustice was done the *Interior* when it was said that this journal called in question the importance of our anniversary celebrations. A clipping was handed in as from the *Interior*, and contained some such reflections on our decennial day, but on investigation, it proves to have been wrongly attributed to our good Presbyterian neighbor, and the original source seems utterly "past finding out." As in the case of the mythical Mrs. Harris, we are prepared to believe that "there ain't no sich a person."

ONE of the most notable instances of rapid and healthful W. C. T. U. growth is the Laramie society, organized by Mrs. Shields since the National convention, with ten members, but which now numbers one hundred, and sends thirty dollars to the National treasury, as the result of its anniversary collection.




The *Lancet* says that in the Zeitschrift fur Analytische Chemie, Herr Kuyper records the fact that he has ascertained by distillation the presence of alcohol in the brains and liver of two persons who had fallen into the water when drunk and had been drowned. In one brain he found about one-fifth of a cubic inch of alcohol, and in one liver a little over half a cubic inch.

* * * * *

A good pastor in whose church "the brethren were nearly all sistren" was in quite a dilemma the other night at prayer meeting. Not a brother present and there were St. Paul's teachings staring him in the face. He "cut his way out" in truly heroic style. Said he, "I hope the sisters will speak. The apostle does not say,—at least the apostle did not mean,—well, I do not quite know what the apostle did mean, but I hope the sisters will speak!"

* * * * *

The crusade anniversary was a real revival in some quarters. The union at Santa Ana, California, which has had but a feeble existence since its organization, blossomed out in full bloom that anniversary evening, and with the clergy and the choirs of the place, did good service for the cause, besides taking up a good California collection for the national society. "Blest be the tie that binds," even if it be only a five cent "tie," it holds "amazing strong."

* * * * *

Five sons of African chiefs are attendants at the "Morris man's school," in Liberia, which I have so frequently mentioned. Eight native boys have joined the churches who never heard the name of Jesus save in this school. Mr. Morris is planning for the future of these boys and girls by introducing silk culture, having found by experiment that the mulberry grows thriftily to tree height in that climate. This he thinks will specially help African girls, and he believes in training mothers for the home since the home is father of the state.

* * * *

A Washington friend takes me to task for saying that Speaker Carlisle is a total abstainer. Well, I shall fall back on a Kentucky friend who was my authority, and on the general righteousness of the matter by which, of course, he ought to be, if he isn't. Let us hope that he is, or will be very soon a simon pure totally abstaining, temperance man.

* * * * *

I am so glad to record the general testimony that is coming in from all over the country in regard to the absence of wine serving on New Year's day. Gentlemen who made the rounds of official calls at Washington say they saw almost none of it, and that no cabinet ladies were guilty of it, while in other cities, the custom seems to have nearly fallen into blessed desuetude.

* * * * *

While I am about it let me chronicle several other cheering items of the same sort. From the Rev. Chas. Garrett of Liverpool, comes this good word:

The licensing system here is on its last legs—while the habits of our people are wonderfully changing. All the churches are moving, and the day is coming when our churches will be as temperate as yours.

* * * * *

Speaking of New Year's day in Washington, the conspicuous place for wine offering is said to have been Bob Ingersoll's home.

* * * * *

Here is another good item about Remenyi. One of our good temperance women keeps a temperance hotel in Kansas. In this inn Remenyi found a pleasant home for a few days on a recent western trip. By some oversight one day the cook spiced her pudding sauce with the once inevitable brandy. When the bill of fare was presented to the wizard violinist, he ordered for his dessert, "Pudding, *without the brandy sauce.*" We have heard of him before in the role of total abstainer but this is teetotal—sure—and it comes from the head of the house.

* * * * *

I can just imagine how poor, wearied Mrs. Hoffman, president of Missouri W. C. T. U. was gladdened and helped by this New Year's gift: A gentleman, Mr. M. A. Ritchey, of Ritchey Mo. on reading a copy of the annual minutes of the society was so stirred by Mrs. Hoffman's annual address that he at once enclosed to her in an appreciative letter, a check for one hundred dollars, "one half for general state work, and one half for president's salary." May God reward him according to his work. That is blessing enough,

* * * * *

Alice Guernsey, one of the best teachers in Massachusetts, who was present when Mrs. Livermore made her grand temperance speech before the state teachers' association, mourns that nobody took occasion to crystallize the very clear-strained sentiment manufactured then and there in a significant resolution. Well, sister Guernsey, now why didn't you do it yourself? Don't you suppose the spirit's monition was given you to "profit withal"? I don't like to see our women so backward about coming forward on such occasions.

* * * * *

"Belinda Jones," of Georgia, is a character. Her letters to the Augusta *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* are racy and quaint. Here are a few of her sentences. Speaking of Senator McDonald's proposition to overcome the evils of the liquor traffic, she says:

He wants us to "try moral suasion" does he? Well, hasn't this world been moral 'suading for ages and ages and ages? Hasn't the church been moral 'suading', bemoanin' and preachin' against it? Haven't fathers and mothers been moral 'suadin' and warnin' against it? Haven't wives and children been pleadin' and weepin' against it? Hasn't society and the newspapers been preachin' too, against it? Haven't our rulers been condemn n' and punishin' against it? And hasn't everybody, even the liquor dealers themselves, been mightily preachin' against it? And, in the name of common sense, what good has the preachin' all done, so long as the liquor's been kept right before 'em—stuck right at 'em, under their nostrils, into their mouths and poured down their throats till more'n one-half the world's "chock full and brimmin' over," and goin' down to destruction and ruin as fast as drunkenness and debauchery can carry 'em. What's the good in tellin' em "not to be tempted," when you're doin' all you can to tempt and ruin 'em! Or in tryin' to make 'em believe that liquor ain't good for them, when you seem to think it's so awful good for you!

* * * * *

Belinda must have been trained up in the way of church fairs and suppers. Listen, in proof thereof: It's a weakness of poor unregenerated human nature—inherited from Adam and Eve—to succumb to temptations easily that lie directly in your path, and Satan aggin you on with his honeyed words and delicious inducements! He found out in the Garden of Eden that the *turnpike road to human hearts laid directly through their mouths*, and he has never since forgot it.

ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## OHIO.

The women of Ohio have commenced another active campaign. They will ask the present legislature to resubmit the question to the voters for constitutional prohibitory amendment.

Mrs. S. M. Perkins is speaking every evening in Mercer, Anglaize, and Allen counties, and new unions are being organized rapidly.

In Celina, January 6, she preached for the M. E. minister in the morning, and gave a temperance lecture to a large audience in the evening. On Monday the ladies came together and organized a W. C. T. U.

Mt. Washington.—The union I organiged here in April '81, and the temperance school with it have gone to rest, after one brief year of earnest pushing. No one felt sufficiently moved to sustain the effort, and my own physical strength was unequal to the task of filling three offices and walking a mile to do the work. I read in The Union Signal of a union composed of two members. I hope their faith has been rewarded by members ere this. After many vain attempts at securing temperance instruction in our public schools, appealing to the teachers of Hamilton coutry in their Institutes, and in soldier's parlance, doing any amount of skirmishing all along the lines, distributing literature, circulating petitions, securing speakers, one a valuable medical exponent of Sewell's plates. As the board refused to have any regular instruction on scientific temperance in the schools, I am using the charts in my own home, "sharp shooting" every caller, and have explained them to some thirty persons. While our union existed, we held five public meetings, Mrs. S. K. Leavitt gave us our first address, a most excellent one. She is very popular here where she spends her summers, and if she could see the dangers of our people as I am compelled to see them, would I think lead the women here to victory. Mrs. Weakly was our first president, abundantly qualified mentally, but bereavement and ill-health ended her services. If the Cincinnati unions will do a little missionary work here next summer they will surely succeed. During the crusade we organized and sent delegations to those who sold liquors in our groceries, obtaining verbal pledges to sell no more. Those within the corporation have faithfully regarded their word as far as known. Those outside were selling soon after. There is a picnic ground where young girls are said to order their beer, and vice prevails. Two beer wagons run through the summer season. A Sunday base ball club exerts its baleful infiuence, which we have tried to stop by appeals to the mayor and the owner of the ground, and yet though dozens of hard drinkers can be easily counted, we are told by public speakers that we are marvelously free from intemperance.

Mr. Harvey gave us two lectures in October, and Mr. Reynolds, one. Two of our M. E. pastors have done good work, but, as before observed, some good organizer should make one more effort. Whom shall it be?

Rosetta.

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

Little Oxford.—A meeting was held in this place and ably addressed by our state secretary; she also organized a W. C. T. Union.

Phillipsburg.—The W. C. T. U. of this place, and the reform club, held a right royal meeting, which was addressed by Mrs. J. T. Ellis, and others. She also spoke at Belvidere, and at the earnest request of its citizens, returned the following week and addressed an immense throng in the court house. The next morning being election, the W. C. T. U. held a temperance prayer meeting in the hall of the reform club.

Hoboken.—Was favored on December 2 with the presence of Miss Frances E. Willard, who gave one of her matchless addresses in the M. E. church to a crowded house. All hearts were won by her loving, sisterly appeal and rare eloquence. Mrs. Hammer, of Newark, took charge of the devotional exercises, and Mrs. J. T. Ellis, of Flemington, spoke to the pockets, as well as the hearts of the people, and was nobly responded to by a good collection. Mrs. Denman, our first W. C. T. U. president in the state, was on the platform, also Mrs. Dr. McLean, Hoboken W. C. T. U. president. She is abundant in labors, and her noble husband and true manly son join heartily in her work. Seven hundred invitations had been distributed, calling the people to Miss Willard's lecture. It was a model invitation, and Miss Willard declares it to be "the most level headed she had ever seen." If Hoboken does not advance rapidly under such tuition as ex-Governor St. John, Frances E. Willard and Mrs. Dr. McLean can impart, her "candle stick" may be removed, and the light that was within her borders may become darkness.

Mrs. Levi Janvier, president of W. C. T. U. of Princton, N. J., died on Wednesday, 26th of December, at Ocean Grove, of pneumonia. She was the widow of a missionary, who gave his life for India, some years ago, an earnest Christian woman.

—The sad death of James P. Young, found in the Delaware river, will lead some to avoid the drink of death. "Few are aware of how earnestly he struggled with the demon appetite which held him in its grasp; struggles which were ineffectual, because of the temptations thrown in his way 'for the public good;' and the solicitations of 'friends' who ever stood ready with bow and smile, to place before him that which they knew was constantly carrying him downward, and which finally brought him to his grave, and has almost broken the hearts of his parents. Can those 'friends' look with satisfaction upon their work? 'How long, O Lord, how long?'"

## FLORIDA.

Jacksonville.—Leaving Tullahoma, Tenn., to spend the winter vacation in Florida, it was my privilege to spend the Sabbath with the W. C. T. U. in this beautiful southern city.

The story of the struggle and triumph of these faithful ones cannot be told in full, so I will only say no more devoted band can be found. Mrs. Gwinn, the able state president, has already matured plans for extending the work. Mrs. E. L. Goodhue, local president, aided by Mrs. Griffin, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Robinson, chairman literature committee, and others, have organized Bands of Hope numbering at least five hundred, among the colored children, and two large bands of white children. The W. C. T. U. sustain their own meetings with profit and interest, distribute large amounts of literature, and by petition after petition secured the "local option" law that is doing so much for the state. They also are to keep up monthly gospel meetings. The tenth anniversary was held in the Baptist tabernacle, Rev. Mr. Gill of Wisconsin, presiding.

By request of the ladies I gave the address of the evening embodying a sketch of the crusade, and the plan of work of our N. W. C. T. U. Judge Archibald, a very prince among men, followed, showing what the women had done in this state.

Mr. Cole, from Iowa, and others gave five minute talks on the work at home.

In spite of many difficulties the meeting was a decided success. Our work is now more fully understood than ever before, and the coming year will witness a great advance. We of the north cannot conceive of the difficulties in the way here in the south, where the prejudice against woman's work is still so strong. The women are now making an effort to secure or build a temperance hall. This is greatly needed, The organization in the state is still imperfect. There are but five white unions, but the number will soon be increased.

Cynthia S. Burnett.

## RHODE ISLAND.

A HISTORIC ANNIVERSARY.

In the arrangements for the jubilee semi-centennial observances of the Hope street Methodist Episcopal church, Providence Rhode Island, held January 1, it was a happy thought to invite Mrs. J. Ellen Foster to deliver the semi-centennial oration. It was especially fitting that Mrs. Foster should do this, not only from the fact of her being the daughter of the late Rev. Jotham Horton, the founder and first pastor of the church, but also from the eloquence and distinguished position of the speaker herself.

Her opening words "I come unto you in the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ" was the text from which her father preached his dedicatory sermon fifty years before; she referred lovingly to his, and her mother's characteristics and their lifework in the church, and of the opposition and ostracism which followed them on account of their anti-slavery and temperance principles. She then dwelt upon the position of John Wesley on the two reforms noted—the stand taken by the Methodist church upon the question of fermented wine at the communion service, and made an eloquent appeal for total abstinence and testimony in its behalf from the membership of the church, looking to them as the custodians, to a great extent, of the vast responsibility which rests upon Christians in this respect, and the necessity of a calm abiding faith which alone can enable the individual to meet the exigencies of the hour.

Mrs. Foster's delivery was quiet and deliberate, and her manner thoroughly self-contained. At times, moved by the inspiration of her thought, she would arise to a height of eloquence, which met a fervent response in hearty "amens" from all parts of the house.

A pleasant little episode transpired shortly after the collation which followed the morning service. Just as Mrs. Foster was about to take her departure, the official board of the Hope street church, presented to her, through their pastor, Rev. T. J. Everett. the old pulpit Bible formerly used by her father in his Sabbath ministrations, the text being marked from which he preached the dedicatory sermon. Her reply was given with much emotion, expressing great pleasure in receiving what would always be held lovingly and sacredly. Mrs. Foster was accompanied by her son, Emory—a fine manly little fellow, who bids fair to walk in the steps of his mother—and her sister, Mrs. Charles Pierce, of Boston.

The day was one of great interest and enthusiasm, bringing together a large company of distinguished clergymen and laymen of the Methodist and other denominations, and also one of pleasure and pride to our white ribboned women, in having our gifted national legislative superintendent brought in this manner, thus prominently before the people.

Mrs. H. D. Walker.

## MICHIGAN.

Jackson.—For some time we have been considering the adoption of some plan of work among the news-boys and boot-blacks of our city. Our union is particularly happy in numbering among its members, our state president. Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, who is continually stirring us up to "love and good works," whenever the pressing demands upon her time will permit her to be with us, and our zeal in regard to this work was greatly quickened by her earnest words, and her practical aid was invaluable.

We decided to begin with a new year's dinner to the boys. Appeals were made through the press and from the pulpits for aid in our work. Free tickets were left for the boys at the news depots and printing offices, and on Tuesday morning early a committee of our ladies was in attendance at our room to receive the provisions which came pouring in, in abundance, attesting the interest felt by our citizens in these brave little fellows thus early forced to fight for themselves the battle of life.

And the boys themselves. Long before the appointed hour the door was besieged by the hungry brigade, and when at last they were admitted and filed down to their places how their eyes glistened at sight of the well filled plates and the tables loaded with all manner of good things. One and all were orderly and well behaved throughout the dinner.

After they were seated, a young lady present sang very sweetly one or two appropriate verses, and then a short, fervent prayer was offered by Mrs. Lathrap and a blessing invoked. After the sharpness of their appetites was somewnat appeased, an effort was made to interest the boys in the plan of an evening meeting. Many of them seemed much pleased with the idea and promised to attend. One of our members took the names of all the boys. Inquiries elicited the information that many of the boys attended Sunday school, and the rest were urged to become members of some school.

An earnest appeal was made to the boys by a gentleman present, to give up the use of tobacco, and many of them promised to do so. In departing each one was supplied with a bag of candy, with a card attached bearing a Scripture text.

Three times were the tables set and similar exercises repeated until one hundred and twelve boys had been fed bountifully and dismissed with happy hearts and cheerful faces, and the weary but pleased ladies of our union who had been so busily engaged in serving them were at liberty to sit down and talk over the affair. All voted it a complete success, and not the least pleasant feature of the occasion was the awakening of a new interest in our work and the bringing of several ladies into active, working sympathy with us, increasing considerably the membership of our union So bountiful had been the supply of provisions, that some twelve baskets were filled, not exactly with the "fragments" that remained but with an abundant supply of various good things, and sent out to as many poor families, bringing a gleam of sunshine on the new year's day into many a heart and home otherwise lacking every comfort.

R. E. F.

Coldwater.—When the wave of crusade fire was passing through our state and so many hearts did burn within, we too caught the spark, but we could not expect a flaming union to rise in Coldwater, however, we did organize, and have endeavored to hold weekly meetings. Have paid our dues to state, district and headquarters, sent delegates to conventions, observed special days distributed literature, circulated petitions and are now sending two copies of The Union Signal to the lumbermen. We also have public lectures, always making them free. We have a good union, church temperance organization. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster gave one of her logical addresses to a large and appreciative audience Nov. 12th. We were unable to celebrate the crusade anniversary, as we desired, for the pastors all had their arrangements made for Christmas previous to the request. The pastor of the Presbyterian church, Rev. F. L. P. Collin, gave us a grand sermon in the evening, regarding the temperance sentiment of the present time, as largely the outgrowth of the crusade. As our collections on that day are appropriated to the poor of our Sabbath school, we thought the best we could do would be to vote a small sum from our little treasury, which will be sent to the national headquarters.

Mrs. S. K. Cassada.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Parkersburg.—Our local W. C. T. U. is in the municipal fight. A prohibition convention gave us an anti-license ticket. Democrats and republicans both put up strong license tickets. The battle is planned. We have districted the town, established headquarters at the *Freeman* office, put out our "colors" with National motto, arranged for thorough canvass of ticket in each district, called in the forces of the Y. W. C. T. U., arranged for public mass meetings, and for private appeals in the various workshops at noon. Telegraphed Jennie

Smith to come on duty in the railroad shops. Organized our colored forces, (have already a most royal colored Band of Hope which I organized last spring). We have proceeded on the principle that "the gods help those who help themselves."

## WISCONSIN.

The 23d of December was celebrated by many of our unions. Eureka, Menasha, Augusta, Fort Atkinson, Evansville, Warren and New Richmond have reported. Others have not yet sent in their collections, and still others have thought it wiser to observe memorial day at some time in January, as Christmas and New Year are so generally appropriated by the Sunday school.

About six hundred and fifty circulars were sent out to the ministers of the different denominations asking them to preach temperance sermons, and take collections for our work on Dec. 23d. Some of them complied with our request. In Beloit, Mrs. Jeannie M. Jones, pastor of the Christian church, was appointed by the other pastors to present the cause of the W. C. T. U. at a union meeting. Their collection has been sent in, and also the collection taken by Rev. Geo. N. Horton, pastor of the M. E. church at Stevens Point.

Since our annual meeting three new unions have been organized, at Prairie du Chien, La Crosse and Trempealeau. The La Crosse Union has already opened a coffee house, the only one in the state. A good beginning.

Our older unions are sending in good reports. More than ever before mention THE UNION SIGNAL among the temperance papers taken, which augurs well for the year's work.

One secretary writes of several somewhat discouraging things, and then adds, 'But we shall be heard from yet," and so we hope of all our unions.

The state headquarters, opened a year ago with so much trepidation, have proved so useful to our local unions as to be deemed almost indispensable, and are continued this year at Room 3, 31 Pinckney St., Madison, with considerable addition to furniture and supplies.

Our superintendent of juvenile work, Mrs. Eva C. Griffith, of Whitewater, writes: "The people never seemed so much interested before and our work of organization is progressing."

The good time is coming even in Wisconsin.

SARAH P. BRADISH, *Cor. Sec.*

## CANADA.

MRS. MCLAUGHLIN IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Mrs. Emily L. McLaughlin of Boston, whose temperance addresses in Montreal in October last awakened wide spread interest and no little enthusiasm, has recently, under engagement with Brome county alliance, delivered four lectures in this district at Knowlton, Waterloo, East Farnham and Sutton. Her fame as a temperance lecturer had preceded her and she has been everywhere welcomed by very large audiences. Several other villages were desirous of securing Mrs. McLaughlin to "come over and help them" but her engagements in the states forbade her remaining longer with us. Amongst many appreciative newspaper notices, the following paragraph, from the Cowansville *Observer* of December 27th, though one of the briefest, will serve to show something of the spirit in which this faithful worker has been received here:

"Lamenting and deprecating the indifference and inactivity, 'the idle silence' of temperance people, reminding intelligent citizens of their terrible responsibility for the misuse of the right of suffrage 'which the God of nations has given them;' rejoicing in the advanced position which the Christian church is taking on this question, and deploring the fact that the church has not yet risen to the full measure of its duty and its opportunities; exhibiting in bold relief and painting in startling colors the terrible perils to the young and the immeasurable evils of the liquor traffic and the complicity and the fearful responsibility of the moderate drinker as well as the indifferent voter; portraying with almost superhuman vividness and eloquence the terrible work of the high class hotel or saloon as well as that of the groggery of the slum; dissecting and demolishing with masterly hand the stereotyped arguments of the liquor dealer and antiprohibitionist,—arraigning with trenchant words and unsparing fidelity each and all of these classes and evils, she yet uses no invective, employs no reckless and irritating denunciation, attempts no ridicule, evidently studying to illustrate the spirit of the famous resolution which is said to have been passed in convention at the organization of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, in substance as follows: 'Realizing that our cause is arrayed against mighty and relentless forces, we will go forward in the strength of Him who is Prince of Peace, meeting argument with argument, misjudgment with patience, and all our difficulties and trials with prayer.'"

I. M. B.

## MISSOURI.

MRS. HOFFMAN'S LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

Strawberry, Jan. 9; Grant City, 10 and 11; Maryville, 12 and 13; Rochester, 14; Burlington Junction, 16 and 17; Cameron, 19 and 20; Lathrop, 21; Golden City, 23 and 24; Lamar, 25; West Plains, 27 and 28; Springfield, 29; Greenfield, 30; Nevada, 31 and Feb. 1.

HANNIBAL.—Memorial day was duly observed here. In the morning several of our pastors preached strong sermons upon woman's work for temperance, and in the afternoon a mass meeting was held in the tabernacle with fair attendance in spite of very bad weather. We have had a gospel temperance meeting every Sunday afternoon right through the summer's heat and winter's cold. The day of prayer was observed by a two hour prayer meeting, morning and afternoon. The pastors of the Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist and Presbyterian churches conducted the services. We had two good entertainments last month, Mrs. Haggart's able lecture, and Miss Meade's "character sketches." Mrs. Gottlieb Vaterland lives in her, and expresses some very lucid views of "der amendment" in Iowa. Der aggshun of der eggstreme court in Gottlieb's case, will live in history. This month we hope for the pleasure of hearing George Woodford and Edward Carswell.

B. V. C.

## ALABAMA.

A CALL FOR A CONVENTION.

In view of the fact that the Temperance Alliance of Alabama, meets at Tuscaloosa, on the 23nd of January, 1884, and believing in co-operation in the great cause, I therefore, as president of the W. C. T. U. of Alabama, call a meeting of the state union of Alabama to meet at three o'clock p. m. on the 22d of January, in the city of Tuscaloosa, and respectfully request all unions in the state to send representatives to said state convention. All ladies in the state that are friendly to the cause, are invited to attend the same.

Distinguished workers from Chicago, Ill., and from Germantown, Pa., are expected.

MRS. L. C. WOODLIFF,
*State President, W. C, T. U.*

## VERMONT.

MIDDLEBURY.—The tenth anniversary of the crusade was enthusastically celebrated throughout our state. Meetings in the large towns were addressed by able speakers. The president of our state Mrs. E. G. Greene, has been in Tunbridge addressing an educational meeting, on the new school law; a subject of much interest to the people, she has also organized several W. C. T. Unions.

The temperance cause is marching on to a glorious time when this curse, which we seek to destroy, shall be a matter of history only.

The elegant memorial number of THE UNION SIGNAL was generally distributed in all the churches of the state, and we hope the subscription list will be greatly increased thereby.

MRS. M. A. MUNROE.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAMBERSBURG.—The visit of Mrs. McLaughlin to the W. C. T. U. of Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., has caused its members to thank God and take courage. We were but a feeble folk, and too prone to look at the discouragements and obstacles thrown in our way. We saw the many who stood aloof; we saw the apathy of those who, suffering from the curse of strong drink, still withheld the helping hand. We saw a mighty foe arrayed against us. We did not look to and depend upon our mighty Helper as we should have done. Mrs. McLaughlin's words of cheer, her earnest appeals, her record of the rewards given to stronger faith elsewhere, her undaunted courage, her womanly Christian gentleness, her unfaltering trust in and dependence upon God, all taught us a lesson we will not soon forget.

We know that our efficiency will be greatly increased by our added numbers, and by our better knowledge of the work that lies before us. The testimony is the same from every place she visited in the county. Feeble unions have been strengthened, new ones have been formed, and over one hundred additional members have been enrolled. The interest excited was not confined to the ladies. The gentlemen came in crowds to hear her, and vied with each other in their expressions of approval, and gave material aid by generous contributions. We hope to see the strength and depth of their convictions stand the test, when they are called upon in the future to cast their vote for absolute prohibition of all intoxicating liquor.

## OREGON.

CORVALLIS. — By entertainments, subscriptinos, and otherwise, the W. C. T. U. has been gathering means for over a year, to establish a reading-room and coffee-house. Finally, all things being ready, we advertised in ringing verses, a "Book and Dish Sociable," asking our friends to come and partake of our tea, and cakes, and music, bringing us in return, pot or pan, table or chair, books or knives, in fact anything for lunch-room as well as reading-room. Our sociable was a success. The gifts brought in were afterward professionally valued at $100, quite enough for young people like us to start to housekeeping on. The room we had procured for our purpose, was in a filthy condition, as to the walls especially, having been used for "keeping store" every since Corvallis had stood as a town; but we all went to work with soap and brush, paper and paint. Our kind merchants gave us all their odds and ends of old wall paper, just enough of a sort to make a panel. So our walls are covered with patch-work panels, with a "high art" dado; and all the many colors in such harmony that I believe Oscar Wilde himself would gaze and admire. Several gentlemen helped us, and we worked hard, and by Thanksgiving Day we were ready to open. On the evening of the day we opened with prayer, coffee, and sandwiches. We sent our best hat around, which gained us $6.00, after paying all expenses. We have engaged a good manager; and up to date we may fairly say our coffee-room and reading-room may be considered a success. Col. Hogg. has presented us Appleton's splendid Encyclopedia, which we consider the very making of our library.

L. A. N

## ILLINOIS.

NOTES FROM THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

The W. C. T. U. of Christian county, under the leadership of Mrs. Fannie McBride, the county president, have been untiring in their efforts to arouse the people to an interest in temperance.

As there is no provision made by the W. C. T. U. for a county fund, upon which the county officers may draw to aid in spreading temperance truths, a committee was appointed at the W. C. T. U. county convention, held at Taylorville in June, to arrange for a county exposition for the benefit of county temperance work. It was held in Taylorville, the county seat, three days on Nov. 27, 28, and 29, and proved a decided success, both financially and as arousing public sentiment. Two hundred dollars were cleared aside from all expenses. They also had a concert, and an oyster supper, with a dining hall connected with it.

Much praise is due Mrs. Emma Harrington the sweet singer and energetic little county secretary, for her able management, and her perseverance under many difficulties. The county president being very ill at the time, not only did she plan the whole affair but through her labors alone did the concert prove a success.

Early last summer, before the liquor party of Taylorville had ceased to rejoice over their victory, the county president held a W. C. T. U. convention there, and at one of the meetings four ministers of the gospel testified to the efficiency of woman's work in the temperance cause, and when the chairman put the question: "How many are willing the women should have a vote in settling the temperance question?" nearly the entire audience arose.

PANA.—The city council of Pana, has passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of cider. Good! The sale of cider is the curse of temperance towns.

DELAVAN.—The young people hold a temperance social once a month, the proceeds of the entertainment to raise a fund for procuring speakers. The scholars, teachers and principal of the public school attend and help in the program. Of the last one held, the Delavan *Advertiser* says: "One of the best home entertainments that has been given in Delavan for a long time, was the one given by the young people at the temperance sociable at city hall, on Friday evening last. The music, songs, pantomines etc., were well rendered. Many of the participants, particularly Charley Varney in the song, 'Miss Brady's Piano Fortay,' being loudly applauded."

Crusade memorial meeting was observed by the Delavan W. C. T. U. on Sunday evening December 23, in the Methodist Episcopal church. The pastors and congregations of the Baptist and Presbyterian churches also attending the meeting, which was a most excellent one. We had one of Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith's Bible lessons, conducted by Mrs. Ellen M. Strait. Mrs. A. P. Martin, county president, gave a short history of the crusade and its results, and two of our young and talented public school teachers took part in the exercises, Miss Jennie Young repeating Miss Willard's speech at the National W. C. T. U. with great power and earnestness, and Miss Allie Brawner read with such pathetic tenderness "The drinking house over the way," that many moist eyes were seen, even those of an ex-member of the town board

Did you read the account of the Distillers' Banquet, given at the National hotel, Peoria, lately, in honor of Hon. N. E. Worthington?

Choice exotics filled the rooms and covered the walls. The American flag draped the ceiling. The table was magnificently decorated with flowers. Before the guest of the evening was an immense floral pillow of white roses, with the word "Worthington" in red roses. Each guest had a button hole bouquet. There was a waiter to every three guests, and the changes were made at once with the regularity of troops at a drill. The dishes were first borne in state around the room and exhibitedto the guests, and then taken to the kitchen and served. One remarkable feature was pheasants elaborately dressed and surmounted by a bird with all of its plumage; and one of the toasts, "They could go to Washington and feel that Worthington would treat them, at least, like a gentleman."

This was received with tumultuous applause. One of the speakers, Hon. M. C. Quinn, arose and amid the soft sputtering of the electric light said: "That he felt proud of the fact that he had been a member of the legislature." His voice was husky with emotion, but he went on to say: "The invention of alcohol is the crowning triumph of civilization.

"This is the factor that has solved the problem which

has been to all political economists a stumbling block, Malthus, Ricard, Stuart Mill, Adam Smith, Comte, Hegel, Hobbes and Carl Schurz, have been unable to devise any means by which population can be checked. Whisky steps in and does it easily and expeditiously. The victims are taken off under the delusion that they are enhancing their own happiness.

"Whisky does that which the poorhouse and the hospital only attempts, and does it without any expense or trouble. Every distiller is therefore a philanthropist, and a philanthropist in the highest sense of the word. Like other philanthropists they suffer contumely. Temperance fanatics deride them, and figure on how many victims are dropping into the grave every year, but as these people would soon die any way, it is plain to be seen that these figures are based on a fallacy. The still and the whipping-post are the prime factors that keep the world in awe." (Cheers.) Just think of it! Such speeches amid those beautiful flowers. The serpent in the garden of Eden.

Is it so? We have been teaching the children that in nature there is no alcohol. I have read lately that, "alcohol has been found, by M. Muntz, to be very widely diffused in nature. It exists in nearly all water, including rain and snow, and it is probable that the air contains much of it in vapor. Poor soil yields traces of it, and rich mould has a considerable quantity." E. E. O.

EFFINGHAM.—Mrs. Skelton spent a few days, during the holidays here and after many discouragements brightened only by the faithfulness of a few, there are now held weekly six temperance meetings, and there are four flourishing societies. The W. C. T. U. with a membership of sixty meets one afternoon, the Y. W. C. T. U. another. The Band of Hope is conducted entirely by the Y. W. C. T. U. A large number of the children are from German homes. Every Thursday night one of the unions holds an open meeting, with a good program, and the hall is filled. The Rescue Club, with noble, good men at its helm, holds its meetings Saturday nights; and at a recent meeting raised $90.00 which clears the debt from the hall.

The Y. W. C. T. U. kept open house new year's day. The young ladies decorated their hall beautifully, collected provisions enough to feed all who came—and how many guests do you think they had? About 800! It was a delightful time. The saloons had advertised free lunches; but were largely deserted. The hall was cleared at six o'clock for the evening entertainment, and Mrs. Skelton addressed the people on "The saloon, and its influence on society," after which the young ladies served an oyster supper, by which to replenish their treasury. All classes were represented in the good work, and the beginning of the new year was marked in Effingham by a pure joy that the angels might share. W.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Helen L. Hood, who has been absent on a sick leave, will be at headquarters again the last of the month.

—The Alton W. C. T. U. have a night school and an industrial school in good working order, from which they are hoping grand results.

—The next state convention will be held in Peoria, October, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Miss Frances Willard and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster will be the speakers.

—District and county presidents and all persons who organize unions will please report as soon as the organizations is perfected to Helen L. Hood, headquarters. Organizing blanks have been prepared which will be sent out on application to all who may need them.

—Mrs. Lucy Simpson will open a series of engagements in Illinois at Macomb the 14th inst. At the close of her work in Macomb, Mrs. Simpson goes to Colchester. Other appointments will be announced later. Unions desiring her services can address her at Headquarters 161, La Salle St.

—The lessons on Hygiene and Heredity prepared by Dr. L. H. Corr at the request of the Illinois W. C. T. U., are now published and furnished as ordered. Dr. Corr ought not to be put to the expense of keeping on hand a large supply but the unions ordering the pamphlet should not only pay promptly, but should order quickly that the expense of holding the types may be avoided.

—Reports for 1883 are ready and are being sent out as rapidly as possible. Extra copies will be sent on request of 2c per copy to pay postage. This report will be very valuable to our workers as it contains in addition to the usual matter—the annual address of our president—which was so highly appreciated when delivered that 10,000 copies were ordered for use as a campaign document.

—Leaflet 1, "Organization," by Mary Allen West; Leaflet 2, "Gospel Temperance," "Band of Hope," and "Temperance Literature," by Miss Hood and Miss West; Leaflet 3, "Young Ladies' Work," by Mrs. F. S. Best, state superintendent; Leaflet 6, "Scientific Temperance," by Miss West, are ready and will be sent to Illinois workers for the price of postage, 15c. per 100. Leaflet No. 5, "The Story of a Great Conviction," or Why the W. C. T. U. of Illinois Seeks the Ballot, by Mrs. Mary B. Willard, ready Feb. 1. All district and county presidents who are arranging for conventions will please note this fact, that supplies may be sent in time for their conventions.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

CHENEY.—We are so glad up here that there was a crusade anniversary to celebrate, because it helped us and our work so much. We held our meeting Sunday evening Dec. 3d, in the largest church in Cheney, beginning at 7 o'clock with a well filled house, with Mrs. Rev. J. W. Bluett, vice president of the union in the chair. [Our president, Mrs. Lucy Switzer was ill at her home.] The meeting was opened by a ten minutes repetition of Bible verses, in which all ladies of the union took part. Then as Mrs. Sessions earnestly read the 146th Psalm our thoughts were carried back to the scene of its first reading in the saloon, and we compared the mental picture with the scene before us, where from the efforts of ten years the work is organized and largely developed, waiting only for ready hands to carry it forward in our new country. While the contrast brought tears to our eyes, inspiration entered our souls, and we prayed, with longing desire, that every woman in Washington territory might raise her hand and voice against our fiendish enemy, while in our own union we may tire not night or day. All joined enthusiastically in singing "Give to the winds thy fears," which hymn was followed by a devout prayer by Mrs. Bowman. Remarks were made by the president and then we listened to the description of the crusade as written by Judge Thompson, read by Miss Polly Bybie. The rest of the program was as follows:

Hymn.—"Rock of Ages."
Declamation.—"Aunt Sally and Limping Joe," by Mary Lowe Dickinson.—Dr. May H. Whitney.
Collection.
Declamation.—"Our Army of the Dead." Mrs. Sprague.
Select Reading.—"Death's Street." Mrs. Long.
Hymn.—"All Hail the Power of Jesus' name."
Presentation by the president, of THE UNION SIGNAL and pledge which were then taken through the audience.
Rev. Mr. Bluett and Rev. Mr. Blowers each occupied a few moments in assuring us of their hearty sympathy, and co-operation in the temperance work.
Hymn.—"How firm a Foundation."
Distribution of temperance literature.
Temperance doxology.
Benediction.

Just before the doxology a bright thought came to Rev. J. W. Bluett, and with permission of the chair he asked, as a demonstration from the audience, that those who would vote for prohibition should rise to their feet, and don't you believe, dear UNION SIGNAL, to the surprise of our union the audience rose *en masse*, which so unbalanced the equilibrium of your correspondent that she amazed the sedate little president by laughing "right out loud in meetin'."

And so the crusade army did not stop their work ten years ago; they were working here on that anniversary night, adding names to our pledge, strengthening public opinion and enthusing the hearts of their sister-laborers.

Blessings rest on those women forever. "Their works are in the hand of God."

DR. MAY H. WHITNEY.
*State Sup't. Dep't Heredity W. C. T. U.*

On December 26 a ratification mass meeting was held by the citizens of Cheney, to endorse the action of the last legislature in adopting universal suffrage. Speeches were made by prominent business men sanctioning the enactment, and the women unanimously declared their desire and intention to cast the ballot in favor of righteousness, morality and temperance. A poem, "Woman's Triumph," written for the occasion, was read by the author, Mr. T. M. Calloway. At the close the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The honorable legislative assembly of Washington territory has, at its last session, declared the principle of universal enfranchisement by placing the ballot in the hands of the women of this territory, and

WHEREAS, This step has, as we believe, placed our territory in the front rank of states and territories in the great progressive march of civilization. Therefore, be it

*Resolved*. By the citizens of Cheney that we endorse the action of our said legislature in thus opening the gates of citizenship to a great portion of our race.

*Resolved*, That the spirit of manhood which prompted the adoption of this measure by the honorable members of said legislature is one which cannot be too highly commended, and that we extend to each and every member our heartfelt gratitude.

*Resolved*, That we pledge the vote of the womanhood of Washington territory to the cause of progression, sobriety, morality and universal justice.

*Resolved*, That we all do everything in our power to make the experiment of equal rights in our territory a grand success. MAY H. WHITNEY, *Sec'y*.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

SOUTHBRIDGE.—We have been greatly encouraged by what we hear of the work that is being done in other places, and perhaps it may encourage others to know what some of our local unions are doing in Massachusetts. We held a meeting to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the crusade, on the evening of Dec. 30. It was very cold and icy but a goodly number were present. We have the hearty co-operation of all our pastors, and we invited them to give us a history of the temperance work from its commencement. One spoke of the customs of society previous to the temperance movement and the need of something being done to save our people. The next gave a sketch of John B. Gough, Dr. Reynolds and Francis Murphy, and their work. Then came the crusade and the W. C. T. U., with its grand uprising of woman to a sense of her power and part in the work. Lastly our present needs in this place.

This with good singing made a very interesting meeting. It certainly is worth while to work up the meeting before hand. We sent ten dollars to our state treasurer to forward to the national W. C. T. U.

## INDIANA.

Mrs. William Hudson, president of Lagrange county W. C. T. U., organized a union at Mongo, Dec. 11, 1883, with thirteen members. Officers: President, Mrs. G. Whetzel; secretary, Mrs. Henrietta Hissong; treasurer, Mrs. Martha Wyrick; superintendent of juvenile instruction, Mrs. Colwell.

MICHIGAN CITY.—The crusade anniversary was remembered here by temperance sermons in the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches, and an interesting service at the 3 o'clock meeting of the W. C. T. U., which was led by Miss Hitchcock in her usual bright, interesting manner. A number of ladies residing in other towns at the time of the crusade gave reports of the work done, and a blackboard lesson added much interest. It represented a dove, with outspread wings, each feather of which had a meaning. The right wing represented the legal the left the moral aspect of temperance, the last feather of the legal wing being woman's temperance vote, and that feather needful to make it complete. I have given but a faint idea of the lesson, which was a most beautiful one, and was designed by the pastor of the M. E. church, and illustrated by Mrs. Warren, one of his flock. Two of the churches took up collections for national and state work, and the other has not neglected, but deferred, the doing for a little time.

New Year's the W. C. T. U. kept "open house" at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms during the afternoon, and served cake and coffee to guests. Had a large number of calls, and during the evening held our monthly social. Rooms were well filled and with plenty of good music and social chat the evening passed very merrily. W. C.

## KANSAS.

All saloons have recently been closed in Fort Scott, Burlingame, Lawrence and Topeka. Prosecutions are being made in Leavenworth.

The W. C. T. U. in Atchison is doing good work, and we may expect to hear results from that quarter soon.

The Kansas *Prohibitionist* is now published at Leavenworth.

Mrs. Eugenia Smith, corresponding secretary of Topeka union, writes: "There is not a soloon open in the city, and the police are closely watching the back doors. We have a temperance mayor. Rejoice with us!"

L. B. FIELDS.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Mrs. R. E. Fraser, of Jackson, Mich,. has been appointed superintendent of juvenile work by the Michigan W. T. C. U.

A new W. C. T. Union was organized at Texarkana, Texas, with the aid of Capt. J. F. Linscott, the first week in January, with the following officers: President, Mrs. S. F. Jeffries; treasurer, Mrs. V. Christman, secretary, Miss Abby Whitcomb.

We hear of enthusiastic crusade celebrations at Parkersburg, W. Va.; Longmont, Col.; Englewood, Ill.; Buffalo, Iowa; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Baton Rouge and New Orleans, La.; Toledo and Xenia, Ohio; Cambridge, Ill.; North Evanston, Ill. and Seattle, W. T.; each and all of which had their special features of interest.

The president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., Mrs. J. E. Sibley, writes with joy of the work accomplished in that state, and of the enthusiastic inspiration for the annual convention, to be held the last of January. Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, Mrs. Mary L. Dickinson, Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin and Mrs. Nelly H. Bayley have promised to be present.

Commencing Monday, March 2, 1884, a series of twenty prohibition conferences will be held in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri. The conferences will be held six nights in a place and will be addressed by the following distinguished leaders: John P. St. John, George W. Bain, John B. Finch, Mary Lathrap, Mary A. Woodbridge and George H. Vibbert. The cities that secure these conferences will be fortunate.

The decennial was celebrated doubly at Los Angeles, in the afternoon and evening, with interesting exercises. Rev. A. J. Wells gave an able address in the evening, regarding the crusade "as the culmination of intense feeling, which afterward developed into regular organization, combining work with prayer,—the W. C. T. U. That is woman's continued protest. It accomplished two things for woman, 1st, consciousness that intemperance was destroying the homes, and 2nd, liberty to woman to speak and act, which will endure."

## THE DEPARTMENTS OF HYGIENE AND HEREDITY IN MICHIGAN.

A State Normal under the auspices of the departments of hygiene and heredity of the Michigan W. C. T. U., will be held in the Presbyterian church at Battle Creek, beginning Monday afternoon, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock and continuing four days. The first two days will be devoted to instruction on subjects of hygiene, the remaining time will be occupied with the subject of heredity. All state officers and superintendents of departments are invited to be present, and every union in the state is earnestly urged to send at least one delegate, and more if possible, to this Normal. The state superintendents of the two departments hope to be able, through the aid of competent instructors, to so present the interests and needs of these departments, and to furnish such instruction as shall enable the delegates to return to their unions and take charge of the work in hygiene and heredity and prosecute it successfully.

The ladies of the Battle Creek union will entertain the delegates and we trust there will be an early response from all the unions respecting the number to be sent, that the Battle Creek ladies may know how many to provide entertainment for. Cards of entertainment will be sent to such as respond in season to warrant a return mail before leaving home, but all will be provided for. On arriving in the city the ladies will please report at once, if not otherwise provided for, to the committee of arrangements, or the Presbyterian church on Main St., only a few steps from the depot, where the Normal will be held. Should any be obliged to arrive during the night after the evening session, or in the early morning before the hour for meeting (9 o'clock,) they will please send a card to that effect, to either the superintendent of hygiene or heredity at Battle Creek and they will be provided for, if this is impracticable, they may, on arriving, take a hack for the sanitarium where warm rooms will be kept in readiness, and a person to receive them and make them comfortable at any hour.

Delegates will please come provided with pencil and paper to take notes.

An effort is being made to secure reduced railroad rates, which if successful will be reported next week.

While the Normal is especially designed as a help to the workers of the Michigan W. C. T. U. we most cordially invite delegates from other states to attend, and will endeavor to provide for all who may be able to come.

No pains will be spared to make the Normal as interesting and profitable as possible and we trust there will be a large attendance.

MRS. J. H. KELLOGG, Superintendent of the Department of Hygiene of Michigan W. C. T. U., Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan. MRS. DR. MEACHEM. Superintendent of the Department of Heredity of Michigan W. C. T. U., Battle Creek, Michigan.

# Official Communications.

## LITERATURE DEPARTMENT NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

*To every President of a State, District, County, or Local Union:*

DEAR SISTER—Let me call your attention to the annual report of the department just issued (Oct. 1883). If you have none by you, I shall be glad to forward on application. I am also desirous that every one of you shall have a copy of the new literature manual "Methods of Work with Temperance Literature," a five cent pamphlet ($4 per 100, postpaid), with which you, and your literature superintendent should be supplied.

Permit me now, to ask a few suggestive questions about your work.

1. Have you a literature department in your union which reaches and helps every member in her work?

2. Has every one of your superintendents a set of the tracts suited for use in her special line of work? If not will you supply her?

3. Do your local unions use the readings on beer or cider, or some other similar reading as a part of the weekly exercise for the information of their own members, and do you have "model readings" in your conventions?

4. Do you distribute tracts in connection with these readings for the information of the people at large as to the nature and effects of alcoholic liquors?

5. Do your members read and loan such works as Dr. Story's "Alcohol and its Effects," 75 cents, Guthrie's Temperance Physiology, 30 cents, Heredity of Alcohol, 5 cents? (I will send these post paid for $1.)

6. Do you promote temperance schools conducted like a Sunday school in which the children study these first principles? (Send for a copy of the "Temperance School," 5 cents.)

7. Do you have popular lectures to teach the people these truths?

8. Have you seen the union leaflets, penny papers, beer, cider and gospel handbills, teachers' series, public service series, temperance chromo cards, leaflets for young people, all prepared specially for your use? If not, please send for specimens.

9. Do you appoint some one member of your union to spend one day in the year to solicit dimes from every body for the support of your National literature department? If you have not done so, will you do it at once, and send on the proceeds promptly to the treasurer or the superintendent of that department? Have you the dime collection card used for this purpose, if not, will you send a postal for it?

10. Do you have tables for the sale of temperance literature and chromo cards at all your conventions and at fairs and other suitable places? ("Instant in season and out of season.")

11. Do you keep on hand, in some convenient place, specimens of such literature as your workers most need, with circulars, all of which would help them in sending orders? Three, five or ten dollars laid out in this way is a most profitable investment especially for district and county unions.

12. Has every local union the "union outfit," consisting of the teacher's outfit (for juvenile work,) specimens of the tracts, handbills and leaflets published specially for the work by your own literature department? If not, send $1 with an order for it. If you have the teacher's outfit, get the tracts for each department to fill out the amount. Do you write and report to your National literature superintendent? Seven years she has served you, trying with narrow means to provide some of the literature suited to the needs of the work. If you think her work has been helpful, pray, in this year of grace, give her something more to work with! The department needs your support and encouragement.

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## Miscellaneous Selections.

"I HAVE made a thousand dollars during the last three months," said a saloon keeper, boastfully, to a crowd of his townsmen. "You have made more than that," quietly remarked a listener. "What is that?" "You have made wretched homes—women and children poor, and sick, and weary of life. You have made my two sons drunkards," continued the speaker, with trembling earnestness; "you made the younger of the two so drunk that he fell and injured himself for life. You have made their mother a broken-hearted woman. O, yes; you have made much—more than I can reckon up, but you'll get the full count some day—you'll get it some day!"

THE man who read the paper carefully found the following among the news items: There were nine murders, one of them very brutal, four persons being killed in one house. There was an account of an old farmer, with a wife and family, who had seduced two sisters, young women under 20. A gambler had brought a young girl of good English family all the way to Chicago. There were five shocking deaths by accident. A steamship was lost with thirty-seven on board. There were cyclones in Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Illinois to hear from. There were two attempts to abduct children. Certainly this list cannot be mistaken for a chapter of Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Sweetness and Light," and the question arises, Why is this thus? Is the world given over wholly to evil? Are the sunspots particularly active, or to what untoward influence must we attribute this extraordinary concentration of evil? Is Saturn regnant in the house of Mars, or has anything gone out of gear in any of the spiritual "spheres?" Here are conundrums worth while. Is there a Daniel to solve them?—*Chicago News.*

THE saloon keepers claim that they pay a large share of the taxes, and hence claim protection and license. The claim is as fraudulent as their business, and both are among the greatest swindles of the century. Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, recently published from official records a list of 2,000 saloon keepers of that city, with the amount of taxes paid on personal property. These 2,000 saloon keepers returned personal property to the amount of 280,330, the taxes on which was only $6,222.29 for the entire year, or an average tax of $3.11 for each saloon. Not much "protection" do they deserve. The dry goods house of John Shillito & Co. alone paid $14,191.86 personal taxes, which is more than double of that of all the liquor sellers combined. The Western Methodist Book Concern paid taxes to the amount of $3,135.28, or more than half as much as the 2,000 saloons. The saloons are responsible for three-fourths of the crime and pauperism of the city. They are the nurseries of crime and the hiding places of criminals. The saloons must go.

WHAT is the most popular form of government? "That," said Bias, "where the laws have no superior." "That," said Thales, "where the inhabitants are neither rich nor poor." "That," said Anacharsis, the Scythian, "where virtue is honored and vice detested." "That," said Pittacus, "whose dignities are always conferred upon the virtuous, and never upon the base." "That," said Cleobulus, "where the citizens fear blame more than punishment." "That," said Chilo, "where the laws are more regarded than the orator." "But that," said Solon, "when an injury done to the meanest subject is an insult upon the whole constitution." These apothegms of the ancients are interesting and instructive. They are all good, and have entered more or less into the constitution of all states. Law must partake of their characteristics. The very existence of law recognizes human responsibility, and is a strong argument against infidelity, and in favor of the Divine right of Christianity. The sermon on the Mount by the Great Teacher embodies the germ and elements of all morality, all good government, and all religion. The old theology said "an eye for an eye," but the newer theology commands a kiss for a blow. And the newer is better.—*Christian at Work.*


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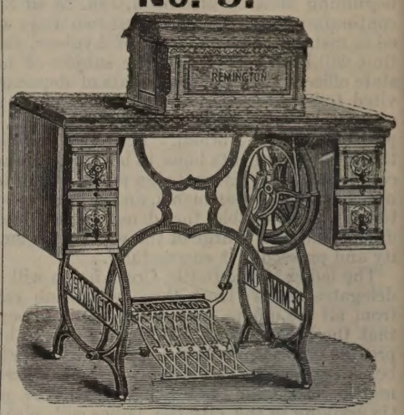


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IN the following paragraph the *Sunday School Times* hits hard where hard hits are needed. "Some of the devices of the charitably disposed, whereby good can be accomplished without costing anybody anything, are striking illustrations of the power of a warm heart to preternaturally quicken the mind. A proposition is now reported from Dresden 'to collect all the old steel pens and sell them for a fund to educate poor children;' and this intelligence is accompanied by the information that 'there is already in Germany a society of smokers which saves the tip cut from the ends of cigars for a similar charitable purpose. It has already been noted that funds were being raised in England for the buiding of a new church by the purchase of button-hole bouquets from the Princess of Wales' peddling stand. Now, if a movement can be inaugurated by some one to devote the cobs of green corn to the hiring of free pews in the more popular American churches and for the consecration of champagne corks to the purchase of a better class of reading in Sunday-school libraries, what an impetus will be give to champagne, evangelization and green corn."

THE other evening during service in the M. E. church in Steubenville, Ohio, a drunken man passing by was attracted by the singing. He went in and seated himself in front of the congregation and was very quiet. At the close of the meeting he rose and said: "I am not fit to be here, not fit to speak to, or be seen by decent people. I am only living as a sample of what drink will do. In the centennial there were gathered all kinds of samples of work, save only the work of saloon keepers, and I am a sample of what they can do. I fought for my country, and was one of the first to go, but I cannot fight against the temptation in my way, and I am now a poor wreck, an outcast." His remarks moved all who heard him to tears.—*Bloomsburg Journal.*

Quite a stir was made the other day at a temperance conference which was held at Biddeford, England, by a statement which one of the speakers advanced to the effect that a certain clergyman, in his anxiety to check the evils connected with drinking, had taken a public house in his parish in hand, put in his coachman to manage it, looked after the quality of the beer, and gave the profits to the parochial charities.

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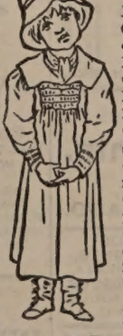

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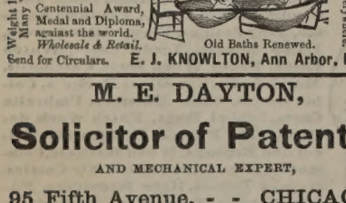

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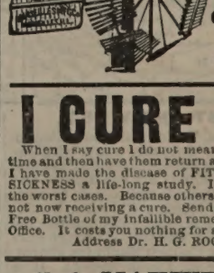

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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOLUME X. CHICAGO, JANUARY 24, 1884. NUMBER 4.


*THE regular quarterly meeting of the directors of the Woman's Temperance Publication Association will be held in room 36, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, February 6, 1884, commencing at 10 o,clock, a. m*

*MARY ALLEN WEST, Sec'y.*

AMONG the important events of the week has been the assembling of the Iowa legislature, and the message of Governor Sherman, with its recommendations of prohibitory legislation, and the passage of the suffrage amendment. There seems, up to this date, every reason to believe that the republicans of Iowa mean to keep faith with the people.

A BOY who would scorn to read the *Police Gazette* will take respectable refuge, as he thinks, in "Peck's Bad Boy." But soon the bad boy appears in the *Gazette* and everybody wonders when the mischief was done. The Milwaukee incendiary fires have been traced to a gang of Milwaukee boys—the compatriots of Peck's—and in their "den" all grades of vile and mischievous literature had place.

THE husband of Mrs. Macrea, who died suddenly at Montreal of drink, told the coroner that he could give the corpse to the medical faculty for dissection, as he did not want it.

If the wives of all the husbands who "die of drink" should make a similar disposition of the dead bodies of their "liege lords" the medical schools would not be driven to disreputable methods of obtaining subjects for dissection, as they are now, at times. There would be an ample and continuous supply.

THE sixteenth annual dinner of Sorosis, was given at Delmonico's during the past week, and *without wine*. Furthermore, our national president was invited to be present, and to speak upon prohibition. Sorosis has not been a meaningless, and simply dining organization. Among many beneficent works it has inaugurated are the canvass of the entire city to investigate the condition of shop girls in order to ameliorate it; the bringing about of the woman's congress, and the inauguration of the effort to have women admitted to Columbia college.

A SYSTEMATIC educational campaign, whose main features is the distribution of temperance literature, has been inaugurated by the Boston W. C. T. U. Its plan is worthy of consideration in other large cities. Determining to reach every voter in the city with good temperance literature during the coming year, the plan is to have a committee of five—gentlemen and ladies—assigned to every precinct in the city, the chairman of which shall be a member of the W. C. T. U. This committee is provided with a list of the voters of its precinct, and these names are divided among the committee; so that each member is responsible for reaching, either by mail or personally, about one hundred individuals. The committees are then furnished with a full supply of a wide range of temperance literature. No better plan, has to our knowledge, been exploited.

THE pen trembles, even to shuddering, as it records the fearful brutality of the drink-inspired man, who in this city a few days since, nearly murdered his sunny haired, four year old daughter. The father was angered because his drunken sleep was disturbed by the moans of the sick child. He sprang from his bed, and catching the child up, choked it until the blood spurted from its little nose, eyes, and ears, after which he dashed it, stunned and almost lifeless, upon the floor. His wife pleaded with him to desist, but he replied with an oath and told her that if she ever opened her lips about what had occurred, he would cut her throat.

In spite of his threat he was brought to justice, and the full penalty of the law was pronounced upon him, the usually composed judge declaring with vehemence, his sorrow that there was not a whipping post to which he might condemn him.

THE bill now before Congress, extending the bonded period two *years*, on which the whisky interests will concentrate their powers, contemplates the relief of the distillers to the amount of $27,500,000 worth of taxes which otherwise must be paid within a few months. This, however, is only a fraction of the real demand. The aggregate of the tax on whisky in bond, which this two years extension would cover, would equal over $132,000,000, on which sum, at 4 per cent., the whisky ring would pocket about 5,000,000, interest alone, should the Willis bill become a law. The enhanced value of whisky by getting the additional two years' age would be about $30,000,000, so that these whisky speculators, without any consideration whatever, ask a donation from the government of about half a year's interest upon the whole national debt.

The plea of the traffic at one moment is: "An industry that contributes over seventy-four millions of dollars annually to the government, should have proper recognition, such as will save them from unjust sacrifices;" while the next moment they propose to halve, if not still further reduce the revenue, which, they claim, gives them the right to protection.

THE Silent Ministry is the name of a new charity in Chicago. Its mission is to help the *silent poor*, the suffering who make no sign, whom to help publicly would be to injure irreparably. Already its little treasury is depleted by the frequent distresses which exist among this worthy class, and the benevolently inclined will do well to consult with the treasurer, Mrs. Helen E. Starrett, editor of the *Weekly Magazine*, as to the best application of their consecrated funds.

Thinking of this "silent ministry" to the needs of fellow men and women, there comes the suggestion of another beneficence which might be wrought in silence, since to apply to it any of the ordinary measures of relief seem utterly out of the question. There must be a way of doing everything that ought to be done. Hundreds of men, the fathers, husbands and brothers of our friends, are daily tampering with health, life prospects and the fine faculties of the soul by yielding to the custom or habit of drink. Is there a "silent ministry" that may reach them with the word of caution, the tender entreaty, the loving reproof? Think of it. Humanity demands that they shall not drift downward without a note of warning from us, only to be saved "so as by fire" when entirely down.

AT the Boston temperance convention the other day, the Rev. Dr. E. B. Webb said that while he would work for prohibition as an *ultimatum*, he would work for high license as a means to that end. If the saloon nearest his house could be taxed $1,000, he thought it would break up the business, but if this did not produce the desired effect he would make it $5,000, or $10,000. Anything to shut up the saloon.

Now there can be no doubt that this Christian minister is sincere and conscientious in his desire to accomplish prohibition by means of high license, but the fallacy of his position is, that he assumes that prohibition cannot be enacted, but that a license fee high enough to encompass prohibition, can be both enacted and enforced.

The moment a legislature places a tax on the saloon business so high that the dealer cannot recover it from his customers, that moment the difficulty and the fight will take on all the embarrassment of a prohibition movement. It is only when high license is compatible with gain in selling, that high license can be secured easier than prohibition. If men truly desire to cut off and abolish the traffic, some more efficient measures than $5,00 or even $1000, licenses must be taken.

## RECIPROCITY.

"If thy heart be as my heart, here is my hand."—*Message from Massachusetts W. C. T. U. to South Carolina.*

BY R. T. MURRAY.

"A voice from Massachusetts,
From her free sons and daughters,"
Borne on the Northern winds that stir
E'en fair Virginia's waters;
A challenge bold, and strong, and deep,
For right and freedom given,
And cannon roar and battle cry
Gave answer back to heaven.

Years pass away, the slave is free,
The battle cry is o'er;
But stricken hearts mourn for the lost
Who shall return no more.
For hushed is many a merry voice,
And dim the sparkling eye,
And grassy mounds on Southern plains
Like sad mementoes lie.

And once again the old Bay State
Utters her fervent call,
No battle cry, but loving words
Upon the breezes fall;
And softly in the cadence borne
Like gentle dew and rain,
Virginia hears her sister's voice
In sweet and low refrain.

In the battle that is raging now,
"Give me thy hand," I pray,
I give my effort unto thine,
My heart by thy heart lay;
A deadly foe is pressing on,
Our sons and brothers fall,
But God is ever on the right,
He'll heed our earnest call.

The north and south, and east and west.
Are joining in our band,
And the white tents of the temperance league,
Are dotted o'er the land;
No cannon roar, nor bugle peal
The advancing host proclaim,
But earnest prayer to God above.
And trust in Jesus' name.

One spirit animates the host,
One rallying cry we hear,
"For God and home, and native land,"
Rings out both far and near;
Till death our efforts shall not cease,
We pledge with one accord,
For "I am with you" to the end
Declares our conquering Lord.

—*Gospel Expositor.*

## MARY'S CALL.

### *A WOMAN'S SERMON.*

BY MRS. JENNY BLAND BEAUCHAMP.

TEXT: "The Master is come and calleth for thee." John xi: 28.

Sorrow had invaded the beloved home in Bethany. Lazarus was dead. No messenger was sent to announce the sad intelligence to the Master but Jesus knew. He conveyed the information to His disciples in the cheerful but significant words, "Lazarus sleepeth, but I go that I may awake him out of sleep." With this end in view He starts to Bethany and arrives the fourth day after the burial.

Jesus is met by Martha before He is yet come into the town. After receiving her sorrowful and pathetic salutation, "Lord if thou had'st been here my brother had not died," she is sent back to summon her sister. This she did in the words of our text, "The Master is come and calleth for thee."

This proposition has two predicates, "is come," and "calleth for thee." Attention is directed to the last, the words of which constitute Mary's call.

We wish in this discourse to emphasize the truth, that women are called to God's service.

Mary, in common with all God's people, had been the subject of prior calls, issuing from a divine scource. A brief review of these will be necessary in order to understand the nature of this call and in order to a clear comprehension of the subject.

The word Kalleo and its synonyms are frequently used in the Old and New Testament; sometimes in an ordinary sometimes in an extraordinary sense. A resume of the word and its cognates and an elucidation of the doctrine involved would constitute a body of divinity and greatly transcend our limits. Suffice it to say, we find it used in four important senses. It refers sometimes to

1st. The sovereign call of free grace.

God is a being of purpose and being an absolute sovereign He is never thwarted in His purposes. He is not subject to the limitations of time and space or the caprices of men. His plans were laid and His agents chosen in the councils of eternity, and this choosing constitutes the sovereign call of free grace, a grace untrammelled by conditions of merit in the subject. "Who hath called us with a holy calling, not according to works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His purpose and grace which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began." Mary was thus called and a recipient of God's grace, for "Jesus loved her and Martha and their brother Lazarus." It also refers to

2d. The the call of the Gospel.

"Whom He did foreknow He predestinated to be conformed to the image of His son." We are the children of God by faith. "Faith cometh by hearing, hearing by the word of God, but how shall they hear without a preacher." This call of the gospel is universal; all are included. Mary heard it as she, sat at his feet and learned. It again refers to

3d. The call of the Spirit.

The gospel calls, but the sinner may refuse, for the will is left free to follow the strongest motive; indeed he will refuse unless the Spirit accompanies the word and operates on the heart.

Owing to the perversity of the human heart and the machination of the Evil One it might have happened that all would have refused and so Christ would have died in vain. But the earnest of the Spirit was given as a pledge to the Son of the salvation of those whom the Father had given Him. The sinner may turn a deaf ear to the universal calls of the gospel, but the special call of the Spirit carries with it a constraining influence, which results in conversion. "Christ to the Jews a stumbling block, to the Greeks foolishness, but to them that believe Christ the power of God etc."

4th. The call to service.

Those who are divinely chosen by God's grace and invited by the word, and sealed by the Spirit have some appointed work to do. God never calls one into His vineyard to be an idler. He is called to some duty either in the church or out of it. And he, thus divinely called to a work, has such desires and impressions in regard to it as fit him for that work, and these constitute their spiritual qualification or "gift." Thus some are called to preach, some to teach, to evangelize or do some reform work. These gifts are not to be used exclusively in the church. Some are prepared by means of the church to do duty out of it. God accepts as service even a cup of cold water given in His name. Mary was called to His presence, perhaps to see His miracle, perhaps to be a future witness, perhaps to bring the Jews of her circle to Christ. We have seen that Mary was the subject of these divine calls, and we conclude, that if one woman was thus accepted, no woman will be excluded on account of sex. Indeed there is no diversity of opinion on this point except in regard to the woman's call to service.

No one doubts she is called to service but are in doubt about the kind of service required of her. Many believe she has no church duties, and should hold no church offices. She in common with her brother must perform her social and domestic duties with Christian fidelity, but she must take no public part in divine service, and never fill any office of trust or duty. If she has duties they are of a passive and not of an active character.

But the Savior made no such distinctions in regard to woman. In his ministry they were pre-eminently favored. Elizabeth was the first to announce the incarnation. Anna, who spoke of Him to all who looked for redemption in Israel, was the first to preach a present Savior. The Samaritan women was sent to call her fellow citizens to Jesus. The sinful Mary anointed Him for His burial. He first appeared to Mary Magdalen after He rose from the dead. He commissioned her to announce the resurrection, which was to constitute so important a part of preaching to His disciples. Many forms of service were imposed upon her. But the Savior had respect to the natural limitation of sex, and did not "send her forth" in a rude and barbarous age, but since man has thrown over her the protection of civilized life, and built up around her the defences of law and placed at her disposal the gilded palace car, she has outgrown this limitation. But the doctrine of gifts should settle the question of service. Are the "gifts" and "callings of God" restricted to the brethren? No one would take this position. If the Spirit confers upon woman a gift she is certainly at liberty to use that gift. Yea more, she is under obligation to do so. She, no more than her brother, is at liberty to quench the Spirit. Paul exhorts Christians, of all sexes, to seek earnestly the best gifts. The best gifts fit one for the highest service, and this settles the question of the kind of service required of women. The women of this age enjoy unparalelled opportunities. These oppor- tunities increase their obligations and demand their consecration.

A thousand fields of reform are white to the harvest. In these opportunities for woman, it may truly be said to her, "The Master is come and calleth for thee." But will she, despite the prejudices of society heed this call? If she turns a deaf ear let her beware lest there come a time when Jehovah shall say to her, "Because I have called and ye have refused, therefore will I laugh at your calamities, I will mock when your fear cometh."

*Denton, Texas, Nov. 22, 1883.*

## KITCHEN GARDEN.---A FEW FACTS REGARDING IT.

BY RUTH OGDEN.

It is often amusing, and full as often pathetic, to note the incongruities which one meets on every side.

"As we journey through life let us live by the way," is the motto emblazoned over the doorway of a Brooklyn liquor saloon. Possibly nothing could better illustrate an incongruity of the pathetic order. But when THE UNION SIGNAL comes to hand in a wrapper advertising decanters, of manifold shapes and sizes, the incongruity is decidedly amusing. Unfortunately among the incongruities of a more serious character must be classed this bewildering little "Kitchen Garden"—bewildering because misleading.

Miss Huntington, widely known as the originator of the Kitchen Garden system, asserts that all titles should be of a nature calculated to excite curiosity. But it is to be feared that the curiosity excited in the present instance is likely to arrive at incorrect conclusions.

"Kitchen Garden!" reasons some one unfamiliar with the subject, "why the name has doubtless been suggested by the German 'kindergarten,' and naturally develops some scheme whereby children are instructed as to the right performance of kitchen work," and the somebody in question having settled the matter to her satisfaction, thinks no more about it.

Now in point of fact Kitchen Garden means no such thing, or rather it means a vast deal more, as all will bear me out, who have either taught it or witnessed a comprehensive Kitchen Garden exhibition.

Primarily the little learners are enlightened as to the setting of breakfast tables, the washing of breakfast dishes, and all the details connected with the first of the ever-recurring meals. Then follows the washing lesson, which, commencing with the basket of soiled clothes, carries them minutely through every process of the laundry, till neatly pressed and folded they are laid away ready for us Then come directions for sweeping, dusting and general house cleaning. Then dinner table setting and waiting, and finally instruction as to marketing, and the use and care of all sorts of kitchen utensils. By the employment of miniature dishes, wash tubs, etc., and by the introduction of ingenious and appropriate songs, the knowledge is imparted in almost as permanent

fashion as the A B C of the alphabet. For one, I have yet to witness aught as fascinating, or affording as much real pleasure as a well conducted Kitchen Garden exhibition.

To watch a score of little maidens, each of whom is holding on her course to some sort or womanhood, daintily, cheerily, thoroughly performing every task connected with the demands of a well regulated household, is to enjoy a feast for eyes as well as "of reason," and ought to create, and, in nine cases out of ten, does create an enthusiastic "flow of soul." Indeed it is just this enthusiastic interest excited by every such exhibition which will probably keep the Kitchen Garden ball rolling till this round globe of ours is fairly belted with well organized schools. So much has been said and written on the subject of Kitchen Garden it is superfluous for me to enter into further details here.

The exact relation of the work to temperance has been tersely and adequately defined in the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL. One thing is certain, many evils of intemperance would be averted were there more well ordered homes to offset the attractions of saloons, and that homes should be well ordered, is the end and aim of Kitchen Garden effort.

The labor of instruction calls for a vast amount of patient perseverance, but I know of no work of a self-denying character more replete with compensation. Apart from the intrinsic value of the information given it is no small thing to have cheered the comparatively cheerless lives of so many "little women," for the classes are composed of children whose lives are sadly dull and circumscribed, and, as a rule, they thoroughly enjoy every feature of the lessons.

Experience has established one fact: that it is impossible for Kitchen Gardens to be established and carried on successfully, unless the teachers have previously come into intimate personal contact with it, and this fact has led to the appointment of Miss McClees as superintendent of the Kitchen Garden department of the N. W. C. T. U. And just here I cannot but bear witness to her peculiar adaptability for the work.

I have been actively interested in Kitchen Garden almost from its earliest institution, and have witnessed, and assisted in, numerous exhibitions. I have yet to see an exhibition as complete in every way as the first one given by the class which Miss McClees and her associates had trained.

I have heard the question has been asked, "Is Miss McClees a normal graduate?"

I am not aware just what the term may signify. If it means one who has taken the course of six lessons of Miss Huntington, I am a normal graduate and Miss McClees is not. If it indicates one who by experience and careful study has not only mastered but developed all the details of the system, Miss McClees is a normal graduate and I am not. By the accident of an April visit to a friend deeply interested in the teaching of Kitchen Garden, Miss McClees became thoroughly acquainted with its workings. Fired with the enthusiasm which it so often excites, and than which none is more contagious, she determined, if possible, to organize a school in Yonkers, and to commence at once, for in a place largely made up of residents for the spring and summer months, she knew it to be the most auspicious season.

Miss Huntington's New York classes were over for the winter, and it was at once impossible, and (I write it advisedly), absolutely unnecessary, for Miss McClees to take the prescribed course of six lessons. Faithful, earnest teachers everywhere, have encountered new needs in the progress of instructing, naturally not anticipated in the first development of the system. To my certain knowledge no one has exercised more ingenuity in providing for the demands of these newer needs than Miss McClees. So much for your young Kitchen Garden superintendent.

Now it seems but right and normal that wherever, throughout this country, Christian women are working in the cause of temperance, particularly young Christian women, that there should be some of their number willing to undertake this branch of the great work. The advantages of it are to an amazing extent reciprocal. From the nature of the subject dealt with there are other *learners* in the Kitchen Garden schools than the little folk seated at the tables.

I cannot resist the temptation to quote at length these stirring words of Ruskin:

"You may see continually girls who have never been *taught to do* a single useful thing thoroughly. You will find girls like these when they are earnest-hearted, cast all their innate passion of religious spirit, which was meant by God to support them through the irksomeness of daily toil, into grievous and vain meditation over the meaning of the great Book of which no syllable was ever yet to be understood but through a deed. Give such a girl any true work that will make her active in the dawn and weary at night, with the consciousness that her fellow creatures have indeed been the better for her day, and the powerless *sorrow* of her enthusiasm will transform itself into a majesty of radiant and beneficent peace."

If there is any nicer work for such a girl or indeed for any sort of "earnest-hearted girl" than this self-same Kitchen Garden, I have yet to hear of it.

## THE BAND OF HOPE.

BY MISS L. M. LAWSON.

Why have temperance schools or Bands of Hope? The children are not prejudiced in favor of drink. Their teachers in public schools are temperate and teach it, directly or indirectly by precept and example. It requires much time and study for preparation on the part of those who conduct them, and there is no pecuniary advantage as an inducement. Is there any need of this department of work being crowded into our already busy lives?

Such a thing was unheard of a few years ago, and it was considered a desecration of the Sabbath to give notice of a temperance meeting on that day; yet the past year fifteen thousand children have been organized in Bands of Hope by the W. C. T. U.

Saloons with all their train of evils flourished many years ago, and while we have been waking up to our duties and opportunities, they can number a goodly train of victims not only from the ignorant and unfortunate class but from those whose studies and labors have benefited our whole continent. Among them we see in mental vision distinguished leaders of armies, leaders in education, in politics, in the learned professions and leaders of men in our U. S. senate of to-day.

We remember that these were once children in helpless innocence, ready to be led and taught, promising in their abilities to do the world's work well if the influence and teaching were pure and good; but the avenues of iniquity held secure places on the public street, ready with their music, their pictures, the light and good cheer apparent from front doors to entice the curiosity of the young.

"While men slept, the enemy sowed tares." Because the sin of intemperance is so general, throughout the length and breadth of our land, because many good people are ignorant and therefore indifferent to the terrible poison of alcohol, because we want to avoid the mistakes of the past, and save the children from repeating our own, the importance of temperance schools can hardly be over estimated.

In view then, of the great importance of this work, much devolves upon the superintendent, who should be pre-eminently a person of prayer and holy zeal. Supposing our ideal leader is a woman, she should be an efficient practical one, thoroughly imbued with the responsibility of her position, ready to make sacrifices for the advancement of the cause, one who loves children, loves to teach and has an aptness for the work. If she is prepossessing in her personal appearance, an independent singer and gifted with a talent for originating blackboard illustration, the more fortunate.

While we may covet the talents of our gifted friend Mrs. Nellie Bayley, in the chalk picture line, we need not feel worthless because we can not reach her standard.

The more we can appeal through the senses to the children the better can impressions be made; so, though our dots, curves and straight lines may appear to be rheumatic, tell the children they stand for a man, a tree or a glass of whisky, as the case may be, their lively imaginations will fill the outlines and no criticisms.

One object of this department is to convey definite and thorough instruction in temperance principles, both in regard to what the Bible teaches, and the effects of alcohol on the system. This embraces a knowledge of physiology, hygiene and chemistry,

Another object is to arouse in the youth a feeling of partnership in this great reform movement, therefore the plan that will most thoroughly interest them is the best.

A desirable method for the older children is a Young Folks Christian Temperance Union, with officers chosen from their own membership and election, under the supervision of the juvenile superintendent. Essays, declamations and singing should form part of their program. A kindergarten school is probably the best arrangement for the wee ones.

But the Band of Hope is the organization most efficient for general use, and should be simple, comprising as few officers as can do the work well. A secretary, janitor and librarian may be chosen from the ranks of the school. If competent adult teachers can be obtained, the class system is an excellent one, as impressions can be made by a teacher on a few children of about the same age and acquirements, which are lost in a general exercise, however skillfully conducted. Where adult teachers can not be had, small classes may be given to older scholars thus arousing their enthusiasm to keep up the attendance of individual classes and promoting a feeling of responsibility on their part.

Where juvenile teachers are employed the superintendent should first give the lesson as a general exercise, illustrating the important points; then having the teachers review it, thus giving them an idea how to conduct their work profitably.

A felt need of this department is a series of lessons suitable for the younger children, of simple questions and answers in child language. The quarterlies and catechisms which we have examined, are better adapted to youth who are somewhat advanced in age and acquirements.

The nature and importance of the pledge should be carefully explained and emphasized. We have doubts as to whether it is best to insist upon signing the pledge as a condition of membership. The smallest children can hardly realize its import, but on account of their willingness to be led and desire to please their leader, they are readiest to respond, and so take a pledge binding them for life, blindfolded as it were.

Again, parents, for good reasons, sometimes object to their children obligating themselves at so early an age.

If admitted into the society and thoroughly taught the nature of alcohol and its effects upon the system, the probabilities are that they will be committed to discard it for themselves and fight it to the end.

How shall we secure the attendance of the boys? However, a failure in this direction need not be a total failure; a society composed mostly of girls will be a power for good. Thoroughly impress the little girl of to-day, with an abhorrence of intoxicants, even of the milder forms, for the filth of tobacco, the coarseness and impiety of profanity, and you will have a young lady of the future who will not remark with a simper that she enjoys the fragrance of a nice cigar, and laugh at a witticism coupled with an oath; one who will in no wise accept of a gentleman's company who is suspicioned of occasional indulgence in a social glass. If we succeed in training a class of young ladies who will require of their escorts that purity which is required of them, we shall have solved the problem of social drinking to a great extent, for the supply will soon equal the demand.

Let us say to those about to engage in this work, experience is worth more than theory, and only by practice can ability be acquired.

When we can not alter unfavorable circumstances, make the best of them, always keeping our Heavenly Father in the midst.

Our national and state officers have furnished complete outfits of instruction for organizing and conducting juvenile work. Mrs. Crafts' black-board temperance lessons, Miss Julia Colman's catechism and Juvenile Temperance Manual and D. C. Cook's quarterlies, mark out a

plain path for amateurs. Desirable information can be obtained by communicating with our state headquarters, 161 La Salle street., Chicago, and with Miss Colman, superintendent of literature, in New York.

*Carlinville, Ill.*

# Correspondence.

## JOTTINGS FROM MICHIGAN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The temperance evangelists, Hughes and Ward, have been in the state for two months. At Charlotte a pledge was used with this heading: "Christ for all the world, and all the world for Christ."

Then the pledge followed acknowledging the power of Jesus to save from appetite. The result of this confession of God in Christ, was to give the effort a religious tone beyond the ordinary temperance revival, and many of those signing the pledge have been saved.

These workers have been at Olivet, are now at Chelsea, and do good wherever they go.

The state executive board at their meeting in Jackson, endorsed the effort to secure UNION SIGNAL stock. The vice presidents of the districts, hope each to work up a share to be held by the district.

By arrangment at that meeting 100 copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, and 100 of *The Lever*, go weekly into the lumber districts which we are praying may do good.

December 23, was we trust generally observed. A wide spread storm of great fury, made the day almost a failure in many places so far as congregations were concerned, and collections were small. It is greatly to be hoped, that our temperance women did not depend on an outside public for the "thank offering" to the national treasury. That should have come from our women, first and foremost. Each one should have made some offering unto the Lord, sacred, and set apart, because of the way in which He hath led us. The fear has come to me, that in the matter of money we are trustiug in "princes and the children of men."

The memorial UNION SIGNAL was simply peerless. I would not take ten dollars for my copy if I could not get another. I sat over it with tears in my eyes, and wondered if all the woman would feel as I did about it. I trust the subscription list was greatly increased.

I spent the day at Union City, with the earnest women there who have canvassed the whole town, by house to house visitations for members contributing, if not active.

The storm was furious but two meetings were held, which we hope had some good results.

The holidays I spent at home, and on New Year's day the W. C. T. U. of Jackson, "received." According to the latest fashion, tickets of invitation were issued, and the guests, one hundred and twelve news boys and boot blacks, sat down to dinner. It was worth going far to see. The tables were twice filled, and each time a song was sung and a tender grace invoked. The citizens of Jackson, made generous response to the call for provisions, and for once the boys feasted like princes. The state president and secretary, the county president and district secretary "received" with the local union. Hereafter a newsboys' meeting is to be held each Friday evening at the rooms of the W. C. T. U.

We find that the people trust the temperance women in ma tters of benevolence. A wealthy man in Port Huron, put one dozen comfortables into the hands of Mrs. Chas. Kinney for distribution on Christmas, and she was applied to for a list of families who were needy, to whom wood would be sent from a bridge which is being removed to make way for a new one.

I am now in revival work at Paw Paw, shall be here until next week. The situation here is hopeful, about forty are already saved; some are seeking, many are feeling the power of the spirit.

The most important political event lately transpiring in Michigan, was the organization of the new "union party" at Jackson, Jan. 9.

The convention was large, earnest and harmonious. Some special grace enabled them to lay on the table all the foolish and unwise things which came to the surface. The State Alliance men, like Chas. Mosher, Prof. Steere, Rev. Mr. Shier, A. S. Partridge and Thomas Moore who have been mostly republicans, joined hands with D. P. Sagendorph, Prof. Dickie, Merritt Moore and others who have been third party men, in the belief that it is vain to expect from the republican party any farther help towards constitutional prohibition.

Of course this state party is in sympathy and co-operation with the national prohibition home protection party, but seek a name free from past entanglements, and wide enough to take in the issues and sympathies of the whole country.

I never heard finer speeches than were made that night. Whatever may be said of Gov. Begole, he has always been an outspoken temperance man, and if he had selfish ambition would *not* have been in that convention.

The *Citizen* calls the party a "Bantling" which the dictionary defines as an "infant or young child." We are satisfied therefore, because infants grow and make men.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

1. We believe license or taxation, whether high or low, is utterly wrong in principle and vicious in practice, accomplishes no good for the cause of temperance, but perpetuates, encourages and increases all the evils and misery of the rum traffic.

2. Therefore, as believers in prohibition, we declare for statutory and constitutional prohibition and its thorough enforcement, and purpose to rest permanently upon the issue and abide the result, trusting in the action of intelligent freemen, in the justice of their cause and in the victorious help of a righteous God.

3. Therefore we cordially invite all people who believe in the principles of prohibition to unite with us in promoting the interests of this union party.

4. We favor the fostering and extension of our system of education for the purpose of securing intelligent citizenship and knowledge in our public schools as to the nature and effects of alcohol upon the human system.

I give a little abstract—the reporter's, not my own—of Governor Begole's address: He said that he was "not a speechmaker, and only just a plain lumberman whose heart and soul were in this cause. He had always been a temperance man and a prohibitionist. In the state campaign that preceded his election he wanted to confess that he had not acted up to his convictions. He was governed by his party and his political associates, who advised him to keep still and say nothing about prohibition. It hurt his conscience, but he yielded. He got letters from prominent saloon men and from brewers and distillers commanding him to define his position. He did not answer these letters. They wrote again and told him he must define his views on the liquor question or they would not vote for him. He never replied. Then came letters from ministers and teachers asking him how he stood on the liquor question. His party advised him to keep still—to say nothing—and he said it.

Lumbermen are called a hard class, but generally it is not true. He was a lumberman and a prohibitionist; both his partners were likewise. Nearly all the great lumbermen are temperance advocates. It is for their interest to be so. The mining interests are nearly all controlled by temperance men—they demand sobriety of their employes, because it is for their interest and their only safeguard. Railroad managers are likewise advocates of prohibition—the welfare of their property and the lives of thousands in their care demand clear heads and steady hands. Men can only be managed when sober, and their employes will do anything for a cause that promises to remove the temptation to drink from the pathway of their servants. This state furnishes good ground for prohibition. We are a little behind Kansas and Iowa, but the states with which we have to contend are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. These are whisky states, but they must eventually follow where we lead. Our congressmen all favor whisky reform, and that is the key note to the agitation. Carry this fight to Washington and make congress enact laws prohibiting the liquor traffic. It is easier to elect eleven temperance men to congress than sixty or a hundred to the legislatures. Begin at the head, and, while about it, put the ballot into the hands of the women. We can never succeed in this cause until we give women the right to vote. It is the necessary adjunct to success. Women are more interested in this cause, for they have more at stake than we. They ought to have had the ballot in their hands long ago." He indorsed everything that was done at the convention.

MARY T. LATHRAP.

## CRUSADE BLOSSOMS IN DAKOTA SNOWS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—With ink at last in a melting mood—and such other environments as frozen mercury may suggest to you, I will try to write you a bit of the manner of our keeping the decennial anniversary of the crusade,—but first beg to stipulate that if my pen run away with me, as it hath a habit of doing, your pencil, freshly pointed, be ruthless.

Mrs. Barrow's cheery parlor with its masses of verdure, climbing and trailing vine, tender, budding shoot, and blossoming hyacinth, smiled a bright welcome upon the ladies of the executive committee of Kingsbury county W. C. T. U., who met there to consider the possibilities held for us, by the 23d, and to plan in regard to them.

It was decided to invite through our corresponding secretary each minister in the county to preach at each of his several appointments, on this memorial Sabbath, a temperance sermon which should include a setting forth of the aims and manifold lines of work undertaken by the W. C. T. U.; also to extend to each pastor's wife an invitation to accompany her husband to each of these appointments and to give a historical account of the W. C. T. U.

A program was suggested including a collection, "The Story of the Crusade," the "Crusade Psalm," and the grand old hymns so winged with crusade memories. The minutes of the meeting were published in the county papers, also the suggested program.

The ministers throughout the county, Methodist, Baptist and Congregational, accepted the invitation and heartily engaged in the carrying out of the program, some of them having appointments in three different places; among these Rev. Otis, of Lake Preston, where both morning and afternoon session were given up to the ladies. Owing to meagreness of report I can make extended mention of but the meetings at De Smet. On the 21st a bell, secured largely by the proceeds of a course of lectures on geology given by Rev. E. Brown, was hung in the belfrey of the Congregational church and we had so hoped that the first notes of the first church bell heard in all this grand county would break the stillness of anniversary morning, but the first storm of the season burst upon us on the morning of the 22d, and raged with such unabated fury all day that the necessary rope attachment could not be made. Although snow drifts piled so high that two hours were consumed in riding four miles, yet a good audience, with a number present from the county, assembled at the church. Rev. P. Hooker, of the M. E. church, talking for his text, "This woman was full of good works," enlarged upon the fullness of good works of the women of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. L. J. Brown read a poem with such feeling as to bring the tears to many eyes. Rev. E. Brown, pastor of the Congregational church, familiar through many years residence in the vicinity of the birth place of the crusade, proved from its then status compared to that of the present, a large and mighty advance of sentiment regarding the drink traffic.

Mr. Brown presided at the evening meeting. After devotional exercises, Mrs. M. W. Owen read a historical sketch of the W. C. T. U., and by request Mrs. Brown repeated the poem of the morning.

Mr. J. A. Owen gave an exposition of the aims and various lines of work pushed in furtherance of these ends, by the W. C. T. U. Incidentally, in his exhibit of the department of work for obtaining the franchise for woman, he said that, although, as a lawyer he was ever looking away back into the past, always seeking precedents established by it, and felt the force of the tendency of the profession to make its followers regard old things with an almost blind veneration, and thus often to look with real pain upon the innovations of modern legislators, and although naturally conservative, he could not help seeing, ultimate good to the temperance cause would be the result of woman's use of the ballot, and for the sake of this good, she should have it.

Each of the preliminary examinations of persons, charged with selling liquor clandestinely, which examinations he had been engaged in conducting the past few days, had resulted in the offenders being bound over to

the superior courts in sums of from $200 to $400 each. Two were in jail because of failure to secure bondsmen. the others although in the "custody of the sheriff," were probably selling liquor tonight!

In looking over the formulated departments of W. C. T. U. work Mr. O. found none especially for the enforcement of prohibitory law when made, and urged each gentlemen present to take this up in our "no license county" as his especial work; to give his support to those who were battling to the end that the liquor traffic get no real foothold in the county; and especially urged upon the new comers the duty of defining their position. Several expressed themselves decidedly for temperance, among whom was Prof. Philips, recently from Wilbraham, Mass., while Mr. Phelps, also from Massachusetts, spoke of the expressed desire of one of the recently convicted liquor sellers to be allowed to keep his saloon open for the sale of cider only, and for amusements. In objection to permitting this, he depicted the strength of the temptation to the young by the cider mills of his former apple-growing home, which in coming here he had hoped his children would not feel.

Mr. Jas. E. Smith, of the *Exchange* and for years a druggist in Michigan, made an address replete with good things, one of which was that in the preparation of medicine they may always be reduced to powders and the use of alcohol in the preparation of their tinctures may thus be avoided, as he believed it should be. Dr. Gomer Davies briefly but heartily endorsed all Mr. S. had said.

Rev. G. N. Annes, pastor of the Baptist church, pictured the various successes which had crowned special efforts of the W. C. T. U. recently, both abroad and at home. The tone of his address was encouraging; its appreciation of the "pluck" of the W. C. T. U. entire; its animus,—Go forward. Rev. E. Brown related reminiscences of the crusade, some amusing, some full of pathos; and dealt a telling blow or two to the "high" licence fallacy, concluding the closing address with an eloquent appeal.

Mr. Brown has just entered upon his seventieth year, but "his eye is not dim or his natural force abated"; with the granite-like characteristics of his martyr cousin —old John Brown—blended with the simple trust and unquestioning obedience of a little child, the W. C. T. U. of Kingsbury county may well feel that they have in this Sir Great Heart a helper upon whom they may rely.

I see that I have omitted to mention in its proper place, the morning, the detailed account of the rise and progress of the crusade, read by Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. M. W. Owen, county president, voiced the thanks of the union to the gentlemen who had made possible to the ladies this fitting celebration of the anniversary,—the singers, the laymen, and most especially the ministers who had so heartily and so generally responded to their call.

Those who were thankful for what God hath wrought in this great temperance advance were asked to voice their thanks in the doxology, and with unusual fervor and earnestness the grand old words were sung as the people rose with one accord before God.

MARIA WILLET OWEN.

*De Smet, Kingsbury Co., Dakota.*

# Health Talks.

## COMMON COLDS.

### *THEIR NATURE AND MANAGEMENT.*

BY HARRIET N. AUSTIN, M.D.

Nobody need, in the nature of things, ever to go into a consumption as a consequence of taking cold, nor have any other permanent ill result, provided there is on hand a fair share of vital stamina. What is called the cold itself, the external manifestation of internal derangement—headache, sore throat, running at the nose, chilliness, feverishness, etc.—is not to be deprecated, but on the contrary is to be welcomed as a friendly notice that something is wrong, not only, but as a disturbance necessarily attendant upon nature's beneficent work of setting things right.

"I am sorry you have a cold," said a kind lady recently to a physician who was visiting her family.

"Oh, it's good for me to have a cold," he replied; and to a young woman in the house who complained of being very nervous, he said, "You are no more nervous than is good for you."

Herein is given the basis of the true theory of disease, and upon it a rational philosophy of treatment may easily be founded. Disease is a friend; therefore treat it as such, and not as an enemy to be attacked and overcome—crushed out at all hazards. The abnormal or disordered condition of the system, which is induced always by some adequate cause, and never arbitrarily imposed by providence, is certainly to be righted And this is just what nature is about. The sickness, pain, lassitude, loss of appetite, restlessness, sleeplessness; all the discomforts belonging to a state opposite to a state of ease—not merely lack of ease, but *dis*-ease—all these belong legitimately to the extraordinary effort put forth by the living force inherent in the system, to overcome the disorder which has been introduced into its domain. So the violence of one's sickness often corresponds to the proportion of vitality in him, a strong man suffering much more severely than a feeble one in the same form of disease. The doctor's remark, therefore, "You are no more nervous than is good for you," is precisely true.

If then, disease is a good thing, what is the function of the doctor? "To aid nature," is the answer given alike by the authorities in the profession from time immemorial, and by the individual workers who would represent the advanced thought and practice of today.

It is on the question as to how nature shall be aided, that a difference arises. The attempts to do this have, in times past been frightfully disastrous in untold and uncountable instances. Doubtless men would stand aghast if it could be revealed to them how large a proportion of all the people who have died in their beds within the limits of Christian civilization come to their deaths in consequence of honest efforts to aid nature in their behalf

There are two views to be taken of this matter. The first, and one which is altogether too common, even in the profession, is that nature is opposed to the disease, and therefore, that to aid her is to fight it. Go to work at once, and kill it—by mild measures if we can, but at all events, by some sort of measures. Stop the pain, reduce the fever, overcome the nervousness, even if in doing this we have to depress vital force and benumb natural sensibility. Indeed, this method usually involves measures which heavily tax the constitutional powers, so that the patient rises slowly, if he rises at all, from his debility, and too often with an actual depreciation in general health.

The other view is that the diseased action is a beneficent arrangement, a process set up in the system for removing obstructions and inducing harmonious and healthful working of all its parts. To aid nature then is to promote just such action in the system as the disease is aiming at; by judicious provisions and appliances to assist in overcoming the disordered state, regulating the circulation, and establishing natural conditions. The physician who adopts this method does not go to work with a view, directly, to subdue the pain or the fever. He endeavors to aid in accomplishing what the pain and fever are intended to accomplish, and if he is equal to what he undertakes, in the nature of the case the pain and fever will abate

There may be acute pain in the chest or abdomen, and by that very indication the doctor may perceive that there is congestion of some of the vital organs, or such a state of them as that application of heat to the part will facilitate and increase the circulation, excite added functional activity, and so tend to promote health. If hot water fomentations should be used, then one of the legitimate effects would be to lessen the pain, though that was not the primary object sought in the application.

There may be a burning fever, and by this the physician knows that nature is seeking to make the skin an instrument of relieving the blood from impure matters with which it has become loaded. If he has had experience in hydropathic methods and acquired skill which will justify him in giving a wet sheet pack, he will thus, nineteen times out of twenty, excite the skin to increased activity, excretion will be promoted, the system will be relieved, and as a consequence the fever will be abated. Nevertheless the pack was not a weapon aimed at the fever; it was an ally in doing its work.

So any agent which can be appropriated by the organism to its own purposes in correcting any ill conditions within it, is legitimate to the physician's use. It would be strange if it could be demonstrated that any agent which in its nature is inimical to the health of the body can assist nature. Her remedies must harmonize with life not antagonize it. Persons recovering from a cold or any other acute disease, by the proper use of means, will be completely restored, the constitution losing nothing in strength or soundness.

The reason why colds "hang on," and often leave troublesome symptoms behind, is not so much, perhaps, because persons do not understand what ought to be done, as because they under-estimate the importance of being rid of them, holding health as subordinate to something else. If the teacher, when she finds that she has a cold, could lie by for two or three days; if the mother or the house-keeper could accommodate her duties to her personal needs; if the professional man or man of business could see his way clear to give affairs the go-by; if the miss or the matron could forego attendance at the party or the evening meeting and properly heed the notice given by unmistakable signs, that there is wrong in the system to be righted, this might be accomplished with but little difficulty. And what is true of the common cold is equally true of almost any other form of disease, in its incipiency. Forty-eight hours of rest and abstinence in the beginning would forestall many a tedious sickness of many months' duration.

When one takes cold check is given to the external circulation, excretion by the skin is hindered, and thus other excreting organs are overtaxed, the blood carries an undue amount of waste material, the functions of the organs at large are performed laboriously, and there is more or less general disturbance.

Under these conditions the organism requires the appropriation of an unusual amount of power to run its vital machinery and correct the disorder. No matter how much strength a man has, he would do well at such time to be prudent in its expenditure; not to work excessively, nor to eat largely or luxuriously; not to expose himself, nor take from his full amount of sleep. The power so reserved will be appropriated by the system, unerringly, to the restoration of order, and all will soon be set right.

A person of limited vitality taking cold should allow a large proportion of what force he has for the reparative processes. Encourage these, and nature will be sure to do her part well; interfere with them, use up all the strength possessed daily, whether for personal gratification, for the comfort of friends, or for the performance of any duty, and the slight disturbance may grow into unmanageable proportions; the light cold may slip almost imperceptibly into consumption or some other dreadful shape.

The safest, best, and most economical course for an invalid or delicate person, is as soon as it is evident that cold has been taken, to go to bed and stay there until decided relief is had. The room should be pleasantly tempered and well ventilated, measures should be taken to secure warmth to the feet, the whole body being kept rather warmer than usual by clothing; all care and responsibility to be put aside and the utmost quiet sought. In such circumstances, almost anybody can, with advantage, go twenty-four hours, or longer, without food. Thus no vital force is expended in action, thought, feeling, or in the digestion of food, and nature is left free to summon all her forces to the accomplishment of her own purposes. Digestion always involves the outlay of vitality. To take food when it is not needed is, therefore, to waste power. In the recumbent and reposeful state indicated, the system is all the better for a season of fasting. Indeed nature often hints this by taking away the appetite.

After a day or so of abstinence, a moderate allowance of plain wheat meal, oat meal, or Indian meal porridge, or something else equally simple, taken infrequently, will suffice for a day or two longer. By this time convalescence will, as a general thing, be well established, and the person may gradually return to the wonted habits with safety. And all has been done with the least possible ado.

If the cold has been permited to run for sometime, or if the person is exceeding sensitive or frail, more time will naturally be required for recovery. In such cases meat broths may well be substituted, in part, for other food, particularly with persons who are accustomed to the use of meats. The same may be said with reference to tea-drinking. Still, it is wise to pursue the same general quiet in bed.

Whether the time is longer or shorter, if facilities are at hand, warm baths, judiciously given, may help matters greatly. But of all water appliances in a common cold, for a person of fair vital power, I esteem wet sheet packing the chief. It is surprising what a wet sheet pack, followed by entire rest in bed, will do! And it does not require a large room, nor a great quantity of water, nor very complex or cumbersome appliance. It does require good judgment, skill, tact, and then it will accomplish wonders.

[Will not Dr. Austin enlighten us as to the best way of administering the "wet sheet pack?"—ED. U. S.]

# Our Children.

## TWO BRICKS.

"The church was old and too small," they said,
And the people knelt as the pastor prayed:
"That the spirit of love on them might fall,
To build the Lord's house. For each and for all,
"Let loving be living,
Let praying be giving!"
"Amen!" answered the deacon, who always led
The subscription list. "Amen!" they all said.

But the deacon thought of the meadow that lay
Right next to his, to be sold the next day
At a bargain; so he started to go,
Holding the hand of his little boy, Joe.
"Let loving be living,
And praying be giving!"
The pastor cried with an anxious heart,
As the people all made haste to depart.

"Papa," said Joe, as his little feet pattered—
Little six-year Joe, whose tongue always chattered
Of all that he heard—"When the preacher prayed,
And prayed—and got done, 'Amen,' you all said;
What does amen mean?"
"Why, so be it, my son,"
"Then amen means a new church, don't it?
And it will be built *sometime*, won't it?"
"Yes, when there are bricks enough," and then straightway
He thought of the meadow and its loads of hay.

He was off the next morning, busy in buying,
And so was Joe off as busy in trying
His little new wheelbarrow, but 'twas quite a load,
For dear little fingers to wheel down the road;
"Please, mister, come quick,
And get the two brick,
For the new meeting house." And the pastor smiled
In the rosy face of the helpful child.

And the good preacher told when the week was done,
Of the new house to be, for the work had begun;
How little Joe Darrow,
On a wheelbarrow,
Had brought the first brick. O'er misty eyes drew
Many a hand, as the long list grew
To thousands of dollars. The pastor prayed then
As never before, and they all said "amen!"

—*E. T. H. in Woman at Work.*

## A LITTLE BEHINDHAND.

OR A GOOD RESOLUTION FOR THE NEW YEAR.

"Grandpa, when does a man have three hands?"

This question was put by a child to her grandfather, in the midst of the family circle on Christmas evening. They were all merry with innocent fun and chit-chat. Giving and guessing riddles was one of the entertaining pastimes of the hour. The grandfather repeated the child's question slowly, and after thinking a moment, he said, "I give it up." The bright children great glee cried out, "A man has three hands when he has a right hand and left hand and gets a little behindhand."

All hands laughed heartily at grandfather's failure to guess, and he looked so grave over it, they laughed the more merrily.

But the "head of the house" did not seem to join very heartily in the amusement and they rallied him by asking if it was not a fair conundrum.

"Certainly, not only fair but excellent; the play on the word is very neat, but it has set me thinking of what comes of getting a little behindhand, and some other time, when you want to hear it, I will give you a little sermon or lecture on the subject."

"Now, now—let us have it now!" they all exclaimed; but he knew the children too well for that, and saying that his sermon would keep, he told them to go on with the riddles and stories.

The next Sabbath evening, when they were all in the parlor, the bright little girl who had puzzled her grandfather with the conundrum, looked up from the book she was reading, and said with a smile:

"Grandpa, are you not getting a little behindhand with that sermon you promised us?"

"You shall have it now, if you wish;" and all sat still and attentive while the good man began:

"Tomorrow will be the first day of the new year, and a good time to take a fresh start. To begin well is half the doing whatever it is! The habit of being on time, never a minute behind, is one of the greatest helps to success in life. While on the other hand to get into the way of delaying, keeping others waiting, not being prompt, punctual and ready, is the secret cause of failure in ten thousand cases, many of which I have seen in the course of my life. We notice it in children. What you are in the morning, you will be at noon, and probably at night. 'The child is father of the man,' 'just as the twig is bent,' etc. The family meet in the morning for worship and breakfast; one child is late. She is usually late, the same one. She was behindhand in getting herself ready; the rest waited for her a few moments and then went on without her, and presently she came, disturbing all and making herself disagreeable and them uncomfortable. The boy with such a disposition is late at school, not prepared with his lessons, always just a little behindhand in everything. Perhaps he goes to college, or into business, trade or profession, and if he is dependent on his own exertions he makes a failure in everything.

"Forty years ago I knew two smart boys, helpers in a grocery store. They were brothers. They seemed to be made of steel springs, so quick, prompt and decisive were they in filling every order. They were poor boys, apprentices then. But they worked as if the concern was their own, and success depended on their energy, push and faithfulness. Now they live on one of the fashionable avenues of New York in their own large mansions, retired from the grocery business, in which they made their fortunes. Holding important trusts they are useful and respected citizens and Christians. They owe their success solely, under God, to their own promptness in performing every promise, in being always ahead rather than behind time. And there are mechanics and tradesmen with whom I once had dealings and now have deserted, because they never would fulfill an order in season, would not send a thing home to me when they promised, and invariably kept me waiting whatever might be my distress to be served. This vice runs in the blood sometimes, and whole families are distinguished by taking it easy, 'time enough yet,' being their motto and rule. They drop behind in their race of life. They would be run over if some one did not pick them up and help them on. Half the world has this work to do, besides doing its own. In the absence of positive crime, this habit of taking it easy causes the poverty and failure of the greater part of the human family. With the same chances, with equal wealth and wit, in the same field, one man succeeds and another makes a dead failure. And why? Because one took time by the forelock, was ever prompt, and therefore prosperous. The other was always a little behindhand, and by-and-by so far behindhand as to be counted out as of no account.

"When you are old enough yourselves to meet and move with men and women in business and good works or life, you will soon find some who are late at the appointed time, who come bustling in, ten or fifteen minutes after the hour saying, 'I had no idea it was late,' my watch never deceived me before,' 'I am very sorry to keep you waiting.' All such managers are poor timber to make boards of. If they had the grace of resignation, they would make room for somebody not always a little behindhand.

"The train starts at nine in the morning, and they are two minutes late and are left. The boat goes at five, and they arrive in time to be laughed at by the passengers who see them wiping the perspiration from their heated brows. I knew a Georgia preacher who was holding forth in an asylum to a congregation of the insane. He described a man on a scaffold about to be hung, while in the distance comes a messenger on horseback bringing a pardon. But the hour of fate was just at hand: a minute or two and it would be too late. The preacher drew out the agony by talking and talking, till one of his crazed hearers cried, 'Can't you hurry up a little? They'll hang that man if you don't.' And when I see people dilly-dallying, wasting precious time in doing nothing, I long to tell them to hurry up, for life, soul, salvation may be lost if they are only a little behindhand. It is so in every relation, calling and duty of life. It is the one principle on which the prize of success in this world depends, and immortal glory beyond. Now is the accepted time. Today, if you will hear it, is the day of salvation. You may as well be a year, or a hundred years, or a whole eternity too late, as to be only a little behindhand. When once the Master of the house has shut the door, yo umay knock long and loud, and with a great and exceeding bitter cry, may call to him, 'Lord, Lord, open unto me; I am only a few minutes late; I heard the door close as I came to the threshold: O Master, Lord, open and let me in.' And He from within will answer, 'Depart; I never knew you.'

"You were never one of His. When He called you were not ready. When He warned, you did not heed. When He entreated, you did not yield. When He shut the door, you were a little behindhand. And, as it was with them when the flood came, and in the cities of the plain, when the rain of fire descended, so will it be with you who put off and put off until a convenient season the work of today.

"There, children dear, you have the sermon I promised. The new year begins tomorrow, and the resolution I want you to make is this, 'With God's good help, for which I will daily pray, I will always be on hand, at the moment, ready for every duty, and will do with my might what I am called to do.'"

While the sermon was in progress, the child who gave the conundrum had quietly climbed into her grandfather's lap. She was one of the irrepressible sort of children, and could hardly wait for him to make an end, when she exclaimed, "Grandpa, it's just the other way, isn't it. If a man never gets a little behindhand, he has three hands or four, and does more work and better than the lazy fellow who is always behindhand."

"That's so," said the old man, "and if you had said that at the beginning, you might have spared the sermon."

"Yes," said John, the oldest boy, "but that would have been a great loss to us, and for one I promise not to be a little behindhand, if I can help it, as long as I live."

"Good night all," said the grandfather. "God bless you all with a happy New Year."

"Happy New Year to you grandpa," they cried in chorus, and went off to bed.—*N. Y. Observer.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S LETTER.

DEAR CHILDREN:—A "bird of passage" has brought to me some leaves from the Armenian catechism printed by the missionaries last year for young children; and it thrills my heart to know that among the other subjects taught is temperance; for they say that they "feel that the way to gain the victory is to train the young for the war." I want to give you the translation of the hymn, from this little catechism, by which hundreds of children in Turkey have already pledged themselves to fight against King Alcohol. Here it is:

CAPTAIN DEBORAH.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE.

Yes, I decide I'll never drink
The intoxicating bowl,
The cup by which all drunkards sink
To hell, body and soul.

Why bid a deadly viper choose
My bosom for his nest?
Why run the deadlier risk—to lose
My soul's eternal rest?

Shall I, "Deliver me from evil,"
To my dear Father pray,
And in the same voice, call the devil
To tempt me day by day?

No! rather, I, to tempters all,
Will "Get behind me!" say,
And never touch the cup at all,
Whoever give it may.

Jesus, forbid that e'er I break
This vow, that while I live,
Never myself the cup I'll take,
Nor to another give.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

62. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In coal, not in fire;
In harp, not in lyre;
In plate, not in dish;
In meat, not in fish;
In rail, not in fence;
In dime, not in pence;
In wine, not in grape;
In thread, not in tape;
In evil, not in good;
In bonnet, not in hood;
In noble, not in great;
In forehead, not in pate;
In gleam, not in glow;
In hail, not in snow.
And (laying aside all silly jokes),
My whole is the friend of the little folks

63. METAGRAM.

Whole, I am an article of dress; change my head and I become successively a joke, a plague, the home of a bird, utmost, a conjunction, repose, proof, a direction, and keen enjoyment.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

53. 1, Asa; 2, eland; 3, car; 4, arm; 5, hew, 6, kin; 7, man; 8, fir; 9, ash; 10, ray; 11, hall; 12, all; 13, kind; 14, leaf; 15, soft; 16, way; 17, sand; 18, fort; 19, pea; 20, wit; 21, maw; 22, tan; 23, cap; 24, hen; 25, ill.

54. John B. Finch.

55. Joy and temperance and repose
Slam the door on the doctor's nose.

—*Longfellow.*

# Home Department.

## THE CHILDREN AND THE BIRDS.

O wise little bird, how do ye know
The way to go
Southward and northward, to and fro?
Far up in the ether piped they:
"We but obey
One who calleth us far away.

"He calleth and calleth year by year,
Now there, now here;
Ever He maketh the way appear."

Dear little birds! He calleth me,
Who calleth ye;
Would that I might as trusting be.

—*Exchange.*

## A FEARFUL INHERITANCE.

BY HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

[*Continued from last week.*]

After awhile she dressed herself in a dainty walking suit and went out. She was very youthful looking, petite and piquant, and her mother had the taste which Marion had inherited of knowing perfectly the art of dress. With a few dollars Mrs. Mortimer could dress Marion more effectively than many girls were dressed upon whom money was lavished ever so recklessly. In the first place she recognized the fact that heavy gorgeous fabrics were not only unnecessary, but absolutely unsuitable for young girls, and Marion Mortimer was often a dream of loveliness in her soft fleecy, floating tulle, or crepe, her clinging India mull, or her simple swiss dress, when overdressed girls in velvets and plush looked simply vulgar. No dress overloaded with trimmings ever obscured the dainty outlines of her perfect figure, but simple flowing draperies in lines and curves of beauty, showed every good point to the best advantage. No mixing up of incongruous colors ever assailed the eye in her costumes. She was a symphony of color throughout, a pleasure to the most artistic eye. Today she was simply exquisite in a full suit of dark hunter's green, with a spray of golden red at her belt. Everything she wore fitted her perfectly, dress, jacket, shoes, gloves; no wrinkle could be discerned by the sharpest eyes. She looked as if she had been run into her clothes like candles in a mold.

She wore a determined air this morning, and stepped very firmly, as she passed rapidly down the street. She was out nearly all day, and when she came back at night she looked much less bright and determined then when she started. She had been cruelly disappointed in her friends. It strikes deep the hearts of the young to have their first enthusiastic sorties into the domain of effort repulsed coldly and unfeelingly. She had been to all the friends she knew who had children, to see if she could get scholars in painting or music. She had gotten none, and but one or two half promises. She felt bitterly hurt and aggrieved. It had cost her a great pang to go at all. Only the desperate alternative which presented itself to her mind in such awful colors could have driven her to it. She could not recognize the substantial justice of many of these refusals. She could not realize that her youth and inexperience were any positive drawbacks to her as a teacher; that she knew little about this business which she was ready to undertake so lightly, did not seem to her the reason she had been refused scholars who were now in tried and experienced hands. She only felt that these friends of hers ought to have helped her, ought to have seen the desperate strait she was in and helped her gladly. Women are doing this every day all over the land. With no preparation for any career of usefulness, with but the merest smattering of knowledge of what they essay to undertake, they rush wildly out when some emergency forces them so to do, and ask for work which they are unfitted for with all the audacity of ignorance, and feel cruelly ill used when it is refused them by a practical world, which must have its work done by experts.

When she told her mother what she had done the consolation she received was: "You ought to have known better, silly child."

"Why mother, how could I know that they would not employ me as soon as Sarah Brown, who has nearly all the scholars. Of course I meant after their terms were out."

"Sarah Brown has been brought up to it. She knew from the beginning she had to teach music; it is her profession. Besides, these ladies had much rather employ one who has not been socially their equal, they find it more agreeable; they can be as exacting and unreasonable with her as they please. It is a great satisfaction to many of them. It is a sore trial to many ladies to be obliged to treat any one they employ, and pay money too, in a lady-like manner."

"Mother, how dreadful."

"But true, nevertheless, if you really want music scholars you must go about two grades, or even three, down in the social scale. There are women who would like much to employ some one who had been above them socially. The poorer they are the better they enjoy it. Among these people you will find great vulgarity; but perhaps you can stand it rather than beg. But you will find it very hard to get your pay."

Mrs. Mortimer dismissed the subject with a shrug, and began to try various little shapes of bonnets which she had before her on to Marion's head.

For a month Marion was full of schemes for work. She sought several places where a governess was wanted for young children. She tried to sell her pictures at the picture store. She did sell some of her dainty fancy work at the Woman's Exchange. But the prices were pitilessly inadequate to her needs. The vast amount of time which such work takes could never be repaid by the prices given. She could easily starve at such labor.

The mother let her go on without a word, she only exhibited the paucity of their resources at intervals, and as she had ever done, held up the good things of the world in their most alluring light. Occasional beautiful presents of fruit and flowers came from Percy Perry, but Mrs. Mortimer wisely kept him a good deal in the background. And at last, when Marion felt utterly desperate and defeated in regard to work, and when her mother announced that she could hold out no longer, and knew not where to turn, Marion consented to the unholy marriage; consented with the same feeling with which she would have consented to die to save her mother—with perhaps even a more bitter pang.

From that time no pause was made. Mrs. Mortimer was in her element.

"Marion, this blue will be perfectly exquisite with facings of pink."

"Yes, mother."

"And that white lace on the lavender is charming and so becoming."

"It is very pretty, mother."

"You must find fans to match both these dresses; we had better do that to-day."

"You see to it, mother; I don't wish to go out."

"Such a blessing to think you are a blonde. I should never get on trying to dress a brunette; tawny yellow and fierce reds would destroy my nerves entirely."

So on, day by day. Marion never asked where the money came from for all these exquisite toilets. She blushed when she thought of it in secret. She did not take a girl's usual delight in her trousseau. There are girls who would be reconciled in marrying almost any man, if the outfit were but fine enough; but Marion was not one of this class. For herself, while delighting in beautiful things as all women do, she would never have sacrificed herself for them. Often she thought as she sat amid those heaps of delicate stuffs, and was called upon to admire one artistic effect after another, of how happy she could have been in the simplest attire had but the right feeling attended the marriage.

Had Cyril Carpenter come to her, even now, and claimed her by the right of love, I think she would have had strength enough to have turned back. But she did not know that he cared aught for her. If in the sweet seclusion of a happy home she could have waited, all might have been well. But this bud of love, which with time and light and heat might have blossomed into a perfect flower, could not be forced into instant bloom. Alas! If it should bloom when it would be too late!

One evening he came to call, ignorant of the approaching marriage. He thought Marion looked pale and drooping and appeared unlike herself, and it added a touch of tenderness to his manner which it had not before shown. But Mrs. Mortimer filled in the time with lively talk, and when he went away Marion did not ask him to come again. She returned some books to him, and thanked him sweetly for them, saying "good night" at the door with just a touch of her little hand upon his. Did he see nothing of the wistful yearning in her eyes? Did he catch no thrill from the mild pulsings of those delicate fingers in the momentary touch? No! we are often blind and deaf at such crises, and curse our obtuseness in vain through bitter years.

The wedding was soon over, a lovely wedding all the young ladies said. You could trust Mrs. Mortimer's perfect taste, to have every detail as it should be. And Marion looked beautiful enough to please even her fastidious taste.

Nothing very strange was thought of this marriage. No local indignation was voiced over the sacrifice. Society is used to such spectacles. There are thousands of reckless young libertines and drunkards in the land, whose fathers have great fortunes, and whose mothers are looking about for virtuous young girls for them to marry. It is a favorite way of serving young debauchees. To be sure, it does not save them. They usually make only a momentary halt in their mad career. But it is thought to be worth the trying, and scarcely a thought is given to the blight upon a young girl's life caused by the diabolical scheme. A great many pious Christian mothers are parties to these infernal contracts every year, and still sleep at night in undisturbed repose, the sleep of the virtuous, unvisited by the remorse which ought to prey upon their very vitals for any complicity in such unspeakable sin. For my part I would say to the mothers of these prodigal sons, if you wish for wives for such as these, go among their own kind. Seek out from among the prodigal daughters, of whom there are many, for whom no fatted calf is ever killed, one who is suitable to him, and let him marry her. But defile not a young and virtuous life by contact with what is vile and revolting. Stain not the unsullied purity of sweet girl life by contact with what to her are unimaginable horrors. Ashes to ashes, dust to dust.

But there was one spectator at the wedding in church, to whom it seemed horrible sacrilege. Cyril Carpenter could scarcely contain his indignation, nor hold within bounds his hatred of the mother who had done this deed. What little sympathy he found in his wrath, was from young men like himself, of serene morality and fine integrity—of whom, thank God, there are still many in the land. A few unfashionable women grieved, as for their own child, a few judicious fathers raised a protest, but the general feeling was far from being that one of hot tumultuous indignation, which should voice itself at such a time. [TO BE CONCLUDED.]

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Feb. 3. LESSON V. 1884.

TOPIC.—Paul's second missionary journey.

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 15:35-41; 16:1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Come over unto Macedonia and help us. Acts 16:9.

TIME.—A. D. 51.

PLACES.—Antioch in Syria, Lystra in Lycaonia and Troas in Mysia.

1. Paul's rejection of John Mark, the helper of Barnabas had for its foundation the defection of this same Mark in another mission field. Barnabas too had followed Peter in his dissimulation with the Jewish Christians. Both of them are left to go their own way to Cyprus, where they doubtless did a good work, and Paul chose Silas, who was "dependable," and had witnessed the agreement of the apostles at Jerusalem and could testify to Paul's legitimate effort among the Gentiles.

Reliability is one of the first requisites of the apostle—the one sent forth to declare a new gospel. He must not be frightened, as was Mark at Pamphylia at the thickening dangers of the way, nor like Barnabas be led into withholding the truth, or the fact of his allegiance to it for policy's sake, when among a gainsaying people.

2. Paul's rejection of these workers was not based upon *feeling*, but upon *principle*. As he set forth on this new mission, the work, and the people among whom he worked, demanded perfect trustworthiness, and brave steadfastness, on the part of his co-workers. Mark and Barnabas had failed to exemplify these characteristics once and might do so again, hence—their rejection. That no ill-will or feeling of continued aversion accompanied the act, is evident from Paul's after commendation of Mark to the Collossians, ("If he come to you receive him"); to Timothy, ("Take Mark and bring him with thee, for he is profitable to me for the ministry,") and from his intimate association with him at Rome, shown in the epistle to Philemon. Whatever Paul found it necessary to do for the work's sake, was not treasured up in anger or set down in malice by either party to the act.

3. If anywhere in the Bible the influence of a pious maternal ancestry is shown with the emphasis of instruction it is in the case of Timothy, whose father was an unbelieving Greek, but whose mother, Eunice, whose "unfeigned faith" developed first in *her* mother, Lois, was a constant guarantee to Paul of Timothy's faithfulness. Though Timothy was Paul's "own son in the faith," yet he built more strongly on the early training and faith of these pious Jewesses than on his own part in the conversion of him who was his "true yoke fellow" and companion. Gently he reminds the young pastor of the things he has learned, and of whom he has learned them; of the teachings of his childhood—the holy Scriptures committed to him by his mother's hands.

4. Why did Paul yield to Jewish prejudice in Lystra and not at Jerusalem? In inducting Timothy into the Jewish church by its rites, he conferred upon him only what Timothy was entitled to by birthright, and made him available for service in Jewish synagogues, where much of his work was to be done.

In refusing to so admit Titus at Jerusalem he denied him only that to which as a Greek, he had no claim, but he maintained the principle for which he contended *there* and *always* that circumcision was not necessary to salvation. If it were necessary to greater usefulness he yielded, but when made a test of saving, he rejected it.

"In essentials, unity; in non essentials, liberty," was Paul's principle of administration, and it is one that may be safely followed today. Wherever policy demands no yielding of principle, let policy prevail. Wherever to support policy one must sacrifice or deny his convictions either by speech or silence, let policy go to the wall, and principle stand its ground.

WHO is rich? He who has subdued his passions. Who is wise? He who learns from all. Who is the hero? He who subdues his passions.—*Talmud.*

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago, Ill.



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## THE CULTURE OF THE SOUL.

An absolutely untrained ear would doubtless find only torture in the classic harmonies of the finest orchestras. An eye uneducated by the observation of nature or the canons of art, might stand unmoved, before the canvass of Raphael or Da Vinci. The libraries of the British museum, Cambridge and Oxford have no charm or attraction for the man who never reads. The lyceum, the debating club, the lecture have little power to draw the man who never thinks beyond the provision of the necessities of daily life. Every enjoyment of other than the physical senses presupposes and necessitates a culture of the faculties for such enjoyment.

A man who has by the drink habit debased his nature, blunted his faculties, and to some extent destroyed his capacity for the higher pleasures of the intellect and the spirit, comes suddenly to the "arrest of thought." The hand of God is laid upon his worn spirit, and the light of heaven for a brief moment reveals him to himself. He summons the weak remnant of will left him by a long course of enfeeblement, and resolves to begin his life anew. He makes a few vigorous but perhaps convulsive movements in this direction. He takes hold by faith on powers unseen and is uplifted by them into an atmosphere that may or may not be congenial to him. After the first glow of warm impulse has subsided, and when life presses upon him with its demands that vary not for uplifting or degrading, he often times yields to the thought that the blessed experience is but a dream—that he has been deceived or has deceived himself with the thought that a real and abiding change had been effected in his character. Too often this suggestion is seized upon by the base nature held only in abeyance, and proves his downfall. What he needs just at this point is a motive that shall lead him to cultivate, not maybe from choice, but with the sternness with which he sets himself to earn his daily bread, the new impulses and movements of his soul—to nurse and carefully train the tender aspirations, and to feed with food convenient for them, the new demands, or what should be the demands of his new life. He should set himself to think what ought to be the employments, and the enjoyments of a rational being, and apply himself to them as if he really had an appetite for them, as he surely will have after a little of this sort of practice. He should figure to himself the exercises of a Christain life and drill himself in them till they become the natural movements of his being. In every dilemma of indecision or of circumstance the deciding admonition should be "Keep the soul uppermost," and in every temptation the "Get thee behind me Satan," should be the answer of second nature as well as of a Divine Spirit within.

The fear grows in candid minds that in emphasizing properly the superhuman agencies that reform lives, we do not sufficiently accent the means lying quite within our reach that "make for righteousness" and are ordained of God as surely to this end as the regenerating power of the Spirit, and the transforming power of the indwelling Savior.

## A BIT OF INNER HISTORY.

In September, 1882, the W. C. T. U. of Massachusetts, inaugurated a movement to secure constitutional prohibition in that state.

They called a meeting of representatives from every temperance organization of the state, who pledged their respective associations to work with the W. C. T. U. for the object proposed. A mass meeting was held by the united organizations in Tremont Temple, September 12, at which President Seelye of Amherst college presided, and Senator Blair, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster made able addresses. Mrs. Livermore took into her hands the raising of funds for the new work, and secured on the spot, in pledges or money, about $1200. The burden of getting signatures to a petition for a constitutional prohibitory amendment, to be presented to the legislature, was thrown on the W. C. T. U. with promises of help from their co-workers in the other organizations, which were poorly kept. Nevertheless, the women secured about 55,000 names to the petitions, which were duly presented to the general assembly.

This year, on the advent of John B. Finch, the movement was renewed, and this time by the men prohibitionists. They called a mass meeting, on December 27, which was sparsely attended, and proceeded to re-inaugurate the work for this season.

Among other meaures proposed was one calculated if not intended to antagonize women; viz., voting down squarely a resolution which recognized women's equality with men, and recommended that women be urged to push forward the work of securing the ballot for themselves, that they might more effectually help the temperance cause.

This brought out the following card of withdrawal from the work, published by Mrs. Livermore, which has been extensively copied into our western papers:

> Learning through the daily papers that the Tremont Temple convention held last Thursday to organize for the accomplishment of a constitutional prohibitory amendment, elected me one of the officers of the permanent organization, I wish to say that I decline the office to which I was elected. I connot forfeit my self-respect by working with a body that urgently needs and demands the co-operation of women, and then insults them by voting down a resolution that recognizes their equality with men. MARY A. LIVERMORE.
>
> *Melrose, Dec. 28, 1883.*

In a note, just received from Mrs. Livermore, she writes as follows:

> If the Tremont Temple convention had manifested a different spirit I should have felt less aggrieved. The mover of the resolution might have been persuaded to

withdraw it—or, in an amicable and courteous spirit, with the explanation that the temperance reform must be carried on its own merits, it might have been tabled, and I could have borne it. But the resolution was met by jeers, contempt and discourtesy. The papers so report, and a dozen letters now before me, received from men and women in attendance, confirm the reports of the press. And when Dr. Dorchester, on whom I have depended more than on all other temperance men, because of his calm, judicial character, his fairness, his exhaustive knowledge of the temperance question, his noble attitude in battling for the right when in the legislature—when he, my guide and my friend, publicly declared that he should withdraw from the convention if the woman suffrage resolution was carried, no other course was left me but to withdraw myself, when it was voted down.

I do not believe in doing evil that good may come. And to insult women is to do evil. Notwithstanding the contempt in which so many men hold women, even when working with them, God has allied Himself with us, in these great words, "*In as much as ye do it unto one of the least of these, ye do it unto me.*" With such an alliance, women take on almost omnipotence, when battling for the right. And so we can work alone, better than with men who despise us, and I WILL.

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VALUABLE information concerning the accomplishments of prohibition in Kansas comes to us from the secretary of the state temperance union. It is gathered from official sources and cannot therefore be open to criticism as the product of fanaticism:

In sixty-six out of eighty-one organized counties there were 708 saloons prior to May 1 1881, the date of prohibitory law efficiency. There are now in the same territory, 313 saloons,—160, or over half of which, are in Leavenworth; leaving but 153 saloons in the sixty-six counties, not including Leavenworth. Prohibition, in less than two years, has closed 395 saloons. During this time the population has increased 12 per cent. If the saloons had kept pace with the population, there should now be 792 saloons; so that in reality prohibition has prohibited 479 saloons in the territory named.

Prior to May 1 1881, there were saloons in every one of these sixty-six counties. Today, the 313 saloons in existence are confined to twenty-five counties, over half the number being in a single county. Prohibition has therefore absolutely driven the saloons out of forty-one counties, in which they existed under license.

In the district courts of these counties, there have been 460 cases of violation of the law brought into court, resulting in 351 convictions, 47 acquittals and 62 hung juries, or seven convictions out of every nine cases tried.

In justice courts there have been 572 cases tried, with 378 convictions, 75 acquittals and 59 hung juries, or convictions in three-fourths of all cases tried. In these cases the fines imposed amount to $95,200. In addition to these fines, there have been 81 saloon-keepers imprisoned, for various periods of time, aggregating 137 months and 19 days, or 11 years, 5 months and 19 days. There has been a larger proportion of convictions in whisky cases than in any other class of cases tried, as reference to the criminal docket of any court in the state will prove. There are now pending in the district courts of the state 218 cases, showing a vigorous determination to complete the work so well begun.

In fifty-one of these counties, the reports all agree that the principle of prohibition is growing stronger with the people. In seven it is reported weaker, while it remains the same in eight.

Since these facts were obtained the thirty saloons of Lawrence have been abolished while in Topeka the stampede of liquor dealers is described by a whisky organ as "agonizing."

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THE Louisiana conference of the southern M. E. church, in session at New Orleans last week, adopted a radical report of its committee on temperance, favoring the enactment of prohibitory laws, and called on the women to organize against the great evils of intemperance, and appeal to the legislature to prohibit by law the manufacture of all intoxicating beverages, except for medical, scientific and sacramental purposes. One member moved to strike out sacramental wine. Bishop Kavanagh said that he must caution the brothers against any fanatical and ill-considered zeal. Wine had been ordained to be used in the sacrament of the Supper of Faith by the Lord himself. He had made wine also, and it had been pronounced good wine. It had been claimed that the wine Christ used and spoke of was not a fermented, spirituous liquor, but there is not a shadow of evidence to that effect. There is no shadow of doubt that the wine of Scripture was the fermented juice of the grape. He, the Bishop, was as fully alive as any man could be to the evil influence wrought by the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, but he was opposed to that blind zeal without knowledge that would banish Christ from the temperance societies.

When the W. C. T. U. organizations, called tor by the conference, are dotted over the south as thickly as in the north, we believe a new body of temperance doctrine will take possession of the church, and not the drugged wine, but "fruit of the vine" will be made, as in our Savior's hands, the vehicle for the commemoration of His "shed blood."

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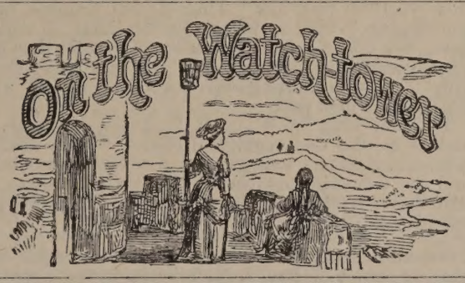
THE National W. C. T. U. leaflets for young people are charming little square tracts, in cream tinted paper, with an engraved heading, showing up in a delightful series of entertaining stories and narratives of facts, the fallacies of the drink habit, and proving that men and women are better off without it, at work, at play, traveling, marching, voyaging, in business and in social life. Twenty-four numbers are now ready, and are sent for eight cents, post paid. Send for a set, and have some of them selected and ordered to distribute in your Sunday school next temperance day, if not sooner. Price, per 100, 25 cts., postage, 3 cts. One union ordered 1000 of one kind, for such distribution last temperance day. Send to Julia Colman, 72 Bible House, New York city.




The Illinois liquor dealers association estimates its expenses for the present year at $10,000. W. C. T. U. of the same state, can you do your work with less?

* * * * * *

Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins, one of the most active W. C. T. U. organizers of Ohio, has organized twenty-three new unions since the elections.

* * * * *

The raisins of Zante are very good raisins, but the raisins of San Gabriel are better. Kind Mr. Stuntz gave me the opportunity to test them and this is my verdict after the best test in the world—the "proof of the pudding"—the eating.

* * * * *

Mrs. R. G. Peters, the donor of Union Hall to the W. C. T. U. of Manistee, Mich., is now in Chicago looking up the measures of temperance and benevolent work best adapted to the needs of her own city. A sojourn abroad has greatly improved her health.

* * * * *

"Crusade Sunday," was a great day even in Boston, that city of historic days generally. Mrs. Livermore celebrated the day with the W. C. T. U. by lecturing on temperance in Tremont Temple, Boston, and taking up a collection afterwards for the treasury of the N. W. C. T. U., which yielded $75.

* * * * *

It is good to be "instant in season," and I am persuaded that it is impossible to be "out of season." For instance some western delegates to the National convention will remember a little labor with a young gentleman from Ohio, on the homeward trip. On New Year's day, this young man gave up the tobacco habit, and says he feels sure that "those women" have been praying for him ever since that November journey. "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."

* * * * *

Beef tea, or "bouillon" is now said to be a popular drink served by the saloons in all our large cities. Side by side with this substitution of the saloons, comes the hot water drink of the tea table. I don't know much about either yet, but certain good people that I have great confidence in, seem to take positive delight in sipping the steaming beverage that will never stain a table cloth.

* * * * *

Tea may be superseded by hot water perhaps in the ongoing of reform, but I protest against making it the scape goat for congressional sins. When our congressmen take to whisky in tea cups under the name of "cold tea" it's time for another "tea fight." Over board with that tea!

* * * * *

In this I see that I have the support of that good man, Senator Frye, of Maine. At his instigation, the new rules of the senate prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the senate restaurant whether in tea cups or otherwise.

* * * * *

Miss Anna Sneed, principal of Kirkwood Seminary, Mrs. Alice Peterson, of the W. C. T. U. of St. Louis, and Mrs. Harris, the newly appointed matron of the Four Courts police station of that city, were in Chicago several days of last week, studying the police court situation here and the adaptation of a matron's services to the terrible needs of imprisoned women.

* * * * *

One of the earnest workers and hospitable hostesses of Alton, whom many delegates to the Illinois W. C. T. U. convention remember with grateful love, Mrs. Charles Phinny—has gone home to her reward. Very suddenly on New Year's day came her summons to the "eternal years"—where there awaited her one most dear. Her life on earth was full of ministry. Who shall doubt that it may be so still?

* * * * *

A gentleman largely interested in viniculture and other cognate interests of the liquor traffic, writes to the *Champion:*

I feel mortified, not to say discouraged, when I contemplate the energy, ability, self sacrifice and pushing determination of the women who have espoused the prohibition cause, qualities which indeed are as commendable as they are wonderful, especially in view of the apathy, selfishness and cowardice of the men against whom the force of their labors is directed; and were it not that there is a vital principle involved. I would say: "Serves them right?" If our prohibition or high license equivalent to prohibition ruins the liquor traffic of the United States, the liquor dealers will have none to blame for it but themselves. Their indifference, their blindness, their stinginess are something phenomenal.

* * * *

A mass meeting was held last week by the W. C. T. U., of the District of Columbia, in Masonic Temple, to consider the proposal of the commissioners to strike out of the former licensing law the provision that property holders, residents of the quarter wherein a saloon is proposed, shall have the opportunity of legislating as to the same by signature. The W. C. T. U. of the district never forgets its Columbia inheritance.

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Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, president of the W. C. T. U. of Michigan, was one of the speakers at the prohibition convention at Jackson. The daily papers which report the proceedings very lightly, not to say contemptuously, speak of her address as the great speech of the convention. Mrs. Lathrap has been very successfully engaged in revival meetings at Charlotte and Paw Paw in her own state. Nearly one hundred have been converted at the latter place.

* * * * *

Miss Mary McClees, after a few weeks spent in inaugurating Kitchen Garden work in Detroit under the auspices of the Y. W. C. T. U., is now in Manistee, Mich., for the same purpose. The beautiful, rebuilt Union Hall is to be the scene of many happy enterprises and I predict that none will tell more directly on the future welfare of neglected little girls than this beautiful charity.

* * * * *

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, while in the west filling engagements with lyceums, lectures in courses managed by the W. C. T. U. in Michigan City, Ind., Marshall and Flint, Mich., and Fremont, Ohio. In February and March she will fill several similar engagements made with the W. C. T. U. in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, and Tennessee. On the evening of February 2, Mrs. Livermore will debate the question of woman suffrage with Prof. Van Buren Denslow, of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, in Cleveland, O. The debate will be given under the auspices of the "Cleveland Educational Bureau," which has a course of lectures for the people, in the "Tabernacle" built for that purpose, with a seating capacity of between 3,000 and 4,000. The time of the debate will be two hours.

ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## NEW JERSEY.

MILLVILLE.—[The *Appeal*, published quarterly by the W. C. T. U. of Brockport, N. Y., gives a most interesting account of the wonderful temperance work accomplished in this model town, from which we make some extracts. May it stimulate other committees to greater zeal.—ED.]

"Beginning with very small children the temperance school gathers the young every Saturday afternoon, in the "Boys' Room." Here, under devoted and competent teachers, over a hundred children are instructed in temperance principles and songs. Once a month these children give a public entertainment in the Institute Hall, to which crowds of adults come and listen to the truth from the mouths of little children.

Every weekday evening the "Boys' Room." is opened to the boys of the town. This is a beautiful room, carpeted, hung with pictures, warm and brightly lighted. Bookshelves on the walls are full of good boys' books, full of pictures, with card pictures, stereoscopes, magnifying glasses, and organ, blackboards, slates, and slates for drawing. Here from eighty to a hundred boys gather, who would otherwise be in the streets, and spend the evening with positive benefit. Teachers gather those who desire to learn to read around them, and teach many to read, while the books are a constant stimulus to learn.

The town is not unmindful of its obligations to the factory children. Every winter evening schools are opened in different parts of the city, and several hundred boys and girls are taught during four months. This is a regular part of the public school system, the city council and board of education both uniting in the work. They have just made a further appropriation to teach the young mechanics of the town mechanical drawing.

The Y. W. C. T. U. is a flourishing organization, which has socials and public meetings, under their own control. The strong influence which they exert on the young men of the town is a powerful aid in securing the safety of the coming generation.

The Reform Club is a popular organization, meeting in a public hall, for popular exercises, every other Monday night. This is a club to which both young men and women belong, and in their committee work a great deal of good reforming work is done among the weak.

The executive committee of the political temperance party of Millville has, perhaps, done more than any other one organization to obtain and preserve practical prohibition in the town. For ten years they have worked without ever losing their aggressive activity. First they planned the campaigns where the license party was divided and beaten. Then having obtained the election of an anti-license town council, they set themselves to enforce the law. Money and time has not been spared during these years. Offenders have been detected, tried and convicted by them, and scores of them fined and imprisoned. Every court in the state has sat upon their complaints. At their request the legislature has given them better laws. Every election has secured their active efforts. The majority for prohibition under their earnest work has increased every year, until the license question has dropped out of politics. It is no longer an issue because no candidate who would dare to advocate a return to license would get enough support to escape ridicule. No licensed hotel or saloon exists in Millville, and no unlicensed vender sells liquor over any counter. The evil is narrowed down to the pocket liquor seller, and has lost all pretense to respectability.

The Workingman's Institute was organized to offer a counter attraction to saloons and immoral places of resort. It occupies a building costing $20,000, and has large grounds. It offers working men over eighteen years of age a good place to spend their evenings, and is based on the principle of entertainment leading up to instruction. The membership is large, and very low in cost. It is a very popular organization with the young mechanics and artisans of the town, and bids fair to develop a technical school in its successful class work. Its rooms and hall are always at the disposal of the temperance organizations of the town without charge, and the relations between its directors and the W. C. T. U. are most intimate.

Lastly we would name the W. C. T. U. of Millville. No town of equal size can show a more earnest body of workers. Every minister of the city yields to their sweet persuasion, and a constant and systematic cannonade is maintained on the enemy. The best lecturers of the land are brought to the city, and their meetings every Sunday afternoon in the institute hall are the most popular event of the week. They maintain a regular weekly prayer meeting and are the moving spirits in the boys' room and temperance school. They are untiring and ever vigilant. Personal work with men who drink is, in their hands, more powerful than the compulsory policy of the executive committee.

It may be added that all these departments of activity in moral work are not the result of any patronage by a few interested philanthropists. From the start, ten years ago, when Millville was a drinking town, with four licensed hotels and twenty saloons, the work has been done by the working people on their own motion. This has given a strong assurance to the work, and it may safely be asserted that no sudden revulsion will ever turn Millville back again into a license town."

## IOWA.

OSKALOOSA.—Failing to see a line as to how Iowa kept Crusade Day, I write to say that we Oskaloosians held a small afternoon service for children, addressed by Mrs. Snowden, our Congregationalist minister, and some others. In the evening a large audience gathered in the First M. E. church. Copies of the memorial number of THE UNION SIGNAL were scattered all over the church, and our president, Mrs. M. J. Cook, opened the meeting with prayer. Several ladies were also on the platform, some of whom, with Mrs. Cook, were in the crusade. President Trueblood of Penn College, spoke well, bringing in portions of the printed account of crusade.

The Baptist minister also addressed the meeting. A collection was taken up for national and state purposes.

I am quite of the impression we (W. C. T. U. sisterhood,) don't fully appreciate the spiritual blessing that has come to our own souls, in this labor of love for others.

Another thing I think is, that many Christian workers too much separate the gospel and temperance, whereas the latter is part of the former, and a great factor in the blessed work of soul-saving the Master has left in our hands to be performed; and we dear sisterhood, do need the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

We cannot use our powers so availingly as when we know Christ sanctifies us; when we are not afraid of using every faculty, and daring and doing for Him, who has done all things for us.

I always rise from reading THE UNION SIGNAL, inspirited, and "glad I am in this army." The memorial number is a gem. I sent several over the ocean to old England.

I feel to know the dear sisters I shall never meet on earth, and send to one and all a New Year's greeting, and let us make 1884 a year white in the annals of prohibition history.

R. W. MARRIAGE,
*District Evangelist.*

BUFFALO.—The first celebration of memorial day, was a meeting for the children of all the Sabbath schools of the city, organized as a Band of Hope, held in the audience room of the First M. E. church at 3 p. m. Mrs. John Mahin presided, and directed the exercises. Four hundred children marched from the room below, bearing appropriate banners, singing as they came. And we would much prefer taking the risk of our sons and daughters making noble men and women, trained in that Band of Hope, to march and with the resolute stamp of their youthful feet bid "King Alcohol tremble, we're growing up," than to follow the teachings of mothers here, who say, "Let the boys have all the beer they want when they are young, and they will not make drunkards." Most interesting exercises were given, in which the children took part.

In the evening the W. C. T. U. held anniversary exercises in the Congregational church. Many thrilling historical incidents were given. A collection was taken, and the memorial number of THE UNION SIGNAL was distributed freely in the audience. The ministers gave valuable aid, and the meeting was a success.

SPENCER.—Our union at its last meeting acted upon the suggestion of Mrs. J. M. Wheeler in the *Lever* viz: to ask the member of congress from our district to vote for the 16th amendment. Here it is:

*Resolved*, That the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Spencer, do hereby earnestly and respectfully request Hon. I. S. Struble, representative of the 11th congressional district of Iowa, to use his utmost influence and vote to procure the passage of the 16th amendment, to the constitution of the United States, and thus help us to secure our God-given right to represent our individual wants and interests in the government of which we form a part and pay taxes to support without representation. Signed by Mrs. J. B. Shesler, president; Mrs. A. G. Carter, vice president; Mrs. C. L. Darrow, vice president; Mrs. B. E. Coats, vice president; Mrs. Addie Carter, secretary pro tem; Mrs. Eva Sober Gilchrist, financial secretary; Mrs. S. E. Thorne, treasurer.

The above resolution was carried without a dissenting vote.

I have often wondered why Iowa's department in THE UNION SIGNAL was not filled each week.* Who can tell? We scattered 150 copies of the memorial number in this county and it is my purpose to drop a card to each recipient asking for her subscription. I have already sent one subscription as reward of this effort.

The Pleasant Valley Union observed December 23 with appropriate exercises. This is a county union where the members are scattered, but a good attendance was had and much interest manifested in our work. I sent receipts of collection as a thank offering to our National treasurer sometime ago but have had no acknowledgment as yet. Spencer Union also commemorated the day. The Greenville Union had no special exercises but took a collection as a thank offering for the national. I have thought for a good while it was the duty of each local union to take a collection as often as once a year at least for the national and one for the state treasury so that our workers need not be so hampered for lack of means.

EVA SOBER GILCHRIST,
*Secretary Clay county W. C. T. U.*

[*The answer is sorrowfully given that the news is not sent us, therefore we cannot print it, as is the case with many of Iowa's sister states.—ED.]

## INDIANA.

### CRUSADE ANNIVERSARY.

Extensive preparations were made for the general observance of the day according to the national program, and we had great expectations, which were only partially met, the extremely stormy weather rendering it impossible to hold meetings in many places. Their postponement in many cases has delayed reports, so that it is impossible at this date to say how generally the anniversary has been celebrated. Having done all we could to make it a success in every way, and believing that under such circumstances "good but wished with God is done," we trust the Divine blessing may make up for all deficiencies.

Some of our unions did some pleasing yet real good temperance work on New Year's day. The ladies of the Central Union, of Indianapolis, kept "open house" at their lunch room, which tasteful decorations, a piano, etc., transformed for the afternoon into an attractive drawing room.

Elegant refreshments were served and a dainty temperance chromo card with a knot of white ribbon attached, was given to the callers, who numbered over one hundred.

The older girls of the colored Band of Hope received their friends in a private parlor beautifully decorated. Temperance New Year's cards were given as favors here also, and refreshments served without the wine so commonly used by this class on festive occasions. Eleven of the callers signed the pledge, one a prominent lawyer, who had become alarmed and disgusted with what he had seen of the wine-drinking, in his calls that day.

### GOSPEL WORK IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Maloth avenue has a reputation. Not an enviable one. How could it have with——I am afraid to say how many saloons in one block? Being near some of the large manufactories, there is custom enough to support an incredible number. Some of the women of the Central Union, who knew the appalling need, have long been praying that the Lord would open the way for gospel temperance work in that part of the city.

About a year ago they learned of a little vacant room, right by the saloons, rented it, opened a lunch room and hung out the banner of the W. C. T. U. This was the entering wedge but it soon became apparent that this was not the work to be done, and it was soon abandoned.

In the meantime an industrial school had been organized, into which over fifty little girls were gathered and taught to be neat, cleanly and temperate, as well as to sew. Then a Sunday school was started which soon became too large for the little rooms. Just then the Lord pointed out a larger one, in the same neighborhood, which was rented. Still the school grew, but as soon as it became too large for that room the way was opened for them to rent the one adjoining, throw both into one, and partition off one corner for an infant class room.

The walls were nicely papered and hung with mottoes and pictures, and a Sunday school pledge roll, which is nearly filled. An organ was procured and the room seated to accommodate over two hundred. Across the entire front in large letters are the significant words: "Woman's Christian Temperance Union Tabernacle."

To many it is the dearest place on earth. A Wednesday evening gospel meeting has been held from the beginning, but was attended for a long time almost entirely by women. Soon after the opening of the tabernacle, Mr. Pinkham, of Iowa, gave two or three gospel temperance lectures. One evening after the meeting had closed, eleven young men came back and asked to sign the pledge. This was the first fruits. Others came. A young men's union auxiliary to the W. C. T. U. was organized for their mutual help. A midsummer revival followed, in which several of these young men, besides others, heads of families and Sunday school children, found the Savior.

Sunday evening gospel meetings were commenced, and then a Sunday morning service, at which some minister preaches.

As the colder weather drew on, the need of a reading room, where these young men who had been accustomed to frequent the saloons of Maloth avenue, might spend their evenings, was apparent. There was space for a room in the rear of the tabernacle, but how should they get the money to build it? Said the boys: "We have among us carpenters, bricklayers, painters, etc. If you can get the materials, we can build the room." One afternoon's canvass in that neighborhood resulted in the donation of an abundance of building materials. The room was built, furnished to look as pleasant and home like as possible, and supplied with papers, magazines and books. It is also used as a prayer room, and on Sabbath by the large young men's class of the Sunday school.

All the above lines of work are now being carried on, making it one of the busiest places in the city, as the

free kindergarten under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., occupies the primary class room every school day forenoon.

"A mother's meeting" has also been held much of the time. A series of revival services before holidays resulted in the conversion of a large number among the young men.

I have tried to make this outline of the work as brief as possible, and assure you that "half has not been told" of this truly wonderful work of the Lord.

Though many friends and gospel workers have given valuable assistance, to the faith, untiring efforts and devotion of Mrs. S. A. Heath, superintendent of gospel work, is due mainly the remarkable success of the work generally. Miss Bessie File is the efficient superintendent of the Sunday school, and assisted by a corps of earnest teachers, mostly young people. Miss Mollie G. Hay, president of the Y. W. C. T. U., superintends the industrial school. So our young people are doing their part in this work which has wrought such a transformation in that part of the city. L. E. R.

## MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—It was my privilege to be present at the last monthly meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. of this city, on Friday, which was of so interesting a character that I thought possibly the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL might like to hear what this new union is doing. The union now numbers nearly fifty members who are lovely girls with an earnest desire to do some work for "God and home and native land." Their meetings are made profitable and attractive by the study of topics on the temperance question, varied with music. After the devotional exercises, led by the press, an essay upon "cider," well studied and prepared, was read by a young lady who told me afterwards she had known nothing about it, and had to even send to Chicago for David Cook's publications to aid her. This it seemed to me, certainly gave evidence of much interest. One young lady read a chapter from the life of John B. Gough. Instrumental and vocal music interspersed these exercises. Your correspondent was called upon to say something about the Kitchen Garden, as related to temperance, and the meeting then closed. Soon after the organization of the union, a donation of $100 and the use of a spacious hall, were offered the young ladies, by the managers of the industrial school to start a Kitchen Garden, and for the past week I have been instructing an enthusiastic class of eighteen, and in two weeks the classes for the children will be formed. From here I go on Saturday to Manistee for the same object.

MARY C. MCCLEES.

FENTONVILLE.—The W. C. T. U. held an interesting memorial service, in which the ministers gave valuable assistance. A collection was taken, part of which will be sent as a "thank offering," to the national W. C. T. U. and a part to assist in sending temperance literature to the lumbermen. One hundred copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, and two hundred and fifty Union Leaflets, were distributed through the church. This society conducts one column in the Fenton *Gazette*, and has regular meetings every Wednesday, beside the good work of the Sunday school temperance union, which meets the first Sunday of every month. The ladies intend giving an art loan exhibition in a few weeks.

MANISTEE.—At the decennial exercises, which were full of interest, the following resolutions were read by Rev. Mr. Snashall, which were adopted heartily:

To the end that our reform may go forward,

*Resolved*, That we, members of the Manistee W. C. T. U., assembled in mass meeting to celebrate the first decennial of our organization, pledge ourselves here and henceforth to do our utmost as individuals and as a union to carry on gospel temperance work among the employes of lumbermen, and to make void the assertion of the saloon-keepers in the lake states, who boast that they have a hundred thousand men at work for them in the pineries.

*Resolved*, That we request our secretary to forward copies of this resolution to the executive boards of our state and National union, with the request that gospel temperance work for lumbermen's employes be made a department of the W. C. T. U.'s work in America.

EVELYN N. PETERS, *Pres.*

SARAH L. MARSHALL, *Sec'y.*

## WYOMING.

LARAMIE CITY.—A local union was organized in this city November 28, with ten members, and in four weeks our membership has increased to over one hundred. At first our ambition was to get twenty-five members, as that would just put us on a par with the number of grog-shops, in political power and influence, for you know the women vote here, and are therefore an important factor in politics. We had twenty-five members in a week, and then determined to double that number by the time of our next weekly meeting, and every member volunteered as a "recruiting officer." After securing fifty members, we resolved to make it one hundred, which we have already done, and now we propose to secure a membership which will place our association in the majority. We now think it proper to admit gentlemen as honorary members, and there are scores of them wanting to join.

We celebrated the 23rd most enthusiastically. It has awakened an interest in the temperance cause never felt here before. We have sent thirty dollars to the National treasurer, Miss Pugh, and fifteen for THE UNION SIGNAL."

Our legislature meets very soon, and several members from this county have asked us what we want them to do, and promised to make an effort to do it. We shall work to the secure passage of a "local option law," which is the best we can hope for this year. But "we have come to stay!"

A great responsibility rests upon the women of Wyoming.

We enjoy all the political powers and privileges of men, "and where much is given, much is required."

MRS. J. H. HAYFORD,
*President Laramie City W. C. T. U.*

## CONNECTICUT.

NEW BRITAIN.—How the months have rolled away! Can it be a year since, with eagerness as well as anxiety, the ladies of the W. C. T. U. opened their coffee room? One recalls with pleasure that first night, when so many friends of the enterprise came in to give a God speed and survey the pretty room, which had been transformed from a rude dark storehouse to a bright attractive resort. On every evening except Sunday since that night the room has been open and during several weeks in the summer it was also open at the noon hour. Hundreds—one might say, thousands—of men and boys have visited the room where they have found reading, games and music, free to all, without the temptations and sins of a drinking saloon. No small labor has been required to manage such a room. Several hundred dollars have been raised, fuel and supplies of all kinds have been furnished, and untold thought and care have been necessary to make arrangements, suitable for both men and boys. But a devoted band of women was equal to the task, and today they can look with satisfaction upon the first year so successfully completed. Have there been difficulties and discouragements? O yes, but there was strength and zeal to meet each one and a constant determination to succeed. Surely when the magnitude of such a work is fully realized the W. C. T. U. should receive all praise and not be accused of failure or lack of working power. Perhaps it is not generally known that this is the "Banner union," having the largest membership in the state, and it is an organization of which the city may well feel proud.

M. B. R.

## MAINE.

PORTLAND.—A great temperance mass meeting was held for the children on decennial day, and every preparation was made, in the way of floral decoration of the City Hall, fine music, engaging good speakers etc., to insure success. Nearly every pastor in the city was on the platform, together with Mayor Deering, Judge Kingsbury, Hon. Neal Dow, and other representative temperance men and women of Portland. The front seats were filled with teachers and children, and the latter were evidently interested, and kept perfect order. Mrs. George Hunt, president of the W. C. T. U., presided. The speakers were Rev. Dr. Hill, Rev. Mr. Bayley, Rev. Dr. A. K. Small, Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Gen. Neal Dow, Rev. Mr. Lowdon, and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, state president W. C. T. U., most of these giving ten minute speeches, which were full of earnest force.

## KANSAS.

HUTCHINSON.—The W. C. T. U. held an interesting memorial service December 23, in the Opera hall, with a crowded house. The Joe Hooker Post sent a fine flag for the occasion, and other beautiful decorations made the scene beautiful. A hundred copies of the crusade number of THE UNION SIGNAL were distributed in the audience, and a list of fifteen subscribers was taken, with the promise of additions. A collection was taken, to be sent as a "thank-offeriing" to the national treasury. The audience joined in singing the doxology over the victory of a temperance mayor in Topeka. M. J. H.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

OIL CITY.—The W. C. T. U. observed memorial day fittingly, and the meeting was a time of rejoicing over the progress of temperance. They also held a noon-day prayer meeting January 8, which was earnest and helpful. M. M. H.

## NEW YORK.

YONKERS.—The two unions united in the observance of the crusade in a meeting held in the First Methodist church, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock and continuing throughout the day with a change of topics and leaders each hour.

The weather was most auspicious, a bright and sunny day, sandwiched between two days of storm the heavy rain of the previous night washed the sidewalks seemingly to prepare the way for the feet of some aged and invalid ones who delight to tread the courts of Zion. The services began with songs of thanksgiving, as was most fitting, as an occasion when the review of ten years of our organization revealed so much of the loving kindness of our divine Leader.

The first hour led by Mrs. Mary A. Smith, president of W. C. T. U. was devoted to a Bible study upon "Peace." The second hour Miss Helen Rollins, leader, gave opportunity for continued attention to the command, "Search the Scriptures." The noon lunch hour brought the visitors together in friendly greetings.

The topic for the third hour, from 1 to 2 o'clock, was the "Consecration of the Purse." Mrs. Sarah A. McClees, after considering the obligations resting upon Christians as laid down in God's word, made an appeal for a "free-will offering" to the N. W. C. T. U. which was responded to by a liberal collection.

The young ladies of Yonkers W. C. T. U. aided not only by their presence, but in taking turns at the organ accompaniment to the singing. Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, corresponding secretary of National union, filled an hour most profitably and agreeably, in talking upon "Influence." The last hour was occupied by Mrs. Margaret Bottome, in one of her inimitable, indescribable "talks," inspiring and electric. The benediction was pronounced by the pastor of the church. S. A. MCCLEES.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—I want to thank dear Miss Willard through your columns for having visited our province last summer. The seed which she scattered when here is springing up and bringing forth fruit abundantly, and many of us have to thank her for the salvation of our husbands, brothers, and sons. Some of us were abstainers before she came, though our influence was only felt inside our own family circles, but she convinced us that as mothers and sisters we owed a duty to the public and to the rising generation, and should combine together for the overthrow of King Alcohol. Those of us who were not convinced by her clear reasoning, were won by her love and sympathy, and we are very grateful to the Giver of all good for sending her among us, and for the success which has followed her coming.

It is really wonderful how temperance has grown in this and our neighboring city, New Westminster, during the last year. No week passes but several names are added to the already large list of total abstainers.

Our W. C. T. U. held a reception at their rooms on New Year's day, and great success attended it. Between three and four hundred gentlemen called upon us, and partook of the sumptuous repast which was prepared by the ladies, but our success did not lie here, but in the large number who joined our ranks, many among them having to overcome early education and family objections by so doing. In the evening we held a meeting, and are much encouraged by its successful character. Liquor is banished from the tables of nearly all our best citizens on New Year's day, and temperance is becoming quite fashionable in Victoria, and we hope it will not be long before we can have a law of total prohibition in our province similar to the one they have in the northwest territory. G. H. G.

## ILLINOIS.

FINANCIAL.

Please report Galva "ahead" in Illinois, as far as heard from, in the line of "decennial offerings." Thirty-five dollars and forty cents for state work, and the same amount for national treasury. Elgin sends $20.00, and wishes the honor of the first credit for the new year. "It is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing." Today, a letter inclosing one dollar, was received from a dear sister, a minister's wife, who writes: "I have been wondering how I could help a little, though shut up in my own home. That I am interested, is proven by the facts that I am shut in today, because of some temperance tramping, done for local option, a few years ago. Your letter in THE UNION SIGNAL reminded me that every dollar would help the state work, even if I could not now help my next neighbor. May success speedily crown the W. C. T. U. banner in Illinois."

God bless the "shut in," workers! ,They also serve, who only stand and wait." Let the offering scome jingling in. It's music in a treasurer's ear, who is waiting for the means to throw the belts over the great wheels of work. Who will be the next to respond to this call? Don't forget to give the number of district to which you belong, if you wish due credit to be given you, and send through your district treasurer, if possible.

MRS. G. H. READ,
*Treasurer Ill. W. C. T. U.*

EVANSTON.—The Citizens' League of Evanston are following up with great vigor the vile dens at Calvary, whose owners persist in selling liquor in violation of the law. January 12th Mrs. Mares, wife of Adam Mares, who has been convicted several times, and against whom judgments of some thousands of dollars are now pending, was arraigned before Justice Curry at Evanston on nine different charges of selling liquor without a license. She was found guilty and fined $100 on each charge, or $900 in all, and Mr. Paxton, who prosecuted, declared that the prosecutions would be kept up until the violations ceased.

ALTON.—The W. C. T. U. held a service in their rooms Tuesday afternoon Jan. 8, in memory of Mrs. Chas. Phinney, an active worker, and at one time president of the society. The attendance was large, and the exercises were deeply affecting. Papers were read by the following ladies: by Mrs. P. B. Whipple, on Mrs. Phinney as a "Friend and Neighbor;" by Mrs. Sparks, on her "Work in the Temperance Cause;" by Mrs. C. H. Taylor, on her "Christian Life and Character," preceded by some touching reminisences of her sympathetic ministrations and many errands of mercy. Others followed with lov-

ing words, and Miss Isabel Norton read a poetical tribute. The resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, God in His mysterious providence has deeply afflicted us in the removal of one of our most interested and efficient workers in the cause of temperance, and one who by wise counsel and material aid had strengthened our hearts and hands, we, members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, hereby resolve:

*Resolved*, That in the death of Mrs. Phinney, we have met with a loss that is irreparable.

*Resolved*, That we shall long miss her face from our circle and her zeal and faith in our work.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the bereaved household. that are so deeply and suddenly smitten, our most heartfelt sympathy and earnest prayers that they may be sustained by the same trust and hope that characterized the departed wife and mother, while pass ing through the deep waters of affliction.

*Resolved*, That in outward token of our bereavement we drape the rooms of the W. C. T. U. and mingle black with the white badge of our union for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That we publish these resolutions in the Alton daily papers and also in THE UNION SIGNAL.

MRS. D. R. SPARKS,
MRS. E. G. CHADDOCK,
MRS. L. H HAPGOOD,
MRS. C. H. TAYLOR,
Committee.

ROCKFORD.—At a preparatory meeting previous to the 23d, Mrs. Henry gave somemost interesting remin iscences of her experiences ten years ago; of the agony of struggle as to her duty, and the final determination to call the women of Rockford together, from which conference resulted the W. C. T. U. about three months after the crusade movement. Others gave precious talks of God's leadings during these ten years in Ohio. Among the mementoes preserved with care at the headquarters, is a glass pint bottle. From this, four men took their last drink before they signed the pledge. These men formed the "Reform Club" of Rockford.

On Saturday afternoon—our Band of Hope day—Mrs. Eva Griffith entertained delightfully with one of her Chalk Talks, as also again on Sunday afternoon.

The 23d, was quite generally observed by the churches, with a temperance sermon either in the morning or evening, or an appropriate Sunday school exercise, and a collection taken for our mother society, the N. W. C. T. U.

Tuesday, January 8, we observed as a day of prayer for temperance, meeting at headquarters, from nine o'clock until eleven. Many prayers were offered, and helpful words spoken.

Testimonials from men, once in the depths of sin and misery from strong drink, now made whole through Christ our Lord, were given, and requests for prayers made.

One point was made, bearing strongly upon the matter of Sunday closing. A sister said she had a burden upon her heart for our Christian men, who by the manner in which they conducted their daily business. and by their votes upon election day, were putting stumbling blocks in the way, preventing sinners from coming to Christ. Some of these men were members of our churches; active in Sabbath school, always at the weekly prayer meeting, ready with a word or prayer, and yet allowed their places of business to be open on Sunday, and goods delivered, when desired, to the homes of their customers. And others, by casting their votes for licensing these saloons in our midst.

It is a fearful fact that Christian men do these things. May their eyes be opened to see where they stand in God's sight! Again, the matter of Sunday letter writeing or mailing letters on Sunday, was mentioned. Post office clerks say they are prevented from attending Divine service because so many letters are mailed, and so many Chrisrians go to the post office for their mail Sunday noon. Isn't here a matter for Christians to ponder?

J. S.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Miss M. A. West, who is now in Washington, has written to headquarters that she is preparing to return home the 1st of Feb., "able and willing to do all that God and the women of Illinois give her to do."

—Unions in the ninth district will please remember that Miss Lizzie Bullard, of Forrest, is now treasurer of that district, and dues should be sent to Miss Bullard and *not* to Miss Alice Briggs of Metamora.

—The literature committee of the state who will have charge of publishing and distributing campaign documents consists of Helen Hood, Mrs. M. B. Willard, Mrs. L. A. Hagans, Mrs. E. G. Hibben, Mrs. F. C. Hathaway, Mrs. E. W. Kirkpatrick and Miss Gilbert. A meeting of this committee is called for Monday, Jan. 28, 2 p. m., at headquarters Chicago.

—The spring elections are drawing nearer, and in many homes "license or no license" will be the issue. Let unions bestir themselves and do their utmost to carry the day for prohibition. Applications for speakers should be sent to headquarters, 161 La Salle street, as soon as possible. Miss Frances E. Willard, Miss M. A. West, Mr. Geo. Woodford, Capt. J. F. Linscott, Mr. Alexander Cooper and others are already in the field. Mr. G. W. Bain is expected in the state early in April. Miss Hood is now in correspondence with Francis Murphy, and also Mr. Edward Carswell of Canada, with reference to coming to us.

—Leaflet 1, "Organization," by Mary Allen West; Leaflet 2, "Gospel Temperance," "Band of Hope," and "Temperance Literature," by Miss Hood and Miss West; Leaflet 3, "Young Ladies' Work," by Mrs. F. S. Best, state superintendent; Leaflet 5, "Nothing but Sweet Cider;" Leaflet 6, "Scientific Temperance," by Miss West, are ready and will be sent to Illinois workers for the price of postage, 15c. per 100. Leaflet 7, "The Story of a Great Conviction," or "Why the W. C. T. U. of Illinois Seeks the Ballot," by Mrs. Mary B. Willard, ready Feb. 1. All district and county presidents who are arranging for conventions will please note this fact, that supplies may be sent in time for their conventions.

—Reports for 1883 are ready and are being sent out as rapidly as possible. Extra copies will be sent on request of 2c per copy to pay postage. This report will be valuable to our workers as it contains in addition to the usual matter—the annual address of our president—which was so highly appreciated when delivered that 10,000 copies were ordered for use as a campaign document. Mrs. M. B. Willard, chairman of legislative committee, says of this address:

A magnificent campaign document is the annual address of Miss Mary Allen West, now on hand at Illinois headquarters, price two dollars per hundred. It is just the thing to put into the hands of thinking men and women.

## IOWA.

The State W. C. T. U. occupy a suite of rooms at the Aborn House as temporary headquarters. Mrs. Foster, superintendent of legislation; Mrs. Aldrich, president; Mrs. Maxfield, corresponding secretary, are established there and are carrying on a vigorous legislative campaign. Prohibition, scientific instruction in schools, reformatory prison for women, equal suffrage, and a change of code making prostitution a crime, punishable alike on either sex, are objects for which the Iowa W. C. T. U are asking special legislation. Mrs. Foster on invitation of Rev. Dr. Young, of the First M. E. church, occupied his pulpit on Sabbath evening, Jan. 13. An immense audience listened to an earnest presentation of gospel temperance. On Wednesday evening the State W. C. T. U. held a reception at the Grand Opera House, which for the first time was filled with an audience of about two thousand. The evening following the reception was the Governor's reception. An exquisite basket of flowers, in the center of which were the talismanic letters, W. C. T. U., in blue immortelles on a bed of white carnations, was presented to the Governor, by the officers of the state union.

On Sabbath morning Mrs. Aldrich, president of the state union, occupies by invitation the pulpit of Friends' church in East Des Moines, and in the evening she addresses a union meeting held in Lewis' opera house. Mrs. Foster by special request speaks in Dr. Frisbie's Congregational church. The union has also accepted an invitation to hold an afternoon meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

One of the best features of the work is the holding of a daily prayer meeting in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Thus are our women combining faith and works in the great battle "for God and home and native land."

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Through the efforts of the state superintendent of juvenile temperance work, thirty-three boys and girls at the Hillsboro county farm have signed the triple pledge. All have an illustrated pledge card, with their names thereon, to keep, while a "Roll of Honor" nicely framed hangs upon the walls of their school room, with a full record of names.

The inmates of this institution were deeply interested on a recent Sabbath (January 13) in a temperance Chalk Talk, by Mrs. D. M. Heald, of Milford, N. H., and the kind superintendent, with his motherly, Christian, ladylike wife, expressed themselves in substantial thanks. Their family consists of two hundred and ninety-four inmates, seventeen paid officers, themselves and three children.

A. P. S.

The W. C. T. U. of New Hampshire have engaged the services of Mrs. E. McLaughlin for a temperance campaign. The following are her appointments: Lisbon, January 24; Plymouth, January 25; Manchester January 27: Newport, January 28: Meredith, January 29; Tilton, January 30; Suncook, January 31.

MRS. N. H. KNOX.

## NEWS IN A NUT-SHELL.

TEMPERANCE prayer meetings were held by a good number of the W. C. T. Unions of Canada, January 8.

THE temperance women of Cheyenne, Wyoming, are making arrangements to secure Gov. St. John for a lecture about the eleventh of February. May they have grand success!

REV. F. E. BRUSH preached a strong, practical temperance sermon for the W. C. T. U. of Davenport, Iowa, the Sunday following Memorial Day, and some new converts were added to the work.

THE Elmwood, Ill., W. C. T. U. celebrated the decennial with appropriate exercises, the chief feature of the occasion being the very eloquent address of Rev. R. R. Pierce, of the M. E. church.

MRS. M. M. CLARDY organized a W. C. T. U. at Ritchey, Mo., January 1. A Band of Hope has also been formed with forty members; and besides these the town is blessed with a Christian Temperance Alliance and a Murphy Club.

A NEW temperance paper is announced, the Alabama *Prohibitionist*, a semi-monthly of four pages, subscription one dollar a year. We welcome the new volunteer to the ranks, and have good hope of a grand work to be accomplished by this voice of the people.

ON Christmas the W. C. T. U. of Kearney, Nebraska, honored their president, Mrs. Fone, and their librarian, Mrs. Brooks, by giving each a costly present: To Mrs. Fone a beautiful easel with picture,—to Mrs. Brooks an elegant set of majolica ware.

WHAT a Maine pastor says of THE UNION SIGNAL: "It is the very best paper I know of. All temperance papers are excellent, at least as to sentiment, but this is *super*-excellent. It is built on the highest plane; nothing cheap or common about it, and every family ought to have it."

TEXT books on alcohol and hygiene are used in the public schools in East Hiram, Maine, and the best method of teaching temperance was profitably discussed at the teachers' institute held there December 14 and 15. Rev. H. Chase, pastor of the M. E. church, gave a very able temperance sermon December 30.

THE officers of the Effingham, Ill., W. C. T. U. are as follows: President, Mrs. Annie Gillmore; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alice Sligar; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Crooker. Of the Y. W. C. T. U. as follows: President, Miss Mary Moore; corresponding secretary, Miss Sadie Lecrone; treasurer, Miss Mollie Funkhauser.

A MATRON has been appointed for the Four Courts, upon the suggestion of the W. C. T. U. of St. Louis, Mo. The plan has been adopted in other cities, and has been very successful, and surely it accords with the proprieties of civilized life. The selection of the person is left to the W. C. T. U., and the vice president of the board, upon whose recommendation this action was taken, is appointed a committee to carry out the arrangement.

## MRS. LEAVITT'S APPOINTMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

Merced, Jan. 27; Fresno, 29; Tulare, 30; Santa Clara, Feb. 2 and 3; Los Gatos, 4; Saratoga, 5; Santa Cruz, 6; San Jose, 7, 8, 9, 10 Gilroy, 11, Salinas, 12, Watsonville, 13, Hollister, 15; Monterey, 17; Stockton, 19; Lodi, 20; San Rafael, 22; Santa Rosa, 24; Healdsburg, 25; Petaluma, 26; St. Helena, 28; Calistoga, 29; Napa City, March 2; Auburn, 4; Gold Hill, 6; Lincoln, 7; Nevada City, 9, 10, 11, and 12; Grass Valle, 13 and 14. Saturday, March 15, Mrs. Leavitt goes to Navada for a week or ten days, and then to Oregon, where she begins work the 1st of April.

# Official Communications.

## THANK OFFERING MEETING.

There will be a meeting at NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 16 E. 14th street, New York, beginning at ten a. m. and continuing till four p. m. The first hour, from ten to eleven, will be a social hour; that from eleven to twelve will be devoted to the opening of the thank offering envelopes. The next will be devoted to a prayer and praise service, after which the program will be varied by short addresses from invited guests. All members of the W. C. T. U. and all friends of the cause in or passing through the city on that day are cordially invited to be present and take part in the exercises. Some of our friends have requested that the meeting be deferred to as late a date as possible, and to gratify this desire the time is fixed for February 2. We hope for a full attendance and a pleasant and profitable meeting. The amounts in the several envelopes with the names of the unions from which they came will be announced in a later issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.

CAROLINE B. BUELL.
*Cor. Sec. N. W. C. T. U.*

*Headquarters 16 E. 14th St. N. Y., Jan, 19, 1884.*

## IMPORTANT NOTICE FROM THE NATIONAL TREASURER.

There has been a general and gratifying response to the call for "thank offerings" on Dec. 23. But some have asked an extension of time to gather up all the fragments. February 5 has been designated as the time to open the precious envelopes. Will not each local treasurer who still holds any sum, the result of that day's appeal, please send at once to the treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh, 16 E. 14th street, New York city, in order to reach her by Feb. 3. It is very desirable to have the money pass through the hands of state treasurers, but it is now probably too late for all to do this, in order to be in at the "opening," but all sums will be credited to the State sending it. A report of the anniversary collections will be given in THE UNION SIGNAL.

ESTHER PUGH,
*Treas. N. W. C. T. U.*

## Publisher's Department.

**Rates of Subscription.**

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☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

A large number of subscriptions have just expired or are about to do so. We earnestly and respectfully solicit an immediate renewal of the same. If not convenient to renew at once or if you intend to wait until a club is formed, kindly notify us of the fact so that we may know how to act. We do not wish to remove one name from our list unless specially requested to do so. Please look at the date on your address tag and if your subscription is out or nearing its end, let us have your renewal.

For one month we make the following offer. Send us one new subscriber with your own renewal for $3.00.

WE refer our readers to the advertisement of Henry Hart, Atlanta, Ga., in another column. His W. C. T. U. monogram badge is of chaste elegant design, solid gold and seems to be well worth the price asked for it. We understand that one tenth proceeds of sale goes to the National Union.


## PYÆMIA

Is the most virulent form of blood-poisoning. Less speedily fatal, but not less certainly so, is the vitiation of the blood of which the first symptoms are **Pimples, Sties, Boils,** and **Cutaneous Eruptions.** When the taint of **Scrofula** gives warning of its presence by such indications, no time should be lost in using AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, the only perfect and reliable medicine for the purification of the blood.

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THE retail liquor trade in Belgium is absolutely free; anybody can open a public house who chooses. The result is that the annual consumption of distilled liquors and beer has increased so as to alarm good citizens. The annual consumption of distilled liquors is 12½ quarts for each of the five and a half million inhabitants, or 268 quarts of beer—a consumption almost twice as great as that of Germany. There is one public house for every forty-four inhabitants; and crimes and suicides have trebled in forty years. The Europeans should study carefully the experiment of prohibition going on in this country. Prohibition is gaining in public favor from the results reached in Kansas, Georgia and other states.

GOOD Templary was recently introduced in Switzerland under the auspices of the English Grand Lodge. A report to that body says: "We have made it a rule to accompany and conduct to their homes all the drunkards who lie helpless in the streets. Then we never leave them without giving them some tracts and subsequently we visit them. We have acquired some good members in that way. As the townsfolk often see drunkards between blue ribbon men, they begin to call us 'ambulancier' (field hospital men.) We are proud of the title."


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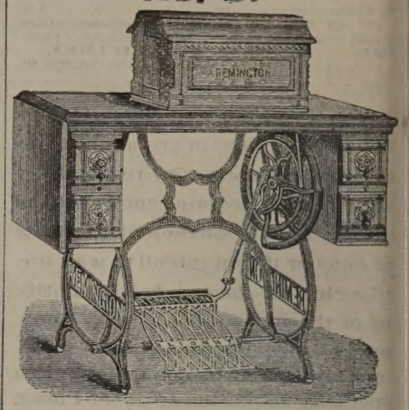


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## Miscellaneous Selections.

RED used on a railroad signifies danger, and means "stop!" So it does on a man's nose.

MORE than thirty of the mining companies of Colorado make total abstinence a condition of employment.

THE New York asylum for the insane shows that out of 254 patients admitted, over 77 per cent were drinkers.

ABOUT three hundred employes at the New York post office are members of the temperance societies of that city.

THE prohibition vote of New Jersey at the last election was about 5,000; of Pennsylvania between 6,000 and 7,000.

THE buildings formerly used in Kansas for breweries are being turned into factories, pork packing establishments, and the like.

THE New York correspondent of the Boston *Herald* says that not more than one-third of the ministers of New York city are total abstainers.

A NEW YORK chemist says he wants nothing more than three pails of water and twenty cents' worth of drugs to make six gallons of just such champagne as fools pay a dollar a pint for.

IN Auburn, N. Y., there was the singular spectacle of a church fair voting as to the comparative popularity of various brewers in the state; the one receiving the largest number of votes was to receive a silver water (!) set.

THE temperance reform is making rapid headway in Germany. It is enlisting the earnest co-operation of many of the most influential men—physicians, ministers, lawyers, judges, state attorneys and men from all stations in life.

No one has the influence over the opposite sex that our young ladies have. If every one would use it for temperance, we should have no fear but that in less than five years intemperance would be a thing of the past.

BUT a few years ago there was no temperance organization in China. Now a temperance hotel is advertised in Hong Kong, and at Shanghai there is a lodge of Good Templars, and a good, able temperance paper published weekly, called the *Temperance Union*.

HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN said: "If men will engage in this disastrous traffic, if they will stoop to degrade their reason and reap the wages of iniquity, let them no longer have the law book as a pillow, nor quietr conscience with the opiate of a court license."


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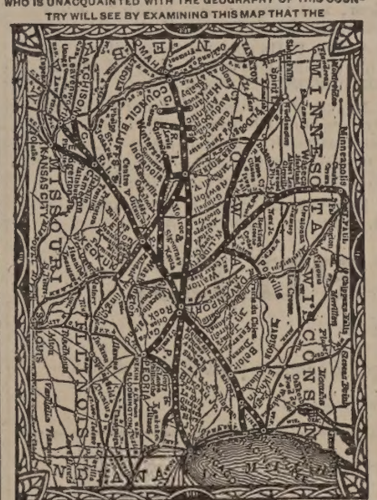



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"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO 5. CHICAGO, JANUARY 31, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


*THE regular quarterly meeting of the directors of the Woman's Temperance Publication Association will be held in room 36, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, February 6, 1884, commencing at 10 o,clock, a. m*

*MARY ALLEN WEST, Sec'y.*

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS says that if today we could sweep intemperance out of the country we would wipe out almost all of the poverty in the land. There would hardly be enough left to give healthy exercise to the charitable impulses.

THE Liquor Dealer's Association of New York city is trying to fend the passage of a high license law introduced in the legislature by promising that if no change is made in the license fee not a single saloon keeper will keep open on Sunday. The query naturally arises whether a legislature can compound with the violators of law in this fashion.

TOTAL abstinence is becoming the rule among the nonconforming ministers of England, and in the colleges the students for the ministry who are abstainers are in the majority. For example, in the Baptist colleges there are 235 students, of whom 223 are abstainers, and in the Congregational colleges of 363 students 306 are abstainers. A very active temperance propaganda is also being carried out by the Wesleyan body, with whose ecclesiastical system the temperance movement is how firmly interwoven.

A CELEBRATED physician, Dr. Martin, of the *Salpetrierie*, Paris, has made a series of observations stretching over a period of years, on nervous affections among the children of alcholic drinkers. In eighty-three families in which one or more members showed nervous excitability, traceable to alcoholic origin, there were four hundred and ten children. Of these one hundred and eight, more than a quarter, had convulsions, and in the year 1874, one hundred and sixty-nine were dead, two hundred and forty-one were still alive, but eighty–four, more than one-third of the survivors, were epileptic.

ANOTHER instance of liquorocracy is the situation at Lewistown Ill. Less than a year ago, the fact was chronicled in our columns, that for the first time in years this city had elected a license government, thus breaking in upon one of our proud prohibition counties. Six months later we were glad to record that the earnest efforts of a few strong and stirring temperance men had accomplished the revocation of all licenses and the license experiment was declared a failure. A few evenings since, however, without a word of warning, the city council clandestinely and without a word of excuse or explanation, ordered the dramshops to be re-opened. It is generally believed that the Peoria whisky ring was consulted as to the policy of re-opening dramshops in Lewistown, an honor not paid to any law abiding business man or other citizen. Thus does this Jupiter nod and at once the politicians bow.

JAMES H. HARRIS, the secretary of the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association of the United States, which held its ninth annual session in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a few days since, in concluding his official report for 1883, says:

> Only one thing now stands in our way, preventing the perfection of our purpose, and that is the curse of alcohol. I trust that this association will take stringent measures to prevent the golden chain of our order being broken by the deadly influence of drunkenness. There is nothing in the use of strong drink that is not debasing. Even occasional intoxication should be sufficient cause for obliterating the name of the offending brother from the roll of membership. Enforce the law of temperance and our order will swell to wonderful proportions, our suspended number will be reduced, and the mutual aid will find no brother unable to pay its demands.
>
> Do this, and your members will no longer look for employment, but employment will seek them. Do this, I say, and the intemperate engineers will no longer be found in charge of the engines and boilers of our steamships and steamboats, and the traveling public will applaud your efforts to improve the moral and intellectual status of your members.

CHRISTIANS, work for the Band of Hope. It will prove your grand reinforcement when the battle presses hard at the gates. It will strengthen your churches and Sunday schools, and prove a very highway of salvation to hundreds whom the churches and Sunday schools do not reach. A careful investigation of its beneficence in Great Britain, where its work has been most thoroughly tested, shows that in ten schools having no Bands of Hope which give the greatest number of scholars to the churches during the last four years, an average of 31¾ in the 1,000 per annum are reported as joining the churches. In ten schools having Bands of Hope from which the greatest number join the churches in the same period, an average of 49¼ in the 1,000 of scholars per annum are reported. In the ten schools *not* having Bands of Hope which have the greatest number of scholars, an average of 12¼ in the 1,000 per annum during the past six years have joined the churches. In the ten schools with Bands of Hope having the greatest number of scholars in the same period 22½ in the 1,000 have joined the churches. In every single year, in both sections, the schools having Bands of Hope show by far the greatest results.

Several startling deductions may be made from these facts; not the least calculated to arrest thought is the small percentage of Sunday school scholars who become church members. This, taken in consideration with the increase of percentage wherever a Band of Hope is connected with the Sunday school, leads us to believe that the recruiting of King Alcohol's army has much to do with the slow gains of the church from the source which should legitimately feed it.

THE Iowa women are not only diligent in business and fervent in spirit, but full of innocent artfulness, learned long ago in the sweet ministries of the home. Last week they carried to their new capitol floral tributes of exquisite beauty and touching significance. To the president of the senate Lieutenant Governor Manning, the author of the memorable "school house" legend, a school house, and to Speaker Wolf, a floral gavel. The school house was almost a solid mass of the most lovely flowers, the only parts not covered being the door and the windows. It was fifteen inches in length, ten inches in width, and fifteen inches to the top of the belfrey. The flowers used in making the house were tea roses, tuberoses, daisies, coronations, pansies, sweet allyssums, with smilax. The belfry was a delicate combination of the richest of the flowers, the four uprights being capped with tuberoses. The bell was an exquisite calla lily. On the door were the words: "District No. 1," we suppose intended to represent the first school house in the new era of "no saloons in the valley." Accompanying the school house was the following card:

> HON. O. H. MANNING, Lieutenant Governor of Iowa: "And all 'Iowa's' children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of 'Iowa's' children." Signed, W. C. T. U.

The gavel presented to Speaker Wolf was of course more simple in its design but just as elegant in the flowers used and in the make up. It was fourteen inches in length, and the same kind of flowers used in it as in the school house. The representation was very complete. Accompanying this was the following card:

> HON. W. P. WOLF, Speaker of the house of representatives, twentieth general assembly of Iowa: "Judgment also will I lay to the line and righteousness to the plummet; and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding place."
>
> [Signed] W. C. T. U.

These beautiful offerings have been photographed, and an honest penny for temperance will be turned by extensive sale.

# Contributed.

## FOR OTHERS' SAKE.

BY MARIA W. JONES.

"Live pure, speak true, right wrong, follow
The Christ—else wherefore born?"
—*Idyls of the King.*

Around King Arthur's table came
Brown stalwart men, who soon or late
Won for themselves a famous name
And climbed up to a knight's estate.
And each one sought some maiden's smile,
Her "favor" on his helmet wore
On deeds of errantry,—the while
She praised and loved him more and more.

And poets' idyls new and old
Cease not to tell the wondrous tale,—
How these good knights so true and bold
Rode forth to make some tyrant quail
In his stronghold,—for ladies fair
Risked life and limb, and thought no deed
Too hard for them to do or dare
Could they but win the hero's meed.

O grand the story of brave deed,
And sweet the guerdon bravely won.
So brave! so sweet! that as we read
Electric currents swiftly run,
From noble lives of ages past,
And thrill our hearts, until we fain
Would live as they, as they at last,
Such love, such praise, such honor gain.

Nor are there wanting men of might,
Nor wrongs to tilt a free lance for;
Nor now need maidens, out of sight,
Wait weeping till the battle's o'er.
Some cycles nearer has earth rolled
To the eternities, whose light
On us more broadly falls. Behold!
God's truths shine out in clearer sight.

And gentle woman now has found
To do is finer than to be,
That our King at whose "Table Round"
There sitteth "neither bond nor free,
Nor male nor female"——He doth make
Us "one in Him"——gives unto all
Something to do for others' sake
Some blows to strike for error's fall.

For others' sake, O men of might!
For others' sake, O women fair!
Spurn from your taste, your touch, your sight
Circean draughts, where lurks a snare
That robs the nation of its men,
Wives of their husbands and their sons,
Yea; God of His earth-born—and them,
Of heaven and its shining ones.

For others' sake! O strong! O sweet!
O common tie! that binds our way
To God's great throne, when we repeat
In such small measure as we may
The earth-life of His own dear Son,
Who lived and died for others' sake,
For others' sake God's heaven won
By cross and curse none else could take.

## A CONSECRATED VELVET DRESS.

### *HOW THE Y. W. C. T. U. WENT INTO SOCIETY.*

BY C. A. L.

CHAPTER I.

The shades of an October evening were falling as Mrs. Arthur entered her cosy home made bright by firelight. She was talking to her cousin, Mary Allen, upon a subject of importance since fig leaves were first worn for a covering. The discussion concerned a new dress, whether it should be silk or velvet. Mrs. Arthur was a conscientious woman, and in the smallest purchase was guided by her sense of right, so the matter of the dress had to be looked at on all sides. Her husband wished her to dress handsomely, and always talked with his wife of their finances, so she knew what was prudent. Love of dress had never been her weakness, indeed she could see where she had failed in this direction, not in neatness, but in dropping social duties, because not prepared to meet them.

Does not inclination sometimes clothe itself in the excuse of a sacrifice that we may quiet disagreable suggestions?

When we are told to "be in the world, but not of it," I think part of the meaning is, not loving it. So when quiet life suits us best, we do not understand part of our duty is to purify what is right and proper in itself, only wrong because abuses have come in. American women have this phase of life socially to accept, and their duty is plain in the positions in which God has placed each one.

The question of how far it was right to expend money for dress had been a vexed one for years to Mrs. Arthur while the proper amount of sacrifice to be used in giving had caused many a wakeful hour.

As a girl she had gone into "society" though never liking parties, or indulging in round dances, and when in a year after marriage a little daughter came to gladden the home, then delicate health, she gradually withdrew from any but quiet family gatherings. In these years the struggle came concerning dress with all the pros and cons. But light dawned at last, partly in study of temperance matters. When the National W. C. T. U. met in Louisville in '83 comments upon the fact that the women dressed well proved one of Mrs. Whitall Smith's "eye-openers." It proved so many things to Mrs. Arthur that she felt that consecrated dressing might assume preprotions of great importance in the work. Upon the evening of Mrs. Barnes' report, when Mrs. Barney and Miss Wadsworth spoke with so much power, the call to take up the work came to this Christian woman and there she determined to give up the best of heart and head to the temperance cause. It was her nature to work earnestly, so it was no wonder to friends who knew her that it became the daily thought and prayer of her life. Her lot was cast with the young women and then came the question whether "society" should not be taken up again for the sake of the cause. The work must be aggressive and storm the enemy, opening the way where many will follow but not lead.

And so we reach the discussion concerning the velvet dress. It was decided to be more judicious than a silk, because less varying in style and always elegant, while the lighter goods grows shabby, but in the purchase it was dedicated to temperance.

Dear friends, in all honor to the noble women who will wear plain gloves, and go without in warm weather, that our treasury may be replenished, we ask do we not have the opposite side of the question to consider also, for the advancement of the cause? If in no other way we can contribute to the fund I believe it right to make this sacrifice, but I do think such things may become so excessive as to be unhealthy sentiment. We must try to strike the happy medium, and that desire has prompted this article. It is true, that if we are *outre* in dress we cannot be as attractive to our friends as when conforming to proper customs nor can we avoid repelling many we might win. Right here the question settled itself for me, and my friend Mrs. Arthur agrees with this conclusion.

With her consecrated velvet dress she tried to win the young cousin, Mary Allen, by showing the way to good work need not make her peculiar in this line.

CHAPTER II.

The Y. W. C. T. U. wanted to go into society to establish its position as a social factor, so a New Year reception was chosen as the proper way to make the debut. It was to be held at a private house, with the names of the ladies announced as in any other case, and everything done to make it charming in a simple way. The girls entered into it with zest, and kindly made the labor light for the president. No one bought a dress for the occasion, but all managed to look wonderfully well and to be so charming to each other and their guests that some gentlemen reported it the most delightful reception of the day, which was wretched enough outside to make the warmth and light within very inviting. Plants were about the rooms, Y. W. C. T. U. in smilax on the mantel lambrequin met the eye from the door, while just above stood a dish of pure, white flowers. Hand painted temperance pledges were scattered about for souvenirs, to any who wished them, while two copies of "Woman and Temperance," laid on tables to be taken up in leisure moments. No temperance talk was indulged in, unless the guest opened the way. The refreshments were simple, but all of the best, and well served—salad, bread, pickles and coffee, two kinds of ices, cake and fruit.

The number of guests was not so large as it will be another year, because many gentlemen expected to be attacked if they touched wine. But one hundred and fifty had the courage to come, many men of distinction in the professions, while the real society men came together (for self protection), and then did not want to leave, some staying an hour. The dear girls all wore white ribbons, and one gentleman begged for one as a distinction of honor.

Of this band of girls, Mrs. Arthur is leader, and as she received the guests in the consecrated velvet dress, her society friends could find no lack of care for any womanly ways of old, though her soul was in her work, and she had spoken in a public meeting. It was altogether a victory for the Y. W. C. T. U., and their footing is secure now.

To the president's heart have come many loving thoughts of the girls who so bravely took their stand, and when they left her, no word of envy or jealousy had been spoken to mar the day. This report would be incomplete without saying Mr. Bain graced the reception with his presence. So one Y. W. C. T. U. has entered society.

## "RELATION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC TO THE DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH."

BY MRS. A. E. WESTON.

That they are related is an obvious fact. That the saloons are kept open on the Sabbath unless prevented by strict laws and vigorous action of the police, is everywhere known. Let any one call to mind facts of her own observation, and consider how many of the saloons within her own knowledge are faithfully closed on Saturday night and not opened till Monday morning. Let this business be compared, in this respect, with any other business whatsoever, and facts are abundant to show that the liquor traffic does go hand in hand with Sabbath desecration.

Let an attempt be made to keep liquor shops closed on the Sabbath, let laws be passed looking to this end, like the "Smith Sunday Bill" of Ohio, the recent legislation in our own state affecting the Sunday traffic in New York and Brooklyn, or any other measures intended to enforce the quiet and morality of the Sabbath by compelling liquor shops to submit to the same regulations that govern other kinds of business, and how soon a howl arises from all the liquor sellers and all their hangers-on, in all parts of the country! What devices are resorted to to evade it! How policemen are feed to keep their eyes shut! How many back doors are opened on unfrequented alleys! And in spite of all endeavors how much of illicit traffic is still carried on upon this sacred day! All these facts exist, and many others might be pointed out, showing that there is a close relation between the traffic in liquors and the desecration of the Sabbath day.

The reason for all this persistence of the liquor sellers is that other fact, that their Sunday business is more profitable than that of any other day in the week. Thus the beer gardens—a German institution which is rapidly becoming acclimated in this country—and similar places of public resort are most largely frequented on the Sabbath.

That German element in our population which is always carefully weighed by political parties when the political aspect of the temperance question is under consideration, seems to put free liquors and free Sundays in the same category, and restraint upon the one or the other meets from them the same opposition.

Other facts might be named of the same tendency, but these are sufficient to show that the liquor traffic and the non-observance of the Sabbath are uniformly found together. Now when we are studying the abstruse principles and methods of inductive logic, we are taught

that when two facts or phenomena are found uniformly co-existing, they may safely be said to be connected through some relation of cause and effect. Are we not safe, then, in maintaining that the relation of the liquor traffic to Sabbath desecration is that of cause and effect?

It is doubtless true that, in this case, as in all other moral questions, the influence is, to some extent, mutual. To some degree, both are cause and both effect. The liquor traffic leads to the desecration of the Sabbath, and the desecration of the Sabbath encourages and fosters the traffic in intoxicating liquors, but our conviction is—a conviction which we think the facts will obviously sustain—that the liquor traffic is the first and leading offender. And a most important measure in establishing the quiet and proper observance of the Sabbath must be the suppression of the liquor traffic on that day, and incidentally, it may be said, that in order to suppress it effectually on that day, it is necessary to suppress it on all other days. In other words, the final goal to which all paths lead is prohibition.

But how does it come about that this close relation exists between these two evils? It is a general principle that demoralizations go hand in hand. The letting in of one evil leaves an open door for the entrance of another. So demoralizations are both special and general—the special leading to and strengthening the general. The liquor trrffic is an evil of a special kind, but no other special evil is so general in its influence and consequences. There is not an evil in the entire catalogue of evils to which it does not minister. Its baneful effects are both direct and indirect, and among other evils it ministers most effectually to Sabbath desecration.

There are different circumstances which lead to this result. The practice of paying off workmen on Saturday night puts them in funds, and the liquor seller stands ready to pounce upon the laboring man and get from him as much of his hard earned money as he can to fill his own coffers before the work is resumed on Monday morning. In this he is utterly without conscience. For the family at home, for the comfort of the wife and children, or even for the supply of the absolute necessaries of life he has no regard. If the husband can be enticed away from his home, the fact that the wife is left there with a heart aching because the home and her companionship are deserted for the company of the low frequenters of the saloon and bar room, that the children are compelled to stay at home in hunger, or walk the street in rags, bears with no weight upon his mind, so long as the money that ought to supply their wants and give comfort to their home goes to increase the profits of his business, and the funds that remain in his till.

Thus he puts his victim in the sure way to violate not only the sanctities of the day of rest, but all the sacred obligations resting upon him to home and family. The ruin wrought to the soul of the victim is not once thought of. All considerations of that kind have to be thrust aside before he enters upon the traffic at all.

Another reason why the liquor traffic leads to the desecration of the Sabbath is the fact that drinking is eminently a social evil. Men rarely drink or at least get drunk by themselves. It is the treating and being treated, the hilarious companionship of the gilded saloon or the maudlin company of the low doggery that attracts the victims to these places, and holds them when they are there. As Sunday is a day of leisure and finds the workingman as mentioned before, with some funds in his pocket the liquor dealers fit up their saloons with special attractions to lure the social and company loving people to their dens, that they may victimize them, one and all, to the fullest extent possible. Thus it is that the liquor dealers cause the desecration of the Sabbath on their own premises.

If this were all, the evil would be limited to the saloon, and the annoyance to those who live in its immediate neighbourhood. But the going to and fro, the joining of a ride for pleasure, or a walk for companionship with a liquor shop either at the end of the journey or on the way, or both, and the return through thoroughfares past our residences and before the eyes of men and children, after these rioters have been drinking and have become excited, noisy or besotted, cause a disturbance of public peace, a corruption of public morals and sow the seeds of general desecration.

Thus these frequenters of saloons and violators of the Sabbath become causes of public demoralization to those who are influenced by their example, a public nuisance to those who wish to enjoy in quiet the sacred privileges of the day, and a sore grief to those who regard the immortal interests of man, and believe the Sabbath and its observance to be a means appointed by God for the promotion of those interests.

Jesus taught that the Sabbath was made for man, that is, for the highest interests of all mankind. The liquor seller takes it as made for himself and for his own mercenary and ruinous ends.

The Christian who believes with his Master that the Sabbath was made for sacred uses in the interests of the souls of his fellow men, is impelled by this conviction, in addition to every other consideration that moves him, to join his influence with all those who are working to the same ends to bring about as completely and speedily as possible the utter suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

And we women who believe in the religion of home and Sabbath, who are wont to be moved by anything that affects our fellow beings for good or ill must look at these facts and work and pray for their removal, trusting in Him without whom we can do nothing, but by whose blessing every well meant effort has in itself some reward.

## VIOLATION OF LAW.

BY P. B. THOMAS.

Shall the country make laws and attach to their violation penalties sufficient to prevent frequent repetition? It never has been the practice of our government to inflict any but the mildest forms of punishment upon its criminals, save murderers. The Bridewells, jails and prisons all testify to the truth of this assertion. Were Draco's laws for punishing all crimes with death, enforced now, there would be little need of penitentiaries. But, it may be asked, if any government ever did succeed in putting an end to crime by any system of legislation either stringent or lenient. It is true that China has prevented largely some varieties of crimes by the very severe treatment of its criminals, yet the professional executioner there sometimes becomes so expert with continued practice, that he severs the head of the criminal from the body in such a sudden and skillful manner that the head remains upon the stump, and the swordsman gives the victim a pinch of snuff to make him sneeze it off. This one fact shows that penalties even in China, are often inflicted and consequently crimes often committed. In more enlightened nations, plans have been devised to prevent crime, but nowhere have they been blest with universal success. It may be asked if this is the enevitable law of things? To which it is safe to assert that human sympathy is so great that it would seem impossible to have it otherwise, until people are brought down to the belief that justice in law affords the community more comfort than benevolence. While such men as Schinderhannes are admired by their countrymen, while novelists embalm the memory of Jack Sheppard and Richard Turpin, and such as Jesse James receive from their countrymen an atom of respect, it is useless to expect the entire putting away of criminals and crime.

Every intelligent inhabitant of the republic knows that no legislature ever instituted a criminal code with the expectation that it would be universally enforced,—or if enforced, would practically annihilate the crimes against which its laws are directed. The fact that all crimes are now being committed that ever were committed, does not weigh in the least against the making and executing of laws. Everybody knows that laws against murder, robbery, larceny and other crimes must be made, and as far as practicable, enforced.

In view of these facts, can any one tell why objections have been brought against a prohibitory liquor law on the ground that it could not be enforced? For many years a few people have agreed that it is of no use to enact prohibition because prohibition is not practicable. Dr. Dio Lewis has taken this ground, and coming from so worthy a source, it is necessary that the objection should be met in a reasonable manner.

Men have only to look at this item of legislation in the same light as any other. Prohibition should be the law for the good it may do, not that it is expected that, at present, it cannot in a single instance be violated. The country has laws against murder, but scarcely a week passes but the newspapers chronicle the assassination of some fair girl or hoary-headed man.

But, does any one because of this, say: "Do away with the law?" "Hang such as fast as they appear," is the people's sentence.

But why not do away with the law? it is ineffectual. "Ah, yes; but it won't do." Won't do? Why not? If it will do to repeal prohibitory liquor laws, on this ground, it will do to repeal every law against murder and theft and other crimes.

This brings matters to the firm basis of equality. Laws are not made with any expectation that they will be totally destructive of specific crimes, hence the sophistry of anti-prohibitionists is apparent; apparent because they bring an argument against prohibitory laws that they would ignore in relation to other laws. Prohibition may do much good if only partially enforced, license tends only to harm, enforced or non-enforced. Objections that are brought against prohibition are brought by those who fear that prohibition will be brought against them.

Finally it must suffice to answer the first question of this article by saying that, considering the present condition of things, very few reformers labor with the expectation that drunkenness like other crimes can be totally banished. Law should keep pace with the public sentiment, when it goes beyond that it becomes a dead letter, yet hope points to a day not far distant when drunkenness and intemperance shall be swept entirely from this fair country as a fog is swept away by a mighty wind.

*North Attleborough, Mass.*

## TEMPERANCE IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

BY. MRS. C. M. H. WRIGHT.

There was a time when only men felt it incumbent on them to stand up and declare against intemperance, and it was by some considered a little breach of decorum when women claimed a right to stand up beside man to work for the protection of her home and the good of all mankind. But she looked at her darling babes innocent and happy in their childish freedom from sin, and she saw, too, as a mother's quick eye will, the danger hanging over them, the net spread for their unwary feet, and it overcame her exact notions of propriety so far that she was made willing to get up and bestir herself for the sake of the babes that God had lent her, and made her responsible for their care and well-being. Thus we see the men have worked, the women have worked, and the young people have been given work to do, but the children—have we not well nigh forgotten the strength which lies in the great army of Sabbath school children that are called together each Sabbath from various parts all over the land to be taught lessons of faith, hope and charity? The safety and welfare of the nation lies with the rising generation, and the pillars of our national government rests upon the shoulders of the children about us, more than upon those who have reached the noontide and evening of their days.

Then how careful should we be to see that our instructions are correct and the most important ideas conveyed understandingly to their minds. I have not (nor can I) quite forgive a temperance speaker of some prominence who could say that he did not give much thought to the preparing of a certain lecture as he supposed his audience would be composed mostly of children. Just as though a lecture for children did not require deeper thought and a more judicious wording than for old people. An unsound idea may be advanced before an adult audience with comparative safety, but take care what you say to the children. If temperance and prohibition are essential and important, and intemperance one of the greatest sins to be overcome, let us teach the children accordingly. fill their mouths with Sabbath school temperance songs. Fill their hands with temperance literature. Fill their minds and hearts with temperance sentiment. Harness them up for the work right in the Sabbath school, where every good and laudable enterprise should originate.

Give them work to do and let them feel that we are depending upon them; that their help is needed and that they are doing something which cannot be done only by their personal effort. Then shall we begin to see their eyes kindle with enthusiasm, and enthusiasm is contagious. Once get the whole national Sabbath school army thoroughly enthused with a temperance spirit, the effect would be irresistible and no power on earth could stop the spread of it. The masses can be reached in no other way so effectually as through the children. The most eloquent temperance appeal may be lost on a drunkard who would listen to the pleading of his little child and be saved in that way. The rumseller can not close his ears to the prattle of his children. The moderate drinker and those claiming to be neutral are alike exposed to reproof if the children are enlisted. Then let us teach their little tender minds in the Sabbath school to call things by their right names, and that intemperance in all its bearings is a sin which God requires all good soldiers of the cross to fight against. Teach them as murder is sin, so is intemperance; as robbery is sin, so is intemperance. Teach them, not by little spasmodic jerks and paroxysms when it is convenient, a few moments set apart for the work and the subject avoided between whiles, but constantly and persistently to abhor it with all its attendant vices, and it is alike disgraceful, unsafe and dangerous, reeking with filth in the lowest slums of the streets, or clothed in purple and fine linen at the presidential mansion. For God will make no distinction. Don't be afraid of making temperance fanatics of your children. Better temperance fanatics than drunkards, and remember that a little child may find the way to papa's heart and save him when all else has failed. Teach the children temperance because it is a duty we owe to God and home, and native land. Teach it in the Sabbath school, because it is the aim of the Sabbath school to counteract all evil influences outside. Train the children for the work because out of the abundance of their little hearts their mouths will overflow, scattering the good seed where it is most needed. Let the children help to draw the heavy load that strong men and women are sweating under, and we shall in time see it move onward without apparent effort, for the children, if properly instructed and trained can be depended on, and will not, when weighed in the balance, be found wanting, like so many of our voters are on election day.

## Correspondence.

### WHAT SHALL WE DRINK AT THE LORD'S TABLE?

DEAR UNION SIGNAL: There is perhaps no more solemn and important question for each member of the W. C. T. U. to decide for herself than this one: Is it right to sanction the use of fermented wine at the Lord's table?

Brought up as we all have been, to feel that we enter the Holy of Holies when we receive the "sacrament," is it to be wondered at that to many it seems like a sacrilege to suggest any change in the emblems of Christ's body and blood.

This question has been made the subject of a special department of the National W. C. T. U. for five years, ably conducted by Miss West. She has given to it her best thought, earnest prayer, and conscientious labor, so that I am sure, by following closely in the paths which she has marked out for our guidance in the past, we can intelligently direct others, and conscientiously decide the question for ourselves.

By a careful study of the New Testament, we find that the word "wine" is not used in connection with the Lord's Supper. Nine times it is simply called "the cup," and our Saviour's own descriptive term is "the fruit of the vine," Matt. 26:29; Mark 14.25; Luke 22:18. By "the fruit of the vine" is it conclusive that Christ meant wine, with the modern definition of the term. As an answer to this question, we learn that the Lord's Supper was instituted at the Passover Feast, from which every species of leaven and ferment was excluded on pain of death to the partaker. Read carefully, Exodus 12:15-20; Lev. 2:11; 10; 12; Amos 4:5; also Exodus 34:25; which says: "Thou shalt not offer the blood of my sacrifice with leaven," etc.

Whenever the Passover is celebrated by the Jews of today, it is celebrated with unleavened bread, and unfermented wine. This fact is sustained by the highest Jewish authority. Testimony on this point is contained in the Temperance Commentary.

Since it would have been so easy to procure the pure juice of the grape, ("the fruit of the vine") and since the Jewish laws forbade the use of anything fermented, since Christ distinctly stated that he came not to destroy but to fulfill, does it not seem unnatural to conclude that in defiance of Jewish authority and custom Christ should have used at his last supper the fermented wine?

The personal experience of many a temperance worker will testify, that reformed men who have come to the communion table for the much needed strength to battle with the old appetite for alcohol, have had the appetite revived beyond control by the taste of the wine offered them as an emblem of Christ's redeeming blood; offered in remembrance of Him who went about doing good; in remembrance of Him whose own model for our prayer was, "Lead us not into temptation." In remembrance of Him who said: "But whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."

Is it not more of a sacrilege for Christians in the name and for the sake of Christ to tempt men and women to their deadly peril, than for each one to intelligently ask herself if fermented wine can be thus used, in the spirit of the Master since "fruit of the vine" may be had unbrandied and unfermented, does not Christian charity demand its use in our churches?

As temperance women we are striving to so educate our children, that they shall have an abhorrence of alcoholic beverages. If we make no protest against its use at the communion table, do we not give to it a sanctity, which will break down all of our former arguments against it, as an evil thing? Is it right for us thus to familiarize our children with the taste and smell of wine, and thus give to it a title to reverence and respect?

In view of these points which I have gathered from Miss West's former papers, you will I trust see the necessity of bringing this subject faithfully before every church in the several states, which you represent.

I will again refer to Miss West for valuable suggestions:

1. Thorough study of God's Word.
2. Personal refusal to partake of fermented wine at communion.
3. Petitioning local, state and national ecclesiastical bodies.
4. Preparing unfermented wine for communion.
5. Bible-readings upon Bible wines.
6. Circulation of leaflets, tracts and books.
7. The use of all womanly, Christian means to banish it from our churches.
8. Earnest, persistent prayer.

From No. 7. I would suggest as one womanly means of bringing about the desired result, a personal interview with every pastor in the cities, towns or villages where a local union exists. I would also urge that articles on this topic should be sent to all denominational papers. If these excite controversy, it will do no harm. If no member of the local union feels competent to do this, enlist the sympathy and co-operation of some clergyman to write up this subject. Have published in all papers, secular and religious, sometime during the early fall this receipt for preparing communion wine as used in one church for twenty-five years: "Express the juice of the grapes as you do for jelly; heat immediately to the boiling point, bottle and seal exactly as you do fruit. Adapt the size of bottles to the number of communicants, as the wine will ferment if left over from one communion to another." Suggest to the pastor of each church, the appointment of some lady in his society, who shall have special charge of the communion wine, preparing it herself if necessary.

Dear friends, if you will conscientiously follow the directions here given, we shall find that our churches will be purified, and that no holy sanction will be given by them for the use of fermented wine.

The following books are recommended for the use of all who are interested in this department; and besides you are especially enjoined to study the Feast of the Passover, and its connection with the Lord's Supper.

"Temperance Bible Commentary."
"Bible Wines, and Laws of Fermentation," by Dr. W. W. Patton. 30 cents.
"Unfermented Wine a Fact."
"Wines of the Bible," by Dr. C. H. Fowler. 10 cents.
Canon Farrar's "Talks on Temperance."
"Scripture Testimony against Intoxicating Wine."
"Bible Rule of Temperance," by Dr. Geo. Duffield.
"Communion Wine," by Rev. W. M. Thayer.
"Wine and Truth," by Felix Brunot. 5 cents.
"Bible Teetotalism," by Rev. Peter Stryker. 5 cents.

Also union leaflets Nos. 3 and 17, price 10 cents per package.

State superintendents who have not reported to me, are earnestly requested to send me their names at once.

Yours in the work,
MRS. G. S. HUNT.
*National Supt. Department of Unfermented Wine.*

### THE W. C. T. U. RECEPTION TO THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The reception given by the W. C. T. U. of Iowa at Des Moines, Jan 16, was a gratifying success throughout. The one great desire of those who originated it and had it in charge was, that an impression be made for temperance on the public at large, and it is hoped and believed that this was accomplished. All the circumstances were favorable, four or five different conventions of prominent societies were being held in the capital during the week and so representative people were in attendance from every part of the state.

There was no small amount of labor in the proposed entertainment, and some of the most conscientious workers in the cause were startled when they heard of it and doubted the wisdom of the undertaking.

But with our Mrs. Foster, the incomparable, and our Mrs. Aldrich the indefatigable, to plan and devise ways and means, and with such noble untiring women as Mrs. Maxfield, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Callanan and Mrs. Berry to aid and execute, there could be but one result, especially when underneath and through and above and woven about all the plan was the sincere prayer that the all wise Father would guide and add His blessing.

The evening was pleasant and it was estimated that three thousand people were in attendance. The *State Register*, the largest daily in Iowa, devoted three columns to an account of the meeting and reports of the addresses. It said:

The largest audience that ever assembled in the Grand Opera House met last evening to attend the reception given by the Iowa Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Every seat was taken, from parquette to upper gallery and probably two hundred people occupied the stage. It was very fitting and graceful that the noble women of Iowa who had stood in the forefront of the fight that has been waged in behalf of the homes of this State, should meet together, on the eve of the consummation of their labors, to recount their victories, and to gather inspiration for future work. The immense audience last evening represented the brain, the heart and the homes of our fair state, and the exercises were worthy of the occasion.

All the papers of the city spoke in praise of the reception and many people who have never before cared to be identified with those prominent in the work, were unsparing in their congratulations and kind attentions to those who took part in the exercises. The following is a brief synopsis of the program of the evening as carried out. The state president of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mary J. Aldrich, presided over the meeting in a most pleasing, easy and graceful manner. She is possessed of an infinite fund of genuine wit and humor, and this tempered as it is with the sweet spiritual trust which directs every act of her life, always makes her a favorite with her audiences. She never allows any awkward pauses or embarrassing interludes of confusion, yet she is always gentle and womanly. The exercises opened by the singing of the hymn "Watchman, Tell us of the Night," by a chosen quartette of two ladies and two gentlemen. Dr. Magoun, president of Iowa College, then read the Crusade Psalm, and Dr. E. A. Young, of Des Moines, followed with prayer.

After this came a beautiful temperance anthem, and then Mrs. Aldrich welcomed the guests in a happy and most winning address. The following are her opening words:

As president of the Iowa W. C. T. U. it is my duty,

as it is also my great pleasure, at this time to welcome our guests who have assembled here in response to our invitation. We welcome you as friends, because of the kindly words, the generous assistance, the judicious advice, and in some cases the adverse criticism you have given us in the prosecution of the work so marvelously committed to us women a few years ago. In the entertainment we have provided for you we have been embarrassed by our "wealth of riches" from which to choose. The best of everything has seemed to be at our service, but the best of everything would be too much to offer at once, so we have taken a little here and there, leaving many for some future occasion, whose ready service would richly entertain you and does us the highest honor.

We would love to give her address in full but space forbids.

Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal church followed with an eloquent and scholarly address, subject, "The church and modern reforms." We can only give the closing paragraphs, but all was so good it seems a pity to select:

We must labor at these great reforms one by one. No two questions of moment are settled at once. The task is too great. We settle one and then go on to the next, and then to the next, as need requires and a merciful providence points out the way. And when one is adjusted, and the public mind is satisfied, and a great want is realized, we wonder that it was not done sooner. When this legislation enacts statutory prohibition, and we have the most we can get and have the grand consummation, our good people will wonder why it came no sooner. There be some who still prefer the prison of the old bondage of our open saloon and a woman's hand instead of a ballot as did the prisoner in the Bastille, who, after the jailor threw open the door and declared his liberty, said: "No I will go back to my cell. I am used to that." But he is only one of the ten thousand. The other nine hundred and ninety-nine will rejoice in the glad sunshine and kiss with gladness and rapture the hand that terminated the bondage.

Mrs. Aldrich in announcing music said she would call for the hymn which was found so precious in the crusade, as to be called the Crusade Hymn, and therefore the ladies and gentlemen who sang the first selection sang "Jesus Lover of my Soul" to the beautiful arrangement "When the Swallows Homeward Fly."

Mr. John Mahin then read an earnest and truthful paper on "The Press." The following opening sentences will give an idea of his line of thought:

The Press: What shall I say of it? It has been likened to the lever that lifts the world. It is indeed potent, but alas! not as a unit for good. The ideal press, it is said, is

"Pledged but to truth, to liberty and law,
No favor sways it, and no fear shall awe."

But the ideal press, like the ideal man or woman, stands for a pattern rather than a realization. Goethe says "there are many echoes in the world, but few voices." The men of decided convictions, and with the courage of their convictions, are comparatively few.

He was followed by Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster with the address of the evening, her theme "Iowa's Temperance Record and Glory." To attempt an abbreviated report of her words is useless. Never was this dear and gifted woman more inspired and lifted up than on this occasion. Never were Iowa people more proud of her. The vast crowd hung upon her words, and applauded, laughed, wept, or were hushed in solemn silence as she willed. Queen of oratory, and queen of intellectual acquirements, she is queen of hearts as well. May the dear Lord spare and keep and bless her yet these many years for the sake of temperance and right and justice. She inspires us all with courage, and the force of her arguments is unanswerable.

Delightful as the evening was, it would have been incomplete without the closing adieux from Anna Lee Mahin. They were as the warm kiss and sweet good night of the mother, after the children's evening romp. The fragrance of her presence and her words will linger when the shape of argument and the color of oratory may have been forgotten. She said in opening:

Friends, I represent a class of women who are unable, because of duty, to be present with us, but who send you greeting and God-speed through my weak lips tonight. I come from out the shelter of a happy home, where as yet, thank God, the trail of the serpent has not entered. I come with the hallowed touch of baby fingers upon my lips. I bring to you the blessing and the trust of the home keepers and the home mothers of Iowa, the women tender and true who are tonight keeping your homes safe and pure and carrying your children on their warm bosoms. We know that the safety of the nation lies in the well ordered homes of the people, and we will endeavor to do our part well, believing that the new year is to "Ring in" for us, through you, "sweeter manners, purer laws." There is but one kingdom which the women of Iowa desire to reign over, and that is the divine kingdom of the home. Ah, my brothers, that is the keynote of all this great movement, this uprising of women. God has implanted deep in woman's very soul this great love of her home, her husband and her children, and when danger threatens them, her every instinct is on the alert and her whole being stirred to its inmost depths, and life itself is not counted too great a sacrifice in saving them.

And then after a clear synopsis of the methods of work of the W. C. T. U., she made a final appeal:

Men of Iowa, the prayers and thanksgivings of the nation are every day, almost every hour, going up to the all wise Father for you, that He will help you to be wise and brave and strong for the right. The faith of the Christian women of the land tells them that prohibition is coming. The seed has been sown with many bitter tears and broken hearts of women, and now we believe that the "fulness of time" is near.

The W. C. T. U. has lifted the curtain, and they are ready to march with you to victory when you shall "clear the way."

## PROHIBITION IN THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I write just a line to tell you of the work here. The legislature opened on the 14th since which time the governor has been inaugurated, the new capitol dedicated, Senator Allison re-elected and an immense amount of work done. The senate chamber and hall of the house of representatives are more beautiful to my eyes than those of the capitol at Washington.

The first bill introduced in the senate within one minute after Lieutenant Governor Mannings' gavel went down and he declared the hour for the introduction of bills, was a bill for the repeal of the wine and beer clause, and this introduced by Senator Donnan, who is chairman of the republican state central committee. This will pass with little debate. In the house of representatives the battle will be hotly contested, the republican majority there being very small.

Our bills for scientific temperance instruction, for woman's reformatory and prison, and for change of code making men and women equally responsible before the law for crimes against chastity, these have all been introduced and referred to proper committees. The resolution to ratify action of last legislature in submitting to the votes of the people an amendment to the constitution striking out the word "male" has not yet come up. There is every indication that it will pass.

I here insert the account given in the Des Moines *Register* at the head of its first column on the outside page:

BILL NUMBER ONE.

The first bill introduced in the Iowa senate at this session was by Senator Donnan yesterday. We give it below in full:

*By Senator Donnan:* (Senate File No. 1)
A Bill for an act to repeal Sec. 1555, Chapter 6, Title 11 of the Code, and to enact a substitute therefor, relating to intoxicating liquors
*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*
SEC. 1. That Section 1555, Chapter 6 of Title 11 of the Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the following is enacted in lieu thereof: "Section 1555. Wherever the words intoxicating liquors occur in this chapter, the same shall be construed to mean all intoxicating liquors whatever: and no person shall manufacture for sale, or sell or keep for sale as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including, ale, wine and beer.
"SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed."

This is a bill, straight, direct and positive, to strike out the wine and beer clause of the prohibiting law. Senator Donnan, who introduced it, is the chairman of the republican state committee.

The republican party does not propose to lose a minute's time in redeeming its pledge and giving to the people of Iowa total prohibition.

Good for Bill Number One! Let it be put through without crossing an i or dotting a t.

Dear sisters everywhere, I know your eyes are turned toward Iowa. So far all is well; but the end is not yet, and I say again as I have often said, pray for Iowa.

*Des Moines, 25th inst.* J. ELLEN FOSTER.

## THE CAPTURE OF YOUNG WOMANHOOD.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I often wish I could make all the women in our Woman's Christian Temperance Union realize the importance of getting young ladies organized into Young Woman's Christian Temperance Unions. It is too much to expect to enlist all in that special line of work but if I could arouse one wide awake judicious woman in each union; it would be enough to start such a sister union wherever an older one exists.

Oh sisters, enlisting these young girls means so much for the future of our cause! We who are wives and mothers will comparatively soon have finished our work, and to enlist our daughters and younger sisters means just so many trained workers to take up the work you and I shall leave. An experience of about three years as president of a Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been one of the happiest in my life and I do want to enthuse others with this delightful department of temperance work.

Standing upon the threshold of a New Year, my thoughts have been turned especially to this subject. "Our girls" are in the New Year's day of their lives and particularly susceptible to what is good and pure and true. Many of them have felt the great evils of the liquor traffic and only want to be shown how they can help in the overthrow of that enemy of the home. Said one to me not long since: "I'm so glad to find a way in which young ladies can help." I wish every sister worker who reads this would look about and see what can be done in her place of residence to start a Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Seven live girls are enough for a beginning and they will not fail to bring in others if they work with energy and tact.

And you know dear sisters, how we older ones have felt that there was a wonderful reflex blessing in our Woman's Christian Temperance Union work. Well it proves a great help to our young ladies also. I am frequently in receipt of letters from young workers which show the same tender leadings of the Spirit bringing them in their young womanhood to that earnest consecration to the temperance work which many of us did not reach until we had passed the noon-tide of our lives.

ROSE E. PATTEN,
*Supt. Y. W. C. T. U. Work.*
*Philadelphia, 1515 Wallace St., Jan. 3 1884.*

## THE U. S. LICENSES IN MAINE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I have just read Aurilla Forbes' letter and hasten to do my part towards enlightenment. It is true that in Maine there is a United States tax paid on about one thousand places. Part of these are town agencies, allowed by our state law, one for each town that demands it, so that liquor may be there obtained for medicinal and mechanical purposes. Part of them are drug stores where alcohol is kept for the purpose of mixing medicine. Take out these places and it would not leave one liquor selling place for each town in Maine. Again, every one who undertakes to defy the state law and sell liquor is very likely in the beginning to pay his United States tax; for the risk of being caught by the state law is generally all he cares to face; and so I contend rumsellers in Maine are more likely to pay their United States tax than they are in license states. Not very long ago a young man whom I had reason to believe knew very little about our laws, opened what seemed to me a drinking place. I talked with him about it and he replied, "I have my license," showing me the receipt for his United States tax. I explained to him that this in no way excused him from the provisions of our state law, and told him if he insisted upon selling he very likely would get into trouble, probably into jail. And sure enough in a very few months he was tried for violating the law of the state, to which he was just as amenable as though he had not paid the United States tax.

Now that I am speaking of this it may be wise to state that the United States tax on manufacture and sale of liquors in the United States is per inhabitant $1.40. On same in Maine .03. To be sure the law has not exterminated the evil against which it is aimed. No law does this; but more than half our Maine towns are free from the traffic, and in the other small half the way of the transgressor is made hard. L. M. STEVENS.

*Stroudwater, Me., Jan. 21, 1884.*

SAID Father Burk of the Roman Catholic Church: "When God made us He gave us soul and body together, in all the activity of their powers. The man that annihilates his soul for a single instant by drunkenness commits an outrage against the God that has made him, against the author of his nature."

# Our Children.

## LITTLE DILLY-DALLY.

I don't believe you ever
Knew any one so silly
As the girl I'm going to tell about—
A little girl named Dilly.
Dilly-dally Dilly!
Oh, she is very slow;
She drags her feet
Along the street,
And dilly- dallies so!

She's always late to breakfast
Without a bit of reason,
For Bridget rings and rings the bell
And wakes her up in season.
Dilly-dally Dilly,
How can you be so slow?
Why don't you try
To be more spry,
And not dilly-dally so?

'Tis just the same at evening;
And it's really quite distressing
To see the time that Dilly wastes
In dressing and undressing.
Dilly-dally Dilly
Is always in a huff;
If you hurry her
Or worry her
She says, "There's time enough."

Since she's neither sick nor helpless,
It is quite a serious matter
That she should be so lazy that
We still keep scolding at her.
Dilly-dally Dilly,
It's very wrong, you know,
To do no work
That you can shirk,
And dilly-dally so.

—*Sel.*

## THE LITTLE TEETOTALER.

The little birds that fly and sing,
So happy, blithe and free,
Are water drinkers every one—
Teetotalers true, like me.

The trees that grow so tall and strong,
And spread their branches wide,
All quench their thirst from dews and showers,
They, too, are on our side.

Yes, birds, and flowers and stately trees,
And beasts that walk the sod—
All nature's with us, and our cause
Is blessed by nature's God.

—*Exchange.*

## ONLY LOOKED ON.

The music and the patriotic speeches were over with the day; but the boys gathered at evening around a bright bon-fire in the street, laughing and chattering, adding fresh fuel and stirring it to a brighter blaze. The cheerful light—and perhaps the warmth also, for it was a cool night—attracted one unlike others of the group. A bare footed, ragged boy drew near and hovered on the outer edge of the company for a few minutes, but presently made his way nearer to the fire and stood beside it in evident enjoyment.

Then the largest, roughest boy in the crowd suddenly discovered him.

"Hello, tatters! where did you come from?"

The boy tried to draw back, but he was too late.

"Bare feet and such a cap as that! Well, you're too fine entirely. Don't you know that kind of cap is better roasted?" and a quick blow sent the faded head-covering into the fire.

Its owner made a faint effort to recover it.

"That was mean, Jim," said one of the boys, faintly. The others said nothing, and one or two laughed.

The forlorn stranger drew back, escaped from the group and sat down on the doorstep at a little distance, drawing his raggid sleeves across his eyes to wipe away the tears of anger and grief. A pitying, indignant little face looked down upon him from an upper window, and a pair of childish eyes that had watched the scene grew tearful in sympathy, and then brightened with the hope of comforting. Lily hurried away and was back in a few minutes with an outgrown cap of her brother's, a package of sandwiches and cookies that she had coaxed in the kitchen, and a bright silver dollar of her own. She put the articles into the cap, fastened a string to it, and lowered it softly toward the boy on the steps, dropping the end of the string as it reached him.

"Why, Lily, what are you doing?" asked a voice as she drew back.

Lily shook her bright hair and looked up at her brother.

"Doing what that speaker man said this morning. He said, 'Let some of your blessings fall into the lap of those who haven't so much;' and I did. It fell right straight into his lap, and I guess he did'nt know whether it came from a window or from heaven, for he looked up real quick and queer and said, 'Thank you; amen!' and then ran away."

Guy laughed and Lily's face looked reproachful.

"You were there by the bonfire all the time. O, Guy, I don't see how you could do it."

"Why, I didn't knock his cap off," said Guy, "it was Jim Gregg; he's a rough fellow always. I didn't do anything or say anything; and the other fellows didn't either."

"That was just the trouble," said his aunt gravely. "I, too, watched the whole thing from the window, Guy; and if I were going to talk to Amercian boys on a day like this, I should care far less about urging them to join this or that political party than about warning them against belonging to the great party in this world—those who only stand and look on. I believe they are responsible for the larger share of its evils. They do not help any good cause: they only look on and do nothing. They never hinder a wrong cause; they only watch and say nothing. O, Guy, did you ever think how our Lord's parable makes the final condemnation rest, not upon actual transgression but upon omission? 'I was a stranger, sick and in prison, and ye did it not to me.' They only looked on and did nothing."—*Morning Star.*

## A DAY AT SCHOOL.

When I was a little girl and went to a little school and wore a little sunbonnet and dress and apron, and carried a little slate and one or two little books, something happened one day that I can never forget. Years have come and gone; many changes come with many years; but that one day at school can never be erased from my mind.

I must have been about seven or eight years old when it happened, for my little reader had in it the story of "The Three Boys and the Three Cakes." I remember our teacher was a tall, handsome woman. I used to think she must look like a queen, for she was so beautiful to me. All day long a noisy mischevious boy had given her great trouble. She watched him, but did not seem at all angry, only she looked pale and sober. When evening came, she called him to her, and said to him just as kindly and calmly as though he had been very nice:

"Tommie, you have been very bad today, and you must be punished."

We all expected her to ask him to hold out his hand for a feruling, but she didn't. She stopped and looked at him a moment, then said:

"I can't strike you, Tommie, you must strike me."

Then taking a ruler from her desk, she handed it to him. We all sat in breathless silence. I remember my heart got right up in my throat, and I wanted to cry. Our teacher's face was as white and still as marble. Tommie shrank back and would not touch the ruler. The teacher said again:

"Tommie, you must," and laying the ruler on his arm she stretched out her delicate hand toward him. Dropping the ruler, Tommie sank down on the platform with a great sob. I guess we all cried then; I did, I know. But our teacher sat there so pale and beautiful—not a particle angry or excited; so calm, she seemed almost an angel to us. I can never forget how she took the poor boy's hand and drew him up to her side, and how sweet her voice sounded as she said:

"You know now, Tommie, how it hurts me to strike you, and how much more it has hurt me all day to know that this boy needed to be struck."

After that, the "worst boy in the school," Thomas Greene, became a gentle, noble fellow. The calm teacher had conquered, not the flesh, but the spirit. Had she grown angry and uttered bitter, unkind things, how the boy's heart would have fired up with anger, too, and how different all our hearts would have felt! I always wished to grow into the same sweet, patient kind of a woman that my loved teacher was—for to me she was the most perfect type of womanhood' and such she will always be.

I have told you this story of a day at school in order to teach you the beauty of calmness, gentleness, patience and forbearance. These are hard lessons to learn, dear boys and girls, but let us learn together from the one best and most perfect teacher, Jesus, that loving Savior who went about doing good.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Behind the snowy loaf is the mill-wheel, behind the mill the wheat-field, on the wheat-field falls the sunlight, above the sun is God.—*J. L. Russell.*

Some men have the key to knowledge and never enter in.—*La Bruyere.*

Conscience is the most enlightened of all philosophers.—*Rosseau.*

If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man.—*James.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children:—Instead of talking to you myself, this week, I am going to give you a letter sent to me, which will be good for every one of our large circle "around the camp-fire." May you all enjoy it as much as I have!

Dear Captain Deborah:—This Prevention Army always reminds me of that old story about the animals holding a meeting on the banks of the Nile, away over in Africa. The meeting had been called to see what could be done to save the animals from being destroyed by the crocodile. Not a day passed but some creature was gobbled up by this wicked reptile, and if things went on in this way it would not be long before all would be destroyed. A great many plans were proposed by the large animals, and the wise animals. But a very little thinking showed the whole convention that these plans were not good. They were intended for good, but they could not succeed because the crocodile was too mighty for them. He was a sneak, as well as a powerful fighter. It was plain to all, some new plan must be thought out. Just at this point up jumped a wee bit of an animal called the ich-neu-mon,—a little fellow that sometimes lives in the houses of the Egyptians, instead of a cat, to kill the rats and mice. Some of the big animals hooted and hissed when he began to talk. But he went on and said the wisest and best thing of all. This was his speech: "When *I* undertake to kill the crocodile"— When he had got this far the hooting was tremendous, but he shouted out at the top of his small voice,—"*I always take him in the egg.*" And I tell you there was what the grown folks call a sensation then. Why that tiny creature was famous for running along the sandy shore and destroying crocodile's eggs; and everyone at the meeting saw that all that was needed was *many busy ich-neu-mons*, and the thing would be accomplished.

"I always take him in the egg." That is just what the prevention army is doing; it is killing the whisky monster in the egg.

Yours, Volunteer.

Now don't you see how busy and how useful you can be, boys and girls? Never think, for one moment, that your part of the great temperance army is of little importance.

Captain Deborah.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

64. Charade. [*Partly phonetic.*]

My first's a prefix meaning for,
My second is not low;
My third's a portion, very small,
My fourth's a vowel, you know;
A preposition small my next
To people all will show.
Put these five together with a jerk,
You'll see the object of all temperance work.

65. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 37 letters.
My 4, 34, 36, 7, 14, 32, 21, is silly.
My 1, 8, 16, 24, 26, 28, 30, 33, is a number.
My 2, 22, 9, 29, 25, is a part of the body.
My 12, 18, 6, 3, is an article worn by everyone.
My 10, 5, 23, 37, is a reptile.
My 20, 11, 13, 15, is a kind of fish.
My 35, 19, 17, is a kind of drink.
My 27, 31, 12, is a personal pronoun.
My whole is a Bible verse.

66. Fractions.

One-fourth of a bell, and one-fourth of a ring;
One-fourth of a fall, and one-fifth of a swing;
One-third of a day, and one-fourth of a year;
One-third of a sigh and one-fourth of a tear;
One-fifth of a prune, and one-sixth of a cherry;
One-fifth of a peach,—now don't be too merry!—
My whole is not used by good temperance cooks,
Tho' we find the receipt in many cook-books.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

No. 56.—Constantinople

No. 57.—George W. Bain.

No. 58.—Jargo-N, Be-E, Flor-A, Individua-L, Neglecte-D, Came-O, Hollo-W.—J. B. Finch and Neal Dow.

No. 59.—Mouth, unstable, twist, quilted, lily, baby, white, hand, candy, boot, Ohio, ibis, chattel, whit.—"Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, and stablisheth a city by iniquity!"

No. 60.—

"Now which will you choose? to be thrifty and snug,
And to be right side up with your dish;
Or to go with your eyes like the eyes of a bug,
And your shoes like the mouth of a fish."

—*Alice Cary.*

No. 61.—Temperance.

# Home Department.

## THE OLD AND THE NEW.

BY MARY L. DICKINSON.

Let the New Year bring what it will, O Friend,
Nothing have we to fear.
The past it was good;—let the good past lend
The future its glow and cheer.
Ay, good, though its darkling clouds dropped rain,
And its care seemed never to cease;
After the gloom there was light, and the pain
Was only the road to peace.

There is nothing to fear in the coming year,
Though the smile be faint on its face,
Better than hope is a faith that will grope
In the dark for the hidden grace;
Better than joy is the brave employ
Of the days in the Master's field,
But the harvest still is the work of His will;—
To make it thrive or yield,

Is not thine or mine, but the task divine
Of One who has waited long,
In sorrow and travail of soul, to see
His world redeemed from wrong.
And the truth is this, that the work is His,
And nothing have we to say,—
He carries the care for the whole long year,
We for each little day.

As hour by hour reveals His power,
Unfolds His wondrous will,
His cross we bear, His work we share,
Or wait resigned and still.
Patient to suffer or brave to do,
What can we have to fear?
Old years are His, and His the new—
He can make it a glad New Year.

—*American Reformer.*

## A FEARFUL INHERITANCE.

BY HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

*[Continued from last week.]*

For a few brief weeks after the marriage, Marion went out in the round of gay society, to which her mother aspired. Mrs. Mortimer displayed her own toilets over those of her daughter to her heart's great content, and Marion felt perhaps a faint satisfaction in her youth and beauty. But it ended suddenly for her. Percy Perry, for a short time before and after his marriage, had one of his frequent spasms of reformation. By a desperate effort he kept control of himself, and Marion almost thought she had wronged him in her judgment. Mrs. Mortimer was unduly elated; all was more than well. Then, one evening, when they were invited to a dinner party where the guests were of the choicest, and everything, as Mrs. Mortimer expressed it, in the finest tone, Percy was led into taking wine. Long before the close of the long dinner he was boisterous, a little later he was maudlin, and he was carried home in the carriage at last helplessly drunk. Marion sat through the dinner like a statue carved in marble; the set expression of her mobile face was painful beyond measure, but she gave no sign. Not a sound did she utter as the carriage rolled home, and her mother tried to talk.

Not a soul did she see for days afterwards, not a meal did she take save in the presence of the servants. She moved about like a little wan ghost from room to room, trying to kill the awful hours whose length and number appalled her in the contemplation.

"Marion, the visitors are in the parlor; do come down; it will do you good."

It was a month after her deep disgrace.

"No, mother, you go down; say I am ill."

"Marion, pray come out with me this morning; the carriage is at the door. You need the air; you will soon be a little fright."

"No, mother, I cannot ride today. Go and take some of your friends out; the Mertons would like to go, I am sure."

"Marion, you must positively have a little change; let us go to New York for a few days."

"Ah, mother, why should I go to New York?"

"Shall we furnish this boudoir in pale blue or rose color, darling? It will be charming in either. But perhaps the pink; you are so pale."

"Yes, mother, have the pink if you like."

Thus existed for months a heart breaking listlessness and apathy from which nothing could arouse her; then a great resolve, a feeling of religious exaltation, weeks of prayer and self abnegation—a sort of peace at last, a mighty resolve to save this soul, a determination to save him if she died in the attempt.

A new purpose entered into her life. She grew strong and even cheerful. She began by making herself necessary to his comfort, to his entertainment. He was at thirty years of age, perfectly *blase*, and tired of his own existence. He was one of those numerous young men, the sons of the wealthy who are the victims of their education. Naturally of good abilities and of good heart, with no stronger vicious tendencies than other boys, a judicious training in youth might have made him a noble and useful man. He was not unlike his own father, whose Spartan discipline in youth had brought out all the gold of his character; but, instead of plain fare and hard work and wise commands laid upon him and enforced with a severity which is but tenderness toward youth, Percy had been brought up in the limp and easy method of our modern parents. No "thou shalt" and "thou shalt not," after God's manner of dealing with his children, but "my dear, I had rather that you would not stay out of school today;" "Percy dear, I don't like to have you take coffee—strong coffee is not good for children;" "Percy, don't smoke, my son—it is really vulgar for such boys as you to smoke;" "Don't take another glass of wine, Percy—one is quite enough for a boy of your age, please, dear." So on through his childhood—every wish gratified, every sense satiated, his digestion ruined by rich food, his nerves by stimulants and narcotics, his system kept in constant low tone by late hours and excitement—was he not, as I have said, the victim of his environment? Hard, strict and plain fare, and the excitement of a laudable ambition, would have made a man of him like his father; the contrary made him what he was at sixteen, a boy with all the sweet edge of boyish delight taken off, with no zest for life, no capacity for any of its pleasures. At this critical age he was sent to Germany to be educated. The few restraints which an over-indulgent affection had thrown around him were all removed and he was left without any rudder of firm principle, in the very worst place in which it is possible to leave any boy, a large boys' school, removed from all influence of home or friends. Here, in an atmosphere of smoke and beer, he lived for five years. The indulgence of these stimulants at that age, did what it will always do—it destroyed his brain, his will, his health. He returned home one of those youthful wretcher which it is so common and so sad to see. The folly and sin of allowing a boy to form these habits before he is old enough to realize the fatal consequences, was brought fully home to the parents' hearts by this time. They never blamed him, as indeed they had no right to do; but they felt him to be, what he was, the crowning affliction, instead of the comfort of their lives. In his marriage they felt some hope, as drowning men catch at straws, but that hope soon left them. The father kept at his work of piling up useless dollars which could never give him happiness or help his son, the frivolous mother went on her usual round of gaities, and made no sign.

As soon as Marion's new resolve was taken she constituted herself, as it were, his keeper. She scarcely left him by night or day. She secured his promise to make one more gigantic effort for freedom from the thralldom of his vice; but she knew how his will had been destroyed, his conscience debilitated, his strength sapped by his career, and she never trusted him alone. He grew passionately fond of her in a short time. He would never think of his temptations when she was near him. Although he suffered horribly at first and she knew it, he would never complain; but as soon as he was alone the old ennui and unrest would weigh upon him, and he would cast about for any diversion for his mind.

So it came about that she became his shadow. Percy Perry for months at a time would never be seen alone. For hours of every day she would ride with him. He had a passion for fine horses, which she encouraged, and he grew to take more pleasure in driving than in anything else. She was always at his side; she cultivated her powers of conversation, not great at first, but she learned to talk to amuse him. She would read every moment when he was occupied, and when he wished it she would tell him all that she had read, in a certain bright way that she had, which he found immensely amusing. She found a use for her singing and her playing; they filled great gaps of time, and with less weariness to her than most other ways. It was this terrible length of the days that she fought. Never were there twenty-four hours of such length as hers. Eternity will not seem as long to her sanctified soul as some of these days and weeks. When he read she sat by his side and made new plans for his diversion. Hating cards, she sat and played endless games with a weariness no other soul could ever know. She induced him to lay out flower beds and work with her there, but he never stood there a moment alone. She followed him to the stables, and while he groomed the horses and brushed the carriages, as he would often do for employment, she stood by and affected an interest in each proceeding. Endless were her devices, endless her ingenuity, endless her patience and endurance. The world looked on in wonder. It had generally been supposed to be a mercenary marriage; how account for such devotion as this?

"Marion, come with me today, Percy will do very well alone," Mrs. Mortimer would often say; but the reply was always: "No, I am going out by and by, but not with you. Never mind me, mother, I am doing very well." So Mrs. Mortimer went out in her own carriage and made calls, leaving Mrs. Percy Perry's cards with her own, or she attended parties and receptions, dinners and balls, bearing her daughter's regrets,—and she had what she had sought, a life of ease and pleasure. She was always one of the handsomest women in any crowd and one of the best dressed. She knew it and it was all she asked. Earth could hold no higher happiness for her than what clothes could give; She lived, moved and had her being in an atmosphere of toilets. The dream of her life was of drapery; the highest aspiration of her soul was for an effect. The nearest approach she had to principle was a passionate dislike for inharmonious colors. The becoming was her sole idea of duty; the tyranny of taste was her code of morals. The decalogue for her contained but a single commandment: "Thou shalt dress better than thy neighbor." The imbecility of frivolity could no further go. She thought Marion was a fool as this last phase of her character developed itself, but thought the folly would not last long. She could not imagine why the girl could not take things comfortably and have an easy and a pleasant life.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Feb. 10. LESSON VI. 1884.

TOPIC.—The conversion of Lydia.

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 16: 11–24.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Whose heart the Lord opened that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul. Acts 16 : 14.

TIME.—A. D. 52.

PLACES.—Philippi, in Macedonia.

1. Paul, Silas, Luke Timothy journeying toward Europe make thankful record through Luke, the chronicler, of their "straight course to Samothracia, and the next day to Neapolis."

Favoring winds are and should be ever a cause of thankfulness, but one can imagine how grateful to Paul, who had embarked on this voyage at the bidding of a vision, a spiritual call, must be the appoving seal of a "straight course" set upon his decision and action. The Spirit's voice is often perplexing—not the voice exactly, but the purely human intellect often hesitates to enterprise hazardous things, on what it may term "a *mere* intuition." If spirit conquers intellect, and God's call is heeded by it, how good of our heavenly Father to confirm us in the way and upon it, by tokens of favor and of loving sanction.

2. The scattered Jews had in many places increased in numbers to such an extent as to build synagogues for their national worship. But in others they were few and feeble. Nevertheless in these they did not forsake the "assembling of themselves together." They had their places sacred to prayer in groves, gardens and by the river side. Here in a sort of "Headquarters" they "held the fort." How important and how significant this "local habitation" by the river side at Philippi became, is seen in the conversion of Lydia. Had there been no such place, where would these evangelists so soon have entered on the work of their ministry? And it was fitting that the women, who bore doubtless the same proportion to the Jewish church in number, faithfulness and zeal that the women of the present time do to the churches of today, should have the honor and privilege of introducing Paul to the European world.

3. Technicalities were as forceful in A. D. 52, as 1884. The letter of Roman law allowed the Jews to enjoy their own religion but not to propagate it. The pagan masters of the soothsaying slave, seeing that their hope of gains was gone, sought an occasion against the men who had cast out the demon which had possessed her. They found *officials* as ready then as now to stretch a point in favor of the oppressor and to fire the heart of the people with the intimation that something was being taught or promulgated contrary to Roman rule and spirit.

4. Paul is very reticent on the subject of his sufferings. He never parades his persecutions and his hardships. In all his writings there is but one itemization of his sorrows, perils and injuries. Luke with all his love of details gives little space to recounting the sufferings of Paul and Silas in the inner dungeon where they lay stretched on the rack, subjected to as cruel torture as human ingenuity could devise.

"Neither count I my life dear unto myself," was the life experience and motto of this man, frail in body but mighty in spirit.

NOTHING is more expensive than penuriousness; nothing more anxious than carelessness, and every duty which is bidden to wait, returns with seven fresh duties at its back.—*Charles Kingsley.*

WE have a name of love and holiness to God and His saints; the Lord make us answerable, and that it may be more than a name, or else it will do us no good.—*Samuel Fuller.*

WHAT is resignation? Placing God between ourselves and our trouble.—*Madame Swetchine.*

OH! how seldom the soul is silent, in order that God may speak.—*Fenelon.*

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*Temperance Literature*—Miss Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, New York city. Local Advisory Committee—Miss F. E. Willard, Mrs. C. B. Buell, Mrs. H. E. Brown, Mrs. E. M. Wymond, Mrs. R. L. Clapp, Mrs. A. G. Ruliffson, Mrs. I. A. Atwater, Mrs. D. P. Kidder, Miss D. P. Baker. Treasurer, Mrs. H. McLean, 318 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.
*Suppression of Impure Literature*—Miss Lucy J. Holmes, Derry, N. H.
*Relation of Intemperance to Capital and Labor, with Relative Statistics*—Mrs. M. J. Nobles, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
*Influencing the Press*—Mrs. Esther Housh, Brattleboro, Vt.
*Union Signal Work*—Mrs. Geo. W. Bain, Louisville, Ky.
*Conference with Influential Bodies*—Mrs. Emily McLaughlin, 4 Story street, Boston, Mass.
*Inducing Physicians not to Prescribe Alcoholic Stimulants*—Miss Jennie Duty, 107 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.
*Effort to Overthrow the Tobacco Habit*—Mrs M. Byron Reese, Steubenville, O.
*Suppression of the Social Evil*—Mrs. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
*Evangelistic*—Mrs. H. W. Smith, 4653 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia.
*Prison and Police Stations*—Mrs. J. K. Barney, Providence, R. I.
*Work Among Railroad Employes*—Miss Jennie E. Smith, Mountain Lake Park, Md. Secretary, Miss Addie Sherman.
*Soldiers and Sailors*—Mrs. S. A. McClees, Yonkers, N. Y.
*To Secure the Use of the Unfermented Juice of the Grape at the Lord's Table*—Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt, Portland, Me.
*Young Woman's Work*—Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, 73 E. 54th St., New York City. Secretary, Mrs. F. S. Evans, 71 East 54th St., New York City.
*Parlor Meetings*—Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
*Kitchen Gardens*—Miss Mary McClees, 141 Washington St., Yonkers, N. Y. Assistants, Miss Hallie Quigley, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. A. C. Robinson, Baltimore, Md.
*Flower Mission*—Miss Jennie Casse day, 216 East Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.
*State and County Fairs*—Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, 231 College Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
*Hayes Testimonial*—Mrs. C. C. Alford, 315 Monroe st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Assistants, Miss Esther Pugh, Mrs. C. B. Buell.
*Legislation and Petitions*—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Clinton, Ia.
*Franchise*—Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, Indianapolis Ind.
*Southern Work*—Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, Charleston, S. C., Secretary, Mrs. G. H. McLeod, 287 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.
*Work on the Pacific Coast*—Mrs. M. G. C. Leavitt (P. O. Box, 2647) San Francisco, Cal.
*Work Among Foreigners*—Mrs. Sophie Grubb, Kirkwood, Mo., Assistants, Mrs. Emma Obenauer, 157 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. N. Harris (Box 1589) Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
*Work Among the Colored People of the North*—Mrs. Frances E. Harper, 1006 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia. Pa.
*National Organization*—Miss Henrietta G. Moore, Morrow, Warren County, O.; Mrs. S. M. Perkins, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Boonsboro, Iowa.

These officers, together with many other well known writers, constitute the corps of contributors and news-gatherers of The Union Signal. Its foreign correspondents are:
*England*—Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.
*Switzerland*—Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.
*Denmark*—Pastor Karl Eltzholtz, Horsen, Jutland.


## AM I MY BTOTHER'S KEEPER?

Sometimes we ask the question despairingly, realizing our failure to wield personal influence over others; sometimes impatiently, trying to throw off all responsibility; and yet again we ask it of our souls in that earnest spirit which "recognizes God as the third party," in the conference.

Barriers of custom, of reticence, of indifference, are built up between human hearts, and only the exigencies of life have power to sweep these away. It is then that the kinship of the world comes out clearly, and even strange hands are gasped with no sense of unfamiliarity. In a common danger we all know that this is true. Or under any circumstances of pathetic interest, how quickly the masks of indifference are thrown off, and the soul looks out!

Just one picture of the thousands that might be drawn, dipped in life's vivid hues! It is a clear, frosty morning. Men hurry on their several ways, but we see one group stationary, and every moment it enlarges. An accident has occurred, in which the life of one human being is jeopardized. Tender hands have just lifted the mangled body, and it is conveyed as gently as may be to the home over which already the fearful shadow of death is projected. As we approach the scene, how eloquent of sincerity is every word spoken and every look exchanged! A rough looking man comes to us and says, "It's awful! I couldn't bear to look at him as they carried him away, all cut to pieces. And to see his blood there on the snow!" and he draws his hand across the dark eyes that are dim with manly tears. We never looked into those honest eyes before, but that matters nothing, and is not remembered at all in the common sympathy that rules the hour. A thought lingers with us, however, afterward, aroused by the man's closing words: "*To see his blood there on the snow!*" That human blood was a sorrowful object lesson, that reached the shuddering depths of every heart. But who was it that said we should "fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul; but rather fear Him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell!" If we could only see it, our brother's blood is staining many a fair scene where the outside show is gay and beautiful; where laughter is heard instead of weeping, and no one stops to commiserate the destruction that is far greater than the mere dissolution of the body, for it is double and irrevocable.

What can we do? The awful reality of our responsibility, in behalf of the tempted and sinning all around us, and especially the cases which God puts into our hands, presses us to seek a solution to the question at the beginning. How shall we do this? The workers who are attempting this great task of temperance reform will need to establish their ministries upon a plane out of which will come all the influences that are needed,—the mightiest influences that are known in this world.

As one has said, "'Not by might, nor by power,' not by genius, but by that disposition in us that likens us to the Lord Jesus Christ, in that royalty of self-sacrifice, that glory of love, that intense and entire sympathy with others rather than with ourselves, that sort of personal plasticity by which we may wrap ourselves around circumstances, and glorify base things, and seek out low and little things, and give them a newer power," and breathe into those for whom we labor the breath of life.

This has to be done by personal effort. The soul has to be held in readiness for every emergency of those who look to us for help, and sympathy, and strength. It is not sentiment, it is reality. William Arthur in his great fraternal address at Cincinnati, a few years ago, uttered these words: "I know there are many people who always cry out for something prartical, something to do. And by something to do, they always seem to mean something that the hands can handle, or the feet can touch. Very well. All that is practical in its way. But permit me to say that so far as I know, the most practical thing in this world is *a thought put into a human mind or a feeling raised in a human heart.*"

Test it in your own life. What has made you what you are? Is it not the personal touches here and there, all along the way, that have shaped your nature into its present state? The faithlessness of that friend away back in your history, touched the springs, and sent that taint of bitterness into your being which has tinged your whole life. That word of cheer which another spoke, when your heart was heavy and overborne with sorrow, can you ever forget it? Or forget how you lifted your head in renewed hope and comfort? That staying hand that laid hold on yours in dire temptation, that silent pressure that spoke so thrillingly of the presence of one soul who refused to forsake or betray, could anything have been more real in its effects on you than that? The last triumphant look from dying eyes, and the glad pointing upward of hands that dropped a moment later on the pulseless breast, how often have those looks and gestures been like viewless wings, carrying you to the very gates of the heavenly city!

And when we realize the potency of these indi-

vidual influences, how can we fail to see that here is our greatest work? For here we pierce through the outer form to the very heart of the matter—the life.

## A BIT OF EXPLANATION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL;—Please tell us all you know about "bonded whisky." I asked the wisest man in H———, and he began to explain by saying: "I do not fully understand." Since then I have not felt so ignorant, but have wanted to know more than I did before; hence this appeal to THE UNION SIGNAL.

All whisky and all distilled spirits must pay its tax,—ninety cents the gallon to the United States government. It having been found that distillers will cheat, a government officer takes charge of the spirits as they issue from the distillers "well" (what a misnomer!) and locks them up in a warehouse, of which he keeps the key and over which he exercises constant watch and ward. When the distiller sells a barrel of alcohol or whisky he must go to the government store keeper, who will release the goods on the payment of the tax. The spirits in this warehouse are called bonded spirits, because the distiller is obliged to give bonds to the government for the payment of the tax on all spirits in the warehouse, whenever sold and delivered to his patrons. The government with these bonds in its possession engages that the distiller may keep these spirits in bond, i. e. in the warehouse, for so long a time, after which interest must be paid on the value of the goods. It so happens that with a large amount of whisky stored away in Kentucky mainly, this period expires this year. This was also the case last year. Hence the great effort on the part of the manufacturers to avoid paying interest on the value of these goods. Also the necessity of selling them and paying the tax, by securing from congress an extension of the bonding period. There is not the market that once existed for these wares, but they hopefully think that if they can, without expense or damage to themselves, keep the whiskies aging and increasing in value in the warehouse, the market will revive and great shall be their profits. They therefore ask of congress to put not less than thirty million of dollars in their pockets, as was shown last week, by the passage of a bill extending their warehousing privileges for two years. It remains to be seen if the people of this country think well of such a project.

INQUIRIES often reach us concerning the expenses of a student at the free kindergarten training school which is doing such fine work in this city. In response to all such we trust these few facts will clear the way for many a true hearted girl who desires to make herself a power for good. The time required to learn this system of teaching is ten months; cost, ordinary living expenses, and about twenty-five dollars extra for materials for work during the course of study. Good board can be had for five dollars per week, or, if several ladies choose to co-operate and make a cosy home, the expense will be somewhat less than boarding.

A good common school education is all the essential preparation for the kindergarten Normal, though each added acquirement is another advantage.

There are now twelve free kindergarten schools founded by the association, where are gathered many of the little "street waifs" to be found in this great city; each school is provided with one or more salaried teachers—graduates from the training school—also two or more assistants from the same source; and these hours of practice are of much value to the student. The afternoons are devoted to study of theory and to lectures which embody clearly and perfectly the principles underlying this beautiful method of developing the child nature. The call for teachers is greater than can be supplied; there will be no difficulty in securing positions after graduation. The salary, when paid by the association, is never less than forty dollars per month for the first year; fifty dollars the second year, and more as experience or special adaptation to the work commands.

On the first Monday in February a new term will open, and pupils will not be received after the middle of February. For all further information Miss Ross herself should be addressed at 175 Twenty-Second street, Chicago.

Valentine's Day is not to be disregarded by temperance women. Not this year at any rate, for here comes ever ready Mrs. McClees with a bright little card to soldiers and sailors, calling it a W. C. T. U. Valentine. On the reverse of the pretty sea picture in colors is a real motherly letter to blue bloused Jack, which will reach his heart I am sure.

* * * * *

Mrs. Chapin, all her friends will be glad to know has entirely recovered and is at work again. Last week she was at Tuscaloosa, for the Alabama convention and from thence travelled rapidly to that of Georgia. She will fill appointments in five states, with no abatement of energy and zeal.

* * * * *

Martin F. Tupper seeks to find some "philosophy" in the restriction of drinking places to one out of twenty now existing. He would burden this twentieth permitted nuisance with the revels and orgies of the twenty.

* * * * *

A Washington, (D. C.) paper advertises in the regular advertising columns the shame of a young pastor in that city after this sort:

The prayers of God's people are most earnestly requested for the thorough purification of a young church whose pastor and officers are inveterate tobacco users, much against the wishes of its members.

* * * * *

How many grand things Iowa is doing. Her new state house which they say is not specked with a single charge of corruption or jobbery, is not to be specked with tobacco juice either. The senate says so in a resolution and it can't be possible that the lower house will refuse to take the hint.

* * * * *

They do say that Mrs. Carlisle is now the Lucy Hayes of Washington and that last season she disagreed to the point of "coolness" with a Kentucky friend with whom she was to receive New Year's calls and who insisted on "punch" as a feature of the entertainment. The Lord bless and keep her!

* * * * *

This is what I have to bear when I try to urge good people on to the heights of duty:

Ah me, that it should come to this! That I who have persistently "pushed" for temperance where I "belonged" and otherwhere, should be accused of "backwardness about forwardness." I rise to explain: I was in the state teachers' association, en route to my work here. Said teachers' meeting was held Thursday evening, Friday and Saturday morning Mrs. L. spoke. Friday morning I heard her and then left at noon, coming here in the afternoon. Supposed *of course* it would be noticed in resolutions. Had I even dreamed of such a failure, should have "pushed" some of my good friends to do the work which I, not a member of the association, could hardly do with propriety. The telescope "on duty" was not focussed quite right. Yours as ever,

ALICE M. GUERNSEY

"Sweet Alice"—Ben Bolt himself couldn't have seen into your inner consciousness. My telescope never agreed to read hearts.

* * * * *

Miss Mary A. Wadsworth is full of work in Massachusetts. She has special adaptation to conservative circles and towns, so whispers my good friend Mrs. L. B. Barrett who is not a bit conservative, and yet like all true radicals knows how to honor the bravery of conservatism in this progressive age.

* * * * *

For it is brave to be conservative. It is always heroic to be true. I glory in the honest little woman who rises in a convention when she knows everything is against her and says: "I must protest against this resolution, if I would be loyal to my convictions." Such women are sure to be converted, and make the stanchest of all allies. I honor the conservatives because—well, because I've been one myself.

* * * * *

Our W. C. T. U. women make full proof of their ministry. Some of them in the pulpit as on the platform. It strikes one a little queerly that so many of these hard working evangelists are Marys. Last week I noted Mary Lathrap's earnest revival work in Michigan, and now word reaches us of Mary H. Villars' faithful labors in Pekin, Ill., a city of distilleries, where "the smoke of their torment asendeth day and night." Thirty-three conversions are accredited to these labors.

* * * * *

The Amercian correspondent of a London paper, writes of our John B. Gough thus appreciatively:

Mr. Gough is no longer the man we remember him once. He is stouter, and more staid. His hair is getting very white. His voice is husky with both use and abuse, for certainly no one ever treated a magnificent organ so unmercifully. But he is wiser, riper, better than ever.

* * * * *

Occasionally I get a peep at a private letter. For instance at one received by Mrs. McLeod of Maryland from one of the *elite* of the British provinces, and which says:

You, whose every thought is turned temperance-ward, will be glad to hear of the results of Miss Willard's seed-sowing on British soil. Many have awakened out of sleep, seeing that they have solemn responsibilities in the matter. Ladies unions are being formed through the province and a good work begun which is, I trust, sign of the better time to come, when there shall be safety for our boys, now in the midst of temptations. Great disappointment has been expressed, in her failure to attend the meeting arranged for her in Sackville. We shall hope it is only postponed, and a good, which the future holds in store for us.

* * * * *

Ex-Governor Butler's unsolicited commendation of Miss Barton's management of the Woman's Reformatory prison, at Sherburne, Mass., is worth all the more when one knows just how he informed himself as to its inside workings. Never any warning was given the prison authorities of his visits, but like the Assyrian he came "down on the fold" with his cohorts at the most unexpected moments and absolutely "went through" everything—pantries, cupboards hospital, workshops, cellar and storehouse with the zeal of a detective. Miss Barton is devoting her entire time now to the Red Cross society, having consented only to organize at the prison, the success which Gov. Butler has so thoroughly estimated. Such strong skillful service makes all women stronger and more skillful as says the Governor:

Your administration and success have caused me one further appreciation of the fact that fit women are the fittest to take care of women.

* * * * *

Mrs. Lucy H. Washington, once of Iowa, now of Essex, Conn., is again in the temperance lecture field with four good addresses on

"THE CRUSADE, AND ITS LESSONS."
"WALLS OF DEFENCE."
"LOVE AND LAW."
"PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND PROHIBITION."

* * * * *

Chicago has a judge who discriminates bravely in the case of the gambling iniquity. He says:

In my judgment the man who knowingly rents his premises for the purpose of gambling is quite as guilty as the man who occupies them. I am unable to draw a distinction between the man who owns the property and voluntarily rents it for a valuable consideration to a gambler and the man who goes in and uses it for gambling.

Write liquor selling by the side of gambling and the words will be just as true.

* * * * *

Boston gets $298,685 out of its liquor licenses of all kinds.

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A prominent "machine" paper lately gave as its conviction that in the coming campaign the parties must be held together by stronger ties that the old issues of the past twenty years. Wonder where they would find a stronger bond than the prohibition of the liquor traffic?

ON DUTY

# News From the Field.

## MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—We are still engaged in sending out "life boats" after wrecked humanity, trying by gentle earnestness to lead them to ports of safety. We are holding at 16 W. Baltimore street a noonday gospel temperance meeting during the week, and also on Sabbath afternoons at 3:30 o'clock; also in tabernacles and churches whenever opportunity offers. We are now building "light houses"—are gathering in the children, and teaching them to steer clear of the "rocks along the coast." Any one passing along casually would have no idea of the grand work being carried on in our quiet looking "headquarters," but, in addition to the men's meetings, we have on Sabbath afternoon at 2:30 o'clock a school for society waifs, and a strange grouping it is of every class and condition!

Every morning excepting Saturday we have a free kindergarten (the school numbers twenty) under the superintendency of Mrs. Sarah Welsh. The children are provided with a plain, hot dinner at the close of each session.

Four afternoons in the week a Kitchen Garden school is conducted for girls of larger growth, who are taught all kinds of house work. This school is under the care of Mrs. Walters. On Friday afternoon at four o'clock we have a woman's meeting, and in some instances we have the whole family under the blessed influence of the gospel. The work is increasing and we are praying the "Lord of the harvest to raise up more workers."

On Christmas Eve twenty-three children of the free kindergarten had a Christmas tree which they heartily enjoyed and each had a toy and bag of candy to take home. On the 27th thirty girls of the Kitchen Garden were given a substantial dinner and allowed to carry home a portion of the good things.

On January 4 ninety of our Sabbath school boys were also given a supper, and in addition had a magic lantern show and music.

We intend, at an early date, to open the rooms one evening in the week and invite the boys to spend the evening with us; will provide games and other amusements for them.

We have saloons surrounding us and a theatre within one square, so that our work would seem discouraging if we did not remember that our "Captain has never lost a battle."

We have formed a Band of Hope at Madison ave. M. E. church, also one at Madison street Presbyterian (colored) church. One at Elk Ridge Landing, Howard county, one at Mt. Washington, Baltimore county, so our outlook for the year is bright. We held the crusade anniversary at First M. E. church, and, notwithstanding the inclement weather, had a large audience. Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith gave a glowing account of the crusade and its marvelous results, showing plainly that each woman had her work, which if she did it not, must go undone. Addresses were also made by Rev. C. E. Felton, of M. E. church, W. W. Williams and P. Wroth of P. E. church, W. J. Gill of Pres. church. Rev. J. F. Goucher of First M. E. church presided.

We sent out an appeal to the ministers to read to their congregations and also had one published in the daily papers, asking the women of our city to abstain from putting an "occasion of stumbling" in any one's way. We saw less drunkenness this season than for years.

Mrs. McLaughlin did a good work in Maryland and we hope to have her again in March to rouse the sleeping ones.

Death has been in our midst and taken away one of our vice presidents, Mrs. General G. H. Nye, of Laurel, Howard county, president of W. C. T. U. of that place, passed from labor to reward, December 21, 1883. We mourn but not without hope.

Our people seem to be arousing to the fact that three-fourths of the wickedness of the land is traceable to the rum traffic. May God speed the day when the church shall be thoroughly aroused and then we shall go on to victory. C. B. N.

## KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—We have just closed a year of earnest effort. Our officers have been faithful and efficient, our president Mrs. W. H. Munnell, has presided at forty-five regular, and seven call meetings.

Our membership list numbers two hundred and eleven; honorary members thirty-one. The average attendance during the year has been thirty-seven.

Four Bands of Hope have been organized; three are in good condition. Committees have visited the home of the friendless, city hospital and jail regularly, carrying God's message of love to these "shut in ones," holding services of song, prayer and Scripture reading. On June last, committees were appointed to visit the almshouse and workhouse monthly. Regular gospel services were held at these places, besides visiting the rooms of the sick and afflicted.

The committee on "Unfermented Wine" has labored faithfully with voice and pen. Six of our churches are using unfermented wine at the Lord's table.

We have had two lectures, one last February, by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the other last May, by George W. Bain. The latter was given in the interest of the Y. W. C. T. U. and W. C. T. U. Both lectures were a grand success.

A book reception was held last May, with a view of opening a reading room; about two hundred books have been donated, and we hope to carry out this plan this year.

A paper fair was held in December, which proved highly remunerative. The 23d of December was duly observed. Bible readings are held regularly the second Wednesday of every month. On November fourth a gospel temperance mass meeting was held in the First Christian church in order to bring before the public our work and resume our gospel meetings, which had been discontinued through the summer and fall. These meetings are held every Sabbath afternoon at our headquarters, Mrs. C. C. Craig, chairman of committee and leader. Men are being brought to Christ. Forty-five have signed the total abstinence pledge, making sixty-five during the year. Two only of this number have violated their pledge.

A few weeks ago Col. Hoagland, known as the news boys' friend, and who has devoted more than ten years of his life in their behalf, suggested to our ladies that the W. C. T. U. take up this line of work the coming year. His suggestions was favorably received. Mrs. Clark, who has been superintendent of that work for some time, is now a member of our union, and has been appointed chairman of committee, having charge of that line of work.

The press has been extremely kind, giving our items prominent places. The *Courier Journal* has given us a column semi-monthly, the *Democrat*, a column weekly; these columns have been prepared most of the time by our president. We also had a column in the *Worker*, a prohibition paper, and the *Southern Herald*, until they suspended.

On New Year's day we held a reception at our headquarters from 3 o'clock until 10 p. m. A delightful lunch was served. About three hundred, perhaps more, called; among the number was one of the leaders of the crusade, in Illinois, Col. George W. Bain, also some of our prominent citizens, and ministers. But when those came, for whom we had labored and prayed, our hearts were made glad. They came with firm step, for they had braved the temptations so peculiar to the holidays, and had entered upon the new year with bright hopes, high resolves, and faith in God.

One young man said, "I cannot help drawing the comparison between my surroundings tonight and one year ago." These men talk in our gospel meetings and tell the same sweet story of God's love and salvation through Jesus Christ.

Our officers for this year are: Mrs. W. H. Munnell, president; Mrs Watts, vice president; Mrs. George Mathers, recording secretary; Mrs. Frank Fry, treasurer; F. G. Ferguson, corresponding secretary.

The outlook is encouraging. We have women brave and true, and as we stand upon the threshold of the new year with "willing hearts and ready hands" to work for "God and home and native land," our faith is strong, for we have a sure "foundation."

F. G. FERGUSON, *Cor. Sec.*

## MISSOURI.

BURLINGTON JUNCTION.—The W. C. T. U. of this place held their anniversary on the evening of December 23. It was well attended and the exercises were interesting, although given entirely by home talent.

On January 16 and 17 the fourth district convention met here, and although not as many local unions were represented as we had hoped, yet it was a decided success. Mrs. Hoffman was present and gave two grand addresses, beside much good counsel and encouragement during the sessions. The whole community is aroused.

We have no saloons, but are cursed with drug-stores that carry on the traffic. The death of a young man, occurring the day after the convention, caused by liquor, has still further incensed all temperance people. Our congressional district is not fully organized, but we hope by next July when our next convention meets, that we shall have all our forces in the field. The union here is steadily growing in interest and members, and our Band of Hope is our pride. Missouri is gathering up her forces, and with such a leader as Mrs. Hoffman, will not be far in the rear. L. S. DODDS.

ST. LOUIS.—At the regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. the last of December many interesting reports were given, and the whole view of the work was encouraging. Much temperance literature has been distributed, and many visits to the work-house and jail, and meetings held among the women, taking their pledges to give up drinking. At the annual meeting Col. Hoagland, of Louisville Ky., made a stirring appeal for the news boys, which was promptly met by the union, in the appointment of a committee, out of which grew the St. Louis Newsboys' Association, with a distinct organization and treasury, but reporting quarterly to the W. C. T. U. November 24 the union established its headquarters with the Newsboys' Association. Through the ten days' labors of Mrs. Hoffman, state president, in November, the membership of the union was nearly doubled, now numbering seventy-five, besides forty-six formed into an Auxiliary union in the South Presbyterian church.

In reply to the work of the special committee appointed to present the work of the W. C. T. U. to the Evangelical Alliance and ask for union of temperance sentiment and a contribution in the month of December a resolution was adopted by that body, cordially approving of the work and pledging help whenever it was expedient. A special committee was then appointed to write to each pastor asking the fulfillment of this pledge during December and January. Many cheering responses have been received.

A special committee was also appointed to wait upon Congressman John J. O'Neill, recently placed at the head of a committee upon labor in the house of representatives at Washington. He received the ladies courteously, and was found to be already alive to the demands of the hour, having presented a bill for postal savings banks, which have been so successful in England, and are a great foe to the saloon, Gladstone himself showing how money formerly left in the gin palaces is now deposited in the postal savings banks.

The union holds weekly prayer meetings every Wednesday at 11:30 to 12:30 at headquarters. N.

LAMAR.—A series of meetings has been conducted recently under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. in the M. E. church and the opera house, by George Woodford, with crowded houses and great interest, 371 having signed the pledge. After his last lecture, a free-will offering was solicited to aid the union in carrying on the temperance work, and $46.25 was paid in cash, and nearly $20 or more subscribed. S. H.

KNOB NOSTER.—Six months ago, Mrs. Mary M. Clardy, organized here a W. C. T. U. with nine paying members. We now number fifteen, and thirteen honorary members. We have a Band of Hope and temperance Sabbath school combined, which hold special exercises every fifth Sabbath. On these days, we are assisted by the pastors of the kifferent denominations.

We have lately had our state president, Mrs. Clara Hoffman, with us, and enjoyed a pleasant and profitable time during her stay. The 23d of October was observed by us in private devotion in the closet, and in a prayer service in the afternoon, for the national convention. The tenth anniversary we expected to have a regular crusade sermon, especially prepared for the occasion, by Rev. J. H. Gillespie, of the M.E. church, but the bad roads, sleet-covered, made travel so difficult that he was unable to fill the appointment, the remainder of the program was carried out, including the distribution of leaflets (beer series), and fifty copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, purchased for the occasion. As a union we have been for sometime taking two copies of this paper, and I have six new names toward a club of ten and hope to complete it soon.

As a W. C. T. U. we have held our weekly meetings regularly; have kept the Band of Hope supplied with badges, scarfs, charts, and necessary literature. We have paid into the state treasury the sum of $7.50, the same amount to lecturers, have about the same amount now on hand, and today sent $2.00 to the national fund. In my temperance Sunday school class I use Dr. Richardson's lesson book, and we have strong hope of introducing it in the higher rooms of the public schools. We have distributed in the families here, including the colored people, a large quantity of purchased and collected temperance literature, and in every way that we know of, have tried to forward the temperance cause.

MRS. MILLIE C. GILBERT.
*Cor. Sec. and Supt. of Press Work, W. C. T. U.*

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY.—Our union in the northern part of the city was organized a year ago last December with about a dozen members, under the direction of Mrs. J. T. Ellis, state secretary of New Jersey. She gave us much inspiration and help in planning work, and we tried to carry on these plans when left alone. We held mass meetings and kept temperance before the people. Afterward the ministers and other gentlemen formed an organization among themselves, and gospel meetings have been held since last May four times a week. Over a hundred have signed the pledge, and about eighty have become true Christians.

Mrs. C. F. Lord is our president, a sister of Mrs. Ellis, and we are grateful to God for her large measure of spiritual power and executive ability.

MRS. J. KELLEY.

## DAKOTA.

LAKE PRESTON.—The crusade anniversary was appropriately celebrated by the W. C. T. U. of this place, with a most interesting program; and though none here have any personal knowledge of the crusade, yet the fact of observing this anniversary has done much to awaken an interest in the history of this movement, out of which has sprung the W. C. T. U., which by the blessing of God has become such a power for good in our land.

E. J. SPOONER, *Cor. Sec.*

## DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON.—The local unions throughout the state are continuing their work with the determination to per-

severe until victory is obtained. The Y. W. C. T. U. here is doing a good work. And a flourishing W. C. T. U. was organized among our colored sisters a few weeks ago. Our local union holds a prayer meeting every Tuesday p. m. A. S.

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

"It is His birthday—His, the only one
Who ever made life's meaning clear—
Dawn is He to our night."

ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE W. C. T. Union are increasing in numbers and interest under the leadership of Mrs. Crane. There is strong pressure made upon these places (owing to their prohibitory laws and regulations), the rum seller does not reap here, and eternal vigilance is the price we pay for our safety from his inroads. It is said that the supreme court has decided a case against us in favor of one who has done more to demoralize this community than any other, through his den of iniquity just outside the limit of prohibition.

HACKETTSTOWN College, under the presidency of Dr. Whiting, is preparing its students for noble and effective temperance work. There is no educational institution in the state so pronounced on the temperance question. Dr. W. is one of the great forces who are mighty through God to the pulling down of the strongholds of Satan.

NEPTUNE township, Monmouth county, gives our prohibition standard-bearer a small majority, and he returns to the legislature, where he so honored himself and his constituency last winter. The W. C. T. U's. were at the polls all day with hot coffee and lunch. They did their duty though some opposed.

HADDONFIELD.—The "public good" of this place is assured for another year at least, as the Batesville Hotel alias Blazing Rag, has been licensed for that purpose. Ten votes cast at the late election for prohibition. Little by little Haddonfield will be lifted to a higher plane notwithstanding the Blazing Rag.

NEWARK.—The Fourth W. C. T. U. (colored) celebrated the crusade anniversary with an interesting program. A collection for the national treasury was taken. The pastors generally spoke of temperance in their churches, commending cordially the work of the W. C. T. U.

TENAFLY is strong for prohibition. The people vote as they pray, and are working for the redemption of that "apple jack" cursed county.

LUMBERTON society has sixty-five members all working diligently for total abstinence.

## TEXAS.

WHITESBORO.—About two years ago the ladies of this place organized a W. C. T. U. It was good seed sown that did eventually germinate, and with God's help will grow and bring forth much good fruit. The 27th of last November Mrs. Beauchamp came into our midst and suggested a reorganization of the union which was heartily entered into by a few earnest spirits. Twelve ladies and two gentlemen of the number present enrolled their names.

When the business of the evening was dispatched, Mrs. Beauchamp proposed a union Christian temperance mass meeting in the near future.

The proposition was accepted and on the evening of December 16 the Cumberland Presbyterian church of our little city was filled to overflowing and ministers were there to aid us.

Different ones contributed to the interest of the occasion by earnest and timely talks in commendation of the W. C. T. U. and in behalf of the temperance cause.

Mrs. Beauchamp was with us and stated facts in reference to the origin and object of the W. C. T. U.

The audience was exceedingly attentive, and before the meeting closed nearly seventy had signed the pledge.

We meet once a week, and have been much encouraged by additions to our union at almost every meeting. We number over a hundred now.

We will organize a Band of Hope for the children in a few days. ELIZABETH MARCH,
*President of Whitesboro W. C. T. U.*

## MASSACHUSETTS.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE Y. W. C. T. U. NEWS.

The temperance society at Wellesley College, although large and flourishing as to numbers, has not opportunity to do much home work. Beyond one or two open meetings every year, when some earnest worker such as Miss Willard or John B. Gough comes and talks with the girls, little is done at the college itself.

But work enough has been found among the children and factory girls in the neighboring and manufacturing villages.

A wide awake little Band of Hope of twenty-seven members, holding weekly meetings is sustained in Charles River village, about three miles from Wellesley. This is supplemented by the Sunday school work, when one Sunday a month is given up to gospel temperance, with a temperance concert in the evening. As this village has for years been notorious for its intemperance, we feel that these children, with their brave blue ribbons are indeed a Band of Hope.

In another village, for some two years, the factory girls have been organized into a mutual improvement society, called "The Saturday Night Club." Through the efforts of some of the Wellesley girls, this club has recently had the resolution to devote every fourth Saturday night to temperance, and twenty-five out of twenty-seven present on that evening signed the pledge. The work which can be done here seems great, for these girls have almost limitless influence in their village.

As a society we regret that we have not the time to do more of the work which lies so near to us, but we strive to do what we can now, hoping to be able to help in the larger fields by and by.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Our Mountain state moves slowly but surely. The Parkersburg Union called a council of the solid prominent temperance men of the town and asked them to go into the party conventions and secure the nomination of a council pledged against license.

Finding that impossible they held a separate convention, nominated a ticket for which our union worked. The result was the defeat of the republican party who had it in their power to grant our petition, but most flagrantly spurned it. Whether they will profit in the future by the lessons of the past remains to be seen. If they had nominated a ticket that temperance men could have voted for, it would without doubt have been elected. They felt their only safety lay in courting the "bummer" vote. It proved unavailing.

The Wheeling W. C. T. U. has opened a lunch and reading room in that city.

Miss Willard carried captive the hearts of conservative Parkersburg. "Above criticism" was the verdict on her lecture. Your correspondent had a most delightful conference with her and felt almost repaid for missing her lecture, through sickness, by this visit of comfort and consolation.

Next year West Virginia will again petition the legislature for the submission of a prohibitory amendment, nothing daunted by three refusals. "Submission" is our battle cry.

Dr. Warner, a most indefatigable worker, is canvassing the the state and organizing for the coming campaign. The W. C. T. U. is marshalling her clans. The *Freeman* is her "slogan." Miss Esther Pugh is under promise to "come over and help us" after February 1.

MRS. I. H. JOHNSON.

## CALIFORNIA.

POMONA.—Three services were held here commemorative of the decennial, and these were full of interest. Rev. Mr. Mather, at the M. E. church, gave a clear, outspoken temperance sermon in the morning. At the children's meeting in the afternoon, several short, pithy speeches were made by the pastors of the town, after which a number of names were added to the Band of Hope roll.

In the evening, at McComas' Hall, Reverends Latourette, Weller and Mather, and others spoke forcibly for temperance. Mrs. McComas read the crusade psalm, and Mrs. Weller read from Miss Willard's book how one woman secured prohibition for Kansas. Mrs. Lorbeer surprised and gratified the large audience with her recitation of an original poem. More than forty names were added to the list of the W. C. T. U. A deep under current of interest has set in as the result of this celebration. C.

## MICHIGAN.

CHELSEA.—We were favored January 5 with the presence of Hughs and Ward. This was once the banner town of the state, but had fallen into a deep sleep; have wakened from our slumber to work for "God and home and native land." They were here two weeks. Held meetings every evening and afternoon. Nine hundred signed the pledge. Organized a large blue ribbon club and a Band of Hope. Closed with a delightful social. Over 300 people present. N.

## ILLINOIS.

QUINCY.—The saloons of this city have run on Sundays in open violation of law, for a period of "time so remote that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," but last summer a home protection society was organized, which, after petitioning the "mayor" to pay some little regard to his official oath and being unsuccessful, commenced prosecuting under the criminal code. The grand jury refused to indict; one of them who is of the genus alderman, giving as a reason that he could not conscientiously vote to indict, because it would be too great a restriction of personal liberty, but that same conscience interposed no objection when he called God to be his witness that he would "without fear, malice or favor, inquire into, and true presentment make of all criminal violation etc." Then informations were filed in the county court, and these cases were, of course, continued. Next, complaints were made before a Quincy justice of the peace, and after several days were consumnd in preliminary matters,—the most trivial objections, which in any other proceeding would have been dismissed as unworthy of consideration, being elaborately argued and as usual taken under advisement,—a jury was finally obtained who were not conscientiously opposed to the enforcement of the law the legislature made, and a witness was called and sworn, but cautioned by the court not to answer any question that he (the witness) thought would tend to criminate him, and after testifying that he thought the defendant—a saloon-keeper of ten years standing—kept a saloon, as his name was out on the door of the saloon, and that he (witness) was in no way connected with the defendant in such business as partner, employe or otherwise. He was asked to state whether he had known defendant whithin eighteen months prior thereto to sell any intoxicating drink on Sunday, and witness thought the answer would criminate him; the justice of the peace sustained witness, no evidence could be obtained, and the farce ended with great *eclat* for the crowd of saloon-keepers there assembled, who had frequently hissed, in open court, counsel for the prosecution while engaged in the discussion of questions raised. All the other prosecutions were at once dismissed and commenced at the opposite side of the county where the air was purer and Gambrinus was not king. Convictions were secured in every case and on last Sabbath, the secret agents of the society could find but one place in nearly 180, where drink could be obtained, and this man was not doing a thriving business, as witnesses fight shy of places where a subpoena inevitably follows, to appear 25 miles in the country to testify about that visit. You see we are not all asleep in Quincy, even.

SAM WOODS.

BELLEVILLE.—Our society is quite small, yet we are steadily persevering in our efforts, believing in final success. We celebrated the crusade anniversary with a most intersting program, following that sent out from the national headquarters as far as possible. Mrs. Kline, Baptist minister's wife, gave us an admirable address. Mrs. S. B. Davis, one of our most liberal and earnest workers, (now in her seventy-sixth year), gave us a very interesting off-hand talk. Thank offering amounted to $8.54. The cause of THE UNION SIGNAL was presented, and pledges were offered. O. N. P.

MACOMB.—A W. C. T. U. was reorganized Jan. 18, by Mrs. Lucy Simpson, with 37 member, with officers as follows: President, Miss Ida Evans; recording secretary, Mrs. Hattie Clarke; corresponding secretary, Miss May Stryker; treasurer, Miss Mary Montfort. Mrs. Simpson's work is highly appreciated by the people, and good results are anticipated, reaching far into the future. W.

AMBOY.—The W. C. T. U. held its seventh anniversary Dec. 13, 1883. The secretary reported thirty-two regular meetings during the past year, and forty-four members,—an increase from the previous year. Mrs. Skelton was with us and remained three days, giving four lectures, and meeting the union and the Band of Hope once. Good seed was sown, and we hope for good results. MRS. M. E. BENEDICT, *Cor. Sec.*

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CATHOLIC T. A. UNION OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO, FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION.

*Resolved*, That we regard drunkenness as a vice condemned by the laws of God and the dictates of reason. We also consider it an enemy to religion, a foe to humanity, and we are convinced it tends to the subversion of every principle of good government.

*Resolved*, That we are fully convinced that this vice owes its prevalence to erroenous ideas regarding the use and sale of intoxicating liquors, whereby private habits are formed and public customs established favoring and encouraging the evil.

*Resolved*, That in our judgment the remedy is: a correct sentiment as to the nature and tendency of all alcoholic drinks, the practice of total abstinence from motives of religion and humanity, and a system of righteous laws co-operating with moral influences for the overthrow of this enemy to God and man.

*Resolved*, That we reaffirm the three resolutions of the National Convention at Brooklyn which declare: "That we deplore the conduct of those who, through selfish motives or cowardly silence, have failed to denounce this vice and its abettors."

*Resolved*, That it is a dire calamity to intrust the management of public affairs and the making of laws for the common good of the whole community to unprincipled men who hold office at the good will of liquor dealers. Such men deserve severe condemnation, because they heed not the sufferings of widows and orphans made destitute by drunkards and drunkard-makers; because they do not construct suitable legislative safeguards along the worn and beaten track of human crime and misery that leads from the doors of low saloons to the jail and poor-house.

*Resolved*, That Catholic total abstainers and advocates of temperance should fearlessly perform their duties as citizens by public protest against laws calculated to foster intemperance.

*Resolved*, That we denounce saloon keeping as an odious occupation. It is one of ruin to the bright hopes of youth and the peace of old age. The saloon keeper helps to rob childhood of its delights. His poison steals the laugh from the lips of innocence, the bloom from the cheek of manhood. The sound of his liquid poison as it gurgles down the throat of the inebriate echoes through many a desolate household as the hissing of a thousand serpents.

*Resolved*, That we look with horror upon the apathy of an enlightened people who entrust the reins of authority and of government to men who hold their caucuses around a saloon counter and make their appointments to public offices at the bidding of saloon keepers.

*Resolved*, That we rely for success on the Sacraments of the church, on the influence and example of pledged abstainers, and on a vigorous use of those educating agencies which mold and direct public sentiment—the press, the platform and pulpit.

*Resolved*, That in the name of religion and civilization we appeal to the press to publish such facts and truths as will direct public attention to the evil of intemperance and its causes, as necessary for the well-being of society. We recommend the holding of public meetings to discuss temperance principles and the disseminating of temperance literature as essential auxiliaries in educating public sentiment favorable to temperance, and we be-

seech the clergy, in the name of our holy religion and for the sake of immortal souls, to present the claims of this great cause whenever and wherever occasion may offer.

*Resolved*, That we strongly recommend the formation of Cadet societies wherever possible, as on youth rests the hope of society, and in their sympathy and hearty co-operation will be found the life and maintenance of the union.

*Resolved*, That the claims of the Catholic faith are such that all good Catholics should feel their religion demanded they should lead in this temperance movement. The world expects it, humanity urges it, a burdened country pleads for it. Friends, kindred, home and loved ones, God and Heaven, all beckon us onward to the struggle.

*Resolved*, That the officers of the local societies are urged, between this day and the time of the next General Convention, on July 13, to make a noble and gallant struggle to increase the membership of their societies to much greater proportions. Let there be no local jealousies. Let the best men stand at the helm. The field is big enough for all. Intemperance is still doing its fell work amongst our brethren in race and religion. Let every society take the Demon Alcohol by the throat and shake off his deadly hold on our people. In every parish where there is a T. A. Society, let the fair form of Temperance rise, like the angel of the resurrection, clothed in raiment white as snow, and let its influence grow and expand, widen and develope till the whole community is leavened by it.

SPRINGFIELD.—On the tenth anniversary of the crusade, several of the ministers of Springfield preached temperance sermons, referring especially to that mighty outburst of sentiment which could no longer be suppressed, and which has resulted in the organization of societies, north, south, east and west, to work "for God and home and Native land." Two Sabbaths later, Rev. Z. Taylor of the Christian church, preached one of the grandest temperance sermons ever heard in this city, and for which our workers will ever hold him in grateful remembrance. At the close, and after a fine temperance anthem by the excellent choir, a collection was taken up and handed over to to Mrs. R. H. Beach, chairman of the committee on temperance literature, which will greatly aid in the gratuitious distribution of the same.

On the second Tuesday of January, in accordance with the call coming from Mrs. Hibben, superintendent of evangelistic work, three hours were spent in prayer and praise in our W. T. C. U. rooms, led by the ministers of the different denominations, alternating each half hour. A more precious season of prayer was never enjoyed—God's spirit was manifest, and all went away strengthened for the conflict against Satan in the form of king alcohol. Before leaving, some of the ministers thanked the ladies for inviting them to participate in this special service, as it had proven a means of grace, and served to awaken them to a deeper sense of responsibility in this great question of the day and hour.

Mrs. S. J. Strong, our county president, and one of our most faithful co-laborers, has removed to Hannibal, Mo. This fact is much regretted. We have no workers to spare in this section of country. The good people of her new place of residence need not be assured that our loss is their gain.

Since our series of costume entertainments, queries have come from various states in regard to the manner of getting them up. We can think of no more pleasing or "taking" entertainments, and consequently each succeeding one draws a larger attendance. Five were given here. There is nothing in the advertisements or on the program, to indicate that they are to be on the temperance order, except the initials W. C. T. U. Yet temperance songs and recitations are interwoven, and persons who came to see the seventy-five different characters, in as many varied costumes, get a good many valuable ideas in connection with the different phases of our grand work, in spite of themselves. Thus we, in a measure may perhaps, obey the Scripture injunction which our beloved Miss Willard is constantly emphasizing—"Be ye wise as serpents, and harmless as doves." The $310 piano purchased by the society for entertainments, is now all paid for, and a little remains in the treasury from the proceeds for the purchase of literature.

On the 2d, 3d, and 4th of Feb., we expect to have Geo. W. Bain with us; and on the 26th of March, Mrs. Nelly Bayley, the famous chalk talker, to delight and instruct not only the small children, but those of a larger growth. It is also expected that Rev. H. Barney will soon be here for several weeks' service.

The praises of THE UNION SIGNAL are sounded everywhere, and especially the crusade number, of which fifty extra copies were circulated among our ministers and others not taking it. It is hoped that much good will result, and the list of its subscribers increased thereby.

The "collection of hymns and sacred poems by women," is nearly completed, and it is hoped it will be issued and ready for circulation by June or July. Many thanks to the sisterhood who have so kindly and generously sent in original contributions.

MRS. G. C. SMITH.

—Frances Murphy has written to headquarters, 161 LaSalle street, that he is ready to come into the state for work. His terms are twenty-five dollars per day, and entertainment. This will include a meeting during the day, and one at night. Send to headquarters for applications.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mrs. McLaughlin spent Sunday Jan. 20, in Portsmouth, and spoke in three of the principal churches, to large audiences. A meeting for women was held on Monday, and a new union was organized, with 130 members. President, Mrs. C. E. Knight; secretary, Mrs. Dr. Alden. That same day this tireless worker organized a new union at Newmarket, and on Tuesday at Lake Village.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE Virden, Ill., W. C. T. U. paid to the state fund $20 instead of $10 as was incorrectly stated in the account of the convention held there in December.

"GOLDEN opinions" are expressed in regard to Mrs. McLaughlin's recent work in Harrisburg, Penn. The crusade anniversary was appropriately observed by the W. C. T. U. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, and in the afternoon a meeting was held for the children.

THE W. C. T. U. of Phelps, N. Y., celebrated the Decennial with interesting services, in which they were aided greatly by the pastors of the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches. A collection of $5.56 was taken, and new interest in the work is awakened.

Mrs. GWYNN, the energetic president of the Florida state union, is engaged in organizing new societies, and reports two, at Sanford and Orlando, new towns. The workers will push the organization work vigorously until February when the state convention meets.

A NEW W. C. T. U. was recently organized at La Veta, Col., by Mrs. Shields. Gov. St. John begins his course of lectures through the state at Greeley, Jan. 28; will go as far south as Trinidad, and west to Gunnison and Leadville. He will give in all about fifteen addresses.

AT Compton, Cal., the temperance women are especially devoting themselves to the circulation of temperance literature, THE UNION SIGNAL and Miss Willard's "Woman and Temperance" among others, believing that education of sentiment is an essential, need of the work.

AT Dansville, Mich., the W. C. T. U. celebrated the crusade anniversary in a beautifully decorated church, by carrying out the national program, adding one of Mary Lowe Dickinson's inspiring poems. They also distributed a hundred copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, together with temperance leaflets.

ANOTHER good thing to be told of Millville, New Jersey, is the late presentation by the W. C. T. U. of the portrait of Mrs. Hayes to the Workingmen's Institute, a gift acknowledged by a highly appreciative letter from the directors of the latter. The temperance women celebrated the crusade with exquisite decorations and beautiful exercises.

IT is said, authoritatively, that the policy which will be recommended at the annual meeting of the Dominion Alliance, to be held in Ottowa, Canada, near the first of February, will be an immediate, simultaneous submission of the Scott Act in all available counties throughout the Dominion with a view to the polling the country on the prohibition question, and if reasonably successful demanding prohibitory legislation pure and simple.

THE Massachusetts W. C. T. U. will hold a quarterly meeting in Wesleyan Hall, Boston, Jan. 30, at which papers will be given by Mrs. Ada C. Bowles on "Scientific Temperance Instruction in Schools," Mrs. L. P. Choate on "Sunday School Temperance Work," Miss L. K. Hawes on "Temperance Literature," Mrs. M. B. de Normandie on "Juvenile Work," Mrs. C. D. Prescott on "The Results of the Maine Prohibitory Law," Miss M. Wadsworth on "The Restrictions of the License Law," and Mrs. A. J. Gordon on "Present Condition of the Prohibitory Work." Mrs. Mary A. Livermore is president.

# Official Communications.

## WORK FOR SOIDIERS AND SAILORS.

How shall we reach them? Have we any precedent? I am glad to bring to the notice of all who are interested in these two most tempted classes, a method that has been adopted in England for winning them to the service of Christ, which has been attended with remarkable success. This plan consists of letter writing, or personal correspondence. A staff of ladies is engaged in the preparation of monthly letters, which are printed for circulation.

"At present, from five to six thousand copies of the 'Monthly Letter' are issued every month, and transmitted to soldiers serving at home and abroad."

This organization known as the Carus—Wilson Soldiers Friend Society, has been instrumental in the conversion of hundreds of men in the British service.

The work for seamen, which has borne such precious fruit, was begun in the same way, by Miss Agnes Weston, whose sympathy and loving consecration to Christ, led her to be the bearer of good tidings through her pen, to those who go down to the sea in ships.

Beginning with one letter to a Christain sailor going from England to India with his regiment, she was urged to write to others, to whom the letter was shown. The demand continued to grow so that it was impossible to write them; the printing therefore became a necessity. In a few years, the circulation has risen from 500 to 4,000 copies monthly.

The boys, too, from one of her Majesty's ships, waited upon Miss Weston, with the request; "Please ma'am do you think that you could write us boys a letter all to ourselves? We don't understand the men's."

This idea was acted upon at once and in a short time 2,000 copies were issued to the joy of the boys.

Temperance reform has especially occupied the attention of this noble woman—so that it is now estimated, there are 10,000 abstainers in the Royal Navy.

Who will join me in a similar effort to rescue our boys and men of the forts and ships? Can we not talk on paper, kindly and persuasively telling them of a more excellent way to pass away their hours of leisure, than dice-throwing and card playing and beer-drinking? Why should not our young ladies take up this as one branch of work in their temperance unions? Many have the pens of ready writers, and love as they say "to scribble."

Will such girls send me a valentine for one of my boys? I propose to send a real loving, Christly letter to be received on St. Valentine's Day, by many a "forlorn, homeless brother, sailing o'er life's troubled main" who, reading, "shall take heart again."

Join me, dear sisters of the temperance unions, young and old all over the land, in this enterprise—send me a written missive—a hymn, a poem, or a friendly line some time during January—and thus consecrate your pens to Christ, for the New Year 1884.

Hoping for many responses,

SARAH A. MCCLEES,
*Nat. Supt. of Department.*

## RELATION OF INTEMPERANCE TO CAPITAL AND LABOR.

*To Presidents of State and Local Unions:*

I come to you again in the interest of the department of the "Relation of Intemperance to Capital and Labor," to which was added at the last national convention, "Relative Statistics." We earnestly desire you will take up the work of these departments; and while we would suggest a line of work to be followed, we in no wise would be arbitrary, and would say, Do the work as best you can. Our leading thought is to interest employers in the subject of temperance, not only for themselves, but for the best good of those employed.

During three years past, many employers have been visited, and thousands of pages of literature, bearing especially upon the subject of making total abstinence a condition of employment, have been circulated.

The work has been of slow growth, but not without success; and numbers are now considering the desirability of such a law.

Difficulties have attended its prosecution, but who that has gone forth in the name of our Divine Lord, doing the work in a womanly way, has not been blessed? Leaving results with Him, who watches the seed sown until it shall spring up and bear fruit.

We suggest first, that state presidents see that superintendents of this department be speedily appointed, who shall confer with presidents of local unions, in regard to appointing committees.

Second. That employers be called upon, as far as possible, personally, inquiring if it is a law with them to employ only temperance men, leaving with them for consideration, literature especially prepared for this department. Among a number of tracts to be found at Miss Julia Colman's, 72 Bible House, New York, are, "Skilled Workmen," "Words from the Work-shop," "Tracts for Employers," "Safety in Business," and many others, equally adapted to the employer.

Third. If agreeable to the employer, "Tracts and Leaflets" may be left with the employe suggesting the benefit of total abstinence, such as "The Workingman's Experiment." "Buy your own Goose." "Advantages of Temperance." "The Losing Bank" and others.

Fourth. Secure space in daily or weekly newspapers for short articles on the subject.

Fifth. In all your work aim to keep before the mind of employer and employe the advantage of temperance, not only as a monetary and business interest, but the great good accruing to family and individual, reaching out to public trust and responsibility. "Relative Statistics:" All reliable facts and statistics which can be gathered in regard to money invested in the liquor traffic in your state town or city. Amount lost through intoxication. Number of criminal cases tried and sentenced, cost of trying the same, directly or indirectly caused through the use of intoxicants.

Number of persons lodged in jails, almshouses, houses of correction, reformatory schools, brought there through the use of intoxicating drink. Cost of maintaining persons in these institutions. Please keep careful account of all work done so as to make full report to me in time for the next national convention.

A circular letter prepared especially for employers and which will aid in your work will be sent on application to

MARY C. NOBLES, *Supt. of the above Department.*
*Atlantic Highlands, N. J.*

# Publisher's Department.

**Rates of Subscription.**

Single copy (Weekly).....$1.75
" " " 6 months..... 1.00
" " " 3 months..... .50
In Clubs of ten or more..... 1.50

☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to **CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN,** 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

**A large number of subscriptions have just expired or are about to do so. We earnestly and respectfully solicit an immediate renewal of the same. If not convenient to renew at once or if you intend to wait until a club is formed, kindly notify us of the fact so that we may know how to act. We do not wish to remove one name from our list unless specially requested to do so. Please look at the date on your address tag and if your subscription is out or nearing its end, let us have your renewal.**

**For one month we make the following offer. Send us one new subscriber with your own renewal for $3.00.**

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We repeat the announcement that the *monthly* UNION SIGNAL is no longer issued. It was discontinued last month. and subscribers to that edition are now receiving the weekly in its place, until their subscription expires. Please do not send us any more orders for the monthly.

13 numbers 3 mos..... .50
26 " 6 " .....$1.00
52 " 12 " ..... 1.75

A SHORT time ago we offered for sale, and as a premium to the subscribers to this paper, a new and improved penograph. Quite a large number were sold, and we believe have given great satisfaction. The demand was so large that the manufacturers got behind hand and could not fill orders, and some of our friends who had ordered the penograph were disappointed. The maker is now able to fill orders as fast as received, and we renew our offer. See advertising columns.

EVERY member of the W. C. T. U. should have one of Henry Hart's beautiful W. C. T. U. badges. They are neat and elegant. See his advertisement in another column. One tenth proceeds of sale goes to National W. C. T. U. Mr. Hart is also designer of a handsome badge for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

PLEASE notice advertisement in another column headed, "A Southern Home." Health seekers will find this place just what they are looking for. Highly endorsed by our National president.

THE UNION SIGNAL and *Our Herald*, one year for $2.00

THE UNION SIGNAL and *Dio Lewis' Monthly*, one year for $3.50.

THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Amendment Herald*, one year for $2.25.

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FATHER HAGAN, at Joliet, Ill: If saloon-keeping was made what it is—odious—our Irish people, talented as they are, when all offices are open to them would obtain higher places in statesmanship, higher places in the commerce and traffic of the nation. For that reason I would have them educated to make saloon-keeping odious, and saloon-drinking odious—something beneath the ambition of an American citizen—a citizen living in such a free, grand, bounteous, noble country. [Applause.] This language may seem severe, but when the truth is to be spoken it may as well be spoken truthfully. There may be one model saloon-keeper—one who does not sell to minors, to drunkards, to a man when he is drunk, nor charge more than market value for the liquors, or adulterate it with vile drugs. Some Diogenes with his lamp may find such a saloon-keeper between the south and the north pole, but I do not know him. [Applause.]

THE late Queen of Madagascar was crowned, with a table beside her on which lay a Bible and the laws of Madagascar. She sat beneath a canopy, on the four sides of which were inscribed the mottos, "Glory to God," "Good will to men," "Peace on earth," and "God be with us."

IT surprises American readers of English papers to see that "the honorable mayor presided" at a temperance meeting and speeches in favor of local option were made by from two to six aldermen!


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## Signal Notes.

PROHIBITION was enacted in the new constitution of Virginia in 1676.

GENERAL LEWIS CASS enacted prohibition for "any camp, fort or garrison of the United States" on November 2, 1832.

A NEW YORK chemist says that he wants nothing more than three pails of water and twenty cents' worth of drugs to make six gallons of just such champagne as fools pay a dollar a pint for.

THE *Social Reformer* of Sidney, N. S. Wales, advertises the officers of the Local Option League of N. S. W. Two lord bishops, two deans, six other ministers, and some others of high standing, are among its vice presidents, and the central committee of nineteen is headed with five clergymen.

THE good folks of Paisley, Scotland, were busy the other day unveiling a statue of Robert Tannahill, a working weaver of that town, who is said to rank next to Burns as a writer of lyrics. His story, however, was a sad one. People admired his cleverness, sent him numberless invitations to festive gatherings, and too much hospitality led to overdrinking, so that at the comparatively early age of thirty-six his career was closed as that of many another genius has been.

A SENSIBLE offer was recently made to the executive of the Manchester Infirmary, (England) by a gentleman who proposed to hand over the sum of £1,000 for the purpose of an experiment which should fairly test the value of alcohol in medical and surgical cases, furnishing a comparison between the results in two wards, in one of which alcohol should be used, while excluded from the other. If fairly tried such an experiment could not fail to be interesting.

JUDGING from a return recently signed by the commanding officer of an English regiment it would seem likely that abstainers would be in favor with military men. It seems that of the 810 men forming the regiment 291 were abstainers, and in a period of six months 24 of the abstainers were charged as regimental defaulters, and 447 non-abstainers. Of 242 men sent to the hospital 40 only were abstainers, and while 47 were tried by court-martial or imprisoned by the commanding officer one only of the number was a teetotaler. The figures certainly are suggestive.

ALL science is one. One department of human knowledge cannot contradict another in the nature of things. If it could, it would not be genuine science, which is nothing else but a perception of truth in its manifold relations, but science falsely so called. Hence, as we have seen, moral science agrees with hygiene in condemning the use of alcohol as a beverage, because it defiles the body, the temple of God. As long as that law stands on the divine statute book, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," just so long is the highest sanction set to the verdict of human science which pronounces alcoholism the poison of soul and body. So too with political science which has to do with the health of the state. Here the verdict is the same. The state is nothing more than an aggregate of individuals, a collection of families. The same laws obtain here as in the family or the individual. What is injurious or wholesome for the one is no less so for the other. Practical statesmen realizes more and more that political morality and political economy are in no wise different from private morality and personal economy. What corrupts the man, destroys him body and soul, corrupts and destroys the state. And yet how many blots and blemishes remain in our legislation and how much confusion on this point even in the minds of our wisest Christian legislators! No where more so than in reference to the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits. Almost universally this is regarded as a legitimate industry, a fit subject for license as a source of revenue. *But license means sanction*, and by drawing the means of support from this source the state becomes *particeps criminis* with the distillery and the dram-shop. She oils her machinery with the blood of the poor inebriate and like the mystic Babylon of St. John traffics in the souls of men. Is the indictment too severe?—*T. Romeyn Beck.*


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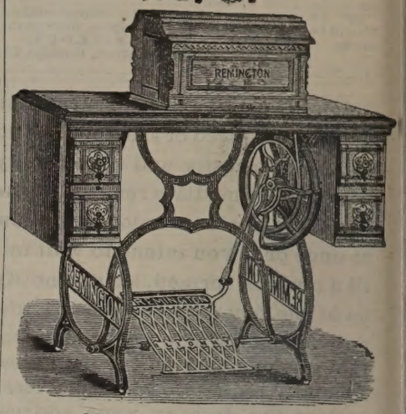


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## Miscellaneous Selections.

THE New York correspondent of the Boston *Herald* says that not more than one-third of the ministers of New York city are total abstainers.

LESS than $2,000,000 are given by America for the world's salvation by means of missions, and yet $600,000000 are paid for the annual national drink, bill.

*Temperance Review:* We cannot give the full prohibition vote until after the state [Minnesota] canvass. It will be between five and six thousand, more than double any former year.

HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN said: "If men will engage in this disastrous traffic; if they will stoop to degrade their reason and reap the wages of iniquity, let them no longer have the law-book as a pillar, nor quiet conscience with the opiate of a court license."

EX-LIEUTENANT Governor Cumback, of Indiana, says: "The average saloon keeper has no politics. He will be a rampant republican today and a roaring democrat tomorrow, just as he may promote his traffic. His politics may be said to be the unrestrained right to sell a cent's worth of beer for a nickle, and two cents' worth of whisky for a dime. No other question in politics interests him beyond that.

SOMEBODY has been hunting up certain rules of social etiquette set forth a century ago about Catherine II. of Russia for the benefit of her people, and very odd rules not a few of them are. Among other matters ladies were forbidden on any account whatever to get drunk at social gatherings. A little more license was accorded to gentlemen, but they were told that they must not be intoxicated before nine o'clock in the evening. Pleasant little parties they must have been when such regulations had to be laid down and enforced.

CAVE CITY is in the eastern part of Calaveras county. It once contained 1,000 inhabitants, but on the failure of the gravel mines the population diminished as in other mining towns, till at present the "City" consists of a hotel, a saloon, and a haystack. A few of the curiosities of early times still remain to the place. One of these is the graveyard on the hillside above the town. It contains sixteen graves, fifteen of them filled by men who died with their boots on between '50 and '56.

THE *Commercial Gazette*—doubtless in view of recent atrocities in Cincinnati—laments the increase of brutal crimes, and says:

"The practice of our courts in case of great crimes has strangled the law. The courts have become instrumentalities to protect the guilty. The more horrible the crime, the less likely a conviction. The public have no confidence that a murderer will be hanged by the court. They have no respect for the administration of law. Why should criminals have any fear of it? The only real administration of justice in atrocious crimes is by Judge Lynch. Why should it not execute when the courts have strangled the law?"

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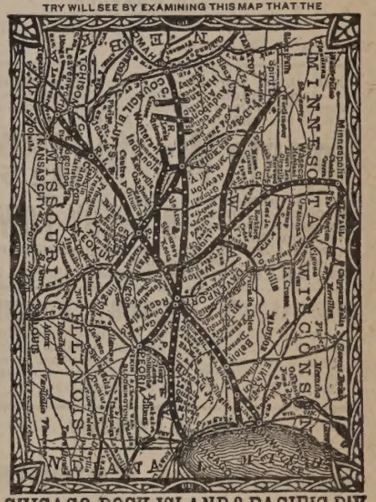


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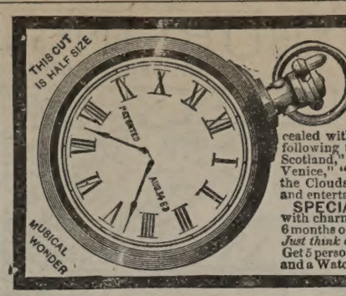


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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO 6. CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 7, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


THE *Public Leader* (liquor organ of Michigan) publishes in full Dr. Dio Lewis' article on prohibition with approval.

THE executive committee of the national prohibition home protection party has issued a call, signed by the chairman, Gideon T. Stewart of Ohio, for a national convention at Piftsburg, Pa., May 21, 1884, for the purpose of nominating prohibition candidates for president and vice president of the United States.

THE American party managers—Senator Pomeroy at their head, have addressed an open letter to the executive committee of the prohibition party, asking that there may be such united action of the two parties as will result in one nomination for both. The American party has as strong a prohibition plank as the party committed to that cause and while its main effort is directed against secret organizations as contrary to the spirit of American institutions and true liberty, it nevertheless embraces all the reforms that are dear to the hearts of prohibitionists.

THE impersonality of modern journalism causes many a rose "to blush unseen." If its fragrance however shall always fulfill the intended mission as has been the case with one "we wot of" even glowing color and exquisite unfolding may be kept without injustice in the background. For three quarters of a year, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew, has been the valued coadjutor in UNION SIGNAL editorial labor. Her retirement from these labors, necessitated by health and home cares, is regretted by none more than the editor who knows how true hearted has been her devotion to this work, how tender her love for it. It is but a tardy justice rendered now when we say that some of the most exquisite bits of editorial and contributed matter which have found their way to our columns have been from this gifted woman's pen, which will still be at the service of the W. C. T. U. and its national organ.

How much the temperance reform owes to "modern improvements!" The steam engine whirls our workers from sea to sea—the electric telegraph makes their engagements—the telephone carries their splendid speeches to the "shut ins"—and now comes the stereopticon and offers to bear the temperance gospel to every creature that walks the streets. In Boston the W. C. T. U. have arranged with an Illuminated Advertising company for the privilege of throwing some two hundred illuminated object lessons by means of the stereopticon on one of the great thoroughfares of the city every Saturday night of the year. The streets in the vicinity are thronged continually during the evening, and groups of young and old stop to see the pictures as they are run through, creating much comment, sowing seeds of truth in the minds of those who never hear a temperance lecture or read a temperance paper. Besides these slides prepared to order, the proprietors have interested themselves and bought sets of slides, "Sewall's Stomach Plates," "The Bottle," and others which they exhibit gratuitously, as their contribution to the cause. One feels inclined to shout at such tidings, "Shine abroad, thou temperance gospel!" and to take a long breath of inspiration and courage.

"TAKE the safe path, for I am following you," is the theme of a paragraph by Henry Ward Beecher as well as the name of a tract by Rev. Charles Garrett. Mr. Beecher says:

> In all your virtues, in all your rectitudes and in all your liberties, you are not to go trampling like an elephant through a chicken yard, crushing everything that comes under your ponderous foot. Remember the men round about you, and see to it that your knowledge and your liberty do not work destruction to them. Suppose, as I have said on another subject, a narrow path which an expert could walk, running along the face of a cliff to a spring. You could go down easily, it is rather a pleasurable excitement to you, and dip water out of the spring and drink it, and turn and come up safely; but it is in the neighborhood of a school of children, and they seeing you do it, think they can do it too. One goes down and tumbles over; another goes down and plunges over. Would you go down such a path as that, knowing that the children would follow you? No matter if it was a spring of medicine, you would not do it.

ON Wednesday of last week Senator Blair asked leave to present to the senate a petition signed by about 4,000 citizens of the District of Columbia, and other petitions signed by large numbers of the citizens of the territories of Washington, Dakota and Idaho, all praying for the enactment by congress of a law prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors in the district and territories.

In presenting these petitions Mr. Blair said that for many years petitions of this character had been coming to both branches of congress without as yet any tangible result. During all these years the agitation had been constantly gaining strength. He looked upon the problem involved as one of the most serious which can engage attention, not alone from the standpoint of the moral reformer, but as well from that of the economist and statesman. It demanded at the hands of congress as profound study as any subject which could come before it. In the remarks a few days ago of the senator from Maine, Mr. Frye, that gentleman had shown how the rules of congress on the subject of liquors in the capitol had been set at naught, and an impression was widely prevalent among the people that the capitol itself had come to be used as a sort of national groggery. If this impression was an error it should be corrected, and, if founded on fact, the fact should be promptly and effectively dealt with. What congress had thought fit to do for the capitol it had no reason for refusing to do for the district in which the capitol was situated. There could be no doubt of the authority of congress in the matter, either in the district or in the territories. Whether prohibition was the best method of dealing with the evils of intemperance or not, it was certain that a large proportion of the most thoughtful and conservative, as well as most liberal minds among the American people, believed it to be the only complete remedy. Mr. Blair quoted statistics to show the favorable effects of prohibition in the states which had adopted it. These petitions, Mr. Blair continued, had come here under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which he looked upon as one of the most powerful agencies for good which the world had yet seen, and as the subject, from its seriousness and importance, was fast forcing itself upon the attention of the American people he hoped it would receive the earnest consideration of congress. Washington, especially as it was the representative city, should also be the model city of the Union, and congress had full power there to deal with any matter affecting the welfare of the people, in which respect the question involved in these petitions was second to none.

He also asked to have printed in connection with his remarks the statement recently made by James A. Troutman of the Kansas Temperance Alliance, the substance of which has been given to our readers. Leave was granted and the paper appeared in full in the congressional record.

THE *Evening Star* of Washington, speaks of these petitions as fairly "flooding the senate." Every senator had a roll neatly tied with the white ribbon, and altogether they were poured in by the bushel. In this connection it is scarcely necessary to be said that Senator Blair ought to be kept in the United States senate till the prohibition flag floats not only over the District of Columbia and the territories, but over the sovereign states as well. The temperance people of New Hampshire ought to see to it that he is re-elected next June, and surely there are enough of them to accomplish it.

## Contributed.

### W. C. T. U.

BY ALICE M. GUERNSEY.

O friends, whose hands in mine I clasp,
O friends, whose hearts are shrined in mine,
Responsive to your earnest grasp,
I give to you the mystic sign.
No badge Masonic marks our craft,
No bannered pomp our ranks display;
But viewless spirits tokens waft
From soul to soul, along the way.

### A LESSON ON DRUNKENNESS.*

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING.

"Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contention?" etc. Proverbs xxiii. 29-35.

Intemperance is one of the most frequent of all themes of sermons and addresses, and the various branches of this great subject touch almost every condition of personal, social, political, and religious life. The temptation to it is so universal, its woes are so many and so widely spread, its effects are so extended, that any treatment of the subject seems unsatisfactory which does not include them all. The Bible does consider it in all its phases, and shows that intemperance, with all other sins, springs from a sinfulness which is common to all mankind, and shows also that the true remedy for it, as for all sins, lies in the deliverance divinely provided for the sinfulness which is their root.

But this passage simply describes the drunkard's condition, shows the way in which he becomes a drunkard, and tells how to avoid being a drunkard.

I. The drunkard's condition is described. Woes and sorrows, strifes and anxieties, wounds and diseases, deadened perceptions and a destroyed will mingle in this awful picture. Here is disclosed a general wreck of manhood. "Drunkenness," says a vigorous writer, "is a distemper of the head, a subversion of the senses, a tempest of the tongue, a storm in the body, the shipwreck of virtue, the loss of time, a willful madness, a pleasant devil, a sugared poison, a sweet sin, which he that hath hath not himself, and he that commits it doth not only commit sin, but is himself altogether sin."

But let us separate the description into—

1. Physical evils. Alcohol vitiates the blood, and fills it with poisonous humor, which makes wounds where there has been no external injury, and bloodshot eyes. Dr. Richardson, in his "Diseases of Modern Life," says that the heart which beats one hundred and six times in twenty-four hours when in its natural condition, beats one hundred and thirty-one times in the same period after six ounces of fluid alcohol has been taken. When this increased excitement becomes permanent, because of the continued use of intoxicants, the constant distension of the blood-vessels under this increased pressure causes the flushed face and red eyes. The various membranes in which the brain, muscles, and other organs are enclosed, which furnish to each part the food appropriate to it for building up the body, becomes thickened, shrunk, and inactive. The changes which follow produce gross and enfeebled bodies, diseases of the heart, lungs, and other organs, and a constant waste of physical powers. The appetite which is thus created is itself a disease. A morbid craving is awakened, which is often the beginning of madness. Then follow weakened nerves, disordered functions, blurred vision; the victim continually seeking a remedy in that which causes the disease.

These physical results of intemperance are clearly stated in the Bible, and are illustrated by sad examples before all eyes. Says an eminent physician: "This country is honey-combed all over with the graves of men and women who have died in the prime of their lives, because they thought themselves wiser than God." Nothing is more certain or more evident than these physical consequences of alcoholic drinks.

2. Mental evils. Alcohol directly affects the brain. It is often used for that purpose. It creates sometimes an unnatural brilliancy of intellect. But this brief advantage is purchased at the cost of the mind itself. When it is often repeated, it soon results in a weakened memory, a judgment destroyed, an intellect confused. "Thine eyes shall behold"—literally—"strange things, and thy heart shall utter perverse things." The thoughts pass from under the control of the will. The man becomes unreliable, ceases to be trusted by others, ceases to trust himself. Despair is deepened by the shadows of lost opportunities, and by the sense of this weakness at which the world seems to mock, and which makes the future a dread. Often recklessness follows despair. There is a brief period of degradation, and then a drunkard's grave.

But while such a picture is so common that every one recognizes it, other effects on the mind, more remote, perhaps not less common, certainly not less dreadful, follow habits of drinking that are less conspicuous. Dr. Henry Maudsley once traced back for four generations the history of an idiotic youth, in the asylum at Rome. In the first generation he found the habit of drinking, —the great-grandfather was finally killed in a tavern brawl. In the second, he found hereditary drunkenness, ending in paralysis: in the third, the father of the youth sober by habit, but the victim of delusions and diseased tendencies: in the fourth, stupidity, and the beginning of idiocy at sixteen years. Dr. Howe, of Massachusetts, found that fifty per cent of the idiots he examined were the offspring of intemperate parents.

It is said that alcohol, every year turns two hundred thousand little children into vagabondage and misery,—a pitiful multitude, enshrouded with sorrow from their birth, hurt beyond help before they draw their first breath of pain. So cruel is every father who is a drunkard. Drink destroys not only the mind of the drunkard, but the minds of his offspring.

3. Moral and spiritual evils. Drunkenness inflames the passions, so that they demand satisfaction with a clamor which drowns conscience. It produces indifference to the greatest dangers, insensibility to the warning of conscience or the contempt of men.

It leads to contentions that destroy friendships, and invade the most tender and sacred relations. A young man, drinking in a saloon one night, remarked that he must go home to his wife and baby, when a man in rags and with bloated face staggered up to him and said, pointing to the cemetery just in sight: "I had a wife and baby once, and they lie over there now. Don't stay here if you have some one who loves you at home." There is hardly a village cemetery in the land into which intemperate husbands and fathers have not driven and buried their shattered hopes.

Drunkenness is the great cause of crime. One hundred thousand people are yearly sent to prison in this country because of intoxicating drinks. Chief Justice Davis, of New York, says that, as the result of a long judicial experience, he is convinced that among all the causes of crime "intemperance is the unapproachable chief." Says the London *Times:* "The use of strong drink produces more idleness, crime, want and misery than all other causes put together." Said Governor Dix, of New York: "Intemperance is the undoubted cause of four-fifths of all the misery in the state." Such testimony no trustworthy person has ever ventured to contradict.

Drunkenness destroys self-control, and thus overthrows the citadel of manhood. Yet while the drunkard curses this enemy, he obeys it with abject slavishness. "When shall I awake?" he says, "I will seek it yet again." In the face of the remembered misery the intense craving of his diseased appetite moves him to seek anew the cause of his degradation. He has played with temptation till he has been caught in its snare. He has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. He has wilfully sinned till his power to overcome sin has perished. His own iniquities have taken him, and he is bound with the cords of his sins. His defiled conscience, trembling beside the grave of his buried will, still tortures him as he hurries helplessly to his doom,—the most awful that he can imagine. For no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God. By his own sin he has chosen a place with the damned.

This picture is no strange sight. There is hardly a corner in the land where it may not be seen. Several years ago statistics were gathered which showed that one out of every eight New England boys who grew to manhood became a drunkard. Every eighth man, a neighbor and brother of all the others, was thus detailed for a sacrifice to the devil. Let us hope that the proportion is not now so large. But there is hardly a community in which this Sunday school lesson will be taught in which there are not men on whom the seal of the destroyer is already set. Whatever lessons from the Bible are obscure to many, this one concerning the consequences of intoxicating drink must be patent to all.

II. The steps by which men become drunkards. In Solomon's time the answer to the question in which he mentioned the troubles which marred the splendor of his reign, and sought their cause, was found in one word—*wine.* Alcohol was then used mainly in that form. Today it is used in liquids, fermented and distilled, intensified and diluted in many ways. But usually the appetite for it is first created through its weaker forms,—through wine, beer, and cider, or in decoctions prepared in various ways. In these it is pleasant to the taste, it attractive to the eye, exhilarating in its effects. At first is taken only occasionally, and at the invitation of others. Simple conformity to the customs of the table or of society has led multitudes from the occasional taste of wine to the habitual use of stronger liquors, and then to slavish surrender to an imperious appetite, and to final destruction of body and soul. Its first attractions are seductively inviting. It shows a brilliant color in the cup. It moves itself aright to the taste, goes down smoothly and pleasantly. But its final effects are in sharp and awful contrast with its earlier temptations. "At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

Literature lends its voice to these enticing temptations. The hand of genius has oft portrayed the enjoyments of good fellowship over the wine-cup, both in picture and story. But the delightful jollity pictured by Dickens and other writers is the first stage, when the wine gives its color to the cup and moves itself aright. The red, bloated scarred face, the bleared eye, swollen veins, staggering body, brutal curses, violence, and outrage of miserable homes is the last stage.

Those who have acted the principal part in this terrible tragedy, from its alluring beginning till near its gloomy close, have also testified from experience to the temptations before which they have themselves helplessly fallen. The steps by which men walk along the first pleasant path of the drunkard's experience, down to the very verge of the bottomless abyss, could hardly be more vividly described than by Charles Lamb, in the warning which he sends back to yet unfallen youth:—

"The waters have gone over me. But out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have but set foot in the perilous flood. Could the youth, to whom the flavor of his first wine is delicious as the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly-discovered paradise, look into my desolation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is, when a man shall feel himself going down a precipice with open eyes and a passive will, to see his destruction and have no power to stop it, and yet to feel it all the way emanating from himself, to perceive all goodness emptied out of him, and yet not to be able to forget a time when it was otherwise, to bear about the piteous spectacle of his own self-ruin; could he see my fevered eye, feverish with last night's drinking, and feverishly looking forward for this night's repetition of the folly, could he feel the body of the death out of which I cry hourly with feebler outcry to be delivered, it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of his mantling temptation, to make him clash his teeth."

An Eastern fable says that "a king once allowed the devil to kiss him on either shoulder. Immediately two serpents grew from his shoulders. Furious with hunger these serpents attacked his head, and attempted to get at his brains. The king pulled at them and tried to tear them away. He soon saw, with a horror not to be described, that they had become parts of himself, so that in wounding them he was lacerating his own flesh." Those who allow themselves to acquire the habit of drinking make that which they hate a part of themselves.

III. The way to avoid being a drunkard. "Look not on the wine." Let alcohol alone. By Scriptural admo-

* From Sermons of the Monday Club, by permission.

nitions, solemn and repeated, by a literature of both history and science, forceful and abundant, by example in the ever-moving, unnumbered army, the waste the pauperism, the crime, and the eternal ruin of immortal souls for whom Christ died which come from intemperance are set before us all. All this comes from an indulgence in alcoholic drink that was moderate in the beginning. No one ever deliberately determined to be a drunkard, or to commit the crimes to which drunkenness has led. But the use of spirituous liquors creates a diseased appetite which, when once it gains the mastery, is strong as death, and insatiate as the grave. Not all who take the first glass of wine become drunkards; but every one who drinks for the excitement which alcohol produces exposes himself needlessly to this awful peril; offers himself to an enemy from which he will be powerless to escape. "Look not on the wine." So simple and certain is the safeguard. Millions have perished, and are perishing who have neglected it.

Perhaps no temptation to drink is more dangerous than that which makes it a sign of good fellowship, which regards the resolute refusal as an evidence of meanness, and praises the companionable and generous youth who risks, for the pleasure of an hour, his father's substance, his mother's heart, and his own immortal soul. But the true prince of good fellows is he who resolutely refuses to enter the open path, at the end of which, however distant, is the cup that biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder; who builds up a character for integrity and self-control; who loves his fellow-men for the divine possibilities that are in them, and who treats each human being with reverence, born of the conviction that each is capable of being like the Son of God.

Total abstinence, then, is the only safe ground to stand upon. But the Christian will do more than hold himself in safety. He loves men for Christ's sake. Here is a great evil which is destroying in vast numbers those for whom Christ died. The Christian must give all the weight of his influence, by example and word and action, as a Christian, a neighbor, and a citizen, against this evil.

Two great principles cover the whole ground,—that our own ideal is to be perfection, and that no one lives to himself alone. But let no one underestimate the power of this temptation for himself. No one, man, woman, or child, is beyond being assailed by it. No one, now free from it, can estimate his ability to resist it when once it has begun its hold on him; for it vitiates the powers of the body, weakens the conscience, destroys the will. God only can deliver from it, and He only can keep us safe from its grasp. Let us every one keep that in mind as we daily pray to be delivered from evil.

## WHY DAN DRANK.

BY EMILY CLEMENS PEARSON.

As Captain Holden opened his barn door very early one summer morning, a forlorn young man arose from the hay loft and stammered:

"Got any work for me, Cap'n?"

"You want work? Well, well, we'll see. Go into the house and get breakfast, and when the six mule team comes back you can rub and feed 'em and start off with another load." He well knew Dan's ability, when not under the influence of drink, for he had often employed him.

Dan started for the house, but felt no appetite. His head ached to bursting, and he trembled nervously. As he entered the house he met kind Mrs. Holden, who, seeing his condition, invited him to sit down and she would bring him a cup of strong coffee.

"Thank you kindly, ma'am, I would like a cup of coffee," said Dan.

"Shall I get you something to eat?"

"Thank you, I cannot eat," he replied

"O Dan!" exclaimed the lady, as she took a seat opposite him at the table, "you are killing yourself. Why don't you stop drinking?"

"I know I ought to ma'am. I've wasted thousands of dollars just to paint the drunkard's sign on my face, and to fill me with aches and pains."

"Why don't you turn over a new leaf, and stop at once?"

"I did stop once," said Dan, "and signed the pledge, and didn't drink a drop for four years and six months. Then something happened to discourage me, and I took to drinking worse than ever. I had the delirium tremens and suffered horribly; no tongue can tell how much."

"But how came you to break your pledge?" asked the lady.

"Let me go back and tell about my life. I never have had any home, or anybody to help me. My mother died when I was three years old, and my father when I was four years. I grew up in the stables with the hostlers, and learned to drink when I was a youngster. I don't know what possessed me. Perhaps it was in the blood.

"When I was seventeen years old my uncle died and left me ten thousand dollars. Then I gave up work and spent more than half of it before I took a rest. When I saw Mary McKenzie, I grew sober, for I loved her. She promised to marry me. I was twenty-four, and had a good salary as head hostler in a large livery stable.

"I thought the world of Mary. She was rosy, merry, and smarter than lightning. I could kiss the ground she trod on.

"I said to her one evening as we went to walk:

"'Mary, we'll marry at once, and go to housekeeping.'

"'All right,' said she, blushing with a bright smile.

"Then I said, 'There is $750 which I have drawn from the bank (and I gave her a package), get what housekeeping things we want. The house is ready, No. 10, Park street.'

"'All right,' said she, taking the package, smiling and blushing, 'you're a jewel, Dan.'

"I felt well paid by her loving smile and handsome speech.

"'Tomorrow night,' said I, 'if it is pleasant, we will meet under this window and go and get married.'

"She agreed to this, and I saw her to her boarding house.

"The next night it was misty, but not rainy. I went to the place appointed, but Mary was not there.

"The night after I went, but no Mary came to meet me.

"The next day Pat Sullivan said, 'Who do you think I saw in New York, Dan? I saw your Mary.'

"'You're joking!' said I.

"'I saw her as true as I'm a living man,' said he. 'She'd run off with Con Lawson.'

"I couldn't speak. My head was in a whirl. I felt as if some one had knocked me down.

"Mary false! Then the world was all dark to me. I wanted to die. I went back to drinking to drown my trouble."

"I am very sorry for you, Dan," said Mrs. Holden. "But what a blessing that you did not marry her! It was well that you found out that she was false in time."

"Yes, yes, I know it," replied Dan, "but the poor thing only lived one month after she went away, and I forgave her."

"Let me tell you one thing," said Mrs. Holden, "troubles are not intended to upset us, but to make us patient. If you had gone to God with your trial He would have blessed you and made a strong man of you."

"I suppose He would," said Dan. Mrs. Holden saw with clear perception that when one makes apology for wrong doing one seldom gives an honest excuse, and she said:

"Dan, you give your dreadful trial as an excuse for drinking, but it is not the right excuse. Back of all you loved liquor, and you took to drinking because you loved it. Isn't that so?"

"I'm hit! It's just so," said Dan.

"You are not alone, Dan," said the lady, "in framing an excuse for evil doing. Farmer Jones says he needs liquor to help him in haying time. He loves liquor, and it is always 'haying time' with him."

"Tim Carroll, teamster, gives as his excuse that he is so pestered with rheumatism that he cannot do without it. A false reason; it poisons his blood, stiffens his muscles and sinews. His simple explanation should be, 'I love it.'"

"George Lewis, blacksmith, has found out that his well is foul, and the water does not agree with him, so he drinks cider and brandy or something alcoholic. Mark my words, hard drinkers deceive themselves with pretences. You say you went back to wickedness because you were disappointed in love."

"I own up. If I hadn't loved liquor I'd have left it alone," said Dan.

"Now Dan," said Mrs. Holden, "if you ask God to help you He will surely do it, and you can stop drinking. Will you ask Him?"

"I will," and Dan having finished his coffee, with firm resolve went out to his teaming, praying mentally, "O God, please help me!"

He had more of the courage and bearing of a man than he had had for many a day.

When next Mrs. Holden saw him and asked him how he was getting along he replied:

"I'm all right, ma'am. I haven't touched a drop for a month, and I've had two or three chances a day. I thank you for speaking to me in time. God is kindly helping me."

A year has passed and Dan's good record is going on.

## OUR STREET CAR MISSIONARY.

BY MRS. J. F. WILLING.

To reach the people we must go where they are. They will not run after us and beg for the gospel. The tastes of the masses are so perverted, that men will go into any out of the way place to get their beer and whisky, but milk has to be put in at their doors.

Missionaries in India regard the *mela* as their grand opportunity for preaching the gospel; an immense fair where everybody comes for some heathen observance, or to sell his wares, all moving this way and that, coming and going, hither and thither, congregations as excited and unsettled as bees in swarming time; yet it is the missionary's best chance, for then he gets at the people, and their temporary release from every day drudging makes them the more accessible.

The street car is our *mela*. The advertising people understand that, and make good use of the opportunity. Men and women sitting in rows or hanging to a strap for a half hour, with nothing else to do, will read the card and make up their minds to go to the entertainment; but, if the notice was thrust before their eyes at any other time, they would be so busy as hardly to give it a glance or a thought.

Two hundred thousand Chicagoans spend from one to two hours in the street cars every day. Business and boarding-houses are crowding family people farther and farther from the center, where rents are cheaper and there is room to stir. Most of those who fill the street cars, morning and evening, work hard early and late. Their one hour of leisure is the one spent on the way to and from business. They may be tired in muscle, but they are hungry in mind. They are Americans from the public school, dull enough on abstract questions, yet sufficiently awake to take light mental food eagerly. Many of them cannot afford even the daily news. That is why they devour the bushels of trashy advertisements that are swinging before the eyes—the devil's bait to a supper of chaff—and worse.

Sweeter than the ripple of rills in spring-time, or the stir of leaves in the fresh green wood, is the rustle of a good, pure paper, placed by our street-car missionary, in in the hands of a row of these needy travelers. They bend over the pages with eyes dull and dim, or keen and eager, and we know that the mightiest thoughts of the grandest people who live, are palpitating along those lines of type, and looking up from the pictures. Souls are being helped to a better life, though never a word is spoken. A paper is slipped into the hand of a young girl, shutting off the dime novel, with its dreams of damnation; or a poor boy who knows already quite too much of the iniquity that flaunts its tawdry rags in his face, and clutches after his weak irresolute hands. Even tramps and paupers may be helped in this way. Some one said of English tramps. "Nobody has heart or hope for them, but John Bright and Charles Spurgeon,"—that was before the salvation army days. Even in this good America they seen to be mortgaged to Satan, with the

intention of permitting an early foreclosure. But our street-car missionary has a chance to drop a rope before them. It would pay if only one in ten thousand got hold and clambered upward. As Mrs. Browning has it, we may "put a thought beneath their rags." One infinitely greater than Mrs. Browning gave as the crowning proof of His divinity. "The poor have the gospel preached unto them." When our street-car missionary is at this work, we may be sure He heeds and helps.

This work costs something, to be sure, but it is far more economical to do it, than to neglect to do it. It costs twelve hundred dollars to send one criminal to Joliet, and that is enough to equip and support a year, four such missionaries as this one: and their work may hinder from crime a hundred. Our missionary has no superfluities, and plenty of room for the exercise of faith, but she declares herself quite comfortable always, and I doubt if there is a cheerier soul in any brown-stone front in the city. The self denials, made necessary by the small remuneration, are very dear to her, as they bring her into closer sympathy with Him who, though He was King of kings, and Lord of lords, was not so well housed as His own foxes and birds.

The paper with which our poor street car people are so well pleased, and by which we believe they will be helped, is the *Illustrated Temperance Tales*, published by Revell, 150 Madison street. The size of its pages, twelve inches by eighteen, saves it from the tract look that is the traditional red rag, to ordinary poor sinners. Its first page is covered by a fine large wood cut, and the other three are filled with excellent stories, bright and well written, all setting forth the misery produced by the crime of crimes.

In her bag, our street-car missionary carries a supply of five cent Testaments. When she has opportunity for conversation, she finds now and then one who desires to know the Lord, but who has not this Word to read. She gives a Testament, and takes the name and number to be reported to the nearest local Bible reader or missionary. Will not every one who sees the import of this work lend a hand with prayer and means to help this cheap, simple, direct method of evangelizing the masses in our great city?

## Correspondence.

### WOMENS'S JEWELS FOR THE W. C. T. U.—A SOUTHERN LADY'S THOUGHT.

Dear Union Signal:—We have a devoted and intelligent ally in Mrs. Lizzie Johnson, of Paris, Texas, the corresponding secretary of our W. C. T. U. in the "Lone Star" state. Today's mail brings me a letter from Mrs. Johnson which certainly has "the ring of the true metal." It comes to me as an inspiration out of a generous southern lady's heart, and thrills my own with emotion. Listen to her words:

Dear Friend:—I noticed in The Union Signal a great many plans suggested by which the money in our National W. C. T. U. treasury might be increased. Let me tell you one of my own—or rather from God's Word, where I think we find a perfect example of freewill offerings. It is in Exodus 35: 22, where *the women, "as many as were willing hearted, brought ear rings, rings, tablets and jewels of gold, and offered an offering of gold unto the Lord."* Have we not, also, something of this kind which could be given to His service? It is often easier for women to donate some small personal possession than to call on father, brother, or son, for ready money. At my marriage my grandmother gave me a dozen silver cups, and I wish to give one of them to the W. C. T. U. treasury. Suppose we call on our sisters to send up some little article of this kind from each household, and "after a time" have a grand auction. Could it not be done?

Lizzie Johnson.

Now, beloved sisters of the local unions, what do you think of that? If the women of Carthage braided their hair into bow strings for the soldiers who defended their homes, cannot we give of our superfluities to replenish our own army with the sinews of war? I believe the appeal has only to be made and the example set. This is already done in our sister's simple, earnest words. Like every other W. C. T. U. woman she "has Scripture for it." She went first of all "to the Word and to the testimony" and then she wrote me what I have earnestly, lovingly conveyed to you.

For myself I have but little jewelry aside from my watch, the gift of a rich lady at "the Hub." Ear rings I have not, nor could I wear them if I had since I witnessed, in 1870, the "spoiling of the Egyptian" women on the Nile banks by reason of one ring in each convolution of those persecuted members. But "I do remember me that in my youth," when about seventeen years of age, I took a prize offered by the Illinois Agricultural Society for the best essay on "The Embellishment of a Country Home." It was a silver cup. How proud and grateful I was when that prize came to me in my lovely but lonesome "country home," near Janesville, Wisconsin, and how "my four" (father, mother, sister, brother) rejoiced with me over that precious prize. I think I shall never—in this life—know another moment quite so full of fresh, upspringing joy. They are all gone now save mother and me. Today we have consulted over the matter and I hereby give that cherished cup to the National W. C. T. U. So there is our "stock in trade" for the "National W. C. T. U. Jewelry and Souvenir Fund," two silver cups—one from the south, one from the north. I believe there will be *many*. Send to Esther Pugh at our headquarters, 16 East 14th street, New York, *by express*.

Let us remember that "*If there be first a willing mind it is accepted according to that a (woman) hath, and not according to that (she) hath not.*"

But all of us have "silver and gold" in trinkets and souvenirs if not in coins. Let us turn them to account for the sacred cause of "God and home and native land."

With ever deepening affection, yours,

Frances E. Willard.

*Evanston, Jan. 24, 1884.*

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

Dear Union Signal.—Among the many good works of the Washington W. C. T. U. nothing interests us more than their work among the soldiers at the arsenal and the Soldiers' Home. At each place a Soldiers' Temperance Union has been organized by the ladies and is working a perfect revolution. These unions are now officered and conducted by the soldiers themselves while the ladies assist them in various ways—mother them, in fact. Mrs. Bowen, Aunt Agnes, as the soldiers call her, is superintendent of this department; she attends all their meetings, as does Mrs. Pope, who leads the singing and plays the organ.

The union at the arsenal meets every Wednesday night, that at the Soldier's Home every Friday night. At the arsenal where there is no chaplain nor Sunday services, the ladies hold a gospel temperance meeting every Sabbath afternoon.

At the arsenal are stationed two or three companies, and these change frequently, so the influence of this union is widespread, being carried to other military posts all over the country. As I looked at these soldiers they seemed to me new recruits; there were many young, boyish faces, from which the home light had not yet faded, real mother boys, over whom any woman's heart would yearn as she thought of the dangers besetting them.

This union was started in March and since that time three hundred and fifty names have been affixed to its roll. Its present membership is about one hundred, and such enthusiasm is seldom seen as is displayed in their meetings. The singing is one of its most inspiring features. Under the able leadership of Mrs. Pope, they have attained wonderful proficiency; they sing mainly gospel songs, and the spirit with which they sing them, pouring out great volumes of praise, is refreshing. The night I was there, being the first meeting of the new year, was largely devoted to thanksgiving that they had gained two victories, going through the holidays and a pay-day without one breaking their pledge. One testified that it was the first sober Christmas he had passed for sixteen years, another that it was his first for seven years.

The Soldiers' Home is one of the most beautiful places in Washington. It comprises six hundred acres, including the land donated by Mr. Corcoran, laid out in beautiful drives, set with choice trees. The buildings and appointments are perfect of their kind, but never, until this time, have I visited it without a feeling of sadness. Here are the veterans of our army, men who have conquered in scores of battles, but many of them have not been able to conquer themselves. Here, with nothing to do, few necessary expenses, thirteen dollars a month pocket money, and beer gardens and saloons pressing close to the very gates of their home. Drunkenness was fearfully common. You could scarcely visit the grounds without witnessing its effects.

The ladies commenced work here last spring, and at first found it very hard work indeed. It was weeks before they could persuade enough to take the pledge and unite to form a society, or supply the officers. Now their union numbers one hundred and fifteen men, and the officers say that the change wrought among the men is simply marvelous. The night I was there the chaplain spoke in the highest terms of the work accomplished by the W. C. T. U. there, and said this work could have been done by no one but Christian women. There is not so much demonstrative enthusiasm in this union as at the Arsenal, but there is a "dead set" earnestness about these old veterans that shows their determination to fight it out on this line if it takes a life time.

Seventh street, the approach to the Home from the city, is lined with saloons, which have lured many old veterans to disgrace. They have a day's leave to visit the city, they cannot reach it without passing these open dens, they have money in their pocket, and cannot resist temptation. They drink, become quarrelsome, and often get into fights, which results in their being sent to the hospital. It used to be, that at times nearly half the cases in the hospital came there through drink. General Sturgess, the commander, has sent a petition to the commissioners asking to have these saloons in the neighborhood of the Home closed. God grant this petition may be heard.

All Washington is in a ferment over the proposed change in city ordinances which shall destroy the local option which the city now has. The W. C. T. U. leads the force to oppose this change, holding great mass meetings each Sunday in Masonic temple, with others in various parts of the city during the week, circulating petitions, appealing to the congressional committee having the matter in charge, and in every way possible striving to bring public sentiment up to the point of demanding right legislation of congress. For here congress rules supreme, it even votes upon the pay of the public school teachers. The laws governing the city are drafted by the district commissioners but must be passed by congress to become valid.

Mary Allen West.

### NEWS FROM THE FAR EAST.

Dear Union Signal:—In your last issue, January 10, you refer to the membership of the Band of Hope in England as being one million. As I had the pleasure of attending their annual May meeting, the past year, I thought it might interest you and your readers to hear that according to the secretary's report the membership is now estimated at one million, one hundred and sixty-seven thousand. I also learned that the movement originated in Leeds, thirty-six years since. There are now ten thousand, one hundred and forty-four juvenile temperance societies in England. The annual collection for the Band of Hope and temperance hospital amounted to one thousand one hundred pounds. The meeting was the most enthusiastic that I ever attended. The great hall (Exeter) was filled to overflowing, the choir was composed of five hundred senior members of the Band of Hope. The chair was occupied by Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P., the speakers, Rev. J. P. Chown, Rev. Charles Garrett and the Rev. Canon Wilberforce, who delivered one of the grandest, most eloquent temperance speeches that it was ever my good fortune to listen to.

Their annual meetings corresponding with our conventions, are held in May, and are always spoken of as the May meetings, as that is also when the London season begins, and when everybody is expected to be in London. It seems a most fitting time for Christians to be at work. My sister and I (both W. C. T. U.'s) attended the public meeting of the "British Woman's Temperance Association," also held in Exeter Hall. We were introduced to Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, (and many

other earnest temperance workers.) When we first entered the great hall, we felt that we were indeed, "Strangers in a strange land." It was rather depressing, that among the many, we saw not one dear familiar face. The feeling of loneliness was soon dispelled by a very pleasant faced lady approaching; addressing me in a most cordial manner she said, "I am sure that I have seen you before." "I fear that you are mistaken," I replied, "for I am an entire stranger." "From America?" she asked. "Yes, from Canada." "Oh," she said, "are you Mrs. K., my unknown correspondent?" "No," but Mrs. K was at my side, and then we learned that the dear lady was Mrs. Margaret Parker, whose address we had seen in THE UNION SIGNAL, and to whom my sister had written on our arrival in London for the purpose of ascertaining where we should find the temperance sisters of England who call themselves "The British Women's Temperance Association." We made many inquiries, but learned nothing until Mrs. Parker wrote where we should find the secretary, and for the benefit of any sister who may wish to find kindred spirits, "over the sea," we give the address: Mrs. Bradley, 16 Memorial Hall, Farrington street, London, and I hope they will enjoy meeting with them, as we did. We concluded there must be a mystic touch in the hand clasp of the W. C. T. U. or Free Masonry, somewhere, certain it is that we never so realized before "How sweet the tie that binds," as when we sat upon the platform that evening with so many co-workers in the beloved cause. My letter is growing too long, I fear. I will just mention that at our last convention it was resolved to unite the unions (ten in number), under the name of the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Maritime Provinces." Our next annual meeting will be held (D. V.) in September 1884, and as it is a very pleasant season here, sisters from "across the border," will be gladly welcomed.

JULIA C. TRUMBULL, *Cor. Sec. W. C. T. U.*
*St. John, N. B.*

## W. C. T. U. AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Our witty Mrs. Fixen has called Kirkwood the "h'Evanston of St. Louis." This we regard as a great compliment, inasmuch as the most of "The good the true and the beatiful," that we know of Chicago, has come to it through Evanston. That lovely suburb has extended its influence, not only to Chicago, but all the way down to St. Louis, and this will be still more apparent next fall when our N. W. C. T. U. comes among us as a blessed benediction. We are biding our time, knowing that after that event we will not have the Upas like indifference to contend against, which has been worse, far worse for us, than decided opposition and enmity.

By the way there has been a rumor that the American Board is to meet in St. Louis in October. This is a mistake. I have just received from headquarters the assurance that that body meets in Columbus, Ohio, and therefore the ground is clear for a glorious meeting of our W. C. T. U. Let every woman begin to save her dimes, dollars and cents, preparatory to coming together to the feast of tabernacles.

We have begun to spoil the Egyptians—never more apparent than in the influence exerted even in the most fashionable circles, in the exclusion of wines on New Year's Day of '84. It is a very significant straw, showing that when the charmed inner circle succumbs so manifestly to the silent influence, our work is going on, and though Nozah is continually reaching his hand out to steady the ark, fearful that it is not progressing in an orthodox fashion, we who trust, know that the Lord will yet bring it up with songs of rejoicing and gladness.

Our St. Louis county W. C. T. U. has a "local habitation and a name." We have rented a nice room, furnished it comfortably, have a small but good circulating library, and have begun our evangelistic meetings there every Sunday afternoon, giving special instructions to those who do not frequent any church, to attend our "people's meetings." We are endeavoring to secure an organ for the services, and with our pictures on the walls, our blooming plants, pretty curtains, and attractive appearance generally, and the cordial greeting we shall give any one personally we shall make it pleasanter to stop there than to go on to the saloon beyond. When those who had been bidden to the feast came not, the servants were commanded to go out to the highways and hedges and compel men to come, and we wish to use the gentle Christian compulsion that Christ our examplar used. Our legal work is not so flourishing; not one of the forty-five cases presented to the November term of the circuit court for illegal selling under the Downing high license law, was successful. Very many plead guilty, but that did nothing to help in their conviction. They were saved by their friends, our officials.

When will good men learn that the primaries are the places to fight the liquor traffic?

*Kirkwood, Mo.* SOPHIA L. GRUBB.

## A CHALK TALKER'S EXPERIENCE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—A few days in Indiana gave opportunity for some splendid meetings in Argos, Plymouth and Bourbon. The churches in all three places were crowded and many had to stand. The temperance leaders are holding the fort bravely but they have much up-hill work. The children are very enthusiastic, and some young girls have pledged themselves to work for the Master amongst his little ones. The children came forward, each in turn, and put up the letters of evergreen on a wire, making the "prohibition" motto. They recited their couplets well, and everybody seemed delighted. Came to Quincy Saturday and over a thousand came to the Chalk Talk entertainment. They crowded the aisles and the steps to the outside door and the children sat on the chancel railing and close about my feet. This was all due to the labor of that persevering and enthusiastic worker whom everybody loves, Fannie C. Best. She is the *best* woman I ever saw together with all the other glorious women in the temperance work, but I do wish dear UNION SIGNAL, you could have heard her do the begging for the occasion. She did it so hopefully and happily that several came and shaking hands with her, put a dollar into her hand. More than that, she went to a livery man and told him that a lady was coming from Chicago to lecture on temperance and asked him if he wouldn't think it an honor to donate one of his best carriages. "Why certainly," said he, "are you going to meet her?" "Yes, we're going to walk." "No you won't," said he, "I will come up for you;" and sure enough he did and she says he looked a great deal happier than if he had charged a dollar. We have heard much about a cheerful giver, but a cheerful beggar in a good cause is a grand thing.

They had reserved seats and they were vacant so long people began several times to press forward to get into them. Finally Mrs. Best said: "These are all reserved seats, I wouldn't sit in one for anything. I wouldn't let our Sunday school children sit in them. They are for the mission school, the poor little waifs who live down by the levees. They are so late you can take them if you wish." But not a person moved. It was a touching sight to see so many, and even old men, standing so as to give the poor little things a chance. I sometimes think it is hard work, away from home in the cold, but somehow when I get back to my "workshop" the hills seemed to have levelled down and I see only the sweet green valley where I tarried for a day with the glad children of "the cold water army," and the picture of those eager up-lifted faces will live in my heart forever.

NELLY BAYLEY.

## THE U. S. LIQUOR TAX.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Your correspondent writing from Alabama, Aurilla Furber, need not be alarmed about the laws of the United States interfering with those of her state on the liquor question. The laws of the United States do not undertake to grant a man a license to sell whisky in opposition to the laws of any state. The government may grant the license to sell anywhere but that license does not confer the right to sell in opposition to a state or any local law. The government license is in the nature of a tax imposed for revenue. In order that your readers may know what the law is on that question I quote the following from the revised statutes of the U. S. 2nd edition 1878 page 622, Sec. 3243, towit:

"The payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws for carrying on any trade or business shall no be held to exempt any person from any penalty or punishment provided by the laws of any state for carrying on the same within such state, or in any manner to authorize the commencement or continuance of such trade or business contrary to the laws of such state or in places prohibited by the municipal law; nor shall the payment of any such tax be held to prohibit any state from placing a duty or tax on the same trade or business for state or other purposes."

So you see that your correspondent only needs to see that the local laws of her state are enforced and the United States will have to stand aside, so far as this question is concerned. It is remarkable how widespread the idea is getting to be that the United States has jurisdiction over almost every question, when in point of fact the constitution limits its authority to only a few.

T. P. HACKLEMAN.

## HOW SHALL THE BRAIN BE RESTED.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—In your issue of January 24, Dr. Austin pleads for the absence of "care and responsibility," and even of "thought," in the treatment of a cold. I have in mind a lady teacher who has just passed through a "hard cold," which kept her out of school for several days.

Naturally active, with fingers often giving relief to nervousness by the aid of crocheting or knitting, while the brain is also at work, the enforced idleness prescribed by Dr. A. would have been simply torture. Circumstances were such, that she was alone in her room most of the time. How could she keep from thinking, unless by reading that of which she had no special need to think? The question became a serious one when the aching head obliged the stopping of even such an effort, and left the brain free to pursue all sorts of themes, to conjure up possible and impossible contingencies and plans in school work, and, at last, (a most unusual thing for her) to fairly have the blues.

Experience has taught her that in her own case, at least, if forced to tax her brain-power heavily during the evening, it is much better then to "read herself sleepy," with something that she need not try to remember, than to toss and tumble in restless wakefulness, with mind rushing from thought to thought, for two or three hours after retiring.

Will not some of our wise hygienists advise in these cases? It is possible that other brain-workers have similar needs, and have found better remedies.

Yours inquiringly, G.

## THE SALOON DEVICE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I wonder if the women of the land who have not attended political meetings ever heard of this business trick of saloon keepers. I just found it out and cannot rest until it is told.

When party mass meetings are called in the various counties, the saloon keepers go in, and they are busy weeks beforehand too, and work to have the primaries or meetings for nominations of county officers put off as late as possible in the season. Why? Because they want to have as long a time as possible to reap all the benefits of long and continued "treating" of voters by candidates. I know of one place were the saloonists of the county tried their level best to have the primary put off till August next. Their disgust was evident when it was set for April, instead. If there are half a dozen candidates for each office in the county, and there usually are, and there are three offices to fill, that would make eighteen men spending money in every saloon in the county. If the primary was set for August, the mass meeting being held in January, that would make seven months treating by eighteen men. If the primary is set for April, there are but three months waiting; after the nominations there will be only two men to treat, as a rule, viz., one democrat and one republican, which necessarily cuts off saloon profits. If this matter is doubted, let the women make inquiries, and take items during the mass meetings, and prove the matters herein set forth.

ADA H. KEPLEY.

IN the Irish famine year, nearly $50,000,000 was consumed in liquors by a people who say they cannot pay their rents and debts.

# Our Children.

## "WHO WILL TAKE CARE OF ME?"

BY FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL.

"Who will take care of me?" darling, you say?
Lovingly, tenderly watched as you are!
Listen! I give you the answer to-day:
One who is never forgetful or far!

He will take care of you. All through the day
Jesus is near you to keep you from ill;
Walking or resting, at lessons or play,
Jesus is with you and watching you still.

He will take care of you! All through the night
Jesus the Shepherd His little ones keeps;
Darkness to Him is the same as the light—
He never slumbers, and He never sleeps.

He will take care of you all through the year,
Crowning each day with His kindness and love,
Sending you blessings and shielding from fear,
Leading you on to the bright home above.

He will take care of you, yes, to the end.
Nothing can alter His love to His own.
Darling, be glad that you have such a Friend;
He will not leave you one moment alone.

—*Ex.*

## THE FAIRY SISTER.

Sallie stood in the middle of the floor with three little discontented wrinkles in the middle of her forehead.

"I wish I was a fairy god-mother!" she said listlessly, picking up one of Baby Harris's dresses and dropping it again in another wrong place for mother to hunt after.

"What for?" asked Aunt Helen, laughing to think of fourteen-year old Sallie being a fairy god-mother.

"Oh, why, lots of things! Just now I'd wave my wand and this room would be swept and dusted, and Baby Harris would stop his screeching, and the boys would find something else to do besides plaguing him, and I'd have a little peace of my life."

"Why don't you try being a fairy sister?" said Aunt Helen smiling.

"What would I do?" cried Sallie, eagerly. The idea struck her fancy.

"Everything Her Royal Laziness wants a fairy god-mother to do?" laughed Aunt Helen.

Sallie laughed too, with a little blush. She wasn't too stupid to take a broad hint like that. She tucked on her little blue lack-trimmed sweeping-cap, and soon appeared with the broom for her wand. After some vigorous flourishes the floor was clean as a new pin, and Aunt Helen was sneezing with the dust.

Next, Sallie exchanged the broom for another magic wand called the duster, and presto!—all the dust had vanished, the mantle ornaments were speckless, the books stood in orderly rows, the window shades were snapped up to just the right height, and the sunlight, looking in with an approving smile, came and stretched itself contentedly on the rug like a great yellow lap-dog. Aunt Helen looked up and gave her a funny little nod which meant, "So far, so good!" and Sallie took broom and dust-pan into the kitchen, to look for further labors. You never heard such a hubbub as there was out there. Not unless you have three boys and two babies in your family.

"Pity sakes!" cried Sallie, trying to put her fingers in her ears, and so dropping the broom and spilling the dust-pan. In the minute that it took to pick it up she thought of her new character.

"Billy's ben an' gone an' tummeled wight in the f'ow ba'l head first!" said little Paul solemnly, stooping over to look in her face as she bent over the dust-pan, "Spoilted all the f'ow to make bikkits wiv!"

"Ain't!" spluttered Billy in a hollow voice from the bottom of the barrel.

"Ain't! Hear him, Sallie!" cried Johnny, doubling up with laughter at Billy's antics in trying to get out. "P'raps tisn't Billy's legs sticking out, oh no! P'raps it's some other boy's legs; oh yes! Long may they wave!"

Sallie couldn't help laughing, but she went into the pantry and gave the empty flour barrel a little tip that sent Billy out squirming on the floor.

"Wanted to make some paste, that's all," explained Billy sheepishly.

"Let's mix him up in some cold water, then," said teasing Johnny, "I'm sure there's plenty of flour in his hair."

"No such thing," said Sallie, laughing. "Let me brush you, Billy, and then I'll scrape some flour off the boards for your paste. Didn't do any hurt to the 'bikkits,' Puss-cat,' 'cause there wasn't any there."

She comforted him so well that he was soon able to be around and tending to his usual occupation—that of bothering the babies.

"Boys!" cried Sallie, suddenly, "'sposin' there was a fairy should come right in and say she'd do any identical thing you wanted her to—what would you ask her?"

"Cut tags for my kite," answered Billy, promptly.

"Make some 'lasses candy," (from Johnny).

"Put the pockets in my t'owsers so the marbuls will stay," pleaded Paul.

The twins placidly sucked their thumbs for a wonder, as if trying to decide what they did want.

"'Twould need three or four fairies to go around," said Sallie. "I'll do one of the things."

"My kite!" cried Billy.

"Candy!" shouted Johnny.

"Pockets!" piped Paul.

"Draw lots," said Sallie. The trowsers were in luck. Sallie went and begged Aunt Helen for "sheet iron to make pockets out of," and sat down on the bottom stair to work while Paul "clustered around her," as Johnny said.

"I could show you about the kite while I'm basting," said this very obliging fairy sister.

"And couldn't you, spose, tell me how to do the candy?" put in Johnny.

"If mamma's willing, I guess so," said Sallie. "Mama's taking a nap. Ask Aunt Helen."

"Auntie said "Yes, indeed!" so Johnny went to work. He obeyed orders like a soldier, and just as the candy was going to burn, the pockets were done, and Sallie could hop up and "tend to things."

What has my little girl been doing to keep the babies so still the whole afternoon?" asked mamma, coming down from her long sweet nap, with a rested face and shining eyes.

"Just playing," said Sallie, blushing to think she had never played this beautiful game before.

"She did just e-zactly everything anybody wanted her to," cried Johnny and Billy, who were "trying" the candy in sticky cups of cold water. "Played she was a fairy."

"Better'n'at," cried Paul, standing, as Johnny said, three feet "in his pockets." She's a firs'ate, sfeet, fat girl!"

Sallie accepted this compliment "from whence it came." She knew it expresssd unbounded admiration. The fairy sister came so often after that first visit that mamma said she should have to believe in the stories of changelings.

As for Sallie, I heard her saying to Aunt Helen the other day that it isn't worth while to go around wishing for fairy god-mothers, when you can do the things yourself.—*The Advance.*

## DETERMINED TO SUCCEED.

"Eight times three!" said Willie Wilson, impatiently. "Oh, what is the matter with me? Can't I get that right?"

"Come on, Willie!" shouted the boys at the window; "we can't wait; finish your lesson afterward."

"O, yes," said Willie. "'Afterward!' I know all about him; he has cheated me many a time, and I have no faith in him. Nine times four are thirty-six."

"Bother nine times four! It is time we were off, and we shall have to go without you."

"I should like to bother it," said Willie; "it is giving me bother enough. How much is it, anyhow?"

"One hundred and seventy-nine. Now come on this minute, or we shall go without you."

"Look here, Harry Jones," said Willie, looking up a minute from his work; "this is the last example in our lesson. I've got all the others, and I know I shan't have any more time for arithmetic, and I don't mean to stir from this corner till I get this bothering old fellow right. I've gone over him three times now, and it won't come; if I have to do it three hundred times I mean to have it. So there!"

"Bother take the old example, anyhow?" said Harry, in his crossest tone. Come on boys; we can't lose all the fun waiting till midnight for him;" and away every boy went.

"Nine times four are thirty-four," said Willie, patiently: and though, of course, it was not right, and never will be, he worked away just as steadily; and when he found that he was wrong, again, he said, talking to himself, "Now, look here! You think you are going to beat me, don't you? Well, you were never more mistaken in your life. My name is Persevere Wilson. Father said I had earned that name, and that I should have it as long as I deserved it; and I hope you don't think I am going to lose my name and my place in the class just to please you."

Then he began again, slowly, patiently, each figure carefully studied, and at last the example "proved itself," and Willie, with a soft hurrah and a loud yawn, got up from his corner. The last glimmer of twilight was fading. No use to talk of ball playing now; fun was over for that evening.

"I don't care," said Willie, as he went up to bed; "it will be more fun for me than for the others when the roll of examples is called tomorrow."

Sure enough! "Master Willie," said Professor Bennet, looking up over his spectacles, "you are the only member of the class to be marked 'Perfect' today. There was more ball-playing than perseverance by the rest of the class, I fear."—*Young Reaper.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children:—I have been on a visit to Iowa that beautiful state where a splendid division of the prevention army fought so bravely on June 27, 1882, for constitutional amendment. You all remember the stories of how the very least soldiers begged for votes and got them, how little girls with their arms clasped around the necks of gainsaying fathers won them over to vote for prohibition and bribed them with love and kisses. You know too, I have no doubt, how much Iowa thinks of these "little soldiers newly mustered in," how this great state provides so many school houses and so much money to build them and to pay school teachers with, that it is almost true that every child in Iowa receives a common school education. It is entirely true that Iowa stands at the very head of the United States class in education. There are fewer people that cannot read nor write in this state than in any other. Then, too, you know last summer when the republicans wanted to win the day and did win it, one of their grand leaders said "What Iowa wants is a school house on every hill top and no saloons in the valley."

After that they used to put a school house on wheels and draw it around from political meeting to political meeting, showing the people what has helped to make Iowa the prosperous state it is, and what they should work for in the future. You may be sure Captain Deborah was glad to take this good man, who is now lieutenant governor, by the hand, and tell him how the children of the prevention army blessed him for standing up for them and looking out for their interests. I don't suppose you all realize now a days that the school house is a sort of armory for the soldiers of our army, but it surely is. It is a drill-ground where you learn the use of weapons, and "go through the motions" of fighting. It is good to remember this when you are "so tired of school" as I heard a boy say only yesterday. Just stop and think a while and see if you can't sing as lustily as ever, "I'm glad I'm in this army," and so plod on through all that helps to make you a good soldier of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Captain Deborah.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

67. An Old Story.—Blanks.

[*The two lines in each stanza rhymes.*]

One day a farmer whose name was . . . .,
Drove off with his fine bay team to . . . .

His wife came out as he drove from the . . . .,
And said quite bright, though her heart was . . . .;

"You'll surely come home as early as . . . . .—
I'm always uneasy when you are out . . . .

"Oh yes! I'll surely come early," said . .;
He *meant* to do so—on that we'll . . . . .

He never reached home till next day at . . . .!
On his way to the town he'd to pass a . . . . . .—

He stopped, met some friends; they coaxed him to . . . .;
While drinking in there his team ran . . . .

Now both he and they are in sorry . . . . . .,
All the result of depraved . . . . . .

Eva H.

68. Numerical Enigma.

My 3, 20, 4, 10, 19 is not wrong.

My 10, 11, 12, 13 is a place where happiness should dwell.

My 16, 7, 8, 20, 22, 23 is a Bible name.

My 3, 13, 21, 22, 23, 14, 19, 20, 5, 15 is a book in the New Testament.

My 6, 2, 17, 22 is finished.

My 12, 18, 26 is angry.

My 1, 24, 25 is an article used to keep a person cool.

My 9 is a consonant.

My whole is a well known motto.

Paul Phillips.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

62. Captain Deborah.

63. Vest, jest, pest, nest, best, lest, rest, test, west and zest.

Answers have been sent by Willie Appleman, Ella Jones and Lillie B. Long.

# Home Department.

## GOD SEES ALWAYS.

'Twas evening time and the shadows
Were growing darker and long,
The flowers had closed their petals
And the birds had ceased their song;
When a mother tenderly laid
Her tired boy down to sleep,
And she told him that God would send
His angels, a watch to keep.

And if he should die they would take
His spirit to God above,
To be a bright shining angel
In that beautiful home of love.
"But mother," the little one said,
In a voice of thoughtful tone,
"I should not like God to see me
With my little night-gown on."

Sweet child! in thy innocent love,
Would we were all like thee;
Only remembering ever
That God can *always* see.
And we should be always watchful,
That He may see naught but is right,
In our thoughts, and words, and actions,
Whether morning, noon, or night.

—*The Christian at Work.*

## A FEARFUL INHERITANCE.

BY HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

*[Concluded from last week.]*

Marion had continued her vigilance for months, until completely worn out both physically and mentally she had taken to her bed. She implored her husband to stay with her, which he did conscientiously for a few days. She then implored her mother to keep guard over him, to amuse him—to save him from himself. This Mrs. Mortimer promised faithfully to do, and did attempt for a little while; but she found it dull business, and in an evil hour, half bored to death by his loneliness and isolation, Percy went back to his cups. Of course after the struggle he had had with himself, he did not do this of set purpose. He meant only to take a simple glass of wine as other men did, to raise his spirits a little. He did not propose to go back to the old thralldom of drink—but he was back before he knew it.

His remorse was extreme, his agony almost unendurable, when he saw how nearly he had killed his wife. For in her weakness the blow did indeed seem too much for her to survive. Should her expiation as she had looked upon her struggle for his soul, and then fail; could not the sin of such a marriage then be atoned for by any kind of suffering? Could not a whole life time of self abnegation undo the folly of a moment of weakness? She prayed bitterly, then for death, but prayed in vain. After a time a measure of strength came back to her, and she took up the burden of her life again. She did not give up the battle for the man; as strength came back to her; she renewed her old sway on him. After further frightful struggles he became once more apparently a free man. But a man with intellect deadened, with senses dulled, with will almost effaced, with prospects blighted, holding but the poor miserable remnant of life in his hands.

But Marion began to feel now that she could really hold him as long as her own strength held out, and she grew almost happy. The terrible strain was relaxed a little. She breathed a little freer and the old terror was not quite so great.

"Why Marion, you are almost like yourself of late," Mrs. Mortimer said one morning, looking at the little figure in a dainty morning dress. "You are positively growing young and gay."

Marion put up her lips for a kiss, and whispered something to her mother with a blush, then ran away.

Ah, she grew very happy in those days. The curse seemed to her to be lifted from her life. She sang beautiful old hymns, she prayed constantly, she did every noble and beautiful thing which woman can do, for the poor ones, the sick and the afflicted. She went daily to the children's hospital, carrying flowers and fruits and smiles and blessings. Her life became sacred—a psalm set to the deepest music of which life is capable. The grand Hymn of the Nativity was being lived in the deeps of her soul.

Percy, too, grew very noble and manly in those days. Tender as a woman to her—generous and kind to every unfortunate soul, he showed what fine worth might have been his had he been led aright in youth. By and by the babe came through a path which led very near into the valley of death, for there were hours when all thought she would never come back to the things of time; but she did come back, and found her treasure awaiting her. The tiniest morsel of flesh and blood which was ever called a baby, it seemed, but priceless to the parents' hearts. Marion lay for days in a trance of passionate bliss, hugging her baby to her heart with all the pent-up ardor of her blighted life. She saw in it only the perfection of babyhood. But her mother sometimes looked searchingly at its tiny wrinkled face, and tried in vain to make it stretch out its mites of hands. Then she would leave the room suddenly—and forgetting even her costumes for a moment, would soil a dainty handkerchief with vulgar tears. And the old doctor would thump it on the chest, and run his hand the whole length of the spine, in a manner quite unaccountable to Marion, and look very grave and go his way. After a little Marion would ponder these things in her heart. But it was a long time before she would admit a thought of fear. Then one awful night, when in the silence of midnight she was keeping vigil with the sleeping cherub, the dread thought penetrated to her brain. The baby was not right. Nobody had dared to tell her. God himself whispered it to her as gently as he could in the silence and terror of midnight. The awful shock which Percy's relapse had been to her at the most critical period of her life had affected the child.

At morning they thought her dying. All the powers of her life seemed to have dropped down with a sudden crash. The doctors were puzzled. What had caused this fearful collapse! No one knew. She never breathed a word to mortal ear about her child. There was but one thing to do; she must live. It was impossible to die now. So she rallied and took up the burden once again. But how often the text she had always thought the most dreadful in the whole Bible was with her now. "The sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children, to the third and fourth generation." Could God be just? Was not the universe a lie?

Like a little white wraith she rose up from her couch and glided about the room in noiseless diligence. No other hands but hers ever touched the baby. With infinite tenderness she handled the little frail body, and tried to live down her terrors. She read the pity in the eyes of all about it, and it deepened her horror almost to madness. Percy was almost as deeply troubled as was she. He had boldly asked of the physician what the trouble was with the child, and had received the awful answer, that over the children of such men as he had been, hung always the possibilities of a dreadful doom. The remorse which filled his heart from that moment to the end of his life was of a kind to excite pity in a heart of stone. That the folly and ignorance of youth should be so visited upon all that was dear to him, seemed immeasurably unjust. He was appalled at his dreadful punishment; more dreadful it seemed to him than any other heart had ever known.

Weeks and months went by. The child gained a little. It seemed it was not to die, as every heart, even the mother's, had wildly prayed. It began to grow, and after a while a little of the light of intelligence dawned in its face. It began to know its mother and cling to her. They began almost to hope. The father and mother and babe lived as much alone as if they had been on a desert island. They took no friend into their grief. Even Mrs. Mortimer, who hated disagreeable things, seldom came to the nursery, and they were glad that it was so.

A year went by, two years, and the child began to toddle about the room. Apparently healthy, and quite strong, but with one fatal mark, the mark of a drunken man, upon him. He walked like a man who was reeling from the effects of drink; his face had the dreadful vacant look of a besotted imbecile. Every action bore the same dreadful stamp.

To the father the torture was simply indescribable. To the mother the anguish even deeper, but bereft of the dreadful element of remorse.

Five dreadful years were passed thus. During that time the real marriage of the parents' hearts took place. They grew unspeakably near to each other, in the imprisonment of their chosen solitude. Every noble trait in each one burst into blossom, to cheer and comfort the other's heart. They studied and read and toiled and wrought together for the good of the world, which had been so blighted for them. A constant stream of helpful benefaction went forth from their home, toward the weak, the ignorant, the fallen. They learned fully the blessing of unselfishness, and gained at least peace for their own souls, if not joy.

At the end of five years the child gave up its unequal contest with the world, and with tears of thankfulness and blessing the parents laid his little body away, and returned to their lonely home.

Upon the very evening of the burial the angel of life with his shining wings followed the messenger of sable pinions, and there was another son born to the house. I will not even whisper of the dread which had hung like a curtain of darkness over their hearts as this event had approached. My true tale has had enough of darkness in it already. But the triumphant shout with which the old doctor laid the new baby in her arms, for his overfull heart could vent its satisfaction in no less demonstrative manner, assured Marion, once for all, that all was right. And with tears of thankfulness, whose sweetness no other heart could ever guess, she lay there and worshiped the child. And Percy weeping upon the shoulder of the doctor, exclaimed between his sobs:

"I did not dare to think we could ever be so blest."

And so came great joy to the long darkened household. The little stranger grew apace, beautiful, bright and strong. They enjoyed every movement of his baby hand. He held a little court every morning, prince baby, and if the whole household did not kiss his tiny hand, in worshipful reverence, it was only because they found his soft face more alluring, or his dimpled neck more seductive. No famous picture of the Virgin and the Child, was ever half so beautiful as Marion and her babe, none ever half so wildly worshiped as were they by Percy Perry, clothed and in his right mind, endeavoring by all loving kindness and thoughtful tenderness, to atone for all the follies of his youth.

He has fought for and won his own release from the thralldom of evil—fortunate indeed will he be, as the great years go on, if Nemesis pursues him no further, and his children shall by righteous and wise training, be able to overcome their fearful inheritance.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Feb. 17. LESSON VII. 1884.

## TOPIC: THE CONVERSION OF THE JAILER.

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 16: 25-40.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved and thy house. Acts 16: 31.

TIME.—A. D. 52.

PLACE.—Phillippi, in Macedonia.

1. Men can bind and imprison God's workers, but never His work. All instrumentalities are His, and the songs and prayers of Paul and Silas in the prison were perhaps just the instrumentalities God most desired and needed at that time. The beautiful saying of Madam Guyon imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes, will occur to many a faithful teacher: "It sometimes seems to me," she said, "as if I were a little bird whom the Lord had placed in a cage, and that I had nothing now to do but sing." So these bound apostles had now nothing to do but sing and pray, and that was all God had for them to do at this time. It is a great comfort to know this when *our* hands are bound and when by no effort of our own can we free ourselves from the imprisonment of circumstances.

2. Right here Paul might very easily have yielded in faith and courage. He had come to Macedonia summoned by a dream, on what some would judge to be a fool's errand, and though he had taken a prosperous voyage to be a token of God's approval of his course, still he was now in prison. This to all outward seeming was the end of his pilgrimage and its mission. But Paul and Silas *sang*. The songs of faith and unfailing trust filled the prison whose walls had never echoed such strains before. *Afterward*—after the full proof of their ministry had been made, their willingness to suffer for the truth as well as to unfold it—all the powers of nature are laid under tribute to the expression of Divine approval. An earthquake, of whose occurrence about this time there is historic record, shook the walls of the prison, loosened the stones to which the prisoners were bound, and so placed opportunity for escape in their own hands. We call this a miracle, a divine interference with the laws of nature. Is it not more rational to believe that God's highest laws, not yet formulated by earth's poor science, comprehend and contemplate just such apparent disturbances as these for the relief and deliverance of His children. He says to them, "All things are yours, and ye are Christ's and Christ is God's." In this blessed sequence of possession all kingdoms of nature and of grace are subject to the draft of the humblest child of our King.

3 "Create a market for your wares," was the advice of an old Christian warrior to a youthful preacher of the Word. In other words make your religion so full of rich experience that everybody will want it. What could more strongly recommend the new religion that sought followers in Europe than the triumphant, joyful faith of Paul and Silas in affliction? The Roman officer of the jail knew no religion that could make men rejoice in tribulation. Our own Hannah Whitall Smith asks: "When the shepherd wants to induce the frisky lambs to enter the fold does he take them to the pen and show them a lot of poor, sick, ill-fed, ill-conditioned old sheep as a sample of what the fold will do for those it shelters?" If we would recommend our wares we must have wares that recommend themselves. If we are gloomy and sour under sorrow our religion seems very vain to the gainsaying world. If we are enabled to endure as seeing Him that is invisible, *rejoicing because seeing*, then even our persecutors will want our inspiration.

4. Paul is able not only to suffer for Christ's sake, but he has a magnificent confidence that enables him to demand magnificent concessions from Christ's enemies. "Let them come themselves and fetch us out," he says when the magistrates, trembling because of their own infraction of Roman law, give orders to release the prisoners. God's triumph demands the humiliation of those who have defied Him. Paul will have the trinmph complete for the honor and glory of his Master, and for the encouragement and strengthening of "all them that believe."

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - Chicago.



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Editorial Correspondence.

## IOWA'S BRAVE MEN AND WOMEN.

To be taken up in a whirlwind of friendly deeds and transported almost between sunset and sunrise from the editorial chair to the beautiful new capitol at Des Moines, is an experience in itself noteworthy, but which, including as it did, an inside view of the Iowa political situation, becomes a pleasure to be shared with the 30,000 Union Signal readers who watch with eager eyes the fate of prohibition in Iowa—the *immediate* fate, I should say, for our faith takes no denial of the ultimate triumph.

To be piloted through such an experience by Judith Ellen Foster, in whose masterly thought constitutional prohibition struck deep root and found exhaustless sustenance, and by her good husband whose practical sense of how Iowa's constitutional law should be supplemented by the weapons of statute and penalty, has been gained and strengthened by nearly two hundred prosecutions of the liquor traffic in its varicus forms, was sure guarantee of a direct route to the heart of the situation.

Naturally, the first visit was to the capitol—the fair and splendid building set upon a more than Capitoline Hill, beautifully outlined against the sky, its proportions of that exact comeliness which neither enhances nor diminishes size, and its walls within and without unstained by "jobbery," steals, or — tobacco smoke. Within it is a marvel of substantial and beautiful decorations. Scarcely anywhere this side of old world palaces and houses of state will one see such combinations of marbles, scagliola and onyx as line the interior walls. Scotch granite and agate marble in pillars and panels adorn the two great chambers of legislation, whose furnishings are all in keeping. Not a taint of tobacco odors defile the air in the gallery where we sat looking down on as fine an assembly of legislators as ever made laws. I cannot help remembering as I watch their deliberations that they are in their legislative capacity, the direct outcome of that unique political convention of last June, when the brain and heart of Iowa, as never before in its history, were brought to bear on its sublime destiny.

As the clear voice of the Speaker rings out, Mrs. Foster tells me that he made more prohibition speeches during the campaign than any man in his county. He has brought his motherless children to be with him during the session, and a quaint little Kate Greenaway figure is at his elbow and holds his hand as he rises to put the question. She darts about from desk to desk among the members with a child's free grace and unconsciousness of self—a veritable prophecy in golden hair and Mother Hubbard attire.

In the senate Lieut. Gov. Manning fills the president's seat with honor and ability. There is a sort of "school-house-on-every-hill-top" air about him; a gracious poise and bearing that comes of gentle birth and favoring conditions in life. Directly below us is Senator Donnan, chairman of the republican central committee who, at the opening of the session, was on his feet to introduce the prohibitory bill as soon as the rattle of the gavel had subsided and has indissolubly linked his name in the upper house to the good faith of the republican party.

There is a clear majority for the bill in this chamber, which gives an air of quiet satisfaction to the members, contrasting somewhat strongly with the nervous tension of the house where the bill's fate has hung, ever since the opening on two men, both of whom have been ill, and one of them who has since died, was deep down in the valley of the shadow at the time of my visit. Of what heroic stuff he was made was evidenced by his strong desire to live as much for his vote's and his party's sake as for home and friends. His plea to be taken on a litter to the state house whenever the prohibition battle closed in was touching indeed, and even in his mental wanderings the uppermost thought was duty. He remarked a few days since to a friend who had called to see him: "I'm going home today—but you'll bring me back when it comes to the vote, won't you, Cap? I want to vote once more for the home."

Poor fellow! and yet not poor if so be that life's first duty was as dear to him as its last—he has perhaps "slain more in his death than in his life." His constituency which gave him a majority of 450, will not forget the dead hero by electing a traitor to the cause he loved.

A call upon Governor Sherman in his pleasant but temporary quarters evidenced in *propria persona* what I knew before and yet was happy in the reassurance, that he is as strong a prohibitionist as any member of the W. C. T. U. Very brotherly he is, too, with the faithful workers who have never failed in their faith or devotion through all the trying vicissitudes of legislation and judicial *pronunciamentos*. I could have no doubt after this conversation that he will throw himself like a true and loyal soldier into any breach that may open in the prohibition fortifications.

Very brotherly, too, are the state officials. It was Treasurer Conger's pleasant home that was opened in the evening to a reception given by the two Des Moines Unions to the state officers, Mrs. Aldrich and Mrs. Maxfield, and to Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, national superintendent of legislation and petitions. It was Secretary of State Hull who in very gracious and entertaining fashion presented the long file of legislators to these W. C. T. U. dignataries, among whom the editor of The Union Signal was kindly reckoned. The reception was a beautiful affair. Everything that social custom sanctions and provides was duly observed, even to the white-gloved colored waiters in the refreshment room. The charming hostess, Mrs. Conger, and her allies of the W. C. T. U. had decorated the parlors with smilax, flowers, and ever green mottoes till they seemed a fair garden of loveliness. On every lip and in every corner the one theme of pleasant talk was prohibition.

Nor was it in these social surroundings the partisan question that it is in legislative halls. A prominent democrat with whom I had a half hour's pleasant chat, spoke assuringly of the passage of the bill, adding however, "My fear is that it cannot be enforced. Will you women come to the front and help us to enforce it?" What could I reply but "Yes, if you give us the ballot with which to elect law enforcers"? "Well, I'll vote for that every time," said he, and in this conclusion I am satisfied he has many co-thinkers on both sides of the party line. In fact, there seems little doubt that this legislature will ratify the amendment passed at the session of two years ago, striking the word "male" from the section of the constitution regarding electors. If this shall be the case, a strong sentiment favors a quick campaign and a vote by the people on the ever memorable 27th of June, notwithstanding the fact that the date falls this year on a Friday. "The Lord didn't name the days," says a devoutly bright woman.

Early in the morning came earnest, faithful Mrs. Callanan with her carriage to take me to the Benedict Home. First came a pleasant call upon her husband, my father's friend and pupil, whose ample fortune has gone largely

into educational bequests—Callanan College in Des Moines and Cazenovia Seminary in New York, for instance; then a rapid ride through the frosty morning up on the bluffs overlooking both river and city to the home-like refuge founded by the Iowa W. C. T. U. for unfortunate women. Here are eleven inmates, all well cared for and several of them rejoicing in new found life and newly laid foundations of character. In addition to this good work which was born in the tender heart of Lavinia Benedict, a Quakeress of most persistent faith and works, the Iowa W. C. T. U. are this winter asking the legislature to found a state reformatory for all classes of criminal women, and while I was inspecting the Home, Mrs. Foster was eighteen miles away meeting with the directors of the girl's reform school, in this interest. The Scientific Temperance Instruction bill is another "iron" of the W. C. T. U. in the hot forge of this year's legislation and it is in no danger of being forgotten, but in much hope of passing. Still another is the effort to so change the code of criminal laws as to create and maintain by law an equal standard of purity for men and women.

A drive to Mrs. Callanan's palatial home, a delightful hour at lunch, and I was whirled back again to the Aborn House from which in short order, Mrs. Foster, returned from Mitchelville, bore me away to the old state house to look in upon the supreme court and to mentally photograph the men who have the efficiency of the Iowa amendment in their responsible keeping. We had a glimpse too of the new editor and proprietor of the *Capital*—as strong and true for prohibition, woman's work and ballot as his predecessors, which is saying all that need be said. Mrs. Florence Miller keeps his W. C. T. U. columns bright and sensible. Mrs. Maxfield, the state secretary, works to keep them full, and Mrs. Aldrich, an embodiment of spiritual energy and quick-witted device, presides with equity over the just relations of state and national organs. Blessings on the women of Iowa—rank and file! Blessings have indeed come to them. More are in store. God honors ever those who make large drafts upon Him.

A call upon the Des Moines *Register*, or more properly Mr. Clarkson, who, if I mistake not, *is* the Des Moines *Register* after all, and upon Bishop and Mrs. Hurst in the library of their pleasant home, wound up a day's doings that will be long remembered. The good Bishop though surrounded by his books and permeated with their lore, is no monastic scholar. His sympathies are as wide as humanity itself, and his thoughts have evidently been much upon the prohibition question in Iowa. Conclusions as radical as Governor Sherman's have been with him the result of careful study as well as natural tendency. He is a warm suffragist also and beats no ecclesiastical or political bushes in saying so.

Rev. E. K. Young, the pastor of the First M. E. church in Des Moines, who made one of our pleasant party, is of like faith and works. He was one of the heroes of Amendment Day two years ago, when, facing a terrible surgical ordeal whose postponement might mean death itself, he delayed till in an almost miraculous triumph over weakness, he reached the polls and deposited his vote for Iowa's freedom, then laid quietly down to abide the test of skillful knife and needle. Of such material are Iowa's prohibitionists made. In view of all he had seen and suffered I did not wonder at his question, "Can you, when you have seen what the republican party will do for prohibition, advocate a third party for its overthrow?"

Certainly not in Iowa—nor wherever brave and honest men will come to the front, and ignoring the empty issues that are rapidly losing their ability to even "rattle" the hosts to a rallying point, will retire tricky leaders and tricky methods, and re-consecrate the party once glorious with moral ideas, to its high behest and blessed privilege. But in the states where trusts are betrayed, where petitions are scorned, where, as Miss West says, "*legislators forget that their mothers were women*," where heart-break and agony are paved into legal highways over which a party rides triumphant—then and there "turn we to the Gentiles." M. B. W.

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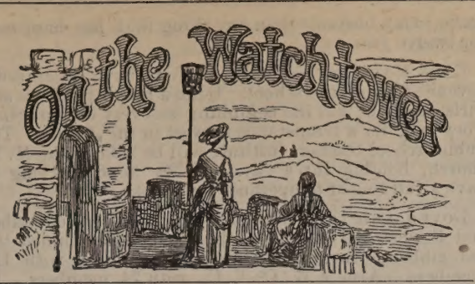
A SERIES of twenty prohibition conferences addressed by Mrs. Woodbridge, Mrs. Lathrop, George W. Bain, Governor St. John and others, will commence on March 2.




If W. C. T. U. women will keep on distinguishing themselves how can I forbear mentioning the fact? This I say by way of meeting the hypercritical. Not only as evangelists but as musicians, the roll of honor shows their names. This time it is Mrs Clinton Smith, our hymn-book compiler, singer of her own sweet songs, and now the author of a sonata which the critics call a fine piece of composition.

* * * * *

"Around King Arthur's table came brave, stalwart men;" so wrote my talented friend, Maria W. Jones, for last week's UNION SIGNAL. But the brave men suffered a "sea change" at the hands of the printers, "into something rich and strange;" "Brown, stalwart men," was their "positively last appearance" which is something new to me. I did not know that the African slave trade existed in King Arthur's time.

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Miss Paine of Salt Lake City, has a Band of Hope that will soon number 100 members.

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New York state is fairly "buzzing" with scientific temperance. Mrs. Hunt is as ubiquitous as anybody has any right to be in the flesh, and as laborious as W. C. T. U. demands make everybody. She speaks before the eighteenth quarterly convention of Dutchess county W. C. T. U. on Feb. 12 and 13.

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By the way, I met two New York ladies the other day, one from Bethlehem and one from Coxsackie. Though not members of the W. C. T. U., as yet, (I hope that genial society will capture them on their return), they promised co-operation with the state society in this work of securing scientific temperance teaching in public schools.

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In a letter to the *Boston Transcript* Mrs. Clara T. Leonard discusses what I should call the wrong side of the suffrage question. Her objections are not very relevant, according to my thinking, because based mainly on the "taxation without representation" theory, in which I confess I never found any very reliable sustenance.

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But I must point a moral over against her objection to putting the ballot in the hands of the foreign women because as she says they would vote against temperance legislation as an infringement of their liberties. Wherever these foreign women have been tested in any general way, they have been found as true, if not truer to prohibition than the American woman. Mother-love is not German or Irish, Scandinavian or American, it is human.

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Our chalk talker, Mrs. Bayley, flits here and there with the precision of a bee and its industry also. Now it is western New York, thence to Iowa and Kansas, back to Indianapolis and Springfield, and next only the children know where. Where the lambs call, the rhyming sheperdess is sure to follow.

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A letter from Rev. James W. Webb, full of good work and good cheer says:

We are so sorry that Capt. Wood is put out of the editorship of *The Rescue*. But the old soldier is indomitable, and is issuing a temperance paper still

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Miss Henrietta Moore, one of the National W. C. T. U. organizers, is busy at the south where she finds the people most kind and cordial, and they find her practical sensible, genial and eloquent. She says, "I have been just showered with loving words and loving deeds." She attended the Alabama W. C. T. U. convention and unites with Mrs. Chapin in pronouncing it a fine success.

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A good minister sends THE UNION SIGNAL a poem on our national crime—the liquor traffic, which embodies a fearful suggestion—

As a nation this awful charge is true
The figures truth will tell,
For a thousand dollars revenue
We send a soul to hell.

* * * *

Governor St. John is speaking in Colorado, under W. C. T. U. auspices. Mrs. Shields is indefatigable as state president. Under her instruction many of the unions have entered on a course of study in hygiene and heredity.

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Speaking of Colorado, reminds me that my old young friend, Dr. Kate Bushnell has charge of the W. C. T. U. in Denver, and report says it is flourishing accordingly.

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A correspondent writes me suggestively to ask if there is a W. C. T. U. or a Y. W. C. T. U. in South Minneapolis, the part of that fast growing city where so many men stay in over crowded boarding-houses, away from their homes and see no friendly open place but the saloons.

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A certain "Madge" in London *Truth* makes desperate fun of the recipe for mince pie, which a good temperance woman furnished THE UNION SIGNAL, something like a year ago. Listen to her, and then labor with her, good women and good cooks:

What can the "earnest temperance woman" mean by calling such a frightful mess a "mince pie?" "The liquor the beef was boiled in?" Horrible! Molasses and coffee! Unspeakable!

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Mrs. Leavitt is doing a vast amount of good work on the Pacific coast, but in most too quiet a fashion. Why does she not let THE UNION SIGNAL have the results of her itinerancy? The papers have her half way over seas—no badness intended—on her way to the Sandwich Islands and even Japan and Hong Kong—but she is still in San Francisco in spite of them all.

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The *Retailer*, a liquor organ of New York city, laughs on the outside of its sleeve at the espousal of high license doctrines by some well meaning temperance men.

In Ohio it is wicked to sell beer unless a man pays two hundred dollars to benefit parties who do not sell. What a wonderful intellect it must have required to solve so important a problem and find the exact amount required to make the selling of intoxicants an upright and honest business; what an immense amount of drunkenness this two hundred dollars will stop, or rather cover up, so that temperance fanatics cannot see it; what an excellent poultice a few greenbacks make applied to the eyes of fanatical demagogues, and how it will soothe their horror stricken consciences!

* * * * *

Chicago politicians and city law administrators in the shape of mayor and councilmen, must have a soothing sense of duty done when the daily papers are compelled to warn young women to "come and go to and from school and shops in as large crowds as possible," in order to escape the fate of poor Amelia Olson, who was murdered a few steps from her own door a few nights ago, and by whom, even Chicago police cannot find out.

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A Rockford temperance man expresses himself thus about the high license delusion:

It is an argument from the bottomless pit, sugarcoated for church members to swallow easily.

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The Wisconsin association of Congregationalists, has resolved

This body is fully committed to the entire destruction of the liquor traffic as the ultimate end of the temperance reform. As Christain churches we cannot in this reform accept as our goal a license law of any kind.

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Dr. Rush, the secretary of the National Wine and Spirit Dealers Association, and the "brains" of the movement to secure help for the liquor traffic in congress, admits that there is very little hope of securing any relief from the present congress.

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The Earl of Shaftesbury said not long since in the house of Lords, that if the great districts of England crowded with the working classes could be polled, it would be found that seven-tenths of the men and *all of the women* cried in the name of God to give them Sunday closing legislation.

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Miss Williard spoke to an audience of 1,200 people at her home in Evanston, on Sunday night last. The meeting was under the auspices of the Citizens League, which promises this year to rid this prohibition town of the "saloon on wheels."

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Who that has within ten years attended a national convention of the W. C. T. U. does not remember the sweet and saintly face of "Mother Hill?" Who does not remember her gentle insistence of reminder when the trysting hour of prayer—had rolled around? She has passed on into "the glory that shall be revealed." Even now it fills her expansive spirit, and who can mourn?

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Edward Weston is tramping away on his 5000 mile walk for total abstinence, giving temperance addresses of evenings. At last accounts, two weeks ago, he had completed his 50th stage making 2500 miles.

ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

Boonton.—The earnest temperance and religious women of this place, beginning with the families of the pastors, have rented what was once the bar of a pool room, of a former tavern and converted it, then sanctified it by a thorough cleansing with water. They papered and ornamented the wall and completed the work by opening it as a free reading room for all young men, providing papers, magazines and books which were liberally given by the citizens.

A loan library is also among its attractions, this though small at present, will be increased as the funds come. Owing to the growing temperance sentiment of the people, in a very great degree, and partially at least, to the good influence of the W. C. T. U. as an instrumentality, the municipal election of last spring resulted in a victory for no license, and consequently Boonton has had no saloons or public drinking-places this year. A very different result from that of the previous year, as then there were twenty-one places licensed for the sale of intoxicants.

Port Republic.—Has not a licensed tavern in her vicinity, and the community has been controlled by strict temperance principles, but if a certain man, whom some say is a good citizen, is allowed much longer to corrupt our youth with his manufactured wine, we fear our young men will be seen on our streets intoxicated. Look out for home made wines!

Mrs. Downs our state president addressed the New Jersey Alliance on the work of temperance women throughout the state. In the evening session Mrs. Downs called the attention of the ladies present to the importance of attending to the prisons and station houses and looking after women arrested for drinking. She said that a large number of wives had been restored to their husbands, and girls who had been led astray had been restored to parents or provided with situations where they could lead honorable lives and earn their living. She stated that the W. C. T. U. has 3,500 members in New Jersey, and is constantly increasing. Rev. Mr. Morris spoke in complimentary terms of the W. C. T. U. and the good it had done, after which the meeting was brought to a close.

Asbury Park.—One of the saddest cases that has ever occurred in Monmouth county was the death of a gentleman in Asbury Park, for several years a popular conductor on the New Jersey Central railroad. He has fallen a victim to the liquor traffic, which sweeps away each day 200 of our citizens. He is cut off in his prime by this great crime which is yet in most of the land protected by law.

Mr. James A. Bradley, gives every "New Year day," a free lunch and variety entertainment, in Educational Hall for the purpose of keeping the young people from visiting the near by-towns in search of liquor. The entertainment begins early in the morning and continues till late at night, with short intermissions for dinner and supper. Mr. Bradley is to be commended for his good deeds. This year the audience contained a large number of the better class of people. Nothing of an immoral nature is permitted on the stage.

Oceanie.—Lies between Red Bank and Seabright. The whole neck of land is known as Rumson Neck. The name is derived from the fact that it was sold by the natives for a barrel of rum. The place had its beginning in the rum traffic. It is however being transformed into a beautiful park. As a rule the place is temperate, as is seen by a quick circulation of a remonstrance when another license was sought, and the applicant failed to get the license. We hold temperance meetings and hope to banish the curse from our midst.

Haddonfield.—On Friday evening of this week, a public meeting will be held in the Methodist Episcopal church to take steps toward the organization of a branch of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Downs and Mrs. Ellis are expected to address the meeting, and it is hoped that a good, strong, efficient organization may be formed. We have plenty of material; good earnest, Christian women, who are deeply interested in the work, and who, if they can be brought together, will do efficient work for God and temperance.

Newark.—Good news comes to us from Newark. Another W. C. T. U. has been formed, and this time among the colored friends, so Mount Holly no longer stands alone. They met on Monday evening at No. 12 Beaver street, at the rooms of the W. C. T. U., and after organization by the county vice president, Mrs. Denman (through Mrs. Bourne), God graciously set his seal of approbation upon the work by giving them three penitents, who rose for prayers and signed the pledge.

Allentown is being greatly stirred through the labors of Mrs. F. H. Carr and others. There has been no such awakening in forty years. The highest compliment to the character of the work was given by the tavern-keeper, who said, if I knew Mrs. C. I would call and request her to leave the place for she has done more harm to my business than any thing that has happened for twelve years.

Cape May City.—The W. C. T. U. have organized a juvenile temperance school. Quite a number of boys and girls came out and the beginning was very encouraging. They look for a temperance harvest in the future. The public school teachers institute will be held in the M. E. church, holding three days. They hope ere long to have a full line of temperance text books.

Dover and Chester.—During the labors of Mabee and English 500 had taken the pledge and donned the red ribbon. A reform club was organized with 125 members. Also a W. C. T. U. with 74 members. In Dover gospel temperance meetings are largely attended. We are looking after the boys and girls and hope to save many from intemperance.

Bordentown W. C. T. Union has very comfortable rooms on Union street, with a reading room attached. At a meeting held last week, Mrs. President Downs addressed the people on the all absorbing question, total abstinence. The ladies of this union are wide awake.

Chataue.—This is the first news from Chateau, named by the descendants of the Puritans. A public meeting held on Sabbath morning in the Presbyterian pulpit, and at the Methodist church in the evening. Subject, the responsibility of the churches in the temperance work.

May's Landing.—Court convened this week and three licenses were granted on the first day. The petitions were strongly backed by men of unblemished character, and some were Christian men. Is it Christian-like to put ones seal on this instrument of death at this age of the world?

Williamstown.—The pastors of this place are preparing to give a prominent place to temperance during the week of prayer by a special mass meeting.

The Woodstown *Register* has opened its columns to the W. C. T. U. of that place. A committee has been appointed to take charge of this department.

Linwood.—A glorious work is in progress here.

## MISSOURI.

FOURTH DISTRICT CONVENTION W. C. T. U. AT BURLINGTON JUNCTION.

This convention was held January 16 and 17. There were six unions represented. Mrs. S. N. Peck read an excellent essay on Our Future Men and Women. Appointment of committees and reports of delegates followed. At the evening session the address of welcome in behalf of the citizens, by Judge W. J. Nelson.

An address of welcome in behalf of the Burlington Junction W. C. T. U. by Mrs. L. S. Dodds, president. Response in behalf of the delegates, by Mrs. Hoffman, president of the state union. Mrs. Hoffman then gave a grand temperance lecture, after which tobacco and alcohol pledges were presented, which were signed by a number of persons.

Thursday morning, after opening exercises, discussion of various subjects of interest to the W. C. T. U. followed. The resignation of Mrs. Cochran, the district president, was next received, and Mrs. Downey, of Mound City, elected in her stead.

At the afternoon session the Burlington Junction Band of Hope, in regalia and bearing beautiful banners, marched in. After singing by the children, Mrs Hoffman gave such a talk as the little ones enjoy, and cannot forget.

Reports of committee were next in order. The committee on plans of work reported the following:

*Resolved*, That we earnestly seek a deeper consecration in our work, remembering that it is not by might nor by power, but the Spirit of the Lord of Hosts that we must conquer.

*Resolved*, That we have given too little attention to organization; that hereafter we will seek to form a union in each school district.

*Resolved*, That to reach the confidence and convince the people, we must put before them arguments, facts, and statistics, and that we will earnestly seek to increase the circulation of temperance literature.

*Resolved*, That we make more earnest efforts to increase the circulation of The Union Signal, believeing that it is the most efficient aid we can have in our work.

*Resolved*, That as the press is the most powerful factor in moulding public opinion, we earnestly desire every local union to appoint a press superintendent, that the local papers may keep this subject constantly before the public.

*Resolved*, That we condemn the licensing of the criminal traffic of alcohol, and that we will seek to bring all lawful pressure against the sale of it without license.

*Resolved*, That as frequent reports and discussions are helpful to our work, we will endeavor to have a convention in each county of our district during the coming year.

*Resolved*, That it is woman's first duty to protect her home, and that as this protection has not been secured by the present qualified voter, it becomes her duty to seek the ballot to this end.

Then followed resolutions of thanks to the different organizations and friends who had assisted in the convention.

At the evening session the I. O. G. T. were present in a body, and Miss Minnie Gregory, W. C. T., gave a fine address on behalf of the order.

Prof. Bryant also gave an address upon the origin and work of the I. O. G. T., and their fraternal relations with the W. C. T. U. Music by Prof. Durham's quartette.

Address by Edwin W. Fraser. Mrs. Hoffman then followed with an able address upon the work and ability of women, past and present. Closed by singing temperance doxology. This closed the convention.

We trust each one went out from it with stronger faith and broader views, and a more earnest purpose to give of her best unto this work. The thanks of the convention are especially due to the young ladies for the beautiful manner in which the church was decorated.

*Corresponding Secretary*, Angie T. Wilson.

## MARYLAND.

JOTTINGS BY MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

The death angel has hovered over our Maryland homes and taken from among us those whose great gain to us is loss.

During the services of Memorial Day, the stormy Sabbath day when in the church where ten years ago we first assembled, our members sang the Crusade Hymn, a sorrowing band in a town not far away were standing by a new-made grave. The solemn "Dust to dust," was spoken over the stilled form of one of our state vice presidents, Mrs. Gen. G. H. Nye, of Laurel. We miss from among us one worthy of all love and honor, a woman of high social position, rare culture, a great, loving heart, and devoted to the cause of temperance. Long and sadly will she be missed by the dear circle in her beautiful home, by the social circle of which she was one of the brightest ornaments, by the poor, and by the little children of the Band of Hope; for to know her was to love her.

"Passed, not lost, gone, not forgot!" her name will be kept in our remembrance with all that is pure, lovely and of good report.

Today we mourn another broken link, Mrs. Thos. Hepburn, a tender, loving friend, a consecrated Christian, who worked so faithfully in West Virginia with Jennie Smith, is not, for God has taken her. The busy hands are folded, and the seal of peace is on the stilled face. "For so He giveth His beloved sleep." The workers put aside "the pilgrim's staff and shoon," but thank God the work goes on.

They who are left lonely pause for a tribute leaf and tear, then take up the broken threads from their hands, and join them anew in loving faith and memory.

They who remain draw nearer to Him who has called some from among us. Catching, as it were, a gleam of shining wings, an echo of the songs of those who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb—with souls uplifted, hearts full of earnest, purpose, and busy hands, the Maryland W. C. T. U. take up the work that is still given them to do.

I sit here in the twilight and think of those whose feet shall never more grow weary, of those missing from our midst, and of Auretta Hoyt, who, years ago, spoke kind welcome to "my Maryland," and as the shadows deepen I look beyond with tender yearning and glad thought that some day for us will come

> The saddest, happiest time of all
> We court, and yet half shun,
> When our Heavenly Father will break the thread
> And say, that our work is done.

## IOWA.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

For two years I have been corresponding with Miss Lucia Kimball, hoping to secure her services, as lecturer, in this part of Iowa, but unavoidable circumstances have prevented her coming until the 13th of this month. Her first meeting in this district was in Grinnell, where she had large audiences as long as she could remain, and so much pleased were the ministers and college faculty with her that they urged her to hold a series of meetings, believing it would result in great good to the students. On account of the revival meetings so generally in progress, I had much difficulty in making engagements for her, but I want to say, as it may be a help to others, that wherever she went under such circumstances it was found not only not to be a hindrance to the revival work, but a great help.

In some places where she joined with ministers in holding protracted meetings, the work of the Lord was carried on with power, and souls long fettered with sin came out into the glorious liberty of Christian life.

Bringing the light of gospel truths to the rescue of the poor inebriate is meeting the needs of his weakness. Whilst we take from him the cup that kills soul and body, we must by every possible means urge him to "take the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the Lord."

Last Sunday Miss Kimball was in Oskaloosa. At three o'clock in the afternoon was the children's meeting, and though we had secured one of the largest churches in the place, it was soon filled to overflowing. The children were so closely seated that many of them must have been uncomfortable, yet they were so interested that per-

fect quiet and order were maintained. Whilst she is broad in her reformatory views, yet she shows her preference for her special work, that of training the children to fill the temperance ranks.

Her Bible readings were clear and instructive, and not wresting the Scriptures with fanciful interpretations which might not bear the test of careful examination.

At half past seven in the evening the house was again crowded. Her address was logical and convincing, so that some holding the most conservative views on temperance expressed their high appreciation of her presentation of facts.

MARY J. COOK.
*Sixth District Pres.*

MARSHALLTOWN.—Surely Iowa will not be found in the back ground in reporting memorial day. I have been expecting to see so many reports as to crowd THE UNION SIGNAL for the next year. I have learned of some grand meetings in our own district, and am proud that the dear women did so well. I have hesitated to write you because I thought so many others would send in better accounts. We were well pleased with our success and a good impression was left on the community. Nearly all the ministers preached sermons in the morning in commemoration of the day. In the evening our W. C. T. U. had special service in the Presbyterian church, our president, Mrs. Woods, presiding. The crusade hymns were sang and the crusade psalm read by the president. Rev. Mr. Day offered prayer. An excellent address was given by Mrs. M. P. Scheeler of our union, the subject being, the crusade, the National, state, district, county and local W. C. T. U. Our local union has raised and expended over twelve hundred dollars, and none of it obtained by lotteries. Our senator and representative were in the audience, and many others who had not known much of our work. All were well pleased and surprised at the numerous lines of work belonging to the W. C. T. U. Our collection for state and National was good. Our union was well represented at the reception in Des Moines, and was never in better condition. The petitions have been circulated in great numbers, and already we begin to hope for a full harvest in prohibition and reform.

M. A. HOLMES.

## DAKOTA.

Central Dakota has had the services of Capt. Van Etten since October. Temperance people here agree that he is a most valuable helper in the good cause.

At the close of one of his lectures in Brookings, the sum of $200 was raised by the citizens as a fund with which to prosecute saloon keepers found selling without a license. The chief violator of the law was soon in jail, the counts on his indictments coming faster than the bondsmen. Finding no other way out, he agreed to stop if they would cease to prosecute.

At Lake Preston, in the famous "no license" county of Kingsbury, a man lately undertook to sell beer, ostensibly. An indignation meeting of the citizens, and another were of no avail. In spite of their protests he could sell beer and he would, and if they found him violating any law they might punish him. Evidence of violation was soon obtained, and the keeper of "The Blind Pig" resort was summarily ejected from the village.

At Iroquois, on the western boundary of Kingsbury county, public sentiment has become strong enough to banish the violators of the no license law and break up their business.

At DeSmet a saloon keeper, then in jail for violation of the law, sent word to the Captain not to be too hard on him and he would quit the business.

At Pierre, a stronghold of the liquor interest, the Captain has delivered four temperance lectures, and one on his experience in the war, "From Ellsworth to Lincoln."

Mrs. Van Etten accompanies her husband and assists him in singing a great variety of good music.

M. B. N.

## CONNECTICUT.

MOODUS.—On the first Thursday of Nov. 1883, I attended my first union meeting in Moodus. The ladies present enjoyed a social talk, one and another telling of cheering reports from here and there, till at last one lady said: "What is the matter with Connecticut? You all tell about every state in the Union but Connecticut, I would like to know what Connecticut is doing?" So would I. I know that some of our most earnest workers are in this state, but why not make themselves heard through the official organ of the W. C. T. U? Perhaps they are waiting for one of her adopted daughters to open the way. I am not going to try to report for the state. Middlesex county has a stirring, active, vice president, in the person of Mrs. J. N. Chapman, of Deep River, and if there were nine more women in the county as consecrated as she, I think every school district in the state would set up for a beacon light, "Uncompromising prohibition of the liquor traffic here." Middletown union, of which I first became a member, is doing a good work in at least three of the departments,—Juvenile work, Press work and Temperance literature. There are other departments well filled, but work in these is the most noticeable. Perhaps some member now residing there may be induced to send fuller report after reading this. We are told to "provoke one another to love and to good works," and good reports create greater zeal and interest. Our union in Moodus is only a few months old, has but few members, and they are scattered. Meetings are held only once a month, not often enough to keed the fire briskly burning. However we are not quite discouraged, nor really idle. Our local paper says the W. C. T. U. distributed four hundred and fifty copies of the crusade number of THE UNION SIGNAL. They also secured a favorable answer from the school board when they petitioned for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. They were just congratulating themselves when a democratic member, just elected to the board, asked permission to reconsider the matter. It was granted, the vote was retaken, and for some reason we have a whole year to consider why the first vote was overruled and why we cannot have scientific temperance instruction in the schools of the town of East Haddam this year. They have introduced temperance lessons in the three Protestant churches. Were to organize a Band of Hope last Sunday. Have had some good lectures and intend to have more. So much for our union. Now I want to chat a little about what I see in the columns of our paper.

First comes those "rural districts," and I find in that a repetition of my question in a letter to a friend, "How shall we most effectually stir up the country places?" Some localities hardly know the sound of prohibition, and are content to go on voting the same ticket their fathers did without seeing any necessity for a change, and ignorantly, let us hope, helping make links in the chain with which the rum party is binding our nation. I look a little further and find my floating ideas "in a nutshell." Five of the western states are going to have "temperance conferences." Several meetings addressed by some of our very best speakers. Now that will be grand for cities, but how can that plan be utilized to suit our country places and pockets? If people are not interested in a matter, they are not likely to give liberally for any project, least of all for this where they can call up so many unreasonable reasons why they should not. Then there is the work among the lumbermen; it is grand. I can remember as a child with what wonder I looked upon the crowds of men who passed my home on their way for a winter in the lumber woods, and wondering what they did Sundays, when they could not work nor go to church. Thank heaven, something besides card-playing, drinking and loose reading is being sent them now. And Miss Casseday's work. Surely the stars in her crown of rejoicing will be very bright, for not every one in full health can do what she upon her sick bed is doing for "God and home, and native land."

Is not that a cheering report from New York state, that the prohibitory amendment is likely to be submitted to the people this year? What will the people do with it? is the uppermost thought with me now.

Yours cordially, LOTTIE MILLEN.

## CANADA.

Mr. W. J. Spicer, superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, has issued the following circular to the employes of the road:

I would ask you to consider very seriously the advisability of joining our temperance movement for the year 1884. In my circular, December, 1880, I said "there were a good many reasons specially applicable to railway employes for abstaining from the use of intoxicating drink."

You have the lives of the public and the safety of persons and property entrusted to your care, requiring at all times the utmost possible caution and vigilance in the performance of your duty. Again, railway employes from their liability to night work, irregular hours, exposure to all kinds of weather, and from the foolish and expensive custom of "treating," are exposed to much danger and many temptations. Even passengers have gone so far as to offer, and in fact urge, conductors and brakesmen, when on duty, to take drink, and have been the cause of trainmen's dismissal from the service. I am sorry to say that I have had to deal summarily with such cases as have come to my knowledge. I only wish I could deal as severely with the perhaps good-natured but most thoughtless and inconsiderate passengers.

Men subjected to such temptations, at any time, are safe only as total abstainers. The "one glass more" often has the effect of making a man careless, sleepy, and indifferent to danger, if not worse, at a time when he most needs to have all his senses clear and wide awake for his own and others' safety.

I have only to refer you to the Offence Circulars to satisfy you that I am speaking in the best interests of every employe of every grade, and in the interest of the company and the public, in urging you to become total abstainers for the new year 1884.

Is not this a grand movement? Surely Mr. Spicer deserves the thanks of the public, and the warm encomiums of the press, which he is receiving for his noble stand in this matter.

The W. C. T. Unions are petitioning the school commissioners to authorize the use of Dr. Richardson's "Temperance Lesson Book," and are using personal influence with the teachers.

Miss Greenwood, of Brooklyn, N. Y., addressed our Dominion Temperance Alliance, together with Prof. Foster and others at the annual meeting Jan. 25.

ELLEN G. FOSTER, *Provincial Co. Vice Pres.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY.—Every line of work that we take up, is successful, and we do a little of nearly everything, lunch room, with reading room and hall for meetings attached. We have employed a cultivated, Christian woman, superior in every respect, who devotes her whole time to reform work, a member of the state board of public charities. She has every facility for visiting and corresponding with prisoners and her work has brought forth most encouraging results. We expect shortly to open lodging rooms, a long felt need.

We are not "troubled or discouraged" but we always want *more money*, and feel that our experience is like Ezekiel's in 33rd chapter, verses 30 to 33. We keep up delightful and spiritual weekly meetings for our own workers, and of course gospel meetings for reform work, but are not given to novelties or sensations, try to hold up Christ and there are always some needy souls to listen. We are just now having printed and distributed in the pews of our church cards of invitation with leaflets. Also sending packages of literature to our physicians, and also to the students of our three theological seminaries, on unfermented wine. Some of them do not get the right teaching, according to our ideas.

We raise money by membership, subscription, and employment office. (Lunch room sustains itself, but nothing more.) This is the "off" year for legislature, but we are making efforts for constitutional amendment and compulsory temperance education law.

We have a kitchen garden teacher who devotes her whole time to classes in our rooms, orphan asylums, etc. —always teaching catechism in connection—Band of Hope and sewing school. More helpers here, is our continual cry.

We are just beginning monthly meetings of our county union. I am doing my best to work them up, and hope for good results.

FRANCES L. SWIFT.

## MISSOURI.

CAMERON.—Mrs. Clara Hoffman was with us the 19th and 20th of January. The whole town was moved by her Christian and logical eloquence. She touched hearts no other speaker on temperance has ever reached. One reason was, she came "In the name of the Lord" as did David when he went forth to battle with Goliath. Never has any one left the strong impressions for good in this town, as Mrs. Hoffman.

Many are asking when she can return, and say if she could labor one week in Cameron, great would be the reaping for God and temperance. Our union is steadily progressing, and daily becoming the power and beauty of true consecration to God and the work.

Our Y. W. C. T. U. comes to the front stronger than ever with aspirations and plans for future good.—R.L S.

## ILLINOIS

BELVIDERE.—Am at work with the W. C. T. U. and the M. E. church. Organized a Reform Club on the basis of our Rockford Club, (in which I was grandly helped by several of our Rockford boys), numbering over fifty men. All the officers have been converted since their election, and over one hundred persons have been blessedly saved, of all classes. Work going on yet. I went before it was really a sure thing that I was able to work, but have been upheld of the Holy Spirit.

S. M. I. H.

COLCHESTER.—Mrs. Lucy Simpson, of Detroit, Mich. has just closed a profitable week's work in our town—Colchester—a whisky town numbering near two thousand inhabitants with four saloons and two drug stores.

Much bitterness exists in the whisky circles at the earnest, plain and profitable words of Mrs. Simpson, and at the bold stand of our handful of temperance workers. About two hundred and fifty signed the pledge and tied on the "knot of ribband blue."

Our Good Templars Glee Club furnished excellent temperance songs that sounded warnings and pleadings in the ears of the crowded audiences that each night came to hear.

At the close of the last lecture (on Friday evening) Mrs. Simpson organized a W. C. T. U. of the following officers and members: President, Mrs. S. D. Mills: a vice president from each church: Methodist, Mrs. Rev. A. C. Calkins; Christian, Mrs. Amanda Stevens; recording secretary, Miss C. M. Roberts; corresponding secretary, Miss May Wier; treasurer, Mrs. Delia Underhill. The trustees of the Good Templars' lodge very kindly have offered their lodge room for the use of the ladies as their place of meeting and headquarters.

As temperance workers we are weak—surrounded by a beer-loving class of English miners—yet we find—and as omens of good to come—that the people are gradually awakening to the alarming results of the liquor traffic, and we are anxiously praying and working for "no license" at the spring elections.

Yours for prohibition, A. C. CALKINS,
*Pastor M. E. Church.*

PROSPECT PARK.—Last Saturday, per agreement Miss A. J. Carothers, lady principal of Wheaton college, Mrs. Prof. Lumry and myself, went to the Park and organized a union. This I believe to be one of the direct results of our last county convention held here but a few weeks ago, at which time some new and interesting features of the work were presented and action taken by convention. The following are the officers: Mrs. Mattie McChesney, president; Norah Wagner, and Jennie Miner, vice presidents; Miss Emma O'Brien, recording secretary; Miss Anna Boyd, corresponding secretary; Miss Rose Weidman, treasurer. All of Prospect Park, Du Page county.

A little over one year ago, there was one union only in this county, now there are five, all but the last working faithfully and earnestly for the cause and the Master.

I would love to see the list of unions increased, to

such an extent, that instead of one state meeting, we would be obliged to hold two to accommodate the workers.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster, of Iowa, have been our guests and last evening, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, in her own brilliant way, delightfully entertained a large audience in this town. She made prohibition very plain. At the close of her two hours' lecture, from that part of the crowd which stood during the entire evening, came the voices, "Go on, go on." And she did go on, but it was on the 10 p. m. train, for her engagement the next day in Des Moines, Iowa, cheered on by many a "God speed." Prayers and blessings from many Christian hearts of this place will follow this dear woman through days of work and weariness. MRS. M. L. STRATTON.

CENTRAL W. C. T. U. OF CHICAGO.

The regular monthly meeting of the Central W. C. T. U. was held January 31, at the headquarters of the union, room 36, No. 161 LaSalle street. The attendance was large. The spirit of the cause inhabited the rooms. The exercises were opened by Mrs. Stroud Smith of Liverpool, an able Bible-reader and expounder. Mrs. Smith will pursue the plan, already inaugurated with the approval and support of the union, of giving these Bible-readings every Thursday morning.

In the regular order of business there ensued the presentation of the various reports that show concretely and with a certain numerical exactness what the union is doing and what is constantly demanded of it. These reports embrace the proceedings of two months in the labors of the Central Union.

Miss Helen Hood, corresponding and office secretary, reported fifteen signatures to the pledge. The treasurer showed receipts to date, $627.85; expenditures, $622.68. Mrs. President T. B. Carse sketched the work recently accomplished and to come. She announced that the presidents of five medical colleges had accepted the offer of the Central Union of a prize of $25 to that student in each institution writing the best essay on the physiological action of alcohol.

On appeal of Mrs. Sue M. D. Fry, of Bloomington, a a committee—Mrs. Carse—had been appointed to receive subscriptions for the Emma Bond fund. Mrs. Carse took occasion to emphasize the noble character of the charity and the awful nature of the unavenged outrage.

Mrs. Charles E. Shipman had been appointed chairman of a committee to establish a cooking school at Bethesda Mission.

The president of the union had been empowered to take the necessary steps toward incorporating the C. W. C. T. U., in order that it might hold property. In this way the union is preparing to erect a building of its own some time next year. An endeavor will be made to secure a fund of $250,000. Capitalists are being and will be visited and asked to subscribe $20,000, $30,000, or $50,000, which, secured by the property on which this mortgage will be paid off each year, will yield them an income of 3 per cent on their subscribed investment.

The system of maintaining matrons at the police stations had been inspected, to the great surprise and satisfaction of the visitors, by Mrs. Sneed, Mrs. Peterson and Mrs. Harris, all of St. Louis. A committee had been appointed to consider the advisability of establishing a midnight mission on Fourth avenue.

Mrs. Hobbs reported the character and number of the offenses committed by women coming under the supervision of Mrs. S. L. J. Littell at the Harrison street police station. In the months of December and January 607 women had been arrested, of whom 146 were colored. The arrests in December were 354; in January 253.

Of the women arrested in December, 57 were under 20 years, and 215 between 20 and 30; in January 42 were under 20, and 156 between 20 and 30. During the entire year 3,766 women had been arrested at this one station. Mrs. Littell by her labors was thoroughly exhausted. She also was spending her entire income, apart from what was barely needful for her necessities, in behalf of the prisoners under her charge. Reports of other matrons were submitted.

Reports on the hospital and Bethel Home were rendered respectively by Mrs. D. J. True and Mrs. Haines. Mrs. Branch reporting for the industrial home, said that the need of teachers was very urgent. Miss L. E. Kimball, speaking of the cause in Iowa, characterized Iowa's legislators as men and not machines.

Mrs. Hagans gave an encouraging report of the work of the Bethesda Gospel Temperance and Medical Union, at No. 129 Fourth avenue, which was opened Nov. 13.

The ladies of the union having waited for Miss Frances E. Willard to address them, were rewarded for their loyal interest in anything the President of the National Union has to say. In the tenderest way she spoke of her original identification with the temperance cause ten years ago, and of the banner character of the Chicago and Illinois unions. She concluded, moisture in her own eyes, moisture in almost every eye in the room, by telling how she happened some two years before to be asked to speak one day with an unfortunate inmate of a Harrison street station cell. The poor creature had been sadly degraded by drink, an appetite for which a physicians' prescription had developed. She was a school teacher, of fine southern family. She was in a sad plight that day. Through the bars of the cell Miss Willard had thrust her dainty handkerchief to dry the unhappy woman's tears. But there came reform, and salvation, and self help, and a noble respectability out of it all.

When Miss Willard finished speaking her attention was called to a fine looking, nicely dressed lady sitting near who was weeping grateful, and who would say unhappy tears? It was she who was moaning that day in the degradation, hopelessness and misery of that station house cell. Like Mrs. Carse Miss Willard endorsed the project of aiding in contributing to the Emma Bond fund.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

The executive committee of the 12th district held a meeting at Barry on the 16th, which was well attended, delightful and profitable. The full payment of the share of UNION SIGNAL stock, subscribed at Alton, was ordered, and thus the injunction, "Owe no man," (especially THE UNION SIGNAL) "anything" was obeyed, to my relief, as this is a cardinal point in my creed. Under the excellent leadership and "strong faith" of our financial secretary, Mrs. E. E. Read, of Richfield, we are making progress in our finances, in accordance with our new plan, unions generally accepting their assessments with willing promptness. The first one to report (all honor to the same) delighting and surprising us almost before our return from state convention was the Y. W. C. T. U. of Winchester, through its earnest efficient president, Miss Maggie Huston, saying, "We accept our assessment, are raising the money, and await instructions as to its disposal." Thus are they the banner union, and she a teacher whose pupils receive instruction in all things needful to their wellbeing and future good citizenship. Richfield, though a very little city, comes grandly up as the first W. C. T. U. to send in its quota to the state treasurer. But no wonder, since it is the secretary's home, and, also, that of a laboring man who called at her house and asked to be allowed to help the women to raise the money, which might be $2000 in place of $1000 if they so willed. Her husband, too, gives self denying, substantial aid, even to the span of gray ponies, which "are at your service ladies," led Mrs. Read and myself to undertake an extended trip, which footed up to a hundred miles, bringing us to various places where the iron horse goeth not, resulting in re-organizing of Stones Prairie and Hull, and the organizing of Beverly, Kingston (Fairweather) and Liberty, and visiting several other unions. All of these are engaged in juvenile and UNION SIGNAL work, and our hearts are encouraged to go forward in the hope of a glorious harvest somewhere in the good time coming. Mrs. E. P. Baldwin, of Perry, is the treasurer of this district. IRENE H. SMITH.

COLUMBUS.—Please chronicle the advent of the youngest member of the W. C. T. U. sisterhood of the 12th district on January 28, at Columbus, Adams county with Mrs. S. B. Stenbeck, as president; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. F. Peet; recording secretary, Miss Anna Norris; treasurer, Miss Fannie Flagg; superintendent of young woman's work and temperance literature, Mrs. Ruth McNeall. This union is particularly happy in its officers, combining youth and age. Its president, one of Ohio's daughters, fresh from the battlefield, a veritable "Mrs. Cherryble." The corresponding secretary, an original Ohio crusader, a life long temperance woman, now nearly eighty-seven years of age, still active and enthusiastic. It starts out grandly with fifteen active and six honorary members, and a community which welcomes it to its midst, notwithstanding the presence of some cider barrels, here and there, whose shadow we trust and believe, will, from henceforth, grow "beautifully less."

ELGIN.—During the first year of our existence as a W. C. T. U. we have successfully established a coffee house, a wide awake Band of Hope, an industrial school, and a night school. Our president has combined all the necessary qualities for success, and under her judicious management we have succeeded in establishing all the enterprises undertaken. A committee of ladies have personally visited all our saloons, and invited whoever they found there, to attend our meetings.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Unions have been organized at Dexter, Columbus, Monroe City, Kingston and Danvers.

—A joint convention of the ninth and fourteenth districts is to be held at Minonk, February 7, 8, 9. Miss F. E. Willard, Miss M. A. West, Mrs. M. B. Willard and other prominent workers are to be in attendance.

—Mr. Geo Woodford is now in Shannon. Mrs. Lucy Simpson is doing a good work in Galesburg. Capt. J. F. Linscott has returned from Texas and is at work in the state. Applications for these must be sent to 161 LaSalle street.

—Francis Murphy has written to headquarters that he is ready to fill engagements made for him in Illinois. His terms are $25 per day and entertainment. He gives one meeting during the day and one at night. Send applications to 161 LaSalle street.

## ALABAMA.

THE STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

I left Tuscaloosa this morning, where I have been attending the joint conventions of the Alabama State Alliance and the state convention of the W. C. T. U. The temperance organization of ladies, in Tuscaloosa, was not a W. C. T. U. They had somehow or other gotten the idea we were too advanced for them, so they called themselves the Woman's Home Union, and took for their motto, "The home is woman's sphere." They had selected for their officers the very best women in the state and formulated a beautiful constitution and were hard at work.

My hostess, a South Carolina friend, the sister of our governor was secretary, and as we sat together on the evening of my arrival, arranging the motto "For God, and home, and native land," she said, "this is in honor of you, and your union." It cut me to the heart, and I felt that we women of the south who had suffered together, could not have any divided interests now in this battle with the terrible foe threatening the homes of our own south-land and I knew there was no reason why we should not rally under one banner.

As soon as the convention met they requested me to act as president, and I made the first business of the meeting a discussion of our differences, with a view to uniting. We had considerable discussion, but upon my assurance that the rules of the W. C. T. U. were not arbitrary, that each state union managed its own work in just the way it decided best, and that we were not required to adopt any advanced views, and would not do it if we were, unless convinced ourselves it was absolutely necessary in order to save our homes and loved ones, and then we would go as far as any women on earth. Convinced of this they tied on the white ribbon and were no longer stepsisters.

At the close of the meeting I took our pledge into the audience and every lady in the well filled chapel joined the W. C. T. U.

The State Alliance was here in session and requested a committee from the W. C. T. U. to meet a committee from their body to decide upon the ways and means best to insure prohibition. I had the honor of serving on that committee.

One of the resolutions determined upon was a petition to the legislature to allow the tax payers, and freeholders and their wives, and daughters of proper age to say by signature whether they will have saloons in their midst or not. This is a long step in the right direction and if gained will close the rum shops of Alabama.

Mrs. H. W. Smith cannot come to the south now, and she is very wise, for we have had no such weather in one hundred and thirty-five years. I should have been very sorry for her to have been with me last night. I am trying to get to the Georgia convention in time, and I paced the sleety rail road track one hour, at midnight to catch a freight or accommodation train, and yet here I am, and the Georgia convention going on. No connections are made. This is not the proper season for conventions. S. F. CHAPIN.

## NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN.—Not having seen any reports in THE UNION SIGNAL of late of W. C. T. U. work in Nebraska I will say that our union at Lincoln is doing most excellent work and our weekly meetings are increasing in interest and attendance. We hold a public meeting once a month. Crusade day was celebrated by a mass meeting at the opera house. At the back of the stage upon which were seated members of the union, the pastors of the city, and the presidents of the Y. M. C. A. and Red Ribbon club, swung a beautiful banner with inscription, "Love; W. C. T. U. for God, Home and Native Land." "Crusade, 1873–1883."

Mrs. H. N. Hardy, our former state president, read the history of the crusade, which was interesting throughout, after which the pastors made various and appropriate remarks on the temperance work. One pastor said, "The Spartan women told their sons to return with their shields or upon them; and this is the spirit which is actuating the women of theland in this temperance work." We hope a day is not far distant when Nebraska can say with Kansas, "Prohibition has carried." And now as we stand at the beginning of the new year, if God should give it to us, let us resolve in God-given strength that the annals of 1884 shall record a year of greater progress than any heretofore known since 1873 when crusade bells rang out the doom of the atrocious traffic in alcoholic drinks. MRS. C. M. LEIGHTON, *Sec.*

## NEWS IN A NUT-SHELL.

THE Woman's Christain Temperance Union at St. John, N. B., has 180 members, and a Wide Awake Club of 50 girls and 80 boys; it also operates a promising coffee room.

A CONSTITUTIONAL amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic was introduced into the New York legislature by Rev. W. H. Olin, a gray-haired Methodist minister from Binghamton.

LAMAR, Barton county Mo., is enjoying a grand temperance revival. Geo. Woodford spent a week with them ending Jan. 16. He was followed by Mr. Joe Critchfield. About six hundred have signed the pledge, "many of them, men who have indulged their appetites too often and too long."

THE Y. W. C. T. U. of Wilmington, Delaware, is

doing good work. A flourishing society was recently organized among the colored women. The Wilmington W. C. T. U. holds a prayer meeting every Tuesday afternoon, and the unions throughout the state are working with the determination of persevering until victory is gained.

MRS. L. B. BARRETT, secretary of the W. C. T. U. of Boston, Mass., reports that the license receipts in Boston this year were nearly $30,000 more than last, showing that the drink system is fostered and grows under license laws. It required $50,000 more to support paupers and criminals than last year. The women are working for constitutional prohibition.

THROUGH the efforts of a consecrated W. C. T. U. woman, Mrs. Lowry, Sedgwick county, Kansas, has a union in nearly every township, with two unions in several townships. As a direct result of this work of organization, and the fund of $10,000 subscribed for prosecution, the saloon keepers seem to have all skipped. One fellow re-opened but he was immediately arrested and put under heavy bonds.

"THE temperance cause is stronger today in Alabama than ever before. Our people are thoroughly aroused on the subject and will not stop short of absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors in the state. Many of our most influential men are espousing the temperance cause, and the day is near at hand when no good man will be found to oppose it. Our women are all on our side, and we are 'marching on to victory.'"

EX-GOV. BLACKBURN says in the New York *Sun*: "I think prohibition can be carried in Kentucky. We have the local option law in half the towns. The votes of the colored people are for whisky. I abhor whisky. I think I am the only man who ever held the position of chief magistrate of any state or territory in this country, who never took a drink of any kind of spirituous liquor, never bet a cent, or touched a card. I am proud of my record in this respect."

NOVA SCOTIA is practically a prohibition province. Eleven counties have adopted the Scott act by vote of the people, and the twelfth county is preparing to do so. Much difficulty has been experienced in some places in strictly enforcing the law, but it is hoped that the system of inspection which will prevail when the Dominion license law goes into operation—if it ever does so—will assist in carrying out the provisions of the Scott act more fully.

ON the 24th ult., the bill for the establishment of a civil government for the territory of Alaska was before the senate. The bill contained a clause prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. Senator Plumb favored the restriction, affirming that most of the difficulty of keeping order there, had been the result of whisky. A motion of Mr. Ingalls was agreed to, excepting from the prohibitory clause, liquors needed for medicinal or scientific purposes, and in this form the clause was adopted. This commits the general government, so far, to the principle of prohibition.

## LECTURE APPOINTMENTS.

Geo. W. Bain is filling lyceum appointments in New York as follows: Syracuse, Feb. 5; Lowville, Feb. 6; Clyde, Feb. 7; Lyons, Feb. 8; Lancaster, Feb. 9. From New York he goes to Canada for sixteen lectures. After Feb. 28 will return to "the States" and fill several W. C. T. U. engagements: Springfield, Ill., March 2, 3, 4; Hannibal, Mo., March 5, 6; Atlanta, Ill., March 7, 8. Then to Michigan for ten days.

Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith and Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson will attend the following conventions in the south: Georgia, at Augusta, Feb. 21–23; Florida, at Jacksonville, Feb. 28, 29; Louisiana, at New Orleans, March 6, 7.

## Publisher's Department.

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161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

We repeat the announcement that the *monthly* UNION SIGNAL is no longer issued. It was discontinued last month, and subscribers to that edition are now receiving the weekly in its place, until their subscription expires. Please do not send us any more orders for the monthly.

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EVERY member of the W. C. T. U. should have one of Henry Hart's beautiful W. C. T. U. badges. They are neat and elegant. See his advertisement in another column. One tenth proceeds of sale goes to National W. C. T. U. Mr. Hart is also designer of a handsome badge for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

REPORTS to the internal revenue bureau shows increased activity in Illinois distilling circles. In that state 17 distilleries were in operation November 1, making 103,000 gallons per day, against 90,000 gallons daily on the same date last year. Twice as much whisky is made in Illinois as in any other state.

"THE life of Christianity," said Luther, "consists of possessive pronouns." It is one thing to say, "Christ is a Savior;" it is quite another thing to say, "He is my Savior and my Lord." The devil can say the first; the true Christian alone can say the second.—*J. C. Ryle.*

A BRAHMIN moved, and an Englishman seconded, the motion, at a meeting last month of the senate of the Bombay (India) university, that hereafter the pronoun "he" and its derivatives should be deemed to denote either sex. The motion was carried without a division. It will throw open the learned professions to women in the western presidency of India.

ONE night, in the early days of this city, a party of men were winding up a spree in a saloon, when one of the members dashed the liquor from his glass and said: "I dash it away forever!" From this incident the Dashaway Society was formed, and it did incalculable good till certain schemers conceived the idea of acquiring for their own benefit the property, which has become valuable.—*San Francisco Evening Post.*


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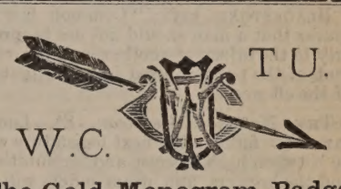


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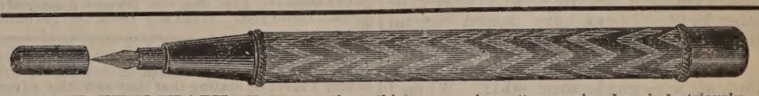

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## Signal Notes.

THE jail of Randolph county, Mississippi, is empty. Not a drop of intoxicating liquor has been sold in the county for over a year.

THE Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey, in session at Orange last month, declared in favor of prohibition by a vote of 174 to 87.

THE British army in India boasts of 11,000 abstainers from intoxicating drinks, who are admitted to be better soldiers than their comrades who drink.

IT is shown by the returns from 70 out of 88 counties in Ohio that the Scott law has secured a revenue of $1,500,000, and closed 12 per cent of the saloons.

A LIQUOR firm in Massachusetts, in a note at the foot of a private circular, says: "All packages sent from our store to ministers are labelled 'Canned peaches.'"

BLACKSTONE says: "Common law requires that a man should not use his property to the injury of another, and the consent of the party injured is no mitigation of the offence."

THE *National American*, St. Louis, says "the fight in the next legislature will be between high license and prohibition, and the brewers and dram-sellers will be on the side of high license."

JUDGE FRAZIER has sentenced twelve saloon keepers to fines aggregating $4.400, and to imprisonment in the county jail for a total of 400 days, for violation of the "Scott laws." There are seventy cases yet to be tried.

MRS. J. C. STONE, of Milwaukee, says: If the policemen were as blind to the dog law as they are to the liquor law, you might have a dog as large as an elephant, with a church bell on it, and no policeman would see it.

JOHN WILLIAMS, the martyr missionary of the Pacific Island said: "I dread the arrival of an American ship, for though she may have more missionaries in her cabin, she brings in her hold the death waters of damnation."

BUT a few years ago there was no temperance organization in China. Now a temperance hotel is advertised in Hong Kong, and at Shanghai there is a lodge of Good Templars, and a good able temperance paper published weekly, called the *Temperance Union*.

THE communities in the United States which use the most whisky will be found to be those that use the most lager-beer, ale and wine. The Anglo-Saxon parents who teach their boys to use lager-beer, ale and wine as a beverage will sooner or later find their boys have passed beyond the instructions.

AN old negro at Weldon, North Carolina, at a recent lecture said: "When I sees a man going home with a gallon of whisky and half a pound of meat, dat's temperance lecture enuff for me, and I sees it ebery day! I knows that ebery ting in his home is on de same scale—gallon of misery to ebery half-pound of comfort.

PEOPLE are not generally aware that the egg product of the United States stands second in value only to corn and wheat, and very often surpasses the latter. During the last fiscal year, for instance, the corn crop was worth $480,643,400, the wheat crop $484,675,779, and the egg crop $475,682,889. The hen, in her relation to our domestic economy, is thus entitled to more respect than has commonly been paid to her.

GENERAL SIR F. WILLIAMS (the hero of Kars), says: I am indebted to a gracious Providence for preservation in very unhealthy climates; but I am satisfied that a resolution, early formed and steadily persevered in, never to take spirituous liquors, has been a means of my escaping diseases by which multitudes have fallen around me. Had not the Turkish army of Kars been literally "a cold water army," I am persuaded they never would have performed the achievements which crowned them with glory.

PROFESSER VERGA, in a paper read before the Lombardy Institute of Science, said that serious dangers threaten the Italian people on account of their recent large substitution of alcohol as beverage. He told a story of a distiller who died insane from alcoholism, yet had never drank a drop of liquor. He had been so largely exposed to the fumes of impure alcohol while "strengthening" poor wines that his system had absorbed enough of it to poison him.


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**Boys' and Girls' Temperance Text-Book.** 12mo, 64 pages..... 20
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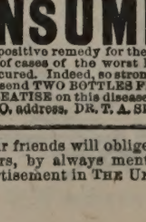

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## Miscellaneous Selections.

MRS. LOUISA G. MURDOCK, of Columbus Junction, Louisa county, Iowa, was elected county superintendent of schools, at the recent election, by a majority of 494 over her gentleman opponent, the present superintendent.

IN a political speech at Nottingham, England, recently the Hon. S. Morley, member of parliament, declared that the chief evil against which parliament is in duty bound to protect the English people is the liquor traffic. He called upon rich people to form a better acquaintance with the poor and thus put themselves in a position to know about the habits of the latter and to help them in overcoming temptation.

A NOVEL PLEDGE.—Professor Andre sends us the following translation of a notice that appeared in a Hungarian paper a short time ago:—"By desire of my wife I publicly declare that I will never again enter a public house, wine shop, or any other place where intoxicating drinks are sold, and I hereby request that none of my friends or acquaintances will ever tempt me to enter such a place. And I further give notice that should I ever be found in such a house I will forfeit the sum of fifty florins (£5) to the funds of the Arader Orphanage. (Signed) ERNST TERNAY ARAB July 1, 1863."—*Montreal Witness.*

LYNCHBURG (Va.) *Advance:* We learned a few days ago, for the first time, how Gov. Cameron came by the sprained ankle which confined him so closely in Washington during the heat of the canvass, when Mahone wanted him so much in Virginia. He fell from the stand on which he was speaking at Pamplin's Depot, Appomattox county, because he was too much intoxicated to keep his equilibrium. On the same occasion, when presented with a bouquet, he responded by grasping the flowers, and, holding them up, in a maudlin way said: "I love all the gals." He is our governor.

MASON LONG is one of the temperance preachers of the West. He travels through Indiana and Ohio in a wagon drawn by a span of handsome horses, like tooth-powder venders, and is accompanied by four singing students, two from Oberlin and two from Delaware college. At night the wagon is lighted up with torches, and he harangues the listening multitudes in the open air after the singing has brought them together. He tells them that six years ago he was a drunken reprobate, but a little girl persuaded him to sign the pledge, and since then he has been a happy man. Mr. Long is further described as a man of no special advantages, save perhaps in the matter of sheer lung-power, and yet through his earnestness he interests large audiences, and serves the cause well. His method of "reaching the masses" is certainly worth considering, and a credit to the head and heart that conceived it.—*N. Y. Witness.*

GEORGIA had an interesting campaign on the liquor question during the past week in the five leading counties. The wholesale liquor-dealers, whose business is being badly broken up by continued restrictions upon their trade, sent out agents with barrels of whisky to influence the voters. In Taylor county Cooper King, a drummer of a Macon wholesale house, after buying twenty-five votes with twenty-five drinks, was arrested and is held under twenty-five warrants. The county was carried by the whisky men. In Meriwether a little fight was made, resulting in a victory for whisky. In Floyd prohibition was also defeated. Campbell county, however, voted prohibition and so did Cattoosa county. Actual prohibition now prevails in over one-half of the state. In the election to come the wholesale whisky men at Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Savannah will enter with vim, furnishing all the liquor needed free. Free whisky absolutely controls the negro vote. In Worth county, where prohibition now prevails, merchants have resorted to the subterfuge of selling brandy-peaches. The grand jury now in session has taken hold of the matter, and the merchants are begging for a chance to reform.


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**Philadelphia, Pa.**

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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO 7. CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 14, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


*By order of the President, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National W. C. T. U. will be held in Indianapolis, at the Headquarters of the Indiana W. C. T. U., on Wednesday, Feb. 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M.*

*Mary A. Woodbridge,*
*Rec. Sec. National W. C. T. U.*

The Prohibitory Union is a new incorporated society whose headquarters are in New York city, and whose object is to secure national prohibition. It is open to both men and women of legal age.

A glad hosanna reaches us from the northern Pacific coast. Olympia, Washington territory, has now a Good Templar for mayor, and a majority of its city council for no license. This is the first fruit of woman's ballot in that territory.

An attack has lately been made upon the Pacific Bank, San Francisco, of which Dr. R. H. McDonald is president, which gives evidence of being inspired by the liquor interests of that city. The fact that the bank pays good dividends, and that none of its stock can be had in the market, and that its profits are increasing year by year, will go farther to secure depositors than any statement of the opposition, which seems to be founded on the active participation of the bank president in the temperance reform.

We have high authority corroborating the statement that the American Express Company has decided to dismiss any and every employe using intoxicating liquors. This is a purely business arrangement. A great corporation serving the public as a conveyer of goods finds that its service is impaired by any toleration of drinking habits among its employes. When will the greater corportations, the city, the state, the nation, learn the same truth?

A suggestion comes to us. The Union Signal gladly passes it on. It is this. "Since one of the greatest obstacles in the way of of enforcing state or local, restrictive or prohibitory laws, is the federal license, men do not hesitate to evade, defy or fight, state and municipal laws who would on no account incur the penalty of the federal law for violation of revenue regulations. Could we not petition congress to enact a law that federal licences shall be issued only to parties who have first conformed to the state and local, or municipal laws, of the place for which the license is sought. Very few could venture openly to oppose so moderate and reasonable a petition. Such a bill, presented to congress, could be accompanied by almost numberless signatures and might succeed where more radical measures would fail."

The Toledo *Blade* is leading a crusade on beer, that bids fair to engage the thought of the country. This journal has published, in one or two weekly issues, lengthy interviews with a dozen physicians of repute and standing in the community, regarding the deleterious effect of beer drinking. In every case the testimony is strongly condemnatory of the "favorite beverage" as producing diseases of the liver and kidneys especially, and in all cases, lowering the vital forces to such a point that disease has little to do in sweeping its beer drinking victims out of the world. One physican claims that in his own practice and observation he has found that forty-nine out of every fifty cases of Bright's disease of the kidneys, are the cases of beer-drinkers.

Add to the testimony of these professional men the attitude of insurance companies toward the beer drinker as a life risk, and we have a plain, unsentimental, cold-blooded verdict that may well startle the average drinker of ten or twelve glasses *per diem*.

The doctor says that beer drinking produces disease and shortens life. The insurance company corroborates the statement and adds this item, viz., that it is not safe to insure those who are in any way engaged in the manufacture and distribution of beer.

A new work, highly spoken of in England, by Dr. Norman Kerr and others, is Mr. Axel Gustaffson's "The Foundation of Death, a Study of the Drink Question." His teachings are said to be thoroughly in accord with the latest discoveries in science, and a wide influence is predicted for the book, on both sides of the Atlantic. As to alcohol arresting waste, Mr. Gustaffson says:

"Health requires a proper balance between want and supply, and anything disturbing this balance produces disease; and retarded oxidation, which disturbs both of the processes which make the health-balance, can be nothing but disease."

The testimony of pathology adds to, instead of detracting from this statement. A striking confirmation of the disease producing power of alcohol is found in Turkey where the common people drink nothing stronger than water, and gout is unknown, while those of the wealthier classes who drink like Christians have also gout and dropsy like Christians.

Speaking of Dr. Norman Kerr, reminds us that he has most thoroughly as well as indignantly answered the captious attack of Dr. Howard Crosby and the New York *Independent* upon those publications of the National Temperance Society which bear the mark of his authorship. We shall give his article in full next week, as published in the *Temperance Record* of London.

Light is breaking in on many dark places. A ray, pure and serene, has beamed on the British public concerning the greater financial efficiency of total abstinence benefit societies than of those composed of teetotalers and moderate drinkers. It is discovered that while Odd Fellows (a mixed society) have about twenty-eight per cent. of their members on the sick list, the Rechabites, teetotalers all, have only sixteen per cent. in a like condition. Also that the average duration of illness per member among Odd Fellows is ten and a half days per annum, while the Rechabites average only a fraction over six days per member. In other words, total abstinence decreases the total sick about thirty-three per cent. In view of these facts, why is it that the teetotalers of this and other countries are willing to be weighed down with the moderate drinking of their fellows. It is unsound, as financial policy, so to be, and is not we are sure a case properly found under the Scriptural injunction, "Bear ye one another's burdens."

The saloonists of Little Rock, Arkansas alarmed at the rapidly growing petition to the court to prohibit their business, met recently and passed the following resolution:

Whereas, the temperance agitation which makes our city insecure for the present, and which is fermented solely by women, to whose livlihood we all contribute, as we stand in daily business relations with their male relatives, we think it right for us to turn the spit around, and take away all traffic in the future from the business men whose wives or daughters have helped to fill out these teetotaler's lists.

In order to a full understanding of this action it should be generally known that by the three mile law of Arkansas, on petition of a majority of the inhabitants (male and female) of any school district, the courts are obliged to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks within three miles of a school house or any institution of learning. On the strength of this provision, the women of the state have circulated petitions to such good purpose that three-fourths of the state is under prohibitory law, and now Little Rock is being vigorously canvassed by the W. C. T. U. in the hope of "delivering the city." That the efforts are not without hope and prospect of success is demonstrated by this timorous, and at the same time vengeful attitude of the liquor dealers

## Contributed.

### WHAT WOULD LIFE BE MISSING?

BY MRS. MARTHA WINTERMUTE.

Though whirled by cruel eddies
And borne by currents strong,
What would my life be missing
To madly drift along;
To close my tear-dimmed vision,
And bend my locks of gray,
And pass the high calm haven
Unseen at close of day.

Through the snow peak and the snow shroud
In icy fetters meet,
Above, to hide the gold cloud;
Beneath, to chain the feet:
And through the rifts may glimmer
Cold constellations pale,
And showery frosts may shimmer
To load the weary sail.

Yet what would life be missing
To miss the angel hand,
That beckons o'er the water,
And beckons o'er the land,
To bays of sylvan beauty,
And isles of summer gleam,
And seas of tranquil glory
Beyond earth's brighest dream.

For, like the wing of spirit
White floating on the sky,
In the azure of the haven
Yon snowy sail descry;
The frost a spanning rainbow,
The golden sun revealed;
The frozen stars, are vanished;
The icy bars unsealed.

The snow peak, and the snow shroud
Viewed on their sun-lit slope,
Flash morning's gold and crimson,
Of youth's eternal hope;
Sail, for the high calm haven
With eyes and brow elate,
For what would life be missing
To miss the harbor gate?

*Newark, O., Sept. 1883.*

### SHALL WE LICENSE THE DRAM SHOPS?

BY PROF. GEO. E. FOSTER, M. P.

I. What license means.

It is important that in the first place we should get a clear perception of all that is meant by the word license.

The underlying idea is that of permission or allowance. A hackman's license, for instance, permits him to engage in the business of cab-driving, a marriage license permits two persons to be legally united in wedlock, and a liquor license permits a person to sell intoxicating liquors.

This permission or allowance always carries with it the idea of *right*. When a parent or teacher permits a child to do a certain thing, the child instinctively feels that the thing itself is right and not wrong. Similarly, when when the law licenses or permits anything to be done, it teaches that what it permits is correct in principle and expedient in practice. Again, the authority which permits a thing to be done will and must protect and support the person it permits against all that would annoy or harrass him. If one permits his boys to go a-fishing, he must protect them to the extent of his power against all who prevent or interfere with their sport. So when the law licenses or permits any business to be carried on it is bound to protect the person licensed. The license of permission is generally coupled with certain conditions which the person must obey, and penalties are attached to the violations of these conditions. When, therefore, a community or a country issues licenses it does three things:

1. It calls the dram shop into existence and permits its work.

2. It declares that the dram shop is correct in principle and expedient in practice.

3. It pledges its authority to the protection of the dram shop, in its congenial and permitted work.

II. What it is we license. Before a community calls an institution into existence, declares it right, and pledges protection to it, the people should carefully consider what are its aims and effects.

1. It provides nothing useful. No fabrics to wear, no foods to sustain the body, no implements of labor, no books to inform the mind, no article of comfort for the home, nothing that adorns civilization, elevates society, or adds a single impulse of good to the community, can be found on its shelves or within its four walls. If every dram shop in Canada were to be burned tomorrow, Canada would not lose a single iota in all that goes to clothe, feed, develop, and beautify her millions.

2. It encourages idleness. A dram shop immediately reduces "loafing" to a fine art. It is a convenient place to "drop into." Some of the "boys" are always on hand. There is constantly something to hear or see. Games for the idle hour are ever ready. Drinks are forthcoming at any moment, and stories and songs fill in the intervals. All are invited and welcome to stay. And thus the dram shop is continually turning the active and industrious into the idle and shiftless. Thus it is a standing peril to the children in its neighborhood.

3. It is a school for tippling. The principal object of the dram shop is to get sober people to tipple, and tipplers to drink to excess. It exists for no other purpose,—if it succeeds in doing this its gains increase; if it fails, it starves and dies. Unless it is able to turn sober children into drinking men and women, it must cease with the present generation. So its aim is to debauch each generation of children. It greedily eyes the school and homes, and sets itself to trap the innocent. The "stand" is chosen in the most public resorts, the temptations are made as alluring as possible, the bar-keeper is selected with this point in view, the host puts on his blandest manner—all to gain custom, that is to induce sober people to tipple and tipplers to drink more and more. In no other way can they reap their harvest of gain.

4. It breeds disorder, vice, poverty and crime. We would scarcely ever hear of a brawl or fight if it were not for the dram shops. When people are cool, collected and masters of themselves, there is almost perfect peace and quiet. But the dram shop changes all these conditions. It collects in heated rooms all sorts of characters, the vicious and the innocent. It frenzies them with strong drink, launches them into the wildest disorder and the bloodiest quarrels. Nine-tenths of all the crimes against good order, decency and the person, are the traceable outcome of the dram shops. There, idleness breeds mischief, the vicious corrupt the innocent, the vulgar, indecent and blasphemous gradually poison purity, wages are squandered, self-respect is lost, passions are inflamed and the seeds of crime sown broadly. No words can portray the mischiefs and miseries that brood and breed in the dram shops of our country. If malicious ingenuity had racked its brain for a thousand years, it could have devised no more thorough and efficient agency of corruption than are these.

5. It antagonizes every influence of home and school and church. The dram shop rivals the home, and in innumerable instances robs it of loved ones, breaks it up and ruins it irretrievably. There is no community cursed with a dram shop but can point to one or more ruined homes as monuments of its terrible and deadly antagonism.

The dram shop nullifies the work of the school. It renders parents indifferent to the education of their children, it brings poverty and rags, and so keeps little ones from the schools, or it drives them out on the streets to beg and to steal. A large percentage of the children of our country are grown up in utter or comparative ignorance because of such hindering and corrupting influences.

The dram shop blocks the path of the church. The Christian church spends millions of dollars today in the field of foreign missions, sends out hundreds of missionaries, and makes thousands of converts each year. But for every one convert she makes in other lands, the dram shops destroy full *one hundred* souls in Christian countries. And here among our pulpits and by the very side of our preachers it is safe to say that the dram shops lead as many downward as the churches lead upward. We are asked then to license an institution which:

Provides nothing useful or beautiful; causes and encourages idleness; teaches tippling and drunkenness; breeds disorder, vice, poverty, and crime; antagonizes our homes, schools and churches. Can we, dare we call such institutions into existence, set them up in our midst, sanction their work, and protect them in it? Are the interests of our homes, our society, our children and our neighbors to be sacrificed to such a demand? And for whose interests? That one in five hundred may become a dram seller and make a lazy living at the expense of all we hold dear; that the other four hundred and ninety-nine may bear the burden and suffer the misery.

III. What the voter does by licensing it. Christian voter, before you cast your ballot for the dram shops, please think that by your licensing it:

1. You compromise with wrong. Suppose a man comes to you and says, "Sir, you have a nice boy growing up there, I will pay you one hundred dollars if you will give me the liberty to teach him to tipple and drink. I will not compel him, but simply use attractive display and persuasion on him."

You indignantly repel the awful proposition. But a friend standing near says, "You might as well take the the one hundred dollars; if you refuse, he will get your boy in some secret and illicit way, and teach him to drink. Your boy will learn to drink all the same, and you will have the one hundred dollars." And yet you repel with perfect abhorrence the suggestion that you should allow anyone, for a money consideration, to attempt the ruin of your boy. But when a man goes to your corporation and says, "I will give you one hundred dollars if you will allow me to teach as many of the boys in your county or city as I can allure to tipple and drink," what do you say?

In the first case the man wishes to try his arts upon one boy, and that one yours; in the second he proposes to try his arts upon all the boys, yours included. It would have been infamous for you to have accepted his money and delivered your boy over to his seductions: is it not all the more infamous for you to vote to take the money and deliver all the boys of the corporation over to his wiles? You would not compromise with wrong when the proposition for private corruption was made; a thousand times less should you do so, when it is proposed to attempt a wholesale and public corruption.

2. You go into partnership with the traffic. When you license the dram shop you practically say: "Give us a portion of your gains, and you keep the remainder." You thus become the silent partner, and are paid for your silence. The dram shop ruins your neighbor's son; you can say nothing, you will get your percentage of profits made out of its ruin. The dram shop destroys a happy home, and mother and children sit weeping and heart-broken in its ashes. You must be quiet, for in your pocket clinks a portion of the silver into which that happy home was pitilessly transmuted. And when at the end of the year the dram seller counts up the gains—while outside you behold the ruin, the vice, the misery and the sorrow which have been wrought, he invites you in and with almost demonaic leer says to you, "I know it looks ugly out there, but I have the gains and here's your share sir. We're partners you know." Can you partnership the traffic?

3. You lend it respectability and sanction. The liquor traffic without license is a vagabond, a bankrupt, an outlaw. It slinks about with the brand of Cain on its brow —whoever finds it may slay it.

The very moment you license it, it is entitled to claim full citizenship; it lifts its head boldly on your best streets; it is recognized as full brother to every useful and legitimate business; it wears the full flowing garments of respectable sanction, and leans for support on your schools, your churches and your laws. When it struck a blow before it was done furtively and in constant dread of punishment; now it bares the sword in full view of all, and slays right and left. It enlarges the borders of its garment, and with all the prestige of city and state authority launches out into its congenial work.

To all appeals and remonstrances it can then trium-

phantly reply, "I have the people and the law at my back, sir, and my business is as good as any other." Every voter who casts his ballot for license practically throws his own mantle of character and respectability about the traffic and endorses its work.

4. You arm it for its work. The dram shop is ready in essence. There is the man who wants to sell. There is the place completely fitted up where he wishes to sell. There are the liquors in bottle and keg which he is ready to sell. But the door is barred, bottle is undisturbed, the man is waiting and no work of demoralization has commenced, and it will not commence until you and the other voters order it. Legally and virtually the machinery of destruction is motionless until you give the word. That word is the license power. Withhold it and all is well; give it, and immediately the evil work begins. Do you not see how you—the voters—give potency and activity to the dram shop? You arm it. You erect a citadel for it out of which it issues to the constant attack. You place the law and police behind it, and no matter how many it slays and destroys no vengeance can overtake it.

Without license all is different. It then has no abiding and secure place. It haunts the alleys and dark ways. Wherever it shows its hand, the law descends upon it. If it injures, the injured one can demand and obtain redress. It is hunted by the minions of the law and has the registered condemnation of the people hung over against it—a continually impending sentence.

5. You become responsible for what it does. When the unlicensed dram shop plies its illicit trade and works its evil, the whole weight and responsibility falls upon the head of the law breaker. Him the law holds guilty in the sight of heaven.

When you license it, you—the voters—share the responsibility for all the ruin that is wrought. Has it rifled a home? You made it possible, and as the just eye of God looks down upon the desolate hearth, and listens to the cry of the lone ones for vengeance, He sees the poor overtempted appetite-ridden one at whose feet lies part of the guilt; He sees the dram seller behind the bar who pitilessly fed the passion for drink which finally burned out all love and duty; and He sees behind all, the men who placed the dram seller in the position to cause this ruin, and He holds them responsible. They had a part in the desolation of that home, and will He not make requisition at their hands?

Arise quickly, O Christian voter, and come out from this awful partnership, which throws upon your soul part guilt for every broken heart, every saddened home, every wrecked life, which, but for the dram shop you placed in their way, might have been singing for joy, brightened with sunniest hope, and filled full of refining influence.

## A WORD TO CHRISTIAN VOTERS.

BY MRS. CLARA HOLBROOK SMITH.

Taking up on the morning of January 11, Friday of the week of prayer, the topic for the day, which ran as follows:

"Prayer for nations, for legislators, that statutes may be conformed to divine law, for rulers that they may conscientiously administer government, for peace and conciliation between nations, and for popular integrity in the duties of citizens." My heart felt heavy as I read. I could see the necessity for organization as a means of safety to party, but I could not see how those who named the name of Christ could so blindly follow the lead of those who knew not the Divine Ruler. The longer I dwelt upon the thought the more I felt impelled to cry out to my indifferent brothers.

Writing the following, I submitted it to my pastor to read for me in the union meeting, if he thought best, and there should come a "long pause:"

In Webster's definition of "politics," the last clause reads: "The augmentation of its (the nation's) strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals." A part of this nation have forgotten that without a pure, wise, strong, faithful government, nothing can prosper. They permit 200,000 schools of vice, sanction and protect them by law, and they outnumber our schools and churches ten to one. They attempt to regulate them, and build jails and prisons to accommodate their victims, then point to the revenue derived from them. Is this an augmentation of a nation's strength and resources? Is this a preservation and improvement of their morals? How far are we Christians responsible for the purity of our government? Have we done our individual best in prayer and work for the right man in office? Have we thought it our Christian duty to be present at all primary meetings and help choose a pure incorruptible man to represent us in the next higher convention, or have we sat with folded hands quieting our conscience with "Oh, it is all cut and dried; the best I can do is to vote for the best man given us." Can we honestly tonight pray God to bless our lawmakers that they may "conform to divine law," when we, through disinclination to stand out against the majority of our party, have meekly deposited a vote for a man we know never thinks of divine law? How then are we going to petition God tonight on the very first theme given for our consideration and prayer? We censure our boys at school for not standing out for the right, even if they have to stand alone; then meekly follow our party while having prayed "for popular integrity in the duty of citizens."

Oh my brothers in Christ, let prayer and works go together. Let us plead mightily this night for an awakened conscience in this nation, and then, in the next primary convention, stand out, if need be alone, for a God fearing man to represent us. If we do not, the day will surely come when this glorious country of which we boast will be overturned by vice and violence.

After the reading, another pastor made some stirring remarks on the contents of my paper, and my pastor rose again, saying, he always attended the primary meetings and called for the uplifted hands of all voters present who made it a point to do the same. Oh my brothers, from where I sat I did not see one lifted hand, and from his sad exhortation which followed, I know there could not have been many.

Did you, my Christian brothers over the land, meet with God's people on the 11th of January, and by voice or heart pray to a God who cannot be deceived, "that statutes may be conformed to divine law" and "for popular integrity in the duties of citizens"? Have you faith in prayer? Faith without works is dead.

What will you do with the next primary meeting?

## SENSIBLE QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

The following frank note is a sample of several, and by the editor's request I will try to reply to its queries:

When the secretary of the W. C. T. U. of this place was making out a report of the proceedings of the woman's crusade movement, one of our good brothers asked her why we sent the money to the National W. C. T. U. "Why do you not keep it at home?" etc. He also asked, "What do they do with the money?" She said she did not know. Well, I attempted to show expenses, but they did not know about it. Will you in some issue of THE UNION SIGNAL give a definite list of items of expense of the N. W. C. T. U., and oblige an earnest advocate of the cause?

Are there any salaried officers? Does the expense of rooms used as headquarters come from the National fund?

Do they distribute temperance literature with a part of the funds? If so, how? through whom? when and where? They contend here that literature is distributed only through local unions and individual workers.

Does each officer defray her own expenses and the expense of a secretary or any aid she may require?

REPLIES.

*1. Why were the local unions asked as a part of their decennial "thank offering" to send money to the National?*

Because the National W. C. T. U. has no visible (or invisible) means of support save the five cents per member annually *due* from all women who join local unions but by no means universally *paid*. Because, also, it cultivates the National feeling, elevates the outlook, enlarges the sympathies to give something to the great National Union, the mother of us all.

*2. Are there any salaried officers of the National W. C. T. U.?*

There never were salaried officers until, in 1879, we began to pay the mild sum of $800 per year to our corresponding secretary. Up to that date we had no official "headquarters," but we opened an office in Bible House that year, and this secretary, being kept constantly busy there, had this $800 assigned to cover her current expenses, which it did not do. At the last annual meeting the salary was raised to $1,000 per year, but $1,200 is the least that should be paid. This salary is paid from the five cents membership assessment. No other officer receives, or ever has received one penny of salary. The stationery and postage bills of the five "general officers," president, corresponding secretary, recording secretary, assistant recording secretary and treasurer, are paid, also their traveling expenses to and from the annual meeting. My own postage bill is about $200 per year, and if Miss Gordon and I write the letters without making the least charge, it seems appropriate that the society should pay the postage. The same rule holds as to the writing done by the other officers. Making out the annual minutes, correcting proof, etc., (all done gratuitously by Mrs. Woodbridge) is an immense task and a most thankless one. Keeping the accounts, with Miss Pugh's minute accuracy, is no small undertaking. If ours were a society composed of men their work would be "charged up" beyond a peradventure, and the reason we are not as a National Union bankrupt today is because of the work gratuitously done. We are rich in women competent to difficult tasks and worthy of high trusts, but we are poor in "this world's goods." The average total income of the National W. C. T. U. for the first five years of its history was *eight hundred dollars a year!*

*3. Is the rent of the National office at New York paid from the treasury of the National W. C. T. U.?*

Most certainly; also the expenses of clerk hire, expressage, besides printing of annual minutes, documents and instructions to local unions, which are sent broadcast over the nation. A great deal of telegraphing must be done from headquarters to arrange for the great summer meetings, messages to conventions, sending of news that can wait no slower method of transmission, etc. The National officers pay their own telegraph bills—which are not a small item when it is known that the five general officers live in five distinct cities, and each in a different state—with the exception of Mrs. Woodbridge in Cleveland and Miss Pugh in Cincinnati.

*4. Is temperance literature distributed with a part of the funds? If so, how? through whom? when and where?*

In the foregoing statement as to office expenses, this question has been largely anticipated. Bundles of literature, containing the annual minutes, a large pamphlet of over two hundred pages; forms of constitution; reports of the thirty-three National superintendents, etc., are constantly going by bushels from National headquarters in New York and the president's office in Evanston. The National Minutes are sent free of charge to all the newly organized states and territories and at cost price to the older unions. Hektograph letters, printed postals and other cheap methods of communication are constantly employed and for all this the National W. C. T. U. depends upon the precarious "dues" (five cents per member) and the generosity of friends. Noble and true men are helping us, and women too. If this were not done we should be helplessly crippled in our work.

For instance, a banker of my acquaintance who has always been coming to the rescue in times of crisis, let me have one hundred dollars without a scrap of paper, telling me to "return it when I could." Our energetic and capable Mrs. Shields, of Colorado, took that money to help out the splendid trip by which she "brought in" three territories with territorial and local organization and important local unions in time for our tenth anniversary. Half of that money I have replaced from my own purse, the rest I shall soon be able to send from the same source. But dear friends of temperance "these things ought not so to be." By regularity in sending dues (quarterly) to state treasurers (who forward the five cents per member to the National W. C. T. U.) by an annual free will offering from each local union, by gifts from the rich and bequests from the departing, our grand gospel work ought to rise to the plane of financial strength and dignity which will correlate with its standing in the hearts of the people and the favor of heaven. May God and good Christians speed that day!

*Chicago, Feb. 7, 1884.*

## DISTRICT SCHOOL TEMPERANCE MEETINGS

The *Congregationalist* gives the following sensible directions for waking up the "rural districts."

"One excellent way to promote both neighborhood sociality, and the cause of temperance, this winter, in many of our country towns, would be to have, once a month, a social temperance meeting in each district school house. Choose nights when there is nearly or quite a full moon. Take pains to invite every family to be present. If there are any who live remote, and who are especially poor or

recluse, and for any reason unlikely to be there, see that they are specially invited. Have a rousing good fire. Let each family carry their own candles or lamps, so that it shall be cheerful within. A few apples, and a peck or two of shagbarks would interest the boys and girls.

"Then spend an hour, or so, besides all socialities, in temperance discussion, and manage it so that all shall somehow have a share. Let some of the boys and girls 'speak' temperance 'pieces'; perhaps, some night, a set dialogue. Let some of the most stirring appeals to sobriety, and some of the most withering denunciations of the sin and folly of drunkenness, be recited.

"Debate the question whether it is ever right for a man in health to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Request some of the 'oldest inhabitants' to recount the scenes of their youth, and tell how at huskings and raisings, and even at ordinations, men were 'treated' so that some of them would stagger home drunk.

"And, by all means, get some wise-headed and true-hearted man, who has a good memory, a considerable knowledge of facts, and fair ability to write or speak them, to go over the records of that part of the town with which they are all most familiar, as related to the use of ardent spirits by the people. He must do it kindly and in a pitying spirit; but, if he can bring to their remembrance how many houses have stuffed their windows with old hats, and how many farms which they know have changed hands because their owners looked too often through the bottom of a tumbler; how many have fallen into drunkards' graves; how many forlorn and neglected children have made appeal to town charity because of the curse which has fallen upon them in some way from alcohol; it can hardly be that great good shall not be done.

"A town thoroughly treated with district school meetings in this way this winter will not vote for license next election. Still better, its young men will stand a fair chance to be saved from rowdyism, and trained to an honest and noble manhood. The whole community will be invigorated both intellectually and morally, by a course of treatment which is so simple and feasible as to be within reach of all."

## Correspondence.

### OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Dear Union Signal:—For the past two years the question has been before the Women's Union C. E. T. S. What can be done for barmaids? But we did not see our way to anything until we ascertained that the Young Woman's Christian Association employed a young lady, Miss Gough as visitor to them. I wrote to her. She responded most kindly. My committee called a conference of workers here who promised help at a meeting. Our good vice president, Lady Brabazon, most kindly lent her house, and on January 10. we had afternoon and evening meetings. At the former the attendance was poor though much better in the evening. Earnest addresses were given by several ladies while others helped with sacred songs; tea and coffee and conversation gave a social character to the meeting which all seemed to enjoy. Other ladies offered their drawing rooms for similar meetings, and we have called another conference here on Thursday next to consider how best to carry on the work.

As Mr. Coleridge Kennard, M. P., has undertaken to introduce a bill into parliament for the repeal of grocer's and shopkeeper's spirit licenses, we shall be busy now getting up a large women's petition in support of it.

We have lately had some very good drawing room meetings, the last being at the beautiful residence of Mrs. Charles Buxton. Her late husband's utterances on intemperance are well known.

Dr. Edmunds, in his third lecture to ladies which took place at 7 Vicarage Gate, Kensington, by the kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, said that the growth in altitude and breadth having been completed and the structures of the body having been consolidated the period of womanhood had arrived in which all the powers of the constitution were free for the purposes of active life. In this period the repair of the bodily structures, the maintenance of temperature and the work done by the body now constituted the sole sources of demand for food. The use of milk and of those breadstuffs containing building materials for the frame become of less importance. At this time obesity would develop itself if the appetite were unduly indulged and exercise not maintained. The question of marriage is now one of vital importance, and upon the decision which is arrived at depends the whole future of woman's life. Frequently Dr. Edmunds said he had been consulted as to whether a man who drinks freely, and has been occasionally intemperate, is a safe man to marry under promise of reform. Under no circumstances would he advise such a risk unless an ample period of probation in total abstinence had shown the man to be thoroughly emancipated from this fatal propensity. Not only in this respect did young ladies need warning but also with regard to the great importance of sound physical health, good moral antecedents, and a family history which would bear scrutinizing. In the general education of both sexes the lecturer deplored the absence of instruction on these fundamental points. As a mere matter of pecuniary prudence it was customary for the man to insure his life before marriage, and in many cases Dr. Edmunds had known ladies to be saved from disastrous marriages by the mere accident of the office physician rejecting lives so proposed for insurance. In this way a tendency to consumption or other fatal disease has been casually revealed. This indirect result of life insurance examination is of great practical value.

Speaking of motherhood Dr. Edmunds said that at this period the conditions of new growth had again to be provided for. Unless an ample quantity of bone forming material was taken by the mother, her teeth would become soft and rapidly decay, her tissues would revert to a spongy and unconsolidated condition, the health in every way would suffer, and the child's frame would be imperfectly organized. At this time no food was of greater value than the oatmeal, the milk. and the other food already recommended for the rapid growth of adolesence. The use of alcohol at this time was often injudiciously pressed upon the young mother. A sense of weakness and faintness was often experienced, and for these sensations the use of alcohol was a seemingly pleasant relief. Nothing however was more mischievous. In cases where the sense of weakness and faintness was considerable, it arose either from inherent weakness of constitution, from inadequate or improper food, or from over exhaustion by too great activity in domestic or social life. With regard to nursing Dr. Edmunds advised all mothers to nurse their children for nine to twelve months, and that best results in the matter of nursing for both mother and child would be obtained by the diet and regimen already referred to. In case of the mother's milk being inadequate the remedy to supply it is cow's milk and water, instead of stimulating the mother to produce more milk than she can afford. The sleepiness so often observed in infants fed by a mother relying upon alcohol is in reality a form of intoxication communicated through the mother's milk.

Dr. Edmund's fourth lecture to ladies was given on Saturday, December 1, at 7 Vicarage Gate, to a crowded audience. Describing as the climacteric that period in woman's life when the physical energies of the mental life yet remain, he said that some considerable care was often needed to adjust the bodily health under the altering conditions of life. The exhaustive incident of motherhood being now escaped from, there was a decided tendency to corpulency if the pleasures of the table were indulged in; any redundant food now taken had a tendency to accumulate in the body and produce heaviness rather than energy. Obesity at this period of life was the ruin of many constitutions. Redundant fat was in no way auxilary to the physical or mental powers, but a mere load which exhausted the body in porterage and lived upon the juices of the body as a mere parasitic growth. In case of a tendency to corpulency at this period what was needed was a restricted diet rather than an unduly active life; undue activity in the body when the energies were waning, while at the same time a great load of fat had to be carried about, and when the fat was encumbering the vital organs was a grave mistake, and often the cause of heart failure and other serious diseases. Sometimes the nutritive organs rather broke down at this period, and an altogether different set of ailments arose. Here the cause was imperfect nutrition. Defects in masticatory power here needed the aid of the dentist. Special attention to diet became necessary to keep up our nutrition, and a resolute effort must be made to keep down the activities of the body in the part that the tailing muscular energies might require. Life now became reflective rather than initiative. In the assistance given to younger people much of the best pleasures of this life would often be found. Dealing with the use of alcoholic beverages, Dr. Edmunds said that in persons inclined to corpulency they always hasten decay and degeneration of the tissues, and if taken as a medicine they should only be used upon really medical occasions, and their use carefully restricted. For the flatulent spasms which often troubled patients with failing or fatty heart, Dr. Edmunds recommends a cupful of hot ginger tea; if that did not relieve a teaspoonful of sal volatile in water, and that but rarely was alcohol required. If imperfect nutrition, and unusual debility was due to defective teeth, supplementary teeth were of vast service, while the use of red flesh meat too freely was often the cause of dyspepsia in the later period of life. Here a reversion rather to milk, soft breadstuffs and fat bacon often set a patient up astonishingly. Rheumatism was more aided by a perfectly dry house and flannel clothing than by medicinals, and the immense advantage of early hours and regular life became every day more apparent as life declined. In a plan of life this period ought to be made one in which rest and comfort could be studied, and as age crept on this useful life became one in which like the tired laborer going to bed after a full and fair day's work, so absolute rest painlessly supervened as the end of life.

I am dear Union Signal, yours faithfully,

Wilhelmina F. Haslam,
*Secretary Woman's Union C. E. T. S.*

*January 22, 1884.*

### TWO ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS.

Dear Union Signal;—Two essential conditions remain to be attained by the W. C. T. U. of the United States before it can become self supporting from its legitimate pecuniary resources, its intelligence universal and its spiritual power the leaven of national life.

These are, the perfection of the plan of organization, commencing with the National and systematically ultimating through state, congressional district, county and township in the local or school district union, and such incorporation of the National as will confer legal executive power upon each grade and every union as a chapter or auxiliary of the parent society.

This ideal system of moral work with its democratic methods of government, its self developing manner of growth, its inherent possibilities for political action, animated as it is with a creedless Christianity as its life principle, will overcome evil as sunlight abates darkness, remove poverty by the hand of educative industries, restrain crime by the execution of just laws, and make ready conditions for concerted action when justice is done by allowing woman the ballot.

The significant fact of the W. C. T. U. building upon the political subdivisions of the country has never been properly estimated. It is not an accident but an essential part of the spiritual plan for woman's enfranchisement. When the time comes for women to vote, the machinery is laid with its feet planted upon the Rock of Ages, its head illumined by the intelligence of the schools and its hands made ready by familiarity with political methods, to drop the consecrated enlightened ballot which will resurrect American politics, place incorruptible officers in places of power and trust and make actual a governmnet of the people and for the people. To this end as well as the intangible ones of moral, intellectual and social good let the system of W. C. T. U. work be established in uniformity throughout the states.

The work given by Divine Power to the W. C. T. U. not only involves the extermination of the saloon and den of infamy, but all forms of alcoholic stimulation and every phase of licentiousness and the injustice of disfranchising one-half the citizens of America.

The possibilities for fraternal helpfulness through thorough organization and this method of incorporation cannot be estimated. Suppose a feature of its operation: An offender against the law in one locality who has power to awaken local fear of the incendiary's torch or the assassin's knife, could be environed by detectives, lawyers and even courts from another locality, thus removing the greatest of all obstacles to the prosecution of the illegal traffic, fear of personal revenge.

One of the immutable laws as enunciated by Christ to the faithful servant, "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things," applies here with great directness. Through the enforcement of the prohibitory laws already upon the statute books of the different states, some of which are much better than none, this principle would be made operative and would do more in the formation of wholesome public sentiment than the same amount of psychological force spent in entreaties for something better while leaving the present statutes dead upon the books. Let the W. C. T. U. be "faithful over the few" laws which it can through incorporate power enforce, and as a law of growth more and better legislation will follow. The dram shops and dens of soul barter will speedily learn that the "Rock of Ages women" have suspended the Damocles sword of law above their heads which they have the power and willingness to wield.

Let the women of the world learn that the Lord has given them a command to enforce the statutes which men have enacted concerning the regulation of appetites and passions, as well as to set in motion through faith and prayer the spiritual laws which underlie conviction of conscience, conversion of mind and salvation of soul. No move that this body of workers could make would convince men more clearly of the willingness of women to vote and help make laws than the spectacle of the enforcement by them of the laws which men have enacted but lack the moral power to make operative.

To the National Union as to a parent the cry is Help! help! The help which can come only through incorporation and a uniform plan of organization for every state, congressional district, county, township, and local or school district union in the United States.

To help in effecting this a constitution, comprehensive yet simple, is necessary. With such an instrument the difficulties which now beset the work of organization, the report system, petitions and finances would be largely removed. This accomplished the W. C. T. U. will become harmonious with the genius of democratic forms of government, and wherever introduced will carry with it the seeds of republican institutions in which inhere equal political rights to all its citizens, and an aggressive Christianity that will not cease its operations until all nations are free in the liberty which comes through obedience to the spiritual law of love.

Let the W. C. T. U. pray, prosecute and petition with fidelity and the next ten years will witness revolutions in public sentiment, upheavals in legislation, intensities in religious conviction equalled in our national history only by the patriotic fervor which animated human hearts during the war of the Revolution.

ROWENA B. THROOP.

*Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Jan. 17, 1884.*

## OUR FIRST LOVE LETTER.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I am going to write you a genuine love letter, and you needn't keep it a secret between you and me; or, as is more often the case with love letters only confide what I say to the "one dear friend of your heart," but when I tell you of my love, the inability to live without you, the blessings your presence brings to my soul every weekly visit, I am willing the whole world should know it.

Thursday is one of my red letter days because 'tis your day, my precious UNION SIGNAL. How can I ever thank you for the words of cheer and comfort, the "news from the field," the notes upon the "watch tower," the sweet stories to the children, the snatches of song, hymn and verse. How can you find out so much wherewith to feast your loved ones upon? It is beyond my brain to conceive. Why, *******, every word you bring from week to week, is treasured as gold, from first to last, not word escapes me. The only pang your visits bring is because I know there are so many dear sisters as yet unacquainted with you, or perhaps have only a calling acquaintance, and I am so sorry for them, because their loss is so heavy. And then, oh! how I wish the gold and silver from the richest mine belonged to me, and I would willingly pay your traveling expenses into every home in the land. Am I a generous lover? Not after the usual stamp perhaps, but that is because my beloved is of so much higher type than the average! Now******* perhaps after I have so lovingly written you will permit me to ask for a bit of advice from you. What means would you advise in order to rouse our dear sisters in the W. C. T. U. to the pressing need of a financial basis in our work, that success attend our efforts? What words can be used to influence them into giving of their money in this one branch of our Master's work? When that old monster, Satan, wants to carry on any particular business he never lacks the wherewithal. Why does the dear Lord's treasury so often groan with emptiness and the good work become fettered because of lack of money? This is a matter which has troubled me vastly for a long time, and of late since so many of our Illinois districts have assumed what we call our financial basis, i. e. promised to raise within a year, a given amount to be used for district and state work, thereby hoping to advance the blessed cause in which our hearts are so interested, how would it do, dear UNION SIGNAL, to ask each sister to take the one question "How much ought I to give this year toward the advancement of our work as a W. C. T. U.?" with her into her closet, and not come out from thence until the matter is decided between God and herself? Think you there would be heard so many saying "Can't afford it!"

There is no one so poor but she can give something, be it ever so little, and "every little helps." Now where is the trouble? Don't think I am complaining, dear. I'm only terribly troubled over this matter. I pity those who withhold their gifts unto the Lord, and bring leanness into their own souls. How I wish you would, in some of your winsome talks, sometime set forth in rosy hued letters the blessedness of being in partnership with the Lord in this great work, and how, the larger amount of capital we invest in this grand enterprise the greater will be our dividends, both in this life and in the blessed life beyond. Oh! think of the many, many children, the dear precious children, to be trained in the knowledge of the effects of alcohol and tobacco upon the human system so that they may shun the evil and choose the good way. How shall we teach them, effectually, without books, charts, maps? And too we must secure for this, pleasant rooms, made attractive, so they will be willing to leave their play and attend unto these things.

Again, my mind reaches out after those of our sisters and brothers whose homes are in the country, miles away from church and school, with little society, save the inmates of their own household, perhaps struggling to gain a livelihood, and at the same time pay off the debt on the farm; who are pining for good reading matter, religious or secular. Except as this same evil one who always has his pockets full of money, sends broadcast his vile stories of lies and murders, they seldom receive word from the world outside. Think too, that these same brothers are voters, and often from want of knowledge or from false instruction cast their votes for men whose only aim is to destroy if possible both the voter and his children, that their own coffers may be filled. The work grows upon me daily, and while there is great cause for thankfulness and encouragment to press onward, yet there are times when my heart grows heavy and I almost lose courage, because so many loiter by the way, and allow their zeal to languish, and thus hinder the work.

Very imperfectly have I made known to you dear UNION SIGNAL my needs at this time, but you are so wise and good I believe you can out of this blundering mass define somewhat the meaning, and in due time I shall expect to hear words of yours which shall stir the very dullest of our sisterhood into lively action upon this one great need of our work, i. e., consecrated money giving to the work, the money the dear Lord has lent us. What shall be the account of our stewardship when asked if we have done what we could?

There are a thousand and one other matters of which my mind is full, to talk with you about. Perhaps already you are weary of my tongue (pen), but I cannot forbear to allude to our grand national convention at Detroit, although many weeks have passed since. I'm living in those delightful days yet! Oh! how my heart goes out toward those noble women, who stand in the front ranks of this great army! God bless them every one! But dear UNION SIGNAL, after all perhaps among the most pleasing memories of that convention was the hour when so many friends pledged themselves to your own precious self, over eight hundred new found friends! I felt like giving the old war time three cheers, with the "Hip hip hurrah!" One dear old lady who sat near me, and probably noted my beaming countenance said in reply to my question if she was your friend, "Yes, deary, and I couldn't live without my UNION SIGNAL, any more than without my Bible, or I shouldn't want to." Delightful woman, true blue. Speaking of conventions, what a change the past few years notes in convention going! And I am so glad, for they are great educators especially in our great work. You know I dote on conventions, in fact some call them my "hobby." Well so be it, this one thing I know, conventions have been of vastly more benefit to me than any other one thing; and so long as I can see, or hear, or walk, or ride, so long shall I attend conventions of our W. C. T. U.

J. S.

## THE THANK-OFFERINGS OF MEMORIAL DAY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL: — As the collections are still coming in, and I hear of more on the way, it does not seem advisable to send a detailed report for publication; but all are interested to know the highest amounts given: Massachusetts State Union, $153.78; San Jose, Cal., $50; Maryland State Union, $50; Laramie City, Wy. Ter., $30; Madison, Wis., $40; Minneapolis, $33.72; Yonkers, N.Y., $50; Kirkwood, Mo., $35; Millville, N.J., $35.80; Galva, Ill., $35.40.

As soon as the "counties yet to come in" are heard from, a detailed report can be prepared.

As I received the little notes containing the smaller amounts I read between the lines how in many instances these represent large sums, in faith, and labor, and patience, in perfected arrangements, and, alas, in disappointments, for in a large territory most thickly dotted with unions the weather was never so inclement. But the intentions and efforts of these meetings are bottled up with the incense of the prayers as yet unanswered, and of these mention will be made when the final records are opened. There is a pathos in these small sums which only those who wrought can feel, and they are of the "littles" which make the "mickle"; they count wonderfully high, too, in the books kept above.

The aggregate of the collections will place the National treasury on a securer, broader basis than it has ever before known; and the National treasurer desires to return thanks that the liberality of W. C. T. Unions has made this possible. Yours, for the cause,

ESTHER PUGH.

*Cincinnati, O., Feb. 11, 1884.*

## "OUT OF THE MOUTHS OE BABES."

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Not long since a good sister of the W. C. T. U. was visiting at a beautiful home in one of our cities, where some brandy peaches were passed at the tea-table. A little boy of the family watched her closely, and when he saw her decline them, a bright smile illumined his face, and leaning confidentially upon her lap he said, "Oh, I know why you didn't take the peaches! It's because there's brandy in them, and it will help make us like to drink brandy and then we might get to be drunkards."

"I can't think where the child learned such nonsense!" said the lady of the house, apologetically.

"Oh, I'll tell you," said the little fellow, "I learned it at Sunday school; my teacher told me all about it, and I'm never, never going to eat any brandy peaches. Don't you see mamma, the lady don't eat them, and I'm so glad she's temperance too."

And the little fellow crept close to his friend with a new air of fraternity, while the embarrassed mother left her own peaches untasted.

"Ah," thought the W. C. T. U. worker, "there's a temperance missionary in this house, whose influence can scarcely be counted."

Oh, dear sisters, let us send out these little missionaries from every Sunday school armed with definite and clear instruction on these points where our insiduous enemy is creeping in among the lambs of the flock.

# Our Children.

## THE CORNSTALK'S LESSON.

One single grain of corn took root
Beside the garden walk;
"O, let it stay," said little May,
"I want it for *my* stalk."

And there it grew, until the leaves
Waved in the summer light;
All day it rocked the baby ear,
And wrapped it warm at night.

And then the yellow corn silk came—
A skein of silken thread;
It was as pretty as the hair
Upon the baby's head.

Alas! one time, in idle mood,
May pulled the silk away,
And then forgot her treasured stalk
For many a summer day.

At last she said, "I'm sure my corn
Is ripe enough to eat;
In even rows the kernels lie,
All white, and juicy sweet."

Ah me! they all were black and dry,
Were withered long ago;
"What was the naughty corn about,"
She said, "to cheat me so?"

She did not guess the silken threads
Were slender pipes to lead
The food the tasseled blossom shook,
To each small kernel's need.

The work her foolish fingers wrought
Was shorter than a breath;
Yet every milky kernel then
Began to starve to death!

So list, my little children, all,
This simple lesson heed;
That many a grief and sin has come
From one small thoughtless deed.

—*Wide Awake.*

## "BENDING THE TWIG."

BY A. N. EVERETT.

I took a seat in my favorite corner in the horse-car, one Sunday afternoon, and looked about, as was my wont, for some entertaining or diverting type to watch during the half-hour's ride to the city. Presently I noticed a bright-eyed, pleasant-faced boy of seven or eight, standing next the conductor, with the comfortable air a boy has when he first arrives at the manly dignity of riding on the platform instead of sitting demurely by his mother's side, after the manner of his little sister. I like to watch boys and I find they are seldom conscious of my habit, being too much interested in their own affairs. This one was eagerly examining the conductor's punch and asking questions in regular boy-fashion, which the elder man was pleasantly answering, when all at once I noticed a change in the boy's face. He scowled and shook his head vigorously at some one inside the car.

"Charlie," a thin, sharp voice, coming from half-way down the opposite side; "Charlie, come in here, off the platform; come in directly, I say!"

My sympathies were with Charlie immediately; the conductor was taking good care of him, and I knew he hated the stuffy car as well as I. Nevertheless, I was sorry to see the scowl and disobedient nod of his head.

"You'd better come," said the voice again, "or your father will hear about you! It's the last time you will go to Boston with me for one while. Boys are such a trial!" the last remark addressed to the lady next her.

Charlie still lingered outside, eyeing his mother, all his serenity and enjoyment evidently gone, when a sweet-faced young lady sitting next me leaned past, and, with a low excuse to me spoke a few words to the boy. His face flushed, then a quick smile broke over it, and in a few minutes he turned and entered the car, touching his hat awkwardly but pleasantly to the young lady, who smiled back at him brightly. She said a few words more as he passed by. I caught a "Thank you" at the end of the sentence, and the boy went on to his mother.

The lady looked across the car and nodded to my neighbor with the remark; "I only wish my boy was half as much afraid of me as he is of you. I don't see how you teachers manage it."

A hot blush swept over my neighbor's cheek at these words, and she turned her face toward my window to escape the gaze of the other passengers.

"I ain't afraid of her," said the boy stoutly, with a scornful emphasis on the "afraid," and then went down to the other end and stood looking out of the window of the closed door. Soon the mother and child left the car, and then I turned to my neighbor and asked if she would object to telling we what she said to the child that made him yield so quickly and pleasantly, "For," I added smiling, "I do not believe he is at all afraid of you, though I suspect you are a teacher."

"No," she said with a laugh, "I do not think any of my scholars are afraid of me. I only reminded Charlie that he was forgetting a promise we all made to each other this morning about being polite and respectful to older people. We are to tell one another our mistakes next Saturday; that was what made him blush and then laugh?"

"Why did you thank him when he came in?"

"For doing so quickly what I asked."

"Do you generally thank your scholars for minding you?"

Almost always. I do very little commanding. I find a pleasant 'I do not wish you to do that,' or 'That is not right,' sufficient in most cases."

"I should not think it would answer with children as young as this Charlie."

"Why, he is nearly eight! One cannot begin too soon; children are as sensitive to impressions of good as of evil, and being natural imitators, will speedily acquire gentle and polite manners if constantly surrounded by them."

I caught the secret then. What one has in one's self one can often inspire in others. This fair-faced girl was a courteous, pure-souled woman; it was that which gave her the hold over her scholars. Children are instinctive haters of sham; what you are not yourself you cannot make of them.

"About your Saturday talks," I continued. "Is it not shooting rather over the heads of such young children to talk to them on courtesy, respect for the older, and such things?"

"You would not think so to see the interest they show. I begin with the very youngest; teach them politeness, first to each other and then to me. It soon spreads. If a boy must lift his hat to me,—if he does not I shall not bow to him,—he soon gets in the habit of lifting it to others. If gentle courtesy to me and her playmates is as much a part of a girl's daily duty (and I hold it is) as are her lessons, it will become a habit with her. Our Saturday talks are very simple; I tell some stories, show up some faults, confess some mistakes of my own, and teach them to do the same. The children in my room do learn gentle ways, if they are not prodigies in arithmetic."

"I congratulate them," said I. I would like to come to a Saturday talk;" and inwardly promising myself the pleasure, I thought, as I stepped off the car, "How seldom in public one sees that simple grace of manner which comes from true kindness! Would that there were more teachers who,—though the amenities of their position are few,—could still by example more than by precept, inculcate the simple principles of true politeness.—*The Present Age.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children:—I dare say you have often heard Chicago called "that wicked city"—and perhaps you have heard of one part of this city which is wickeder than all the rest. This is known as "The Black Hole" and it is right in the central part of Chicago, where the great business wagons roll along—where the cable cars whiz by—where the steam cars from various parts of the world meet. Everybody who goes from the South Side residences to the down town places of business, passes this Black Hole more or less nearly every day of his life, where it is almost as black as night with sin—only it does not look so. The same blue sky bends over it, the same sun shines upon it, the same gentle beautiful snow falls down in its depths. But that is because God is good to all, and "only man is vile." If you could look deep into the faces of some of the people that you meet on those terrible streets so that you could actually see their hearts, there is where you would find the blackness of the Black Hole of Chicago. Even the faces of the little children have a hard and bitter and sorrowful cast. And no wonder. At home and on the street they hear nothing but blasphemy and vileness, they see nothing but sin.

But right in the very heart of this great centre of iniquity, the W. C. T. U. has opened a mission house. It is called the Bethesda Mission. There a good Christian physician lets the poor people come to him every afternoon for free medicine and other good doctors come to help him in his care for the sick. There is a free kindergarten there also which has its school sessionns every morning of the week except Saturday, when an industrial school for girls and boys takes its place.

Saturday afternoon there is the Band of Hope meeting and on Sunday both preaching service and Sunday school. O how eager the children are to get to these schools and meetings. They will come hours beforehand, if allowed, so as to stand around the warm fire in a bright pleasant room where are pictures on the walls, and everything is cheerful and homelike. I went into the Industrial School the other morning to see what the boys and girls were doing, what *work*, I mean. Of course the girls were sewing, nearly all making aprons for themselves, under the direction and superintendence of four or five ladies. But the boys—what were they up to? Well, they were drawing pictures. One boy had as good a picture of a house with a ladder up against it as I ever saw anywhere. The ladder stood out away from base of the building just as a ladder should which isn't going to fall the next minute, and leaned up against it at the top so securely that I thought I should almost be willing to climb it myself and trust my poor bones to its steadiness. I wondered where he could have learned so much—but he said he'd "never learned nuthin." He just drew you see out of his head, and the fact is, his head is an artist's head. I don't know that he will make an artist even if some great painter should take him in training, but there is a something which God has given him which, for want of any better word, we call a "talent," and God wants him to use it somehow, somewhere for Him. And I was so glad that this school with these good Christian teachers had opened its doors to this poor little fellow, and had given him a glimpse of what he could do, and of the gifts which a kind Heavenly Father had bestowed upon him. This and all such means are a part of our Prevention Army work, and I want you as little soldiers of the army to pray that this new recruit may become one of the loyal and true ones who make up the noble company which like John Brown's soul, is "marching on."

Captain Deborah.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

69. Anagram.

"Rolevesd rfo esewt mferedo dunanudet lewl og;
Mdi' eirecf temsepst gare lsilt ll'we raw staigan uyo.
Eegnxcpti uoyr scruse elki vbare horese ew'll gihft.
Levo lshal vere eb ruo tomot, reve nowdar ofr eht trgih,
Rnui srueyl waiats su fi ew sthu diel tsadu,
Os selt llyra ym vebar mcrdseoa llti ew vdire mteh form uro aldn'.

Willie C. Appelman

70. Cross-word Enigma.

In river, also in Thames;
In John, also in James;
In roast, also in broil;
In light, also in oil;
In face, also in chin;
In thick, also in thin;
In dime, also in money;
In comb, also in honey;
In naughty, also in nice;
In card also in dice.
A letter from each of these placed in a row,
A temperance author's name will show.

71. Word Half-Square.

1. To darken; 2. A circle of light; 3. A beverage; 4. An auxiliary; 5. A vowel.

72. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 29 letters.

My 7, 16, 10, 10, 5, 14, 22, 9, 17, 23, 2, 6, is one of the performers at a kind of low entertainments.

My 1, 11, 28, 20, 24, 19, is a kind of fancy cake.

My 4, 15, 8, 27, 3, 13, 6, is a place of entertainment.

My 2, 12, 8, 25, 29, is not a friend.

My 26, 21, 18, 17, is suffering.

My whole is an old proverb which is very good advice for young men.

73. Accidental Hidings.

"And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward."—Matt. x: 42.

Find hidden in the above: 1. A fowl; 2. Part of a house; 3. Everything; 4. The present; 5. Not new; 6. One of the mechanical powers; 7. Always; 8. Hostility; 9. To prohibit; 10. A skating park.

74. Masculine Names Enigmatically Expressed.

1. A grain, a prophet's name and a personal pronoun.
2. A short sleep, a vowel, and a city of Mexico.
3. Woody, and we two.
4. A pace, and a fowl.
5. A man's nickname, and a decree.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

No. 64.—Prohibition.

No. 65.—Foolish, thirteen, heart, shoe, toad, shad, gin, his.—"The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God."

No. 66.—Brandy-sauce.

# Home Department.

## CLOSED FOR INVOICE.

BY J. A. U.

A saloon man in our city being crowded by some point of law closed his doors and hung in the window the announcement "Closed for invoice."

"Closed for invoice." Yes, let the "invoice" be heard.
And carefully heed every sentence and word;
Bend the ear close to listen, as if for thy life,
And be deaf for the time to the tempter's loud strife.

'Twill warn you with fervor to close the saloon,
And save to your brothers the God-given boon
Of honor and health, and home of delight
The cup that you give him will poorly requite.

The voice will entreat for the mothers and wives,
For the dear little children whose innocent lives
Now tremble with terror or blush deep with shame
Because papa drinks, and you are to blame.

The "invoice" will say in words pleading and low,
"For this work you are doing there is woe, only woe."
Heed the "invoice," my brother, and close the saloon;
Let the blessing of God, not His curse be thy boon.

*Big Rapids, Mich.*

## WOMAN'S POWER.

BY META E. B. THORNE.

"Who did sin, this man or his parents?" is the question which presents itself to the mind, on glancing over the record of shocking crimes, committed by those, probably, in whom perverted appetite or warped intellect have developed inherent propensities to evil.

Look over this calendar filled to overflowing by the busy flashings of the chained lightnings. How the shuddering mind revolts from the sickening details, how the bare outline overwhelms one with horror, under whose weight one almost sinks down, crying "What hope for the world? Evil reigns supreme!"

Yet the sad story of the dominion of sin, should but incite the mind, and arouse the energies to effort for the arrest of the terrible tide, in which one may have the glorious consciousness of being "co-worker with God."

"Right is right, since God is God,
And right the day will win.
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

But whither shall these energies be directed? Where shall this great task be begun?

A needless query is it not, oh wives and mothers! How can the stream be pure when the source is corrupt? And is it not ours "to sit at the waters' birth," to keep the fountain sweet and pure?

Read again the sad record. See how A and B and C noble and accomplished, but victims of dyspepsia, become insane and committed terrible crimes.

How D and E, handsome and intelligent, but crazed with wine, have slain with reckless hand, beloved wife or precious child.

Read there how M or N, highly connected, talented, and of unblemished reputation, has yielded to temptation, has forged his friend's name, or has embezzled the funds intrusted to him.

Again learn how X, Y or Z, with mind unseated by great grief or dire calamity, has committed suicide.

But a thousand alphabets would scarce suffice to contain the list. Yet even the wayfarer may learn some lessons.

Perhaps a fond and indulgent but unwise mother, fostered the diseased taste of A, B, and C, although thereby the whole digestive apparatus must be injured, its delicate mechanism deranged; until after long suffering, the entire physical nature is disorganized, and the mind, the reason no longer holding the reins, like maddened steeds broken loose from control, the passions hurl all to swift destruction.

So D and E have abandoned the sceptre to appetite, under whose empire no crime is too flagrant for commission. Yet might not wise counsel and careful culture in childhood have strengthened the will power to withstand usurping passion, and held him a submissive slave? Who shall say that a due knowledge and observance of the laws of health might not in all of these cases, have prevented the awful catastrophe? What more certainly in the province of the mother than this "theory and practice?"

It may be that M. and N. early learned to regard poverty as a curse, while wealth, no matter how obtained, seemed the greatest blessing. Or were there some dependent on them, who by selfish clamor and protest against "the ills they knew," have driven into mad folly, and brought upon all, ills greater far than any before conceived? O, for greater wisdom regarding these important matters, on the part of mothers and wives!

Alas for X. Y. and Z! For them there is no earthly help. Did a loving mother early teach of the Omnipotent Ruler, the loving Friend who "doeth all things well?" Did she point to the source of all comfort, the only real consolation when sorrow assails? Did she show by precept and example, how grief and calamity meekly borne, may strengthen the soul, and prepare for coming joy?

And the long catalogue of dire disasters chronicled by the daily press,—how large a proportion of these might have been averted, if some one, (that mysterious "some one" who always "blunders," who is ever at fault,) had only learned care and unselfishness—dearest offspring of charity.

Mighty the power of woman! Not alone upon the rostrum or exerted through the press,—though here already become one of the most potent elements,—but in the quiet nooks of home, where almost unseen of mortal eye, she wields an influence "silent and resistless as the light."

Do you not readily remember such an one? Whose face,—pale and plain perhaps,—seemed encircled with a radiant aureole, whose gentle smile of sympathy and word of counsel cheered and inspired to noble endeavor or calm endurance; whose toilworn hand rested, like heaven's benediction on the head bowed with grief or shame; whose soft footfall brought new life to the bedside of the desponding invalid; new faith and courage to the homes of poverty and woe; whose own unselfish patience and heroism in the midst of want and trial have sustained a tempted husband in defying Satan's hosts.

O, yes, there is an army, grand though invisible, thus working with God, but the cry goes forth for "more more! Give us more workers, more true mothers!"

Let us fling off the chains of fashion, of ease, of selfishness, and donning our armor respond to the call.

We need not enter the grand arena, where the eyes of the world look on, but may do royal service in byways and tangled wilds, where lurks many a sharp shooter of the enemy to take us and our loved ones unawares.

Yet not wholly unseen nor single-handed do we fight. From above look down countless eyes, and at our side stands One whose invincible shield and keen sword is "for us." Then "who shall be against us?"

## OUR COOK BOOK AGAIN.

A southern friend sends the following:

Another substitute for cider, etc., in mince pies, is the syrup of sweet pickles. For flavoring custards, sauces, etc. The yellow rind of lemons and oranges, chipped off with a sharp knife, or the vanilla bean cut in small pieces, and boiled a moment in a small quantity of milk, or water, is delicious flavoring.

Still another writes:

I am very glad that you are getting up a prospective cook book, will send you a miniature one that we got out several years since to meet the then pressing demand. It contains some long tested and valuable recipes which are good and economical. A lady remarked that one especial recipe in it, was worth the price of the book.

And yet another has already sent a quaint little temperance cook book of many years ago, which will yield many recipes for delicious dishes, all to appear in our W. C. T. U. cook book to which we trust every W. C. T. U. worker and member will *at once* contribute from her choicest collection.

## CONSERVATISM.

BY LOIS.

We had listened to a very interesting and instructive sermon from the text, "What do ye more than others?" and had passed into the Sabbath school room for our morning lessons. Seating myself beside an elderly and very active member of the church, I remarked, "We had a very excellent sermon this morning." She replied in the affirmative, and I ventured to repeat the text, and asked, "What do we do more than non-professors for mankind? What is this church, or any other church here, doing for the cause of temperance?" She replied haughtily:

"Oh, that is your hobby!"

"Well, setting aside hobby, do you not think it is a subject that should attract the attention of every one?"

"That is just as you look at it."

"Well," said I, "there is but one way to look at the subject."

"Then if you think so it is your duty to work there, but I think differently," and she sailed across the room to attend to something that called her attention. My eyes followed her in pity, to think that one who was so anxious to work out her own salvation, should be so blind to the true import of the gospel.

"For all the low is fulfilled in one word, even in this: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

If there is any class of people whom our Heavenly Father pities more than another, it is that class of Christians who have been brought into our churches through ancestral custom, but have never been "born again," and will never experience the quickening of the Spirit, because of their self righteousness. And this is one cause of the lethargized condition of many of our churches today. Another is the conservative attitude of many church organizations toward reforms while in their incipiency, and the indifference manifested by professing Christians creates much of the apathy existing among non-professors.

The garron "hobby" did not daunt me in the least, and I only longed for a chance to tell my friend I was proud to be the possessor of so noble a steed, one that had so many times sped over royal highways loaded with the trophies of a victory won.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

FEB. 21. LESSON VIII. 1884.

## TOPIC: THESSALONIANS AND BEREANS.

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 17: 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily, whether those things were so."

TIME.—A. D. 52.

PLACES.—Thessalonica and Berea.

1. "As his manner was" Paul everywhere went first to the Jews. They were his natural audience. His heart turned to them and yearned over them. They were his brethren. He had been foremost among them in defense of the faith committed to the fathers. He had faith that as he had been brought to know the truth so might they. They were more familiar with all the collaterals of his theme, the "must needs be" of Scripture fullfilment, than were the Greeks of Asia Minor, and naturally might be supposed to follow his reasoning to the desired conclusions.

But "brethren" are not always natural allies. Our Savior said that the truth would set households at variance, simply because not all would believe. "Brethren" opposed to the truth are often its worst foes. All through the Scriptures are instances of this sort. Eyes unwilling to see and ears unwilling to hear are only outward manifestations of the heart's unwillingness to believe. May God preserve us all, in all our work, from the ignoble attitude of the Thessalonian Jews!

2. Unreadiness to believe the truth always works demoralization of character. The truth shall make you free in Christ. The opposition to truth shall put you in bondage to Satan. The unwilling Jews are no sooner confirmed in their unbelief than Satan enters into them and they violated their own laws and assaulted the embassador of Christ.

Exactly the same course was pursued by Paul at Berea. Coming thither the apostles went into the synagogue and taught as at Thessalonica. But here was *readiness of mind*. Here was nobility of soul and a faith in truth so high and strong that it was seen at once that nothing can be done "against the truth."

3. What is the first action of the "ready mind?" Some people are accused of being too ready to believe new doctrine and are often really led into error by this means.

The "ready mind" is not however of this fashion. It is not the *superstitious* mind, believing on appearances or superficial reasoning. Nor is it indeed the mind to rest exclusively on any human testimony. "To the law and the testimony" is its watchword. Test all wares at the fountain of truth. Truth is harmonious and if the new doctrinal candidate is worthy, let be seen that it is in perfect harmony with the truths we already hold and have proven. Therefore the "ready mind" of the Bereans searched the Scriptures to see if these things preached by Paul and his companions were true.

4. Not merely *read* the Scriptures but *searched* them. Too many of us feel that our duty is done at family prayers, or by the quiet chapter-reading in our own rooms. Our Father's message to us is like that of the dying husbandman who gave direction to his sons standing by his bedside to dig in his field for the treasures that were hidden there for them. They digged for treasures of gold and the earth "laughed with a harvest" that exceeded all their hopes. So if we would find our Father's treasures hidden in the great field of His Word we must *dig*, and the result will be that our entire nature will grow and blossom out under such tillage.

Then they "*searched daily*." It takes system and regularity to be real growing Christians. You can no more thrive spiritually on an occasional thorough reading of God's directions for "walking after the Spirit," than you can thrive physically on an occasional "square meal." We are to *feed* on the Word, and that means to sit down at the Lord's table as regularly as at our own.

HE understands liberty aright who makes his own depend upon that of others. True liberty does not permit the enfranchisement of one's self through the enslavement of some one else.

THE habitual use of fermented liquors, to an extent far short of what is necessary to produce intoxication, injures the body and dimishes mental power.—*Sir Henry Thompson.*

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*Ohio*—Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Ravenna.
*Oregon*—Mrs. H. K. Hines, Portland.
*Pennsylvania*—Mrs. Frances L. Swift, Allegheny.
*Rhode Island*—Mrs. J. K. Barney, 521 Broad St., Providence.
*South Carolina*—Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, Charleston.
*Tennessee*—Mrs. Judge Harrison, Nashville.
*Texas*—Mrs. Jennie Bland Beauchamp, Denton.
*Utah*—Miss L. E. Payne, Salt Lake.
*Vermont*—Mrs. E. G. Greene, St. Albans.
*Virginia*—Mrs. Rebecca Wilson, Lincoln.
*West Virginia*—Miss A. Taylor, Wheeling.
*Washington Territory, Eastern*—Mrs. Gen. Tannatt, Walla Walla.
*Washington Territory, Western*—Mrs. Maggie LeSourd, Olympia.
*Wisconsin*—Mrs. Isabella H. Irish, Madison.
*Wyoming Ter.*—Mrs. Judge Browne, Laramie.

DEPARTMENTS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

*Heredity and Hygiene*—Mary Weeks Burnett, M. D., Room 1, Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill. Assistant Supt., Miss Mary Whitall Smith, 4653 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia.
*Scientific Temperance Instruction*—Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Hyde Park, Mass. Secretary, Mrs. C. C. Alford, 315 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Sunday School Work*—Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, 644 W. Monroe St., Chicago.
*Juvenile Work*—Mrs. Anna M. Hammer, 23 Rowland St., Newark, N. J. Assistant Superintendent, Miss Anna Gordon, Evanston, Ill. Organizer, Mrs. Eva C. Griffith, Whitewater, Wis.
*Chalk Talker*—Mrs. Nelly Bayley, 29 Wisconsin St., Chicago, Ill.
*Free Kindergartens*—Miss Annie Crary, San Francisco, Cal.
*Temperance Literature*—Miss Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, New York city. Local Advisory Committee—Miss F. E. Willard, Mrs. C. B. Buell, Mrs. H. E. Brown, Mrs. E. M. Wymond, Mrs. R. L. Clapp, Mrs. A. G. Ruliffson, Mrs. I. A. Atwater, Mrs. D. P. Kidder, Miss D. P. Baker. Treasurer, Mrs. H. McLean, 318 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.
*Suppression of Impure Literature*—Miss Lucy J. Holmes, Derry, N. H.
*Relation of Intemperance to Capital and Labor, with Relative Statistics*—Mrs. M. J. Nobles, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
*Influencing the Press*—Mrs. Esther Housh, Brattleboro, Vt.
*Union Signal Work*—Mrs. Geo. W. Bain, Louisville, Ky.
*Conference with Influential Bodies*—Mrs. Emily McLaughlin, 4 Story street, Boston, Mass.
*Inducing Physicians not to Prescribe Alcoholic Stimulants*—Miss Jennie Duty, 107 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.
*Effort to Overthrow the Tobacco Habit*—Mrs M. Bynon Reese, Steubenville, O.
*Suppression of the Social Evil*—Mrs. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
*Evangelistic*—Mrs. H. W. Smith, 4653 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia.
*Prison and Police Stations*—Mrs. J. K. Barney, Providence, R. I.
*Work Among Railroad Employes*—Miss Jennie E. Smith, Mountain Lake Park, Md. Secretary, Miss Addie Sherman.
*Soldiers and Sailors*—Mrs. S. A. McClees, Yonkers, N. Y.
*To Secure the Use of the Unfermented Juice of the Grape at the Lord's Table*—Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt, Portland, Me.
*Young Woman's Work*—Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, 73 E. 54th St., New York City. Secretary, Mrs. F. S. Evans, 71 East 54th St., New York City.
*Parlor Meetings*—Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
*Kitchen Gardens*—Miss Mary McClees, 141 Washington St., Yonkers, N. Y. Assistants, Miss Hallie Quigley, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. A. C. Robinson, Baltimore, Md.
*Flower Mission*—Miss Jennie Casse day, 216 East Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.
*State and County Fairs*—Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, 231 College Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
*Hayes Testimonial*—Mrs. C. C. Alford, 315 Monroe st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Assistants, Miss Esther Pugh, Mrs. C. B. Buell.
*Legislation and Petitions*—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Clinton, Ia.
*Franchise*—Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, Indianapolis Ind.
*Southern Work*—Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, Charleston, S. C., Secretary, Mrs. G. H. McLeod, 287 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.
*Work on the Pacific Coast*—Mrs. M. G. C. Leavitt (P. O. Box, 2647) San Francisco, Cal.
*Work Among Foreigners*—Mrs. Sophie Grubb, Kirkwood, Mo., Assistants, Mrs. Emma Obenauer, 157 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. N. Harris (Box 1589) Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
*Work Among the Colored People of the North*—Mrs. Frances E. Harper, 1006 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia. Pa.
*National Organization*—Miss Henrietta G. Moore, Morrow, Warren County, O.; Mrs. S. M. Perkins, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Boonsboro, Iowa.

These officers, together with many other well known writers, constitute the corps of contributors and news-gatherers of The Union Signal. Its foreign correspondents are:
*England*—Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.
*Switzerland*—Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.
*Denmark*—Pastor Karl Eltzholtz, Horsen, Jutland.

## PEOPLE OF ONE IDEA.

A witty person has said of them "They are not lovely in their lives, and only in death are they divided." In what then, does their unloveliness appear.

Loveliness of life and character are of ever increasing value as civilization civilizes and Christianity reveals to men its blessed possibilities. We cannot afford to cultivate unlovely traits either as individuals or as classes in society. The greatest foe to a lovely disposition of mind and heart is selfishness. Cultivate this sadly human trait and you have a very one-idea-d individual or people, and very unlovely persons withal. Strange to say, however, it is not the man unduly filled with himself, unwarrantably bent on enhancing his own fortunes or fulfilling his own behests, who is generally rated as the man of one idea. Men who do well by themselves, who put money in their purses, who build stately mansions and live in them, are the level-headed, the substantial, cool and clever citizens of whom all men speak well. These are they to whom philanthropists go for counsel, to whom literary and educational circles bow down, and with whom trusting widows and orphans leave their mites and savings.

On the other hand, we have the so-called man of one idea, utterly reckless of self aggrandizment, blind to personal interests and fortune, living in penury often, and always in a home of insecure financial conditions, bent on a thought, a plan, a system of ideas which few endorse or love, which many distrust or hate—but which is nevertheless in his own opinion the one thing needful to the best fulfillment of humanity's high destiny.

He is generally, nay always, sanguine, for naught but eternal hope could sustain so dreary a career. He is frequently, vastly more so than his antitype, a cheerful man. This cheerfulness comes doubtless of his hopefulness and of his faith in his idea. Linked to his feebleness, he sees the chariots of God drive on to victory. No turn of affairs but evolves a new cause for thankfulness and praise. No phase of effort against him but reveals the struggle of the ages—Michael contending with and overcoming Satan. This is the lovely side of his character.

His unloveliness seems to consist in his undue emphasis of the one idea. Dominating as it does his own purpose and action, he unconsciously insists that it shall so govern all lives. Contributing so directly, and so largely as he supposes, to the world's reign of peace, he would have the farmer leave his plow, the manufacturer stop his loom, the lawyer desert the forum, and even the preacher shape his gospel to suit the phrases and phases of his reform, all to compass the end which he alone sees clearly and apprehends fully. Driving on to victory in his own triumphal car, he very often grazes dangerously near the slower vehicles of ancient usage, rides down better built road-craft and crosses at menacing angles the track of steady teamsters on whom the world relies for progress. "Fool," "fanatic," are the epithets that load the air around his swift coursing, but often and often, when the half-way house is reached, his panting steeds are found not so vastly ahead of the staid roadsters coming up behind, showing that either his bluster was greater than his actual progress, or what is more likely, that his nimbleness has spurred to legitimate activity, the lazy nags grown used to their drivers.

And now after all, is the man of one idea so bad a fellow as he is painted?

Is he not the man lost sight of perhaps when all the world reaches his goal, but to whom the the tardy generations build monuments., and of whom poets sing, and for whose posthumous fame "twenty cities" clamor wherein he living begged his bread?

Is he not the man historians honor as those "who lighted up and led their age," and before whom centennial assemblages bow down, as age after age glides into the past?

Columbus with his "New World Idea," Luther with his Justification by Faith, Galileo muttering in chains "It does move notwithstanding," Cobden moving to the people's relief with even the people daunting him, Garrison dragged through Boston streets and Phillips egged and mobbed for human freedom—all these and more "of whom the world was not worthy,"—what were they but the blazing examples of the force, the wisdom, the gospel of one idea?

And yet of them as of the worthies of old, let it be written and understood "God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect."

Two mothers in our Israel have fallen! "Mother Hill" of New Jersey was known and beloved wherever our national conventions have been held as well as in her own appreciative state. She has been a notable figure in all our sessions, save those of our latest, at Detroit, and always she was the faithful time keeper for the noon hour of prayer. "Her clock always struck the hour of twelve" says one who knew her intimately, and that noon hour in Mother Hill's closet was a time of prevailing with God. The W. C. T. U. of Newark N. J., was formed under her

leadership and was one of the original founders of the state society. When she entered the work she was a woman of seventy, remarkable for physical vigor, mental activity, executive force, a relentless foe to rum, hindered by no obstacle, fired with a zeal and tireless energy no effort could abate, and withal of such good judgment, combined with an unalterable trust in her Savior, that when she came to the front she led this union on from victory to victory, never retreating, always advancing—until today hundreds of homes where once the serpent of the still lay coiled, rise up and call Mother Hill blessed.

A sweet and peaceful ending of another saintly life was the death of Mrs. Letitia Allis, of Skaneateles, N. Y., the mother of Mrs. Fanny J. Barnes, our national superintendent of young woman's work. Miss Willard in "Woman and Temperance" describes this lovely woman as one "who has the Gospel in her looks," and none who have seen the beautiful face with its framing of soft silver hair and Friend's cap, will abate the description. A long period of suffering, borne with the patience of hope and the confidence of faith preceded her going to that home from which she shall go no more out, and where the inhabitants never say "I am sick." As these dear mothers leave us, the writer's heart is full, thinking of one as dear and sweet, still languishing for the air of heaven which only shall make her well.

UNTIL the year 1860, the sales of wines and liquors in England was confined to wine and spirit merchants and publicans. In that year, in arranging a commercial treaty with France, Mr. Gladstone thought it would be a great boon to introduce the cheap wines of France into this country. In doing so Mr. Gladstone believed he would promote the interests of temperance by substituting cheap wines for the stronger liquors which were so much drunk by the population. This was to be done by licensing grocers to sell equally with merchants and publicans. In 1861 representations were made that the distillers had been rather unfairly treated. It was argued that the power given to the grocers and storekeepers to sell wines should be extended to spirits, and that was done, the sale being of bottles of not less than a reputed quart. By the provision of this act there are now more than 2,000 licensed grocers circulating 10,000,000 bottles of spirits annually, to say nothing of the wine and beer sales. That this act has been promotive of greatly increased drunkenness among women is now very generally believed, and the temperance forces of England are uniting to call on the government for its repeal. American temperance societies have as yet waged no vigorous warfare on grocer's licenses, the W. C. T. U. alone pronouncing against them. But the need of their abolition grows upon us. The opportunities for drinking at home and in secret are greatly facilitated by the ease with which liquors may be surreptitiously entered in the list of grocers supplies and covered adroitly in the bill by such neccssary items as "sugar," "coffee," etc. There are women in all our large cities who are known to society as invalids, but whom their physicians and family know as confirmed inebriates, made such largely by the indulgence in "grocers family supplies."

A LEAFLET has been issued by Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, the superintendent of the department of the study of Heredity, which is remarkably full of suggestive plans. "Wisdom is justified of all her children" is its significant heading and of her justification in this study of hereditary tendencies there can be no doubt. The leaflet puts a very different construction upon this study from the popular understanding in regard to it. Here it is shown that to properly estimate the sum or resultant of the ages, the men and women of today, the ages must be ransacked. Their architecture, forms of government, religion, customs and household life must all be understood in order to know what has gone to make us what we are. Judging from the past,we may shape the future to nobler ends by higher present aims and habits. In all the division of labor for which our national society is famed and deservedly so, no line of effort will yield better results to those who engage heartily in its quiet research, than this department of the study of heredity. Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, Ct., says of the arrangement of studies prescribed by Dr. Burnett, "It is an advance that promises a world of new thought, a field of the grandest possibilities."

THE Cleveland Educational Bureau wound up its season of entertainments for the winter on February 2 with a debate on woman suffrage between Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Prof. Van Buren Denslow. We are surprised at the weakness of the argument brought forward by the latter against giving women the ballot, the entire basis of which is the false assumption that the power of government rests on fighting force. "If women vote, they must fight; since they cannot fight they must not vote," is the substance of Prof. Denslow's plea; all of which Mrs. Livermore demolished at a blow when she said:

Not only will you disfranchise half the men of the country if you say that the right to vote depends on the ability to fight, but you will enfranchise a great army of women in the United States who can fight, who did fight. We have got four hundred of them in the women's state prison in Massachusetts who do fight, who have got into the state prison for fighting, and any one of whom could whip my friend Professor Denslow clean out of his boots.

"AMONG THE THORNS." Those who attended the national convention in Detroit, will not soon forget Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, and will be gratified to learn that she has placed at the disposal of the National W. C. T. U. one hundred copies of her charming book "Among the Thorns." As a writer Mrs. Dickinson needs no introduction to those familiar with our best literature, and "Among the Thorns" is a book of purest tone and most perfect diction. Orders should be sent to Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, headquarters National W. C. T. U., 16 East Fourteenth street, New York. Price postpaid, $1.50.

LAST Sunday was a day of prayer in Iowa, for the election of *the responsible man* in place of the heroic Holbrook on whom so many hopes depended. Mrs. Aldrich issued a call for a special prayer meeting in this behalf, to be held on Sunday evening, and we doubt not it was well observed. Thus our Heavenly Father reminds us of our dependence upon Him, and happy are we if it finds us already on our knees.

I wish some law could be enacted to keep boys out of smoking cars. If the New Jersey legislature can give us a law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors, why may not this other provision follow naturally? Even if the boys do not smoke, they seem "possessed" to get in with the smoking men—and are very likely to be set on fire sooner or later.

* * * * * *

The Harlem (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. have a *Home Protector*, issued occasionally but bearing the blessed legend, "Speak to my people, that they go forward." New York is rich in W. C. T. U. literature.

* * * * *

Which reminds me that everybody is richer because of the new Penny Papers just sent out at a penny apiece by the National W. C. T. U. Literature Department. They are neat, and full of meat, stories, facts and arguments; all in a nutshell, just the shape to carry in a reticule, and just the thing to capture a wary "fly" upon the wing.

* * * * *

A kind friend, W. E. Bowman, of Ottawa, has sent me a beautifully correct and finished photograph of Gen. Neal Dow, taken by himself during Gen. Dow's visit to that city last November. And thinking many would like to secure it, I gladly mention that thirty cents in postage stamps will secure it postpaid. Mr. Bowman is one of our true, temperance "stand bys."

* * * * *

Here is a new significance to the term "overflow meetings." A vigilant district president, always going about seeking what she may devour for the sake of W. C. T. U., has instituted such meetings in connection with her district conventions, and they are intended for an "overflow" of soul—talking meetings, where two or three are on the floor at once with a text, a promise or an exhortation. I think I should always attend the "overflow meetings" under such circumstances.

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The W. C. T. U. of Yonkers, so says Mrs. McClees, has won the prize for the largest decennial contribution to the National society. Consequently they confidently expect a lecture from Miss Willard at an early day.

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Blessed tidings of transformed lives and homes comes to me from Missouri. Mr. Woodford's work there numbers pledges by thousands, and still goes on in more than geometrical progression.

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From Kansas City and from that incarnation of consecrated energy, Mrs. Ira Lewis, comes the good word:

I am very happy to tell you that we are now ready to take a share of stock in THE UNION SIGNAL and will attend to the matter as soon as Mrs. Hoffman is again in Kansas City. Did ever women work as they do now? We send today twenty-five dollars to the National, twenty-five dollars to the state, and twenty-five dollars to the dear UNION SIGNAL. I am so glad for I had set my heart on it.

Are there not more like unto her, who have set their hearts upon it?

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The Illinois Press Association has been on a journey to the national capital and while there the Illinois Association, a company of senatorial and representative men and women, *feted* them well, but *without any wine bibbing.*

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Says a whilom worker to the entire sisterhood of the W. C. T. U.:

Beware of nervous prostration, that subtlest of all physical foes. That's just what clipped my wings and keeps me simply flapping and beating the air, when I ought to be sailing and soaring.

* * * * *

Miss Willard goes on in a geometrical progression of audiences. Last Sunday night she delighted an assemblage of 2500 people at Central Music Hall, Chicago.

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The Massachusetts W. C. T. U. asks 1800 ministers of that state to regard next Sunday, Feb. 17, as W. C. T. U. day in all the churches. A temperance sermon and a collection is desired. Some ministers and some churches are of their own accord and motion devoting a regular prayer meeting each quarter to temperance, and an annual collection to the W. C. T. U.

ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Valley Falls.—Mrs E.S.Burlingame says in the Providence *Journal:* Among the desirable methods employed for the cultivation of a correct temperance sentiment, parlor meetings may be recognized as especially helpful. Persons who would sooner go to a funeral than to a temperance meeting, in a hall or church, will often accept with pleasure an invitation to an elegant residence, and seem to find the dreary subject tinted with roseate hues when discussed with the surroundings of wealth and elegance.

There are many staunch friends of temperance who might help on the cause materially by such parlor meetings, at which a paper should be read, or a presentation of some phase of the temperance question be made, which would be followed by informal discussion.

A very pleasant gathering of the friends of temperance was held on Wednesday evening of this week, at the residence of Mrs. E. B. Chace of Valley Falls, to listen to the reading of a paper on the crusade movement in that locality nineteen years ago. The paper had been previously read at a similar meeting of the Valley Falls W. C. T. U., held at the same pleasant home. But the inclemency of the weather prevented many from being present who desired it, and Mrs. C. very kindly responded to requests to repeat it. The gathering on this occasion was entirely informal, and was made enjoyable by the accessories that such a residence can furnish. There were about thirty persons present, including delegations from Pawtucket and Providence.

The reading of the paper, was listened to with close attention and deep interest by those present. To those of them who were helpers in the work, it was a pleasant reminiscence, recalling the events of former days. To those who had but recently heard of the movement, it was a surprise, that nine years before the crusade in Ohio, there originated, in our own state, a work so similar, following a lecture of Dr. Lewis, and carried on with such persistency and such good results, not only at the time, but during the years that have followed

The reading was followed by a pleasant interchange of opinions upon the thoughts presented. One person suggested as a reason why such efficient efforts have not had the decided result of conquering the liquor traffic, that there has been such a large influx of those elements in society, which embody ignorance and lack of principle. Another was especially impressed during the reading with the thought that what gave the women such power in those visits to saloons, and to the town council, was that their strong convictions as to what was right led them to make such great sacrifice of time and strength. Sacrifice for a good cause always carries weight with it.

A lady suggested that it is the same element which gives strength and influence to the W. C. T. U. today. The discussion as to whether it is right for a town council to grant licenses, after the town has voted that licenses shall be granted, led to the expression of opinion by different persons present, that nothing could make it right for a man to give his approval to the license system. The opinion was expressed privately, however, by some, that if a town has voted that licenses shall be granted, its decision should be respected by those in office, and if consistent temperance men, the only alternative would be to resign, as being conscientiously unable to carry out the town's decision.

Praise was bestowed on the Valley Falls W. C. T. U. for its action in furnishing coffee at the polls at the last election, and it was said to be the most quiet and orderly one ever known there. Mrs. C. thought the ladies did nobly, but she felt indignant at the thought of women, who were not considered capable of voting, standing and serving out coffee to men to keep them sober long enough to vote.

The time, when those who were to return to Providence must leave for the train, came all too soon, but the occasion will be remembered with pleasure by all present.

Providence.—The meeting of the Providence union on Friday afternoon was well attended. The Scriptures were read by the president, Mrs. G. F. Martin, and a very fervent prayer was offered by Mrs. J. K. Barney. As it was the regular business meeting, reports were given by officers and superintendents. The treasurer reported, receipts $194.74, expenditures $153.32, during the quarter.

Mrs. E. gave an interesting report in regard to our work in connection with the churches. She spoke of the work of various auxiliaries and of encouraging things connected with their work. A letter was read from the auxiliary in the Cranston street Baptist church, which spoke of work done and to be done.

Mrs. T. reported from the Roger Williams Free Baptist church, that two interesting temperance meetings had been held during the quarter, one on crusade Sunday and the other in connection with the Sabbath school on review Sunday. On the latter occasion, Rev. Mr. Wood, of New Hampshire, addressed the school, giving a series of pictorial illustrations showing the downward course of a drunkard from the first step onward.

The church of the Yahveh and Plymouth church were well reported by ladies present as having a deep interest in the W. C. T. U. and its work. A temperance school is about to be started in Plymouth church, to meet on Saturdays.

The Union Baptist church was encouragingly spoken of, and good success reported in the obtaining of signatures to petitions for constitutional prohibition. No doubt equally encouraging reports would have been given from other churches had the auxiliaries been present.

Mrs. L. spoke of visitation in intemperate homes. In one home there were four motherless children, in very needy circumstances. In order to keep anything to eat, they were obliged to secrete what they obtained in the most careful manner, to prevent the intemperate father from eating it all.

Mrs. M. spoke of receiving letters from a boy who had been saved by the efforts of ladies of the Union. He is now at sea, but writes very grateful letters to his benefactors, and remembered some of them with Christmas tokens.

A sad case was referred to by another lady of a family in this city, where the husband and father is intemperate, that were found to have been entirely without food a day at a time, and the mother has a nursing infant.

Mrs. Barney spoke appreciatively of the work being done by the union, referred with pleasure to the fine picture of Mrs. Martin, placed upon the walls by the W. C. T. U., and spoke hopeful words of the future. After some business the meeting closed in the usual way.

## VERMONT.

The W. C. T. U. of Burlington, with the consent of the school board, has offered prizes in the high and grammar schools of that city, for the best essays on the evil effects of stimulants and narcotics.

January 26, a reception was given by the union, at the residence of Dr. J. H. Wooster, to the superintendent of public schools and teachers of the city, to consider the subject of temperance instruction in the schools.

After a handsome collation the secretary and ex-president of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. T. E. Cole, reviewed briefly the work of the union, and spoke of the present plan of offering prizes in the high and grammar schools.

Mrs. Cole was followed by Mrs. Chamberlin, superintendent of Juvenile work.

A few practical suggestions were then made by the president, Mrs. Lund, to the teachers.

In response, Supt. Wheeler and Principal Landen thanked the ladies of the union for their courtesy, and expressed their hearty approval of, and interest in their work, and their willingness to co-operate with them.

Not only was a pleasant evening spent, but a fresh impetus given to the work.

Mrs. M. A. Munroe,
*State Supt. Press Dept.*

CIRCULAR.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Burlington, offers the sum of fifty dollars ($50) in the high and grammar schools of the city, for the best essays on "The evil effects of stimulants and narcotics," to be awarded according to the following plan:

1st. For the A department in the high school, the prize offered is ten dollars ($10); for the B department eight dollars ($8); for the C department seven dollars ($7) and for the D department six dollars ($6). In the grammar school, the prize offered in the A department is six dollars ($6); in the B department five dollars ($5) and in the C department four dollars ($4) in each division.

2d. Teachers, parents and friends are requested to furnish all the facts possible, and to suggest sources from which the pupils may derive information. This instruction must be given before March 7, 1884, and may form a part of the language instruction or composition lessons, and the essays be credited as a part of the monthly work.

3d. Teachers and parents are encouraged to have the pupils write the essays in full, twice, previous to the day of final writing, and to correct them; the pupils assisting, if desired, in the work of correction. This is requested, in order that the pupil may have an opportunity for properly arranging and expressing facts and ideas upon the subject, and for improving the manner of expression, through the suggestions of the teacher.

4th. The essays must all be written under the supervision of the class teacher on March 7, 1884. No instruction on the subject is to be given on that day, and no pupil is to have in possession any previously written essay, notes or copy, or to receive any assistance from any source whatever. No manuscript, when handed to the teacher, shall in any way be changed or corrected, nor shall it exceed four pages of foolscap paper, or contain less than one such page of written matter.

5th. During the week following March 7, all essays must be read in the hearing of the class, and the pupils, may by vote, or otherwise assist the teachers, to determine the best essays—not exceeding one in ten—and those selected are to be marked as worthy of especial notice. Those will be deemed best which contain most information regarding the evil effects of intoxicating liquors, opium and tobacco upon the brain system. All manuscripts must be sent to the office of the city superintendent on March 14, and each one must be designated by number, grade, teacher and school, omitting the name of the pupil.

6th. All competing essays shall be the property of the union and may be published if the union so elect.

7th. As far as possible, the union will assist each teacher, if desired, in obtaining information upon the subjects.

8th. The following schedule of topics, is recommended: 1. Brief historical sketch of each evil; 2. How do these evils affect the wealth of individuals and of nations? 3. How are they enemies to health and cleanliness? 4. How do they affect the intellect? 5. How are they related to crime? 6. How do they affect home life? 7. What are the medicinal effects of alcohol? 8. Illustrate the above as much as possible, by facts from history and observation; 9. Compare the evil effects upon the human organism of tobacco, opium and alcohol.

*Burlington, Vermont, Jan. 1, 1884.*

East Alburgh.—If you will please allow space in your columns, I will endeavor to describe a plan which originated in the mind of a young lady inmate of my home, regarding fans. She proposes that a quantity of fans be manufactured ready for utilization as the season opens, of good proportion (similar to those seen in traveling) one side to be used for temperance mottos etc., the other to be sold so much per square, quarter or half, to large business firms as an advertising medium. In this way our work will be financially aided, temperance literature circulated and business men, through the fans being placed in railroad depots, hotels and every public place available, will promote their interests. Webster defines the fan as "an instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face in warm weather." Doubtless this is the mission of the dainty little fan presented to Miss Willard, at the W. C. T. U. convention by the Swanton Y. W. C. T. U. Another definition is "to raise the fire or flame." I am of the opinion our temperance fan will accomplish much, not only by cooling the ladies' faces but also by so agitating the air that the temperance flame will be fanned and the fire already kindled, will grow brighter and brighter.

Mrs. P. M. Kinsman.

## MISSOURI

REPORT OF THE POLICE MATRON COMMITTEE W. C. T. U.

St. Louis.—Your committee at the last monthly meeting had seen Mr. Caruth and Dr. Lutz in regard to the appointment of a police matron at the Four Courts and found both of these commissioners favorable to such an appointment. Since then the office of police matron has been created at the Four Courts, and the matter put in vice president's, Dr. Lutz's hands, with power to act. He has allowed us to nominate Mrs. Louisa Harris, and has appointed her at a salary of $40 per month. The union has further guaranteed her a salary of $10 a month additional. A large, cheerful, well-heated room in the northwest corner of the third story of the Four Courts has been vacated for her use, and she can enter upon her duties the moment the room is furnished by our union. A part of the furniture has been secured, and any one desiring to help furnish it can inquire and send articles or contributions to Mrs. Alice Peterson.

The union also sent three of its members to Chicago, two from the police matron committee and Mrs. Harris, our future matron, in order to investigate the workings of the system there.

We went directly to the Harrison street police station at 8 a. m. Saturday, Jan. 12, and received a cordial welcome from all the officers at the station, who furthered our mission in every way. We found Mrs. Littell to be worthy, if not exceeding, all the commendations previously heard. She is a large, motherly-looking lady, with beautiful silver-gray hair, and simplicity of dress—one to whom women and children in distress would instinctively cling, and at the same time of great penetration and prudence.

She took us down to the calaboose, where were two women. One brought in for being drunk upon the streets, who put together a plausible story which did not, however, deceive Mrs. Littell. The other, a young girl and rather pretty, brought in on a charge of larceny, who seemed not to be the guilty party, but abandoned by her companions to bear the charge. Her eyes were red with weeping, and while she did not at first seem to wish to open her heart, yet after awhile the matron's kindness won upon her and she said she would be glad to leave her life of shame. We went into court and saw all the officials, who bore witness in their words, as well as by the sincere respect of their demeanor, the high regard in which Mrs. Littell is held. We felt it as a deserved tribute to sweet, womanly, Christian character, that it could so win its way, and retain what it has gained among all grades of officials, who necessarily are built of sterner stuff in order to execute their duties, and from association with criminals are supposed themselves to become hardened. Everything was clean, orderly and quiet at the station. Unconsciously to themselves, I believe Mrs. Littell has affected the whole atmosphere and every individual there. I trust in the good providence of God, and with the help of your prayers, our dear Mrs. Harris may be enabled to so walk in the difficult path opened before her as to have a like gracious influence, for we have seen with our eyes that one showing forth the fruits of the Spirit is "approved of men" even in the most difficult position.

Mrs. Harris spent Saturday, Sunday and Monday with

Mrs. Littell, saw her search several women under arrest, and received careful instructions as to every emergency likely to arise. The whole committee spent three-fourths of one night at the station.

Mrs. Peterson and Mrs. Harris also called upon the chief of police and were cordially received by him, having letters to him from Dr. Lutz. Our mission was favorably noticed in the Chicago *Tribune* also. We found that there were no written regulations for the police matron, who has quite a wide field of usefulness—taking charge of the women, restoring young girls to their parents, caring for young and abandoned children and recommending the judge to send different ones, for whom there seems to be some hope of reformation, to the Erring Woman's Refuge, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, the Washingtonian Home or the Rehobeth. Some of these institutions are supported partly by funds from the city, and fines, etc., and also have managing boards among the benevolent, and drinking and erring women may be brought back and saved.

Your committee calls attention to the fact that the work house seems to be the only place provided in St. Louis for every unfortunate who has just taken the first step downward, and also for the wretch grown old in crime and shame.

We were the recipients of much kind treatment from the Chicago Union, who met us promptly, accompanied us, took us to their headquarters, the president, Mrs. Tillie B. Carse, entertaining us at her home, and providing for our expenses farther than we were willing to accept their most cordial hospitality.

Our own police commissioners have furthered our object in every way, and we present our thanks to them, and to the Chicago officials for all their cordial kindness.

MOUNT VERNON.—A series of successful temperance meetings conducted by J. C. Holt, of Illinois, have just closed. Two hundred and seven are enrolled in the C. T. U. A W. C. T. U. has also been organized which has at present a membership of forty with the following officers: Mrs. Jane Waters, president; Mrs. Sallie Penden, corresponding secretary. S. A. PENDEN.

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

FLEMINGTON is all ablaze with temperance fire. The reformed club have hired a hall, seated, matted and provided it with stove etc., and lett the adornments to the W. C. T. U. They propose to make it a veritable temperance home. Attractive to boys as well as men, and with their pictures, mottoes, brackets, an organ blooming flowers, and a sweet singing canary, it is the finest room of the kind in the state outside of Millville. Its first service was held January 13, Sabbath, and before the hour for service the place was too strait, although it will seat three hundred. Many were unable to reach even the door. Revs. Mott, Chapel and Rooney addressed the crowd, and Mrs. J. T. Ellis uttered her thanksgiving speech. The choir of male voices, members of the club, rendered very fine music. The one thousand who signed the pledge under English and Mabee's organization are right loyal to it; thus far not one has violated it so far as we can learn. New recruits are coming into the ranks of this red ribbon army. The local board have consented to have scientific temperance taught in our academy, and the text books will soon be placed in the hands of the teachers.

Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him who heals the drunkard's woe,
Praise Him who leads the temperance host,
Praise Father Son and Holy Ghost.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.—The W. C. T. unions of this state are trying to roll a large prohibition petition into the legislative hall, under the special care of D. V. Chattle, who will act for us in the matter. A petition is also being circulated, asking the legislature not to grant our prayer. Our state president is planning aggressive work in new territory and calls all the W. C. T. U's. to arms.

WOODSTOWN has been favored by a series of temperance meetings, commencing in the Friends meeting house, and continuing in the various churches of the town, conducted by E. T. Scott.

BELLEVILLE.—The ladies of the Newark W. C. T. unions have been assisting Rev. D. V. Larew in a series of temperance meetings, with good success.

ORANGE W. C. T. U. held an interesting meeting with promise of active services during the new year.

HUDSON COUNTY prohibitionists are wide awake, preparing for the spring elections.

## MONTANA TERRITORY.

A recent effort of the Dillon W. C. T. U. is most graphically described in the following personal letter:

"I've just a moment in which to tell you about our W. C. T. U. In fear and trembling we four worked up a public meeting. We trained the Band of Hope to sing and march and recite the pledge in concert. A task it was, for these western juveniles are as wild as the colts, and as smart and pretty accordingly. We secured a quartette to render the vocal music and two of our young friends to give us a flute and organ duett. I was sure our little church would not hold the audience and carried my point, thereby rather intimidating my less ambitious sisters.

The gentlemen of the Dillon *Tribune* kindly circulated handbills announcing our "Concert." After helping arrange the seats and tables we hurried home to get a cup of tea, and dress for the evening feeling nervous, anxious and tired, wishing for and yet dreading the result as prisoners awaiting a verdict.

The audience came, however, and when we reached the hall we found every seat taken and boxes and boards also doing duty, while people standing, vainly wishing for some extra chairs, thought the "show" would never begin. We opened with an organ solo, followed without any pause by "Jesus, lover of my soal," in which the people joined. The Rev. Mr. Riggin led in prayer, and after another hymn, I read my address. For a wonder I was not frightened at all. At the close I made my plea for the reading room, and slips of paper for contributions were passed.

Mrs. Wagoner gave a sketch of the rise and progress of the W. C. T. U. and Mrs. Wickum read an original poem.

The Band of Hope carried their bright banners "Our Home" and "Our Country," wore their badges triumphantly and *kept time and step.*

Some of the best of them rendered their recitations in a charming manner. Mrs. Katie K. made a thrilling address to the young men, and afterward, while the choir sang "My Wandering Boy," the contributions and cards were collected and the results counted. Imagine my surprise when the whole proved to be $95, $32 of which was cash. I could hardly recover myself enough to properly thank the audience, but their enthusiasm supplied my deficiency, and they gave me a little storm of applause. A Baptist minister present delighted the children and instructed the older people with a series of stereopticon views, illustrating the downward course of the drunkard, and the various conditions of the stomach under the influence of strong drink.

Our meeting closed with a brief speech by Mrs. Riggin, followed by "Coronation," in which all united.

Such was the first public meeting held by the W. C. T. U. in Montana and we are as happy and proud as we were fearful and despondent. We have learned that the people went expecting to see a juvenile show of some sort, and partly because there was nothing else "going on" in town, all grades and classes were represented, and saloon keepers saw their children wear the colors and take the pledge. All were quiet and respectful to the last, and the meeting was pronounced the most interesting entertainment of the season.

We are all beginners, remember, and were surprised by the fact that it didn't hurt us to face a large audience. You see we are so filled with the importance of our object that we didn't think much of what everybody thought of us.

We are going to try to have that reading room opened soon.

## DAKOTA.

YANKTON.—There was assembled at the Yankton Methodist church a large audience to listen to the exercises in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the woman's temperance crusade.

Mrs. E. J. Coggins, president of the W. C. T. U. for Dakota, presided over the gathering. The meeting was opened with singing by the Methodist choir. Rev. J. G. Travis read the crusade hymn. Rev. R. H. Dolliver offered prayer. C. S. Palmer occupied a half hour in telling the audience about the temperance work in which he had been engaged in Vermont and in commending the efforts of the ladies who were engaged in furthering the cause of temperance. Professor Bartlett spoke briefly, but to the point, and would have said more but for sickness which had almost prevented him from attending. "The Drinking House over the Way," from the Memorial number of THE UNION SIGNAL was most excellently rendered by Mrs. H. M. Buchanan. Mrs. E. J. Coggins gave a sketch of her connection with temperance work and the union, which was full of interest. She earnestly advocated the objects of the cause and gave the audience a very interesting discourse.

The meeting closed by singing the temperance doxology and it was mentally voted that the tenth anniversary of the crusaders had been faithfully observed in Yankton. Thank offering to the National $5.

DAKOTA NOTES.

Plankinton has a flourishing Band of Hope.

A Band of Hope has been recently organized in Vermillion.

Mrs. Dr. Brown, of Huron, a woman of ability, culture and refinement, is president of the W. C. T. U. of that place.

A W. C. T. U. has been organized at Milbank, the best ladies of town taking hold of the work with vigor and earnestness.

There is a prospect of securing Marion D. Baxter for a period of two or three weeks, to help in the temperance work in southern Dakota.

Pierre has no woman's temperance organization, but there is a prospect of a coffee and reading room being opened in charge of the ladies.

Mrs. S. T. Anderson, secretary of the W. C. T. U. of Minnesota, and a popular and talented woman, spoke in Wanpeton last Sunday morning and evening.

The Redfield temperance people have decided to test the liability of saloon keepers who are selling liquor in Redfield without a county license, notwithstanding they have been licensed to carry on this traffic by the city.

The union at Scotland is the first one organized by the new territorial president, Mrs. E. J. Coggins of Yankton, and much interest is shown in the temperance work at that place. Mrs. T. O. Bogert is president of the union. The crusade anniversary was observed by at least twelve unions in this newly organized territory, and a collection sent from each to the National treasury.

## OHIO.

CINCINNATI.—The W. C. T. U. sustains finely worked-up meetings in Smith & Nixon's hall each Sunday afternoon. At the meeting of January 27 the Rev. Geo. W. Henning, one of the leaders in the Kansas campaign, was introduced and said:

It is conceded to be our privilege and duty to save our fellow men from a ruined state, to lift them out of the gutter and out of moral degradation. It is the duty of physicians to cure men diseased. It is their duty also, and a more noble work, to save men *from* disease by precautionary measures. It is not considered an infringement of personal liberties of citizens that the health board require drainage, fumigating and whitewashing when epidemics threaten. But there are people who raise their hands in holy horror when we propose to save our men from drunkenness by prophylactic legislation, and when we propose to purify the moral atmosphere by abating saloons and places which breed moral malaria, they cry that *personal liberty* is being outraged.

We raise no high question about meats and drinks, we propose no sumptuary legislation; we raise only a question of state privilege. In a government *for* the people, the highest interests of the people, their protection, their happiness, their prosperity must be conserved. In a government *by* the people, the conditions of good citizenship, intelligence, integrity, sobriety, are vital. Where manhood suffrage prevails and every man is a factor in government, there arises the greatest danger from the impairment of qualification. The vast influx of population from European countries is of such a character as to excite the serious concern of every thoughtful man. It is not from the best classes, but largely from the worst; and the worst feature of it is that it is bringing in the drunkenness of Europe. We tremble for this government in the immediate future unless some check can be put to the spread of this demoralizing contagion. The most effective check practicable will be found in the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of the beverages which demoralize men. Insure to the children of these immigrants an opportunity to develop into good citizens, under favorable circumstances.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* recently proved that 80 per cent. of the crimes in this city is traceable to drink. Observe the accounts of murder and other crimes, and you will see that the locality is that of saloons, and the haunts of drinking men and women, in most instances. Against this crime-breeding nuisance we petition the legislature to let us vote. We petition for the abatement of a growing burden of taxation, of ignorance, of poverty and of crime, all of which is growing under and by reason of the protected traffic in drink.

We seek to effect a revolution in the interest of good government, of righteouness, of home education, of peace. We seek it by legitimate means. Edmund Burke says that "When bad men conspire good men must combine." We are combining. We seek it by agitation through the press, and on the platform, by meetings and petitions.

That prohibition is in politics is not our fault—it has been forced there by the liquor men themselves. They have resolved in solemn conclave that they will not support any man or party that favor prohibition; they have constituted themselves a third party, and put the liquor traffic above all questions of policy or principle that may arise in government. Moreover, they boldly defy law. They propose, with an enormous fund in their treasury, to corrupt courts, bribe jurors and suborn witnesses. The sum of it is that less than two hundred thousand men, whose business is wasting and destructive, are defying fifty millions of people.

It is objected that the prohibition of the liquor traffic will impair our revenues. Mr. Gladstone says that in such cases, where great reforms are in issue, no question of revenue should be considered; but the fact is easily demonstrated that the traffic entai s a real and immense loss upon the government. Chief Justice Grier said that it is not only constitutional to prohibit it, but the people would find themselves gainers an hundred fold in every element of happiness and prosperity.

It is objected that our proposition is utopian—that we can't succeed; but every day is bringing us toward its realization. There is a Chinese legend that one of the gods, I-Ti, planted a vineyard and made some choice wine from its fruit. He offered it to the wisest statesman to drink, who tasted it and pronounced it very good, but said it would bewitch the heads and seduce the hearts of the people, and pouring the remainder on the ground, begged I-Ti to make no more. Thereupon it rained gold upon the earth for three days, and great prosperity prevailed. So will it be in our own country when we shall pour out the last of the beverage that seduces and bewitches only to destroy. So we believe and so we pray, and we do not see how any reasonable man can object to our present prayer, which is simply that the legislature shall again submit to discussion and vote a proposition to amend the state constitution so as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, the prolific cause of losses to the state and of dangers to every interest of society.

The president announced that this was the last service that would be held in the hall, owing to changes soon to be made in the building. On next Sunday and thereafter they would meet in College Hall. The same order of exercises would be observed there as in the hall they were about to leave. The musical program, which had always been a prominent feature in these meetings, would be continued, and made even more attractive.

Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown and other prominent speakers are to address the meeting next Sunday, which will be a review of the past and future work of the union.

The Ohio W. C. T. U. are circulating petitions praying the present legislature to resubmit the prohibitory amendment at the election in October, 1885. These petitions were circulated at the close of the meeting, and received a large number of signers. It is proposed to have the city thoroughly canvassed, and every county in the state.

## WYOMING TERRITORY.

CHEYENNE.—At a recent meeting of the W. C. T. U. sixteen new members were received, who promise to be active workers against the existing evil. It was decided to have ex-Gov. St. John, the great temperance advocate,

lecture here on February 12, and subscriptions are already being taken to pay his expenses.

The old Red Cross temperance society is, as we are informed, about to be re-organized for work again in the temperance battle. This old organization has had many ups and downs, and yet it still preserves some elements of vitality, and it is now the intention, no doubt, to *get in shape to take part in the campaign in temperance reform which they tell us is near at hand.*

## GEORGIA.

SECOND ANNUAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The second convention of the Georgia W. C. T. U. was held in Augusta January 24 and 25. Great was the disappointment at the non-arrival of Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith and Mrs. Dickinson. Even Mrs. Chapin failed us; until, Blucher like, she came in near the last, having been unexpectedly detained in Alabama whither she had gone to attend the state temperance convention. South Carolina sent several visiting delegates, among whom was Mrs. Gill, of Allendale, who proved to be a host in her own sweet, gentle self, aiding us in the deliberations of the convention, and charming all at the public meetings with her earnest words and clear, musical enunciation.

The sessions of the convention were held at the lecture room of the Presbyterian church, so the executive committee, who met the day previous, decided to attend Wednesday evening prayer service at that place, in preference to going to their respective denominations. The pastor, Rev. Wm. J. Adams, discoursed from the words, "They that feared the Lord spake often one to another, and the Lord hearkened and heard." From this precious text Mr. Adams argued that all things pertaining to the good of mankind, and the spread of the gospel, were legitimate subjects of Christian conversation, and if so, then the women who were to meet at that place on the morrow were engaged in legitimate Christian effort. After a review of the temperance movement in America and Great Britain, this Christian gentleman and scholar invited his congregation to attend our deliberations, and then in an earnest prayer commended us to God's blessing and guidance.

Mrs. Sibley presided with ease and sweet womanly grace, and the work of the convention went smoothly on. The reports from the various local unions, and from fraternal delegates, showed that all quarters of the state share alike in enthusiasm for the cause, whose workings in Georgia are more a simultaneous than a concerted movement.

Since the first convention some department work has been done. An encouraging report of juvenile work was made by Mrs. Richard Webb, who is untiring in her efforts to promote the interests of this department. Mrs. J. C. Keyes, superintendent of scientific instruction, submitted a report showing the introduction of Miss Colman's series into several schools and Bands of Hope. This clear-headed lady also read at one of the evening meetings an able and beautiful paper on the principles and need of temperance instruction. A thrilling account of prison and jail work was given by our devoted and efficient superintendent of that department, Mrs. E. E. Harper. Her report was also read at one of the public meetings.

Mrs. Sibley told us cheering things about influencing the press, and Mrs. Grigsby Thomas stated that she had entered upon the department of Sunday school work. For this dear young worker I predict success. Mrs. Underwood had furnished some important relative statistics, and these were incorporated in the corresponding secretary's report. Conference with influential bodies has no special superintendent, but the state superintendent and secretary voluntarily undertook the work, and the result has been the bringing of our claims before the state Sunday school association, and both branches of Methodism.

The Augusta ministers of various denominations attended not only the public meetings, but the sessions of the convention, aiding us by words of cheer and counsel. The public meetings were held at the Christian church, and presided over by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Lucas, who is in hearty sympathy with us. The addresses of welcome in behalf of the citizens by Mr. C. Z. McCord, in behalf of the clergy by Rev. Wm. J. Adams, and in behalf of the W. C. T. U. by Mrs. Sibley, were all well received, as was the extempore response by Mr. Thrower, of the Good Templars. A letter of greeting to the convention from Miss Willard, was deemed too good to be withheld from the public and was listened to with much interest.

On the second evening Mrs. Chapin came in time to follow the papers referred to the secretary's report, and Mrs. Witter's remarks, by one of her enthusiastic addresses. She remained over in Augusta, speaking to the colored people on Sunday afternoon, and to a packed house on Monday night.

The next annual meeting will be held in Columbus in May, 1885.

The following is the report of the committee on principles, plans and resolutions:

We, the members of the W. C. T. U. of Georgia, assembled in our state convention, invoking the guidance of our Heavenly Father, and relying solely on His strength, do adopt the following principles, plans and resolutions:

Principles.—We believe in prohibition by law, and total abstinence in practice, but recognizing the frailty and weakness of our human nature, we only hope to accomplish these by God's sustaining and guiding grace, relying upon prayer, study of the sacred Scriptures, and earnest Christian effort.

Plans.—1. *Preventive*, including heredity, showing the close relation of natal inheritance to the terrible appetite for liquor; hygiene, teaching in addition to and explanatory of divine law, the rules of health, as formulated by medical science, which inculcate the great importance of temperate habits.

2. *Educational*, which embraces scientific instruction, temperance literature, influencing the press, relative statistics, conference with ecclesiastical, Sunday school, educational, and other associations, juvenile work, including Bands of Hope, training and industrial schools.

3. *Evangelistic*, which embraces prison and jail work among railroad employes, securing the use of unfermented wine at the Lord's table, securing day of prayer in week of prayer, Bible readings, and work among the colored people.

4. *Social.* Young women's temperance work, parlor meetings, flower mission, and state and county fairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, We do honestly believe that the legalized manufacture and sale of intoxicants is an inexpressible evil and a national shame.

*Resolved*, That the W. C. T. U. of Georgia do earnestly appeal to all Christians to aid us in our efforts, by legislative enactment and otherwise, to banish the accursed thing from our state and nation.

2. That we do invoke the aid of all temperance organizations in petitioning our legislature for prohibitory laws, and that we never cease our labors until Georgia is a prohibition state.

3. That we petition the officers of state and county fairs to discourage the manufacture of intoxicants by offering no premiums for wines and liquors.

4. That as intemperance is recognized as the greatest obstacle to the progress of the gospel, and the coming of the Lord's kingdom, we earnestly entreat all Christian ministers to bring this subject often to the attention of their congregations, and invite their personal influence in all laudable efforts to banish this great evil of intemperance.

5. That as early impressions are the most lasting, and as it is easier as well as wiser to form than to reform, we ask the co-operation of all those who have the care or training of children to aid us in teaching the dear little ones, the lambs of the flock, the advantages physical, mental and spiritual of temperance, and the inevitable moral and physical results of intemperate habits.

6. That recognizing the great power of the press, and the essential importance of temperance papers, we most heartily recommend to the members of the W. C. T. U., and the public at large, our national organ, The Union Signal, published in Chicago, Illinois, and the *People's Advocate*, published in Atlanta, Georgia.

Also the following, unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the W. C. T. U. of Georgia, in convention assembled, tender to Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of South Carolina, superintendent of Southern Work, our warmest love and appreciation, and that we hereby invite her to visit Georgia this spring, remaining at least six weeks with us in the interests of our temperance work.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Wm. C. Sibley, of Augusta; vice president, Mrs. Mary Shropshire, of Rome; recording secretary, Miss Emmie S. Stuart, of Oxford; corresponding secretary, Miss Missouri H. Stokes, Atlanta; treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Faery, of Augusta; librarian, Mrs. E. C. Witter, Atlanta. Superintendents: juvenile work, Mrs. Richard Webb, Savannah; scientific instruction, Mrs. J. C. Keyes, Atlanta; Sunday school work, Mrs. Grigsby Thomas, Jr., Columbus; prison and jail work, Mrs. E. E Harper, Atlanta; relative statistics, Mrs. J. W. H. Underwood, Rome; influencing the press, Mrs. Wm. C. Sibley, Augusta; railroad employes, Mrs. E. E. Harper; unfermented wine for the communion, Miss Mary Shropshire, Rome; agent for The Union Signal, Miss Lillian B. Russell, Augusta.

The department of organization will soon be provided for.

Missouri H. Stokes.

## ILLINOIS.

COUNTY FAIRS CIRCULAR.

*To District and County Presidents of Illinois:*

Dear Sisters:—Last year I addressed private letters to most of you upon the subject of county fair work in which I requested you to try certain suggested plans and report to me. I regret to say that I received but few responses and absolutely no reports, so that at Alton I appeared with empty hands.

This year our work is beautifully planned by our national superintendent. I had intended to prepare circulars, but hers are so perfectly adapted to our needs that I have procured from her a supply which I this week send out to every district. The county fair work includes soldiers' reunions, old settlers and pioneer picnics, and other similar gatherings. The year 1884 will give us additional opportunities in the shape of campaign meetings and all sorts of political gatherings. See what a broad field we have hitherto neglected or have at least worked in a very unorganized way. Dining halls, lunch, coffee, and tea stands, booths where flowers may be sold, temperance literature distributed, and temperance workers be ready to beguile the tired and tempted from other and dangerous places of refreshment—all these opportunities and many more are ours it we make the effort. To do this we must organize. Each district president should appoint a helper in every county who shall place herself in correspondence with the state superintendent and keep her informed as to her own field, take the lead in the work and secure such help as she needs. All this and much more is detailed in our circular to which I earnestly call your attention, and ask you to respond. This is new work in our state, but I am convinced you will find it pleasant and profitable.

Yours truly,

E. A. Matthews, *Supt. County Fair Work.*

Galesburg.—Several of the temperance organization have for a few weeks past been circulating a petition to the city council, asking that the question of license or no license be submitted to a vote of the people at the coming election, independent of party or politics.

Mrs. Lucy Simpson, of Detroit, who is lecturing here to interested audiences, has also aided in the circulation of the petition and in other good work as well.

Our W. C. T. U. has tried the experiment of holding parlor meetings from time to time and has found it quite a success.

At a recent meeting a few members of the Girls' Temperance Union, which, together with the Boys' Club, is doing good service, met with us. Our program consisted of singing, a Scripture lesson from Ezekiel, 26th chapter, (with remarks in which Jerusalem and Tyrus were likened respectively to the forces of temperance and intemperance), prayer, a paper on hygiene, a vocal solo and a reading by members of the G. T. U., an original poem, a recitation, and reports of some branches of the work.

We observed the 8th of January by an afternoon meeting, making use of the program suggested by the National Society, taking under consideration, among other passages, the following: Joel 2: 12-14; Prov. 28: 13; Amos 5: 14-24; Isa. 30: 18-21; and a part of Isa. 33.

L. F.

Belvidere.—Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, has been laboring here over four weeks, and her efforts have been rewarded by an outpouring of the Holy Spirit, such as we have not witnessed for many years.

A great many who have heretofore seemed beyond the reach of such influences have been drawn into the meetings and signed the pledge.

A reform club has been organized, numbering at present about seventy-five, nearly all of whom acknowledge their own weakness and inability to stand in their own strength, and are trusting only in Him who alone is able to keep them from falling.

The good work still goes on, and we hope that many more may be rescued. We feel that as a union we have need of great wisdom, and pray that He who has thus opened a way for us to work, will guide us in the labor we have undertaken.

S. E. Foote, *Cor. Sec.*

The Emma Bond Fund of the Illinois W. C. T. U. is reported as follows by the treasurer, Mrs. T. B. Carse: Mrs. H. R. Smith, $1; Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, $1; Mrs. T. B. Carse, $1; Mrs. M. B. Willard, $1; Mrs. M. George, 50c.; Mrs. S. Dickerman, $1; Mrs. S. Shepard, $1; Mrs. E. P. Vail, $1; Mrs. W. E. Kelley, $1; Mrs. A. P. Kelley, $2; Miss F. E. Willard. $1; Miss —— Spear, $1; Miss F. C. Skinner, $1; a friend, 25c; Mrs. J. O. Wilson, $1; Mrs. L. A. Hagans, $1; Mrs. C. Goodman, $1; a friend, at Michigan City, Indiana, $2.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Unions have been organized at Roanoke, Colchester, and a Y. W. C. T. U. at Georgetown.

Our president, Mary Allen West, is now in the state. Address her at headquarters, 161 LaSalle street.

—Mrs. Moffitt writes that the question of scientific temperance instruction is being discussed in the country school houses in Piatt county. Will not our workers see that the same is done in other counties?

—A convention of the W. C. T. U. of the fourth district will meet at Evanston the 18th and 19th of the present month, opening session Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Miss Frances E. Willard. Miss West, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, and Mrs. Mary B. Willard will be among the active participants.

Helen L. Hood, *President.*

## LECTURE APPOINTMENTS.

Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Missouri, will speak as follows: Frankford, Feb. 13-14; Shelbina, Feb. 15; Clarence, Feb. 16-17; Macon City, Feb. 19; Moberly, Feb. 20-21; Columbia, Feb. 23-24; Marshall, Feb. 25; Kansas City, Feb. 28 and March 3.

## DEPARTMENT OF FRANCHISE.

*To Whom You Should Write:*

The new senate committee on woman suffrage consists of Messrs. Lapham, (chairman,) Anthony, Blair, Palmer, Fair, Jones, of Florida, and Brown, of Pennsylvania.

The resolution to secure a committee in the house failing, the petitions will be referred to the house judiciary committee. This committee consists of Messrs. J. R. Tucker, of Virginia; N. J. Hammond, of Georgia; D. B. Culberson, of Texas; S. W. Moulton, of Illinois; J. C. Broadhead, of Missouri; Wm. Dorsheimer, of New York; P. A. Collins, of Massachusetts; G. E. Seney, of Ohio; T. B. Reed, of Maine. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio; M. A. McCord, of Iowa; T. M. Brown, of Indiana, L. P. Poland, of Vermont.

A sub-committee of the house judiciary committee has been appointed to consider woman suffrage, consisting of Maybury, of Michigan; Seney, of Ohio, and Poland, of Vermont.

Let every woman and every man who desires the passage of a sixteenth amendment giving the ballot to woman, write at once to the members of these committees, expressing their wishes, and showing reasons why the right of suffrage should be extended to women.

Z. G. Wallace, *Supt. Dept. of Franchise.*

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

MAINE has one convict to each 3,200 of its population. California has one to each 600.

THE jail in Randolph county, Mississippi, is empty. There has been no saloon in the county for a year.

THE State W. C. T. U. of Minnesota, has secured Mr. O. Rosendahl, of Minneapolis, as lecturer and organizer among the Scandinavians of that state.

Mrs. H. M. Barker, of Friendship, has recently traveled all through Alleghany county, N. Y., strengthening existing unions and forming new ones.

THE Union county jail, at Jonesboro, Ill., is reported for rent. The criminal docket is almost cleared. Cause, saloons have been voted out of every town in the county.

GEORGIA seems to be rivalling Maine in her temperance record. She has already eighty-seven counties where liquor cannot be had, except in a few of the larger towns.

MRS. LEAVITT has appointments in California running to March 14, then she goes to Nevada for a week or ten days, then on to Oregon, where she begins work the first of April.

THE Emperor of Japan has taken the initiative in the cause of temperance in his empire, by appointing a commission to devise methods for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Miss Hazlitt has recently organized new unions at Canton, Bangor, Ogdensburg, Gouverneur, Norwich, Pottsdam, and several other towns in New York. She is doing good work for one so young.

The temperance women of Springfield, Mass., are making every effort to establish coffee shops in the vicinity of the lowest rum-holes in the city; they propose to serve coffee to firemen when on duty.

MRS. HENRIETTA SKELTON, national superintendent of work among the Germans, has arrived in Los Angeles. It is hoped the condition of her invalid son, who resides here, will soon permit her to begin her public work.

The Moncton (N. B.) W. C. T. U. has for a few months been maintaining an industrial school with an average attendance of over thirty-two, which has already been the means of much benefit to young people of the town.

A PROCLAMATION appears in the Newfoundland *Gazette* prohibiting, under the temperance act, the sale of liquors at Grand Bank, Fortune, and Lamaline, in the District of Burin, and at Cantilina and Random, etc., in the District of Trinity.

A W. C. T. U. and Band of Hope have been organized at Marionville, Lawrence county, Kansas, as a result of a series of lectures by C. J. Holt. The officers of the Union are: Mrs. Sarah Robberson, president; Mrs. M. E. Robinson, corresponding secretary.

A popular lecture upon "Great Blunders" was given by the Rev. Wm. Faucett, on Tuesday evening, February 12, for the benefit of the North Side (Chicago) W. C. T. U, at their new rooms, 721 Larrabee street, to raise funds to carry on the work of the union.

The W. C. T. U. of St. Louis is presided over by Mrs. Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher—a modest, elegant lady, whose dignity of ruling has made her hosts of friends. Her husband having been governor of Missouri does not prevent her working for the ennobling cause of temperance and right.

The labors of Messrs. Holt, Critchfield and Woodford in Lamar, Sarcoxie, Webb City, Carterville and Joplin, Mo., are bearing much fruit. The meetings are large and enthusiastic, and hundreds have signed the total abstinence pledge. Over eight hundred have been enrolled in Joplin alone.

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(Dating from February 18, 1884.)

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IF a young man begins at the age of twenty years to drink but one glass of beer a day, at five cents a glass, by the time he is forty years of age, he will have spent $1,222.75.

ON the authority of the Law and Order League, of Boston, there are 1,100 places in that city selling illegally. If this existed under prohibition, what a hue and cry would be raised for its repeal, but the friends of license are not so moved by its non-execution.

CHICAGO *Inter Ocean:* The statistics of Edwards county, Illinois, should be a weapon of defense with the temperance reformers. In twenty-five years, no liquor seller has been allowed to locate upon its toil, and it is asserted that during that time only one criminal has been sent to she penitentiary from that county.

IT is anounced that some six months ago the custom of furnishing tobacco to the inmates of Moyamensing prison (Philadelphia) was discontinued. The physician in charge has since that time noted carefully the effects produced and he finds that the men have improved in general health and that no bad results have followed.


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Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

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## THE MORAL INFLUENCE OF GOOD COOKING.

When wandering alone through Norway in 1856 I lost the track in crossing the Kyolen fjeld, struggled on for twenty-three hours without food or rest and arrived in sorry plight at Lom, a very wild region. After a few hours' rest I pushed on to a still wilder region and still rougher quarters and continued thus to the great Jostedal table-land, an unbroken glacier of five hundred square miles, then descended the Jostedal itself to its opening on the Sogne fjord—five days of extreme hardship, with no other food than flatbrod (very coarse oatcake), and bilberries gathered on the way, varied on one occasion with the luxury of two raw turnips. Then I reached a comparativly luxurious station (Ronnei), where ham and eggs and claret were obtainable. The first glass of claret produced an effect that alarmed me—a craving for more and for stronger drink that was almost irresistible. I finished a bottle of St. Julien, and nothing but a violent effort of will prevented me from then ordering brandy.

I attribute this to the exhaustion consequent upon the excessive work and insufficient unsavory food of the previous five days; have made many subsequent observations on the victims of alcohol, and have no doubt that overwork and scanty, tasteless food are the primary source of the craving for strong drink that so largely prevails with such deplorable results among the class that is the most exposed to such deprivation. I do not say that this is the only source of such depraved appetite. It may also be engendered by the opposite extreme of excessive luxurious pandering to general sensuality.

The practical inference suggested by this experience and these observations is that speech-making, pledge-signing, and blue-ribbon missions can only effect temporary results, unless supplemented by satisfying the natural appetite of hungry people by supplies of food that is not only nutritious, but savory and *varied*. Such food need be no more expensive than that which is commonly eaten by the poorest Englishmen, but it must be far better cooked.—*W. Mattieu Williams, in Popular Science Monthly for December.*

*Standard Bearer* (Concord, N. H.): In our own city some of our police officers are as regular at the bar as any saloon patron. If the mayor tells the truth when he says he would prosecute if he had evidence, he would have been prosecuting as soon as the oath of office had been administered to him. He would only need the testimony of his own appointed officers. This is the case in Concord, and it is also the case generally throughout the state. But we must not blame the officers *too* much; for they are servants *not* of the people, but of an institution that dares to be only a hypocrite; and this institution they faithfully serve.

IN the postmaster general's report, the number of women employed as clerks in the central establishments in London, Dublin and Edinburgh is 455; as telegraphists, counter-women, etc. throughout the Kingdom, 2,106; total 2,561. The report also records that for the first time a female medical officer, Miss Shore, has been appointed this year to take charge of this department.

AT a certain large dinner party, the illustrious American and foreign statesman, Mr. Colfax declined to take wine, whereupon a noted senator, who had already taken too much, exclaimed half jestingly across the table, "Colfax *dares* not drink." "You are right," was the answer, "I *dare* not." And a braver reply could not have been uttered.


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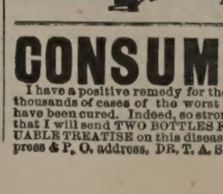


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## Miscellaneous Selections.

THE most recent public returns of quantities of malt and British spirits taken for consumption in the United Kingdom for ten years show that while there was a gradual increase in the quantity consumed per head of the population between 1870 and 1875–76, there has been a steady decline since then. According to the last published returns of the inland revenue department the number of barrels of beer retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom during the year ended 31st March, 1882, was 27,870,526. The considerable increase in the deliveries of spirits for consumption in the year 1881 was not sustained in 1882, as there was a falling off of 174,871 gallons, which is chiefly due to England. In Scotland there was an actual increase. A falling off in the consumption of beer is also noticeable. The inland revenue commissioners had "been informed by several eminent brewers in the metropolis that, notwithstanding the increase in population, a less amount of business had been done." This may be accounted for in several ways, but principally, let us hope, by the improved habits of the people. Temperance principles seem to be influencing certain classes of the population largely, the past year having been apparently one of unusual progress in this direction. This movement has been greatly encouraged and promoted by the erection of coffee taverns; and when it is stated that between 30 and 40 limited liability companies for carrying on coffee taverns had been formed in various places during the past year, and that 100 new establishments have been opened in the metropolis, it will be seen that the success of such enterprises must sensibly lessen the consumption of alcoholic drinks. The manufacture of temperance drinks, to judge from the number advertised, has also been exceedingly brisk. The chancellor of the exchequer, in dealing with the question of the beer duty in his last budget speech, after alluding to the above reasons for the falling off in the consumption of alcohol, stated that the augmented savings of the people, as shown by the deposits in the post office banks, was a clear indication that the diminution in the consumption of alcoholic drinks was also associated with the gradual extension of more saving habits among the people. A deficiency of revenue from these causes cannot therefore be a matter of regret.

KINGSTON, Canada, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Catherine Malone and her daughter, Mrs. Gray, had been on an extended spree together in this city, and the former died suddenly yesterday. When the undertaker was putting the body in the coffin he asked if she desired to have the corpse re-dressed. Mrs. Gray said: "No, chuck her in as she is." When the lid was screwed on she leaped upon the coffin and danced like a maniac, and only ceased her antics when a constable compelled her to do so. The daughter's spree is not finished yet.


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47—85 B. Bo


# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 8. CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 21, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


His Majesty King Oscar the Second of Sweden is said to be an earnest temperance reformer. Good if true.

The Grand Anthem of the National W. C. T. U. composed by Dr. Rankin, music by Dr. Bischoff, has been issued in sheet form and is now on sale at this office. Price 15c. postpaid.

Our first leaflet bearing on the license question and suitable for circulation before elections, is now ready and on sale at this office. It was written by Prof. Geo. E. Foster and is entitled "Shall we license the Dram Shop?" It is one of his best.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson in Pall Mall *Gazette*, calls upon the government to make local option effective at the coming session of parliament. Twenty years of legislative discussion with a constantly increasing vote on the principle, ought to enable the cabinet to introduce the measure.

This is the significant and italicized heading of the editorial columns of the Washington *Sentinel*, the national organ of the beer brewers of America. Read, mark and inwardly digest its suggestive advice.

*It is the holy duty of every man who loves his country, wants its liberties and free institutions preserved, and Puritanical despotism and tyranny destroyed, to see that all emigrants, or such that neglected to do so heretofore, take out the necessary papers in order to become naturalized. In every city, town and village there ought to be a standing committee for that purpose. If we want to succeed, we must do it at the ballot-box.*

Canada has entered upon an agitational campaign that will stir the population from Cape Breton to Vancouver's Island. The Temperance Alliance is in the whole field and plans are maturing by which a simultaneous election under the Scott act will be held in all the counties and cities of the Dominion in which that act is not already in force, sometime in October next. It is also expected that parliament will come to a division during the present session on the prohibition question.

Akin to the work of the Cleveland Educational Bureau is the latest effort of the National Temperance League of England, to secure a hearing for temperance at the court of The People. Exeter Hall Saturday afternoon concerts, at a penny admission are now the popular attraction in London. A total abstinence tale by some notable lecturer or legislator is sandwiched in between bright inspiring music consisting of choruses, solos and orchestral numbers. There is no patent on the experiment. It might be repeated in every large city to good advantage.

The New York legislature is this year the battle ground of high license and prohibition. Two prohibitory amendments to the state constitution have been offered and are met by two high license bills. The time has past for the issue between high and low license. Even the traffickers in liquor see that and give over the tactics of other years. High license is now the political "dodge" to defeat the overcoming sentiment demanding prohibitory laws. It is a device simply, and the sorrow is, that so many really good men are captured by it. "Driven by the wind and tossed" might well be the legislative epitaph written on their political headstones.

The W. C. T. U. of Wyoming with a strong support of temperance citizens is working to secure a local option law, by which with the woman's ballot, already beneficent in that territory, local prohibition may be the rule in every city and incorporated town. The law has already been introduced in the territorial legislature by Judge Groesbeck. It provides that whenever two hundred citizens of a corporate city shall ask the board of county commissioners to hold an election they shall be entitled to such election, at which they may vote on the question of prohibiting the sale of liquors in the city. A large mass meeting was held in this interest by the W. C. T. U. of Cheyenne in which the ministers of all denominations participated.

Scientific temperance education is meeting with favor in many localities, another triumph having been scored in New York state. Mrs. M. H. Hunt, our National Superintendent of Scientific Instruction, has been speaking nearly every evening since October in the state. She has carried her audiences by both eloquence and logic to her conclusions. In every place where she has spoken enthusiastic assemblies have given a rising vote in favor of the bill providing for compulsory temperance instruction, and on the 7th of February this bill passed the upper house of the legislature. Iowa is petitioning a very willing legislature with very little fear of results. School superintendents and college faculties are largely represented on these petitions. Next year Illinois will enter upon the same work with good hope of success. Everywhere the thought of prevention is gaining ground and holding all it gains.

In strong and pitiful contrast to this humane policy think of a court sentencing a young man who has reputably committed crime under the influence of drink, to two years in the penitentiary, stating as a reason for so long a sentence, that the criminal will there have the opportunity denied elsewhere, of overcoming appetite under the prohibitory laws of prison discipline. The mad reasoning of state and court is this: Public opinion demands permission by the state of schools of vice and crime. Logical necessity demands prisons to shut up the criminals they graduate.

A better day is coming, however. As a "straw" indicative of the direction of "clear thought" take the action of the board of education in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., which recently resolved that in view of the marked increase of crime among the young, the superintendent of the schools of the city be authorized to correspond with boards of education and educational men in the state, in relation to the necessity for a more complete education, as pertaining to the duties of citizenship, and to inquire of them if some course of instruction in civil law and in moral and social training, such as temperance, honesty, integrity, virtue, reverence, etc., may not be required in the public schools of the state.

A few weeks ago, when the temperance forces of Topeka, Kansas, were fighting illegal liquor selling, prosecuting saloon keepers for violation of the prohibitory laws, one of the daily papers, which is most favorable to whisky selling, consequently most opposed to convictions in the cases, published in full Dr. Lewis' article adverse to prohibition, with favorable comments.

Dr. Lewis, we know, did not write out his arguments for any such use, but this perverted use of them may perhaps enlighten his eyes as to their real character. At any rate, the following incident may serve to show both himself and all who hold his opinions the immense practical value of enforced prohibition.

At a very recent meeting of the Reform Club, of Topeka, a reformed man who had stood unshaken in his total abstinence principles for ten years, made this confession: "I was in Topeka last week in attendance upon the G. A. R. meeting, and in an evil hour I forgot God. My old appetite for drink came upon me with such force that *had I been able to find a place where liquor could have been gotten, I should have fallen.* I would have given my right arm almost for a drink." Praise God that the saloons in Topeka are closed, and that this tried and tempted man was thus saved to himself and his family.

## Contributed.

### THE MARCH OF THE SIXTY THOUSAND.

BY ELZABETH T. LARKIN.

Not with a firm and measured step
Moves on the mighty host,
No well trained soldiers in the ranks
Does their grim leader boast;
Oh, no; they've drained the poison cup,
And in its depths have found
The adder's bite, the serpent's sting,
That gave the deadly wound.

Lured by the tempting cup, they drank,
To "seek it yet again;"
Quick to its work the poison sped,
And ran through every vein.
It quenched affection's tender flame
For those once loved so well,
And kindled in the heart instead
The very fires of hell:

Hurled reason from her royal throne,
God's glorious image marred;
Behold the wreck, no more a man,
Bleeding and torn and scarred.
Behold the soul! Oh! dreadful fate,
Well may the angels stand
Weeping at such a sight as this
In our beloved land.

A vanquished army, on they move,
With reeling steps and slow;
Stumbling into their yawning graves
They fall, to rot below.
O God! that such a thing should be,
And to our doors be brought,
And we look calmly on, and see
The work the fiend has wrought.

And we look calmly on, and hear
Throughout out stricken land,
The wail of Rachels comfortless,
A sad, heart-broken band.
"Why stand ye idle all the day"?
The call rings loud and clear;
"Thy brother's blood cries from the ground,"
Thou soon, alas! shalt hear.

Rouse, brother, sister, to the work!
Spring quickly to your post!
And hand to hand the conflict wage
Against the fiendish host;
Grim alcohol has long arrayed
Against the souls of men,
And in the strength of God, our trust,
We shall not fight in vain.

### THE WINE QUESTION: A NEW PHASE.

BY NORMAN KERR, M. D., F. L. S.

The National Temperance Society of America having reprinted several works on the wine question, including my lecture to the Church Homiletical Society in the Chapter House of St. Paul's Cathedral, and my "Unfermented Wine: a Fact," a resolute onslaught has been made on the society for issuing books on this burning question. The assault has come mainly from Dr. Howard Crosby and other champions of drinking, and has for its aim the withdrawal of all publications on Scripture or communion wine. It is to be hoped that the shameless attempt will meet with the failure which it so richly merits; but the National Temperance Society took a false step, which may lead to serious disaster, when they fell into a trap cleverly laid for them by the enemy, and pledged themselves to strike out from all such publications all such passages and quotations as might be proved to be "atrocious falsehoods" or "twistings of Scripture." Who are to be the judges? The committee? What knowledge are they supposed to have of Hebrew, Greek, Sanskrit, organic chemistry, theology, etc.? An author stands or falls by the merits of his work. If that be genuine it will stand, if otherwise it will fall. All the committees on earth cannot alter the result.

Nothing loth to profit by this tactical error, the New York *Independent* brings forward a number of charges, all trumpery side issues even if well founded, against several books, and calls on the committee to redeem their most unwise pledge. Three of these charges are against my lecture, and the committee have asked me to reply. I shall never do so again. Life is too short for authors whose time is of any value to waste time and energy on either the slanders of the informed or the blunders of the ignorant. But, in pity to the committee, I shall this once, though overwhelmed with work, come to their rescue, trusting that they will speedily extricate themselves from their present false position. In exposing the falsity of the charges of the *Independent*, let me repeat that my lecture was delivered to a hostile audience of learned and critical theologians; that it was dedicated to the highest ecclesiastical authority in this country; that it has been read by nearly all the bishops and principal ecclesiastical dignitaries in the country; that it has been freely criticised; and that, beyond a few clerical errors and misprints, its accuracy stands unimpeached. I took great pains to indicate every authority so clearly that any one can verify every quotation, and I have from the first invited the closest scrutiny of every proposition and every statement. That, after the ordeal through which they have passed, the argument and the evidence adduced by me stand to this day unshaken, is the best proof of the reliability and accuracy of the work.

It ought to be remembered that the lecture was given to the scholarly members of a clerical society having no connection with temperance, and embodied the outcome of an original and independent inquiry, undertaken apart altogether from the total abstinence movement, as a matter of scholarship and research.

The *Independent* says: "The volume by Norman Kerr, M. D., entitled 'Wines, Scriptural and Ecclesiastical,' republished by the Society, maintains (p. 83) that the word 'drunken' in I. Cor. 11:21, should have been *filled* or *sated*, as with sweet drink; and asserts that Clement of Alexandria held this interpretation. Clement of Alexandria neither gave nor held such an interpretation."

It is *not true* that I interpret *methuo* in I. Cor. 11:21 as "*filled* or *sated*, as with sweet drink." What I stated ("Wines, Scriptural and Ecclesiastical," London, 1881, p. 106) is that it means "full," not necessarily of drink: or, as I render the passage—"one is hungry and another is quite full." Clement of Alexandria *does* take this view. After denouncing gluttony, and setting forth the sin of making a god of one's belly—which evil practice he describes as "*in alimento intemperantia*," "intemperance in food"—of these sensual *gourmets* he says: "*Videre enim est eos qui sunt ejusmodi suibus vel canibus propter voracitatum assimiluri, potius quam hominibus.*" "For those who are of this fashion should, on account of their voracity, be ranked with swine or with dogs rather than with men;" Clement goes on to say: "*Eos itaque qui in epulis mal se gerebant Apostolus increpans dicit 'Unusquisque enim propriam cœnam proœccupit in comedendo, etc.*" Again he says: "*Apud eos autem . . . qui citra ullum pudorem comedunt, qui insatiabiles sunt seipsos dedecore efficient.*" "To those who so bore themselves badly at feasts the Apostle, chiding, says: "For in eating every one taketh before other his own supper," etc. "But with those . . . who eat without any shame, who are insatiable, they do that which is unseemly. (Clemens Alexandrinus, Pædagogus, lib. II. cap. I., about "How nourishment should be taken." Cap. II. treats of "How drink should be taken." Patres Caillau, Parisiis, 1812, tom. III., p. 298.)

The *Independent*.—"As a 'twisting of Scripture,' we may give Dr. Kerr's words (p. 71) 'In Deut. 32: 33, it (wine) is called 'the poison of dragons and the cruel venom of asps.' This exposition is plainly incorrect."

There is no twisting whatever of Scripture, but a plain straightforward statement of fact. Nor is there any attempt at exposition, or at basing an argument against drinking from this text. Treating of the word *yayin*, I adduce its use in this Scriptural passage simply to show one of many different applications of the Hebrew word. What I say is:—"In Deut. 32: 33, it (*i. e.*, the original *yayin*) is called the "poison of dragons;" etc. A reference to a genuine Hebrew Bible and to the authorized version will attest my accuracy.

The *Independent*.—"Dr. Kerr says (p. 29) that the *protropum* of Pliny 'was *mustum* flowing from the untrodden cluster, from the pressure of the grapes upon each other,' and gives this the first place among 'Greek and Roman unintoxicating wines.' Pliny says of it that after allowing it to finish its fermentation ('*defervere*'), they ripened it ('*torrent*') in the sun forty days. This would seem less favorable than Columella's cool pond for producing Dr. Kerr's harmless grape juice. To represent it as unfermented is plainly incorrect."

*Protropum* is classed by me as an "unintoxicating wine," which it seems to me that it undoubtedly was. Pliny says nothing about it fermenting. The word "*defervere*" means to "cool down," the juice flowing warm from the grapes because these were gathered after having been exposed to the heat of the sun.

Even if vinous fermentation did take place, the resulting wine would be unintoxicating, because (1) there is only a very small proportion of gluten or albumen in the juice flowing spontaneously from the untrodden grape, so that in any circumstances (unless sugar were added) the amount of alcohol that could thereafter be developed would be inconsiderable.

(2). Then the racking (vinous fermentation not yet having begun) would still further reduce the amount of fermentable substance in the juice, and therefore still further lower the possible alcoholic strength.

(3). If any vinous fermentation took place at all, and a continuance of fermentation were possible, the exposure to the sun would in a few days induce the acetous fermentation. Thus the liquid long before the expiration of forty days would be vinegar, and therefore non-intoxicating.

But the probability is so very great as almost to amount to a certainty that *protropum* was unfermented as well as unintoxicating, because roasting in the sun for forty days would so thicken the juice (which by the process of racking had been shorn of a considerable proportion of the very slight amount of fermentable pabulum which it originally possessed) as to *prevent it from fermenting*. The directions given by Pliny for the manipulation of *protropum are applicable* to the preparation of an unfermented wine, but are *totally inapplicable* to the preparation of a fermented intoxicating wine.

I have not seen a copy of the *Independent* since I was in New York about twenty years ago, but if it now bears the character which it hen did, an ample apology, with a retraction of these three false charges, will speedily appear in its columns.

Since the above was written I have received the full text of Dr. Crosby's violent, unwarrantable, and unprovoked attack on the American society. As he accuses the society of publishing several "atrocious falsehoods," including the Nazarite falsehood, the Rechabite falsehood, the "atrocious falsehoods" here being according to Crosby, that the Nazarites are declared to be an example to godly persons in avoiding wine, and that the Rechabites are approved by God for abstaining from wine, intelligent Christians will at once see that any opinions opposed to the reverend doctor's opinions are, in his view, "atrocious falsehoods." If any member of the medical profession in England forgot himself so far as to employ such language to a colleague, he would speedily be "sent to Coventry." It is high time that so un-Christian, unjustifiable, and inexcusable an assault on so excellent and energetic a society should be publicly reprobated, and that so offensive a new departure in religious and temperance controversy should be indignantly repudiated by all honorable religious men. Though Dr. Crosby's "calling names" can injure only his own cause, it is none the less the duty of Christian people to show their disapproval of such improper language. I honor the American society for its consistent and noble career of public usefulness, and I sincerely trust that the committee, treating all such discourteous and scurrilous assaults with the silent contempt which these deserve, will persevere in their old and commendable practice of publishing honest and straightforward works on every aspect of the great temperance movement.—*London Temperance Record.*

## KNEE DEEP.

BY MRS. J. F. WILLING.

We never weary of quoting that word of Neal Dow—"They had to snow Maine knee deep, with temperance literature, before prohibition would prohibit."

With a like Herculean task on hand, what are we doing? A few suggestions on that line may not be out of place.

1. Every temperance woman ought to subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL.

It is our own paper, and we ought to keep it alive and in health and vigor. There is immense competition in the newspaper business. Every such enterprise, like every baby, has to run the gauntlet of diseases and dangers that threaten to carry it off. This one has entered the lists against the heaviest monied monopoly on the continent. It is the organ of the most effective corps of the temperance army—the Old Guard, that never surrenders—not a "thundering," but a "praying legion"—so it is a mark for the enemy's artillery. If we do not stand by our own paper, nobody will take care of it for us.

No temperance woman can afford to be without the paper. The currents of event in a great work are constantly changing, just as the channels of navigable rivers shift from this side of a rock or island to that. The pilot, who steers by knowledge of the course gained last year, may run his ship aground. The enemy changes base, and we must change our tactics. Every one who would keep step in the grand march must listen, as the word of command runs along the line. Saving the price of the paper, may cost the salvation of souls, through the blunder of somebody who did the best she knew, but who might have known better, if she had caught the signal from the head of the army.

Our editors, from their lookout perch, sweep the field with their glass, giving us new plans, new suggestions, new encouragement. We have the thinking bayonet in our ranks, but the bayonet must also read, or it will soon have nothing left to think about. There is a deal of talking to be done to stir up all the laggards and dullards. Unless our talking is wise and fresh, it will become as tiresome to this curious, Athenian people, as a twice-told tale. An empty mill grinds out nothing but noise. We must have the weekly grist of facts, to keep us going. Chickens, geese, cows, needles, paper rags—everything must be put under levy, if necessary, to bring into the house every week, the best thought from the best temperance pens,—to keep up one's own intelligence, and to interest the husband who votes, and the children who will presently, in the Great Question.

2. Every temperance woman who takes the paper must make the most of every number. She ought to read it as soon as she can—while the news is new—having its suggestions on hand for use the first practicable moment. It is cyclopedic, and she may find the solution of a problem that has been weakening her courage, and the sooner she has it the better.

Few will care to keep a file of the paper. In these busy days nobody ever finds time to go over a file of old papers. As they accumulate they are apt to become like a first wife's clothing, saved too long—not quite easy to give away and a little awkward to keep.

It may be well to read the paper, pencil in hand, making any item that hits square on the head a nail that somebody is feebly driving. Then let each number be placed in the right pair of hands, as soon as possible, accompanying it with a prayer that God will make it an inspiration to new zeal and courage.

3. If we can spare five dollars now and then—and we can by self denial—

"When a woman will, she will;
And you may depend on't"—

we can use it to advantage in temperance literature for gratuitious distribution. We had better give voluntarily the money that is the sinews of this war, rather than have it taken by the taxcolleetor to pay for the crimes caused by strong drink, or for damage done to us personally by the drunkenness of others. Let every temperance woman try the spending of five dollars, now and then, in the best tracts and picture papers bearing on this subject. There are at least 40,000 of our army who might save or solicit five dollars apiece for this work. $200,000 worth of these fresh, stirring little snowflakes every year, would go far toward snowing in the mighty engine of destruction that goes crashing through the land, crushing the bodies and souls of some who are our life's life.

It is always refreshing to see a lady come into a street car or railway coach with a bit of white ribbon tied in a button-hole. It would be more so if every one carried a parcel of leaflets and papers which she would offer, in the polite, amiable manner that marks a genuine temperance woman, to the people who have before them an hour of the enforced idleness of travel, and who are quite willing to while it away upon anything that is placed in their hands.

4. Every union ought to have a circulating library. Some little entertainment or solicitation would purchase a few books with which to make a beginning, and every new helpful book that comes out, or of which one of the ladies may hear, can be added afterward. A little locked cupboard in the room where the meetings are held, and one lady to act as librarian and see that the books are properly cared for and regularly exchanged—a small outfit, but there is no measuring the good that might be accomplished by such an instrument.

Chalmers said of the Methodists of his day, "They are all at, and always at it." Temperance women must be all at it, and always at it, if they are to make prohibition possible by snowing the land knee deep with temperance literature. Snow flakes melt upon the palm. Enough of them will dam up the mightiest tide of travel. Though an army of a hundred thousand were waiting, snow flakes could hold them in check. The snow flakes of thought that flutter white and glistening from clean hands and pure hearts, may turn back to its native perdition this desolating torrent of wickedness—this sum of all villainies.

## A TALK WITH THE SALOON SUPPORTER.

BY E. N. ANDREWS.

One of the leading professors of chemistry in a leading medical college in this city, stated before his class in a recent lecture: "Alcohol is a poison just as much as anything else is a poison." Another prominent physician said to his class last week, "Lager beer contains twelve per cent of alcohol." He also said, "Men drink lager for the alcohol that is in it." You are asked now to put these three facts together and reflect a moment on what you are doing for yourself when you drink a glass of beer! But whatever this beer does for *you* or does not do, you are requested to think a moment of what you are doing for others every time you take a glass.

1. You are putting five cents into the pocket of the saloon keeper. Well, that is not so bad for him, and it may be that his family need the support you thus give them, if so, this is the only possible good that can come of such patronage at your hand; so it seems to those who have duly considered the matter.

But in the next place, let the supporter of the saloon man think a moment of what his beer drinking is doing for his own family. Suppose, while he is sitting there late at night in such company as the salcon draws together, we step inside the door of the place he calls home. In most cases, if there is a wife and children, they will show that they have been neglected, sadly neglected by the man who has sworn to protect and help them on in life. The shabby clothing, to begin with, speak of the fact that the money has gone for some other purpose than to make the devoted wife and the dear children comfortable and happy! Yes, it has gone down the throat of a man who is likely, utterly selfish and so beer-besotted that he cares for nothing except how he may again and again satisfy his own depraved or abnormal appetite. He is the only one in the household who has a chance to earn anything, and that amount, though perhaps small, mainly because of his drinking habit, he habitually appropriates to his own stomach's cravings. If this is not robbery, what is it?

Still further, that poor wife and mother once had some pride and ambition to occupy some position in respectable society, but now she is more and more inclined to keep out of sight. The neighbors well know every man who visits the saloons, and of course her husband is marked. The children hear from their playmates what the public opinion is about their father, and so they lose all respect for him, and begin to lose self-respect also. The father, in turn, feels like blaming wife and children or other relatives or friends because of his low down condition, and so there is misery, self-condemnation, and loss of self-respect and all interest in affairs that are of a public nature and look toward the well being and improvement of society.

The course is every moment downward and never upward from the very moment a man begins to drink beer or any other intoxicating drink. The difference between the beer drinker and the whisky drinker has been defined thus: The beer drinker kills himself, and the whisky drinker kills others. This however may be considered a distinction without a difference, for it has been observed that both are sure to bring wretchedness to their own families which ought to be the most precious on earth, and are such to every real man.

And this leads to the third charge: If we assert that saloons ought to be closed by public sentiment expressed in the form of law, a multitude, yes, even those who are slaves to their cups will cry out that sacred liberties are being encroached upon. But whether the saloons be closed or not; whether the dealer in the poison in various forms be punished or not, one thing is certain that the drinker of beer is the worst enemy of himself and family and well deserves the punishment that public sentiment is pretty sure to inflict, as well as that which he inflicts upon himself.

One thing more should be said of him who spends his money and his time at the saloon. He is thus sinning against his God as well as his own soul. He is destroying surely, by degrees, all moral sentiment. Love and virtue die out; self-respect, love of home gone, and heaven lost!

Is it surprising that we feel in duty bound to ask the saloon visitor to stop, stop just now, and turn his thought to a better life and to the great Physician who came to save even such men from the impending ruin.

## A BIBLE READING FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HEREDITY.

BY BESSIE V. CUSHMAN, M. D.,
*Supt. Dept. of Heredity in the W. C. T. U. of Missouri.*

FOUNDATION TEXT.—Prov. 17: 6; Ps. 128: 1, 3, 6; Deut. 4: 40; Deut. 5: 29

The promise of blessing depends upon obedience: Gen. 22: 18. Life becomes fearfully solemn when we realize that our choice may influence the lives of all that shall follow us: Deut. 30: 19; Num. 14: 18.

It is significant that the promise of mercy is to a thousand generations, while the visitations of iniquity are limited to the third and fourth. If the third and fourth generation persist in the iniquity of their fathers, the fifth is usually wanting: Prov. 10: 25; Prov. 11: 19; Ps. 37: 22; Job 21: 17. "In the keeping of Thy commandments is life."—Is. 48: 18, 19. Sin leads to sickness. Early death and final extinction is the inevitable fate of "them that hate Him." God's method of dealing with men and the children of men is illustrated in I Kings 21: 25-29. Ahab, influenced by Elisha, repented, and so averted the destruction that threatened his house. But his sons, born before this experience in sackcloth, received the stamp of their father's wicked purposes, and their mother's idolatrous disposition, and "wrought evil in the sight of the Lord," so bringing upon themselves the ruin which their father escaped by heeding Elisha's timely warning. This was not the first time in the history of Israel that the children had borne the transgressions of the fathers: Num. 14: 33; Num. 32: 13.

David pleads in Ps. 79: 8, and the marginal reading is: "The judgments of the Lord are righteous": Jer. 32: 18; Prov. 13: 22; Ps. 112: 1, 2; Ps. 25: 13; Ps. 37: 18, 26, 28. His curse may be removed, but His mercy endureth forever: Ps. 103: 17, 18; Prov. 20: 7.

God and nature cry evermore to the sinner and the sick: "Turn unto me, and I will turn unto you": Deut. 30: 1-6; Jer. 3: 22; Jer. 12: 15.

Timothy furnishes an example of the inheritance of faith: II Timothy 1: 5; Let no soul feel crushed by a heritage of sin: Ez. 18: 19, 22; Luke 3: 8. This is the

exponent of the law of heredity, as set forth in the New Testament, and it in no way conflicts with the law of heredity laid down in the Old Testament. Each is weak and incomplete without the other.

## Correspondence.

### THE "INNER HISTORY" VERIFIED.

Dear Union Signal:—Some one has forwarded me a copy of the *Lever*, containing an article by John B. Finch, in criticism of an editorial in The Union Signal of January 24, entitled, "A Bit of Inner History." Will you allow me space in your columns for a brief rejoinder?

Notwithstanding Mr. Finch declares that editorial to be "made up of misstatements," I unhesitatingly declare it to be a statement of facts. Nor does Mr. Finch's article, which is very adroitly written, really disprove any vital assertion of the editorial. He gives the same version, in different phraseology, of the inception of the movement for constitutional prohibition in Massachusetts as The Union Signal gave. The Massachusetts W. C. T. U. inaugurated it, raised the money, canvassed the state for signatures to petitions, held the meetings—in short, "took the laboring oar" all through the first year. For this reason, I insist that the resolution recognizing the equality of these women with their brothers, should have received respectful treatment.

Mr. Finch says the money subscribed was only $1,000, while The Union Signal stated the sum to be $1,200. I only *secured* the pledges of money, did not collect them, and was not treasurer. But the announcement was made at the Tremont Temple meeting at the close of the day that $1,200 had been pledged, and the papers so reported the next day. Nor has this before been contradicted. There is always a little shrinkage on money pledges made at an enthusiastic meeting, when the time of collection comes. Most of these pledges could have been collected had an effort been made. All concerned, were, however, too busy and over-worked to undertake it.

Mr. Finch states that "Gov. St. John, Mr. Bain and himself had been in the state a month, at work," before the second convention was called for the furtherance of constitutional prohibition, December 27. Yes, but they had been at work in a random way, under no organization, and under inefficient leadership. This was the aggrieved personal statement of two of these gentlemen in the rooms of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., who, indeed, had cause for dissatisfaction.

Early last fall, in personal conversation with some of the leaders of the constitutional prohibitory movement, I found an evident disinclination to renew the work of the previous year, a feeling that the state was not ready for it, and that much preliminary work must be done in the way of creating a public sentiment favorable to it. Nothing therefore *was* done by the organization until after Christmas. But when the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. held its annual meeting in October, they decided to go on alone with the work, since they had begun it, and had pledged themselves to continue it until it was accomplished. The petitions were immediately circulated, and *the whole organization, of nearly 250 local unions, had been at work for six weeks, when the the convention of December 27 was held.*

The second convention was a different one from the first. President Seelye of Amherst College presided at the first. Not a paper ridiculed the proceedings, but gave fair and dignified reports of the sessions, and of the overflow meetings held in the evening. If a woman suffrage resolution had been presented at the first convention, it would have been received with courtesy. *I, myself, should have opposed its adoption*, but should have suggested some way of disposing of it that would have antagonized no one.

After my card of protest against the action of the Tremont Temple convention had appeared in the papers already published in The Union Signal, the committee replied to it by the following published resolution:

*Resolved*, That in asking the legislature to submit a prohibitory amendment to the constitution to the voters of the commonwealth, we desire neither to favor nor antagonize any other question or issue, but to present this single issue to all citizens of the state: appealing to all, whether native or foreign born, woman suffragists or anti-woman suffragists, republicans, democrats, labor reformers, third party prohibitionists, reformers of every class, Christians of all sects, non-Christians and all who believe in the home and school as against the traffic in alcoholic beverages to unite with us in this work.

Had that declaration been passed when the woman suffrage resolution was voted down, I should have remained with the committee. It came as an afterthought, and as the result of my protest.

Mr. Finch seeks to give the impression that I will "do nothing to prevent boys from becoming drunkards, unless girls can vote." The manliness of this inunendo will be apparent to all who know me. I began my temperance work forty years ago, before Mr. Finch was born, unless he is an older man than his article indicates, and before the movement for the enfranchisement of women was thought of. I was then president of a section of the "Cold Water Army," which numbered 1500 members, and one of the editorial staff of a juvenile paper published in its interest.

Nor have I withdrawn from the temperance work, as Mr. Finch seems to think, in withdrawing from the organization under whose management he is working. I am still president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., and actively at work. By letters and telegrams which, at times, pass daily between our head-quarters and myself, I know every movement, and advise, direct and assist, as maybe necessary. When it was discovered that there were verbal inaccuracies in the heading of our petition for constitutional prohibition that vitiated it, I wrote a circular in correction of them, which has been received by the unions, who have remedied the mistakes, are pushing the petitions, and will forward them to our headquarters, when they will be sent to the same legislative committee as will those from every other source. The W. C. T. U. is doing more than circulating petitions. It is working for a law making scientific education in the physiological effects of alcoholic liquors compulsory in our public schools, is conducting temperance schools, in which thousands of children are gathered and trained, is circulating temperance literature, is holding temperance conventions and conferences, sometimes two and three a week, is gradually winning its way among all denominations of Christians, who more and more are coming to regard temperance work as "church work," and in various other ways is creating and fortifying the public sentiment, which will make constitutional prohibition operative and vital, when the people shall vote it. The logic of events connected with political temperance everywhere warns us not to discontinue this work, while continuing to petition for prohibitory legislation.

I shall have nothing farther to say on this subject, as acrimonious discussions between the advocates of a common cause are always to be deprecated. When I cannot work with people, I withdraw, but will not quarrel.

*Bloomington, Ill.* Mary A. Livermore.

### THE THANK OFFERING MEETING.

Dear Union Signal:—During the weeks which have elapsed since crusade Sunday, Dec. 23, the interest of the local W. C. T. Unions has been largely centered upon the family homestead in New York, because to its hospitalities all were to be invited on the thanksgiving occasion which should appropriately celebrate the reception of offerings to the "Mother Union," from her daughters, scattered from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The interest in this gathering was also enhanced by a prize offered through our National organ to the union bringing in the largest offering on that occasion, and the hope of securing the presence and services of our president, Miss Willard, was an inspiration to work and liberality in both eastern and western homes of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Weeks passed on, and in the latter part of January appeared the invitation of the genial hostess of the National Headquarters, calling all branches of the W. C. T. U. family to unite in the celebration at "16." An all day meeting was arranged continuing from ten a. m. to four p. m., with an evening service of a more general character, and work and prayer united gave promise of a helpful, inspiring day, only one other factor, good weather, being necessary to the anticipated success. But the morning of February 5 came in tears instead of smiles, and the rain, the ice, and the fog united to form a most inclement day, rendering a large attendance upon the thanksgiving festivities absolutely impossible. Those however, who, braving the storm, assembled in the pleasant parlors at headquarters, felt amply rewarded by the cordial welcome of Mrs. Buell, and the "social hour" announced upon the program passed in pleasant converse. Then came the hour for prayer and conference, presided over by Mrs. Hammer, of New Jersey, the subject "The Needs of the National Work." Earnest-hearted women spoke on various lines, but all centered on the idea of full consecration of heart and life in the workers being the great need of all reformatory Christian effort. Inspiring hymns were sung and earnest prayers offered that the temperance workers everywhere might be consecrated anew to the service of the Master.

The hour having arrived at which the thank offering envelopes were to be opened and their contents announced, the services commenced with Scripture reading by Mrs. Rulison and prayer by Mrs. McClees of Yonkers.

Mrs. Buell then took the chair and after giving a short sketch of the observance of crusade Sunday, proceeded to open the envelopes, and read the name of the union, the amount of money, and the Bible text enclosed in each. If in spiritual presence, the members of our wide spread family as announced, were with us, we had indeed a gathering of many hundreds, and we "thanked God and took courage" as from the north and the south, the east and the west came offerings typifying the love and interest of the daughters in the parent union—even the grandchildren were represented, for from several Young Woman's Christian Temperance Unions came generous offerings, and the great grandchildren in several Bands of Hope evidenced by contributions their acknowledgment of the family tie! Intense interest was manifested by all present, both in the entire financial outcome of the "Opening," and in the union which by the largest offering should be entitled to the services of our National president, and when Mrs. Buell announced $1,676 as the full sum received, and Yonkers, N. Y., as the banner union, contributing fifty dollars to the grand result, the feelings of thankfulness in our hearts were appropriately voiced in the singing of a hymn of praise. Mrs. McClees, of the Yonkers union, in glowing words then gave a sketch of the all-day meeting which had evidenced its interest in the National Union, by the bestowal of so large a gift. We ought, in honor to the union in Los Angeles, Cal., sending an amount equally large, to say, had not the offer of The Union Signal excluded the Pacific coast, Miss Willard would need the wisdom of Solomon to decide between the relative claims of New York and California!

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, etc., the program of the day had been allowed to become quite informal, and the last hour which was to have been one of prayer and testimony presided over by Mrs. Mary Burt, president of the New York state W. C. T. U., having been largely consumed in the praise service, in its stead (by request of Mrs. Buell), Mrs. Burt gave a short but interesting address which fittingly closed the exercises of the day. The friends present were then invited to remain as guests to the National Union, and an informal tea was served by Mrs. Buell as hostess, thus adding the central suggestion of our triune family motto, "For God, and home, and native land."

The weather still continuing most unfavorable, the evening audience was not large in numbers, but full of interest in the exercises. After the singing of grand old "Coronation," and the reading of a psalm of thanksgiving, prayer was offered by Mrs. Burt, and Rev. Mr. Crafts, of New York, was introduced to the audience as a fearless, faithful champion of woman's work for temperance. Taking the Sunday school lesson of next Sunday as his text, he drew a parallel between the conversion of Lydia and the "arrest of thought" which led to the enlistment of women in the temperance work of the nineteenth century, proving the outcome of the former to be the establishment of the kingdom of God in Europe as evidenced in the formation of the Christian church, and the result of the latter, the reformatory and preventive work of the W. C. T. U.

At the conclusion of his address, the audience were

favored with a solo, "While the days are going by," by Miss Sharp, after which it was stated by the chairman that Miss E. W. Greenwood, of Brooklyn, (who was expected to address the meeting) was prevented from attendance by a previous engagement. Mr. Robert Graham, secretary of the Episcopal church temperance society, was then introduced. In glowing words he told us of the establishment and progress of temperance work in his denomination both in England and America, and ended with an enthusiastic portraiture of the work which he is now advocating in New York city, "High license," with such able arguments for its possibilities and advantages that the members of the W. C. T. U. present felt, (though entirely unconvinced, that anything less than prohibition should be our goal), willing to listen to the presentation of any method which any friend of the cause feels will diminish the force of the terrible liquor traffic, so disgracing not only New York, but every city and town in our land, save those under the power of prohibitory law. The address was most interesting throughout, and as we listened, all felt thankful that while differing widely in methods of approach, the Christian church of the nineteenth century, stands as a unit upon the platform of temperance reform, and the closing hymn, "Stand up for Jesus," gave inspiration and promise to all workers together with God, irrespective of denominational name.

Thus closed our national Thanksgiving Day. May its influence abide and widen, until at the close of our second decade, a "multitude that no man can number" shall unite to celebrate the anniversary of the W. C. T. U.

MARY M. ANDREWS,
*Asst. Cor. Sec. of Conn. W. C. T. U.*
*Stamford, Feb. 8, 1884.*

## MIXING THINGS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The *Congregationalist* dated Dec. 6, 1883 publishes an article under the head, "Mixing Things," in which the idea is prominent "that so many unnatural bonds are tied" to the temperance work—some "which might be endorsed" and others objectionable—"they are tendered you in the lump so that your only option is to say yes or no to the whole."

Dear sisters, I ask if persons complaining in this way were ever known to help one jot or tittle in the temperance work. If we are not doing the right thing show us what is right.

If "it has not been possible to speak on abstinence directly, on account of some other question so utterly unallied to it," please root out the weeds so unnatural to its growth. "Just now the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Massachusetts, offers a mixture which combines a large variety of elements" the lament is, "that many kinds of wood construct the platform." One important wood is prohibition, which is not so very outrageous because "the ground has at least been fully gone over in the past.

"Our good sisters have not seen fit to stop" until they have entered the political field and declared themselves advocates of woman suffrage and prohibition—"two political principles which have no natural or necessary affinity with Christian temperance."

If prohibition has no affinity with Christian temperance we must be very blind, because we can't see wherein prohibition will destroy or do mischief to the victims of the liquor trade.

The blood of drunken lost ones must be found in the skirts of every intelligent Christian man who votes for license. By doing so he legalizes, so far as his vote goes toward power, every crime committed in drunkenness, not only crime, but suffering connected with it.

The large army of women who are so silent on woman suffrage would gladly remain as they are. We are ashamed to have it necessary to ask for the ballot—not because it is right our voices should be hushed in the government in which we are a part, including our children we are no mean part either.

We have trusted our dear brother voters hoping and praying that light would break upon the unholy notion of tampering with and giving influence to this iniquity. We are driven to pray for an equal chance in power to protect our homes.

We wish that every man could realize the dread that chills every true mother's heart for fear her precious sons may become drunken. M. E. B.

*Three Oaks, Mich.*

## THE WORK SHOP. NO. I.

The Local Habitation—The Daily Round—Echoes from a W. C. T. U. Whispering Gallery—Our Hygiene Supt.—Queries about "Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary and Dues."

DEAR SISTERS OF THE LOCAL UNIONS:—It would be a real pleasure to me if I might personally welcome each of you to a peep into my new work shop. It is a rear upstairs room at Rest Cottage, eighteen feet long by eight feet wide and lined with shelves and pigeon holes—over sixty of the latter having been provided and partly labelled already by Anna Gordon's systematic hand. The walls are cream color, to match the tiny carpet; the small stove has an open grate, a sort of make-believe fireplace; the maps, newspapers, gazeteers, census, educational, Indian and other bulky "reports," are here by courtesy of Gen. Eaton and Hon. Hiram Price. My new "People's Cyclopedia," has its shelf, my Temperance Library is duly installed; a complete file of state minutes adorns one large pigeon hole; maps are on the walls, also bright Christmas cards from some of you; photographs of white ribbon women, and an elegant one of the Hayes' memorial portrait stands on a pretty bracket of its own. THE UNION SIGNAL'S artistic frontispiece to the decennial number, and George Macdonald's picture complete the enumeration up to date—for we have recently furnished and moved into "the work shop!" A couple of large tables, a Remington type-writer and three chairs fill up the space—one for each of the working women who "own the place," and one for "company." There is a big waste paper basket, but it is only for envelopes and newspapers. No scrap of a letter or postal is destroyed, but all are filed away as "records of the movement," and "history on the wing." Here in a rocking chair sent me by that generous "Little Dane" who long ago fitted out our editor with the typical "chair" for her pleasant city sanctum, a hieroglyphic penholder puts in time with tolerable solidity when not out on engagements involving district conventions, special emergencies and the like, and here the "plain as print" hand writing of the best "private secretary" in Christendom adorns from fifty to seventy-five letters or postals *per diem*. Our one window looks westward, and many a thought of tender interest and solicitude follows the hasty glance "over the trees and far away," towards the brave hearts in the Hawkeye state, the states and territories of the mighty new west, and Edenic California's undaunted band.

A medical student who knew the celebrated Dr. Dunglinson, of Philadelphia, told me many years ago that the doctor always wrote in a small, light closet, just large enough to hold himself, his table and the books he needed most, for he had a theory that those "close quarters" served to unify his attention and thus condensed his thoughts. If this be true there is compensation in restricted office room, and I am hoping for improved results in style. How many bright thoughts come to us in this cozy den—not from our own brains so much as from the thousand letters per month written by earnest practical W. C. T. U. women, from Charleston to San Francisco, from the Gulf of Mexico to Puget Sound! It is a reckless waste of precious things to pigeon hole all these bright sentences, to reply in private only to queries that might interest a large constituency and help to clear and mutual understanding of many a vital interest. Besides, we all know how a friend's suggestion often serves like the hand upon the rocking stone—to set our best thoughts in motion. Hence, for this two-fold reason, and by the kind permission of our hospitable editor, I mean to be, in this little work shop, which is a veritable W. C. T. U. Whispering Gallery, a sort of "chiel amang ye takin' notes."

—Our National Superintendent of Hygiene is one of the editors of *Good Health*, superintends an experimental kitchen and cooking class, has access to a very extensive library formed from the literature of hygiene and has a husband whose Sanitarium at Battle Creek is second to none in the west—a distinguished physician and "honorary member of the W. C. T. U.," as his wife proudly informs me. He promises to go with Mrs. Kellogg and help in her "Normal Institutes." The enthusiasm awakened by the one just held in Battle Creek was almost unbounded and our superintendent believes that in this way she can, in three days, accomplish more than in three years by any other method with her limited amount of time. Mrs. Kellogg has been requested to take the department of "Suppression of the Social Evil," which, as she aptly says, "Is really a subject of moral hygiene."

—Writes one of our levelest of level heads:

"I am in the midst of a circle of newly appointed officers in a region newly explored by our W. C. T. U. pioneers. They are all cultured and studious women, anxious to learn how to do their work well, but everyone has to begin *de novo*. It occurs to me that there must be very many such circles, and if we could have all these helps given in THE UNION SIGNAL it would be just what is needed. What a blessing Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith's drawer in the bureau is! We want more such drawers.

Let me ask two questions of importance to us "new beginners":

1. How many kinds of secretaries are contemplated in the W. C. T. U. plan and what are their distinctive duties?

2. Which does experience prove to be the best, quarterly or semi-annual payment of dues?"

*Answer:* 1. We have two secretaries in state and local work alike, *i. e.*, corresponding and recording. Miss Mary Allen West in her leaflet on "Organization," gives as correct a statement of their duties as I have seen, and so will copy:

"The corresponding secretary's work brings her into closer relations with the president than does that of any other officer; for this reason she should be one with whom the president can work in perfect harmony, and if possible, one who lives near her. It is an excellent plan to allow the president to nominate the corresponding secretary. As the name of her office indicates, she is to attend to the correspondence of the union. Very often letters are sent to the president, and unless the secretary is near by, it will be less trouble to answer the letters than to send them to her. Again, the secretary usually wishes to consult the president concerning letters she is to answer; thus they need to be near together. Choose as corresponding secretary a lady who has true Christian courtesy and the power to express herself in a clear, bright, pleasant manner. It is through her your union is known to other unions and the state and district officers; see that you have a secretary who will represent you. I know a union that was crushed nearly out of existence, and was represented to me as quite dead, by a moody self-conceited, altogether unsuitable corresponding secretary, a very incubus, as I found on visiting the society. Her own moodiness colored every letter she wrote, and, of course, shaped the answer they called out; so we misunderstood the union, and it felt that its work was not appreciated by us. The corresponding secretary can add much to the interest of the meetings by giving once a month, a summary of temperance news, gleaned from various sources *not* including THE UNION SIGNAL, as every member ought to take that for herself. We took this idea from the scrap bag of mission circles, and it has worked well.

"The duty of the recording secretary is to record, accurately and concisely, the doings of the union. She is also to make the required reports to district and state secretaries. She needs a clear head, a quick hand and the ability to lose self in her work, otherwise her record book will be a transcript of her opinions, rather than of the doings of the society. She should write a clear, legible hand and so arrange her records that they are easy of reference. She should be one who can be regularly and promptly at the meetings, and can keep her head when she is there, even when confusion seems to reign. It is her business to see that notices of meetings are given; though this duty is frequently divided between the secretaries, the recording secretary attending to the church notices, and the corresponding secretary to those for the press."

2. All dues, local, state, and national, should be paid quarterly. This method enables the officers to decide how much they can "branch out" and keeps the work at a far quicker pace. In the purpose to make creditable reports and to send such an amount to state and national as will not belittle the society, greater efforts will be made, a larger number of members secured and the advantages will be much every way.

Yours always, FRANCES E. WILLARD.

TO BE always intending to live a new life, but never to find time to see about it—that is as if a man should put off eating and drinking and sleeping from one day and night to another till he is starved and destroyed.

# Our Children.

## CHILD'S HYMN.

God, make my life a little light
Within the world to glow—
A little flame that burneth bright
Wherever I may go.

God, make my life a little flower
That giveth joy to all,
Content to bloom in native bower,
Although its place be small.

God, make my life a little song
That comforteth the sad—
That helpeth others to be strong,
And makes the sinner glad.

God, make my life a little staff
Whereon the weak may rest,
That so what health and strength I have
May serve my neighbors best.

God, make my life a little hymn
Of tenderness and praise—
Of faith that never waxed dim,
In all his wondrous ways.

—*Good Words.*

## "OLE PHARO."

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

Miss Wilson sat before her Sunday school class, tired, discouraged, and fairly at her wits' end. She had given up the lesson in desperation, and for ten minutes had been talking against time, and longing for the stroke of the bell that should put an end to her torment. She had been so sure of her lesson, so full of interest in it herself, that she had looked forward eagerly to the pleasure of teaching it, but not a breath of response could she arouse in her class. It seemed as if the very spirit of mischief and defiance had seized them. They giggled; they laughed outright; they pinched each other; they dropped marbles on the floor, and scrambled for them pell-mell; they made such droll criticisms upon the blackboard illustration that Miss Wilson herself was inwardly convulsed, especially as her artistic soul assured her they were not inappropriate or unjust. She had no need to look far for the mainspring of all the disturbance. Each one of the six street gamins was a host in himself; but the leader of the combined hosts was a little colored boy, whose great pathetic eyes looked as innocent of mischief as a young calf's. His air of deference and his wonderfully musical voice had won her confidence at the outset, and she was slow to discover his failings until they were past overlooking.

King Solomon Jones, his name stood upon the class register; and he never failed to put on his most injured look at any failure on her part to give him his royal title at roll call. Miss Wilson was not blind—King Solomon had promulgated the opinion that she could "see with her y'ears," and while she talked earnestly to Conny Burns of Stephen's forgiving spirit toward his murderers, she knew very well that Solomon was busily engaged in fastening a string to the hair of a little girl in the next class. He accomplished the feat, but not a muscle of his face moved when Miss Wilson quietly reached across, and, removing the string, handed it to him. "Shoh, Miss Wilson," he said innocently. "What'd I want that gal's har' strings?" and at that instant the bell rang.

"What shall I do?" thought the perplexed teacher. "I am not teaching them one thing, or doing them any good. Somebody else will have to try them."

But as she was gathering up her books to go home, some one touched her arm. There stood King Solomon Jones, for the first time in his life showing signs of embarrassment, and exploring a crack in the floor with his bare toes as he said:

"Miss Wilson, I wish't you'd go and see Ole Pharo; he's powerful sick."

"Old Pharo," repeated Miss Wilson.

Solomon nodded.

"That's where I live. My mammy sold me to him for whisky. She owed him a heap, and he said he'd take me to run arrants. Laws, I'm gwine run so fur one these yer days he'll never set eyes on me no mo'."

"But where does he live?"

"Down by Martin's, behind the Brewery; it's a low-down place, but you needn't be feared in the daytime, and long o' me."

"I'll ask Mr. Newcome," said Miss Wilson, hesitatingly.

"He's no good," said the boy impatiently. "Old Pharo won't take none of his sass. Shoh, Miss, I didn't reckon you'd be afeared no more'n Stephen was."

"I'll go," said Miss Wilson instantly; and go she did, with a prayer for help and guidance.

"This man's name cannot really be Old Pharo," she said to Solomon.

"Ought to be," answered the boy. My sakes! them chillen of Egypt had a mighty easy time 'long of the trouble I've seen with that ar' ole trash. His name is Tim Conovor, reads that way over the do'; but I've called him Ole Pharo ever sence you told us about him. My, but didn't Moses plague him good! Wish't I was Moses"

"Then what are you taking me down there for?"

"Well, you see he's powerful sick, and I yeard the men say he wouldn't las' much longer. That's what made me so tickle this mornin'. 'Twas me made them fellers cut up so, Miss Wilson."

Solomon looked at his teacher with a confiding air, and was a good deal disturbed when she said,

"I know it very well; you are usually the one who makes trouble; but is it possible you were glad that this poor man was going to die?"

"I reckon you'd be glad, if your mammy sold yer for whisky. Goin' on three years an' ye never had enough to eat, or went to sleep a night without a lickin.' Why, Miss Mary, you just ought to see my back! ain't a spot left big enough to make the track of a whip on. Course I'm glad; anybody'd be glad."

"But what do you want me to do?" persisted Miss Wilson.

"Well," said Solomon, "when you told about Stephen prayin' fer them ole murderin' Jews, and they pluggin' rocks at him till they killed him, I reckoned I might as well forgive Ole Pharo, seein' he's goin' to die anyhow, and he never really killed me yit."

"And you really do forgive him?"

"Oh yes! I'll forgive him; but I don't know about the Lord's forgivin' him,' cause I yeard a woman say he was sure to have a mighty hard time settlin' up with the Lord fer all his wickedness. An' if you'd just ast Him to let my 'count all go, maybe He'd let him off easier."

They entered a dirty alley, and a policeman who was half asleep on the corner came slowly sauntering after them, to Miss Wilson's great relief.

"This yer's the place," said Solomon, leading the way through a saloon where several men were drinking, to a low shanty in the rear. A slatternly woman was trying to set the house in better order, and through the open door of a bedroom came a low sound of voices.

"You can't go in," said the woman, wiping a chair for Miss Wilson; "the priest is with him."

They waited a moment in uneasy silence. "Miss Mary," said Solomon, "what was it that Stephen said about forgivin'?"

"Lord, lay not this sin to their charge," whispered the teacher.

"That's it: would you mind sayin' it out for me good and loud."

"Lord, lay not this sin to their charge;" repeated the clear voice of the teacher, and then as her courage rose in the presence of this great extremity she added: "God so loved the world that he gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life. The blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin."

Presently the priest came out from the bedroom. He was an old man with a sorrowful face, and he bowed respectfully to Miss Wilson.

"How is he?" she asked.

"In the hands of God, who is more wise and more merciful than you and I, young lady," said the old priest gravely.

"He's dead," announced Solomon, looking in at the door. "I'm powerful glad I let him off from my part of the 'count."

The policeman escorted Miss Wilson back to the borders of respectable society, and she went home saddened, yet encouraged.

They do listen, after all," she said to herself," "and now and then a seed does find soil enough to grow. I never shall despair again, if I only can remember the promise, 'It shall not return unto me void, but shall accomplish that which I please, and prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.'"

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About fifty miles from Shanghai, in the city of Quin San, there is a little church. One of the members is a boy sixteen or seventeen years old now, who, before his conversion, had formed the habit of drinking wine. He soon saw that this was sinful, so after asking God to help him, he decided upon this plan to overcome the habit. A small wooden box was made, closed all around except a hole in the top, and every day at the usual hour of drinking wine, "wine man" inside (as he called his appetite) would bite him and want wine. Then he would run to the box and put into it the money he used to spend for wine, exclaiming, "There, now! you can't get any wine today, for your money has gone into the box." Each day this process was repeated, until he ceased to want wine; and when the little box was opened, he was surprised to find how much money was there, all of which was then given to the church as a thank-offering to God, who had saved him from a wicked habit.—*Interior.*

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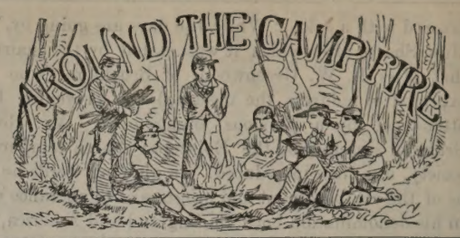
"We are not worst at once. The course of evil
Begins so slowly, and from such slight source,
An infant's hand could stem the breach with clay.
But let the stream grow deeper, and Philosophy,
Aye, and Religion, too, shall strive in vain
To stem the headlong torrent."




## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children:—I wrote you last week about the Bethesda Mission and what the W. C. T. U. ladies were doing there for the children of Chicago's "Black Hole." I wish you could look in upon them in their kindergarten, industrial and Sunday schools and Band of Hope. You would be surprised to hear their bright answers. I am afraid good Dr. Prince could have puzzled some of *you* too, by the questions I heard him ask one Sunday. One day the superintendent of the Band of Hope was telling the children about alcohol and what awful things it made people do. She told them, too, that God said no drunkard could be with Him in heaven. "Where will these drunkards go?"

A little mite of a darkey girl raised her hand, shaking it just as little folks do who want to tell something very, very much, and called out, "I know, teacher, I know."

"Well, what is it, Amanda?"

"*They gits into the station.*"

You see these children know all about the police, the station and the "Black Maria" that carries their fathers and mothers away to the "Bridewell," but they know but little about anything good. Now the ladies who teach the children down at the Mission say you little soldiers of the Prevention Army can help them ever so much by sending clothes you have outgrown or can spare these little brothers and sisters of yours, who are many of them so ragged and dirty. Dresses, aprons, coats, pants, vests, any garment that children from three years old way up to fourteen can wear. Then you may want to send them some of your own money to buy cloth for the little girls who are learning to sew to make into clothes for themselves. In the industrial school and kindergarten you know they learn to make ever so many pretty things, and to draw. Perhaps you would like to send them pictures, and scrap books in which to paste the pictures, and paper for drawing, pieces for the girls' patchwork, or anything else you think they would like for their work.

Do you know that a few weeks ago there was just the nicest young lady came all the way from Maine to see and study about all the nice things the ladies in Chicago do for these poor little waifs who have nothing pleasant or good in their lives except what is given them in just such schools as that at Bethesda Mission. She went down to the "Mission" one Saturday and the ladies said she was so interested that she sat the whole hour teaching nine little colored boys how to draw, and the boys, why they were as interested and behaved as nicely as boys could.

"Who'll be the first to follow Jesus?" (for you know when you help these "little ones" of His you are helping Him) in sending to the Bethesda Mission something to help in the work? You can send to

Dr. I. M. Prince, "Bethesda Mission" 129 Fourth ave., Chicago, and you may be sure the doctor will be very glad to give your little packages to the children.

Captain Deborah.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

76. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 26 letters.

My 23, 3, 11, 21, is a heavenly body.

My 25, 16, 1, 8, 14, 12, 2, is to reel from one side to the other.

My 10, 15, 6, 4, 22, 19, is a man who works for his own sex, exclusively.

My 26, 13, 12, 20, 13, is understanding.

My 17, 24, 5, 18, 9, are openings.

My 7, 3, is a word of denial.

My whole is an old proverb.

77. Charade.

My *first's* an attendant, or lover;
My *next* is a castle, or hold;
By joining these two, you'll discover
My *whole*—a town very old.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

No. 67.—1. Will, mill; 2. Door, sore; 3. Eight, late; 4. He, agree; 5. Noon, saloon; 6. Stay, away; 7. Plight, appetite.

No. 67.—Right, home, Daniel, Revelation, done, mad, fan, d.—"For God, and home, and native land."

# Home Department.

## "IT IS I! BE NOT AFRAID!"

St. Mark vi: 50.

BY ANNA HOLYOKE HOWARD.

The night was dark on Galilee,
The wind blew high across the sea,
Weary and faint a patient band
Toil with the oars to gain the land.

But see! a white and spectral form
Walks on the waves amid the storm,
With quaking hearts they cry with fear—
For lo! the awful form draws near.

But hark! who answers to their cry?
No foe that voice. The Lord draws nigh;
He speaks to cheer not to upbraid:
"Lo, it is I; be not afraid."

Our human hearts, oft faint and fear,
Oppressed and sad, while ills draw near,
Ah, often heaviest clouds that rise
Are only blessings in disguise.

## WATCH THE BOYS.

BY MARIETTA A. CASSELL.

They laid him down with happy smiles
In his tiny, curtained bed;
They gently smoothed the pillow fair
Where reposed his little head.
And loving words from every one
Gave greeting of joy to the first-born son.

They watched around him day by day,
Till the little limbs grew strong;
They taught in simple, childlike words
Of the ways of right and wrong.
And loving hearts kept record sure
Of each baby action so sweet and pure.

They laid him down, with faces grave,
In his coffin, cold and dread;
No loving hand to spread the pall
O'er the strangely silent dead;
No word of hope—in speechless awe
They gazed on the face they should see no more.

Far, far from home, in foreign soil,
He was hid from mortal eye;
No record of his life on earth,
But 'tis written up on high—
The story of a drunkard's shame,
His wasted life and his blighted fame.

Please notice,

"Loving hearts kept record *sure*,
Of each *baby* action, so sweet and pure."

Did those "loving hearts keep record sure" of each *boy* action that was not so sweet and pure? And still farther on in life, did those "loving hearts keep record sure" of each *young man* action, that was still less sweet and pure? If they had instilled true temperance principles into that young life through home influence, the church and the temperance societies, would he have lived that wasted life and filled a drunkard's grave? Ah! we think and hope not

Did you ever think as you see the red-faced, blear-eyed drunkard, reeling along the streets, that he was once a little tender, soft, beautiful baby, fondled and kissed by loving parents? and that if he had been properly taught when a child he might today be filling some useful station in life?

We are all more or less creatures of circumstance, therefore, I think it one of the most important departments in the temperance work to thoroughly educate the children so that when they are old they will not depart from it.

I think the main secret of the Catholics having more devoted followers than the Protestants is that they take their little children as soon as they can talk and teach them their catechism and forms of worship.

I have often wondered when I have seen such small children going through their long ceremonies, how they could remember so complicated a form without making a mistake, but I know it is only by constant drill, and faithful persistent teaching on the part of their leaders. Children as a general thing are very pliable, and can be taught almost anything, and earliest impressions are the most lasting. So the strongest temperance principles we can most forcibly instill into the minds of the children while they are young and tender, will be longest retained. We must deeply impress them with the idea that alcohol is a narcotic poison (children are usually very much afraid of poison), and teach them that this poison if taken into the stomach will irritate and inflame the vital organs, the blood, and all the important nerves of the body, that it deadens and paralyzes the intellectual, moral and spiritual faculties, and that all intoxicating liquors, such as whisky, wine beer, and cider contain this alcoholic poison.

"What," say some of my friends, "do you teach the children that it is wrong to drink cider?"

"Yes, most emphatically, yes."

Let me say right here, that it was that very cider question that kept me out of the W. C. T. U. six months after it was organized in our town. I thought they were altogether too radical, because they put cider on their pledge. Now I am as radical on the cider question as any one else dare be. Why? because upon study and investigation I find it contains as much alcohol as beer, and in some of its stages as much as wine, and that it is more liable to be given to children than any other intoxicating beverage, and that more alcoholic appetites have been created, fed and developed in that way than any other, especially where the child is cursed with an inherited appetite. For I firmly believe that many a poor child is born into this world with this fearful birthright. No one doubts the existence of the inherited tendency of consumption and other diseases. So why doubt the transmission of this dreadful appetite from parent to child?

Now the only safeguard for any poor child endowed with this baneful inheritance is total abstinence.

One inheriting this alcoholic appetite should not tamper with intoxicants in any way, shape or form, for this natural tendency will be speedily developed into that uncontrollable appetite

"That kills the soul immortal
And clouds the intellect divine."

* * * * * *

"Yet this foul insatiate monster
Is empowerd to walk on earth;
Enter homes, a guest unwelcome,
Sit beside us at our hearth,
Shatter fondest hopes we cherish,
Poison our domestic joys;
With his wanton smile alluring
Rob us of our noble boys."

This is no monster away off in a heathen land in thought of which we can fold our hands in idle indifference believing ourselves out of its reach. It is right here in our midst, crouching at the door of every home, anxiously awaiting to snatch our very own dearly beloved boys, as they leave the influence of that home, and drag them down to sin and death with myriads of others.

"Victims of his fiendish will." Oh! I wish I could arouse every body to the importance of immediate and continued action in this matter of educating the children.

We must improve every opportunity of educating them in the home, in the schools, in the Sabbath schools, as well as in the temperance organizations.

We must educate, *educate*, EDUCATE everywhere.

For in the children of today lie our future statesmen and legislators who will make and control our laws, and it is only by law that we can effectually eradicate this drink system.

Now we want men of good strong convictions and indomitable wills. Men who hold principle higher than party. We must have men with redhot energy that are full of life and spirit, and who will unflinchingly work for the general good of humanity, for home protection and for prohibition and not for their own selfish and personal ends.

Now to get such men we must educate them from the children of the present generation. The children are all on the right side to start with, but we must marshal them into line, so that they will march boldly into the stronghold of the enemy, tear down the flag of King Alcohol where he now reigns supreme and plant prohibition in its stead.

"In the distance shining softly
Like a beacon light from home,
I see the star of Prohibition
Beckoning to us thro' the gloom.
We will neither faint nor falter,
God is just, and right is right;
We will conquer, we must conquer,
In this glorious temperance fight."

## A TRAGEDY OF 1884.

BY ONE OF THE W. C. T. U.

Leading a life of ease, in a home of luxury was a loved Christian woman, whose charity, kindness and hospitality endeared her to our community. Her husband has indulged in the social drinking habits of the time, until his mind is darkness, his speech unintelligible, and the ravings of a madman often displace the courtesy which once marked his gentle manners. But after years of patient endurance, the agonized wife has sought peace in death, and by her own hand ended her troubled existence. Near her body was found a slip of paper on which she had written, "I am a victim of whisky."

With sorrowing hearts we turn from *our* "victim" to those who still bravely live on, and say, "we are earnestly working and praying for you, and in God's own time the burden will surely be lifted."

THE Prince of Wales in his official capacity of Grand Master of Freemasons, has consented to issue a warrant for a total abstinence lodge in London.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

MARCH 2. LESSON IX. 1884.

## TOPIC: PAUL AT ATHENS.

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 17: 22–34.

GOLDEN TEXT.—In him we live, and move and have our being. Acts 17-28.

TIME.—A. D. 52.

PLACE.—Athens in Greece.

1. Ignorant worship is nevertheless accepted as worship. If this be not the teaching of St. Paul's words "whom therefore ye ignorantly worship," then are they worse than sounding brass and tinkling cymbal." I would have been the greatest insincerity, (of which Paul could not have been guilty), if he had tried to gloss over an utterly empty service with such words. Everywhere in the Scriptures there is a recognition of a certain true element in even heathen religion. Prof. Max Muller in his "Chips from a German Workshop" shows by faithful transcriptions of the earliest heathen writings, that the heavenward side of man's nature had its bright gleams away back in the far off ages, the times of the ignorance which God "winked at." And though now He commandeth men everywhere to repent, though now the true light shineth and lighteth every man that cometh into the world, still we must believe that God recognizes His own truth even though it gleam faintly through obscured media and leads, even by the dim light, the trusting soul to Himself.

2. A pregnant hint to all reform workers is given in this address to the politely gainsaying Greeks. To start upon our points of agreement, to work out from these to a clear presentation of our points of difference and to follow with an argument that shall undermine the latter, is true wisdom in bringing our cause to the notice and attention of our opposers. Paul meets the men of Athens upon their own ground, quotes their Scriptures in support of his own, and so leads them on to a consideration of much which they would have rejected at the outset, had he attacked rather than conciliated them.

3. There is no evidence that Paul spent any great length of time in Athens. He could endure persecution, but not the polite indifference of this materialistic people. Their courteous word "We will hear thee again of this matter," was a dismissal in fact, and Paul departed from among them. The hardest of all foes to meet is indifference. General apathy is said to be a worse enemy on the field than brutality or strategy. Nevertheless, in spite of all—a Grecian councillor, a member of the senate of Athens—Dionysius the Areopagite believed, as did also a humble woman named Damaris, of whose position and circumstances we have no record. The seed was sown, and Paul went his way, perhaps doubting if he had accomplished enough to pay for the journey, but in time the chief temple of Athens, the great and beautiful Parthenon, became a house of Christian worship, and the image loving Greeks, transformed by the new religion of Him who "dwelleth not in temples made with hands," were so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Paul's sermon, that their repugnance to images became in a few years the chief cause of the schism between the Christian church of the east and west.

IN one of our largest cities containing a great proportion of beer drinkers, I had occasion to note the deaths among a large group of persons, whose habits in their eyes, and those of their friends, were temperate, but they were habitual users of beer. Something under middle age, they were of course, selected lives. For two or three years nothing remarkable was to be noted, but presently death began to work until the group had dwindled down to a mere fraction. The mortality was astounding in extent and still more remarkable in the manifest evidence of cause and mode. There was no mistaking. The history was almost invariable: Robust apparent health, full muscles, fair outside, increasing weight; then a touch of cold, a sniff of malaria, and instantly some acute disease with typhoid symptoms was in violent action, and ten days or less ended life. It was as if the system was within eaten to a shell, and at the touch of disease there was an utter collapse. This has been my observation of beer drinking everywhere, peculiarly deceptive, thoroughly destructive at last.—*Col. Green, Pres. Ct. Mutual Life Insurance Co.*

STARCH factories in Maine pay from ninety-five cents to $1.05 per bushel for potatoes to be converted into starch, Aroostick Co., the largest of which made up ninety-eight thousand bushels of potatoes last year into three hundred and ninety-two tons of starch. In this way they are paying off their mortgages. This is better than giving it to distilleries and breweries. Massachusetts may follow.

SAINT AUGUSTINE called wine drinking "the whirlwind of the brain, the overthrow of the sense, the tempest of the tongue," and Seneca declared that to imagine that a man can "take much wine and retain a right frame of mind is as bad as to argue that he may take poison and not die."

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*Denmark*—Pastor Karl Eltzholtz, Horsen, Jutland.

## THE CHURCH AND TEMPERANCE.

Christianity is God's great gift to sinful, suffering humanity. It is the heaven-sent and heaven-helped antagonist of whatever tends to injure or debase mankind. Let any custom, usage, law, institution or occupation exert an injurious influence upon society effecting it physically, mentally, or morally, the religion of Jesus Christ is its persistent, uncompromising and exterminating foe. It is a radical, belligerent and innovating religion, and only through irrepressible conflicts and righteous revolutions, can it finally fulfill its mighty mission to establish, "peace on earth and good will toward men."

It is inexorably at war with all shades and shapes of evil doing, with all plans and parties that seek personal gain and selfish ease at the expense of the public welfare. It must and it will advance, and assail, and condemn, and destroy as long as there is any phase or fruit of sin to combat, or form of good to achieve.

It is beyond the power of the strongest intellect to measure, or imagination to conceive of the horrors, the infinite horrors of the rum traffic.

Intemperance is pre-eminently the shame, the curse and the crime of the nation. It is a fearfully black stain upon our civilization, and the most potent hindrance to our financial, intellectual, social, moral and religious prosperity. It is an enemy that assails religion at its vital points, and whose complete success would be the world's damnation. "There is not a sinner on the face of the earth so unlikely to be savingly effected by the influences of the gospel as the habitual drunkard," unless it is the man who is getting rapidly rich in the liquor traffic.

"The salvation of a thorough drunkard," or a successful liquor dealer, "is one of the mightiest miracles of Almighty grace."

The church, therefore, is not to be an idle, unconcerned spectator in the gigantic conflict with this powerful foe, this cause of more crime, suffering, sin, deaths and damnations than any other evil. She is not for the sake of apparent present policy to seek to maintain a neutral attitude, but must be an active participator in the fight if she would be true to God and the interests He has committed to her keeping.

Her pulpits should be temperance pulpits. With God's word as his text book, pronouncing a fearful "woe" upon the trafficker in ardent spirits as a beverage, and excluding drunkards from the kingdom of heaven, God's ambassador must be emphatic and frequent in his expositions of the sin of the liquor traffic.

The church should banish from her communion table all intoxicating wines. She should never put a temptation in the path of one struggling for victory over a terrible appetite and still chafing in its chains. She should never deprive such, knowing their weakness and danger, of the enjoyments and benefits of the Lord's Supper by using the ordinary wine of commerce. She should not substitute the product of the vat for the appointed "fruit of the vine."

The members of the church of Christ, whilst seeking to save the victims of the inebriating cup, should seek by every honorable way to prohibit a traffic that has so many victims.

An ounce of prevention, here, is worth a ton of cure. Each believer, empowered with the right of suffrage, should vote always as he prays. Each should, with life and lips, proclaim the gospel of total abstinence and total prohibition.

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The prohibition campaign in Massachusetts is gaining in extent and organization each day. The constitutional prohibitory amendment convention of February 7, held in Tremont Temple, Boston, is spoken of by a correspondent as one of the grandest that city has ever seen. There were 132 towns represented by 730 delegates, and over $4,000 raised to carry on the work another year. Dr. A. H. Plumb presided, and made a most masterly argument. Dr. Dorchester gave a fine address.

John B. Finch was the orator of the morning, and a young Catholic, Mr. Watson, president of the Catholic Total Abstinence society of Essex county, who has great enthusiasm and magnetism and is a leader among his people. Miss Phoebe Cozzens, of St. Louis, spoke admirably in the afternoon.

Letters were read from Joseph Cook, who gave the subject some of his telling words at the Monday prelude, the day before, and other lesser lights twinkled before the audience. There seems to be more unity of aim and action among temperance workers in Massachusetts than for many years.

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The great floods of the Ohio, the Wabash and other mountain-fed streams have wrought sad havoc in the Ohio valley. Nobly does humanity on its feet, respond to humanity laid low. The Red Cross society with such women as Clara Barton and Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett "at the lead," has been a channel of continuous blessing and service.

The great floods of intemperance know little variation the whole year round. The rise and fall of their devasting powers are scarcely

seen. Everywhere a sad and sorrowful level of desolation is presented. And the W. C. T. U., the society of the White Cross is as constant and unvarying in its ministrations as is the woe of the curse. "All at it and always at it" is the watchword.

A GOOD work is to be wrought for us by the Rev. Dr. Gray, president of Little Rock University, whose experience in illustrating important facts on outline maps, makes his promise to furnish a temperance map of the United States for use at our next national convention, one of more than ordinary value. In order to secure the largest possible collection of facts he asks that our constituency shall furnish all available statistics bearing on the following points of investigation:

1. Number of saloons in each state.
2. Amount paid for license in each state, both state, municipal and United States.
3. Running expenses of the churches in each state. (Say ten most prominent.)
4. Amount of school expenditures for each state.
5. Percentage of criminals who trace their condition to liquor.
6. Amount of liquor drank annually in each state, or per capita.
7. Number of deaths annually in each state traceable to intoxicating liquor.
8. Number of gallons of liquor manufactured annually in each state.

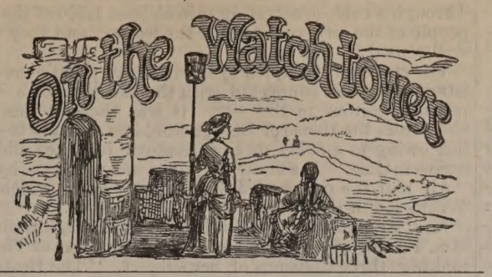
THE daily newspapers are reporting the extreme discouragement of the whisky manufacturers and dealers concerning relief legislation by the present congress. It is said that a prominent western distiller has returned from Washington with the determination to devote his energies toward as much of a preparation as is now possible for the crisis in the whisky market. He agrees that there is now no hope of any extension of the bonded period.

However, this may be, it will not be wise or well for temperance people to relax their exertions just yet. A lull of effort on our part is perhaps just the gain desired and intended by the craftiest of crafts, in this wily abandonment of hope.

A VOTERS' union is the latest organization in Ohio. It is officered by such men as the Hon. Mills Gardner, the Rev. Frederick Merrick, D. D., G. E. Thrall and G. M. Peters. Its effort will be, with that of the Ohio W. C. T. U., between which and itself there is perfect harmony, to secure resubmission of the prohibitory amendment, so dubiously defeated last fall. A strong concentration of voting power will be gained by the co-operation to this end, which will doubtless make itself felt at the polls in November, if the present legislation and the party conventions do not enact and embody the expressed will of 3,500,000 citizens.

KIRKWOOD seminary, near St. Louis, under the charge of Miss Anna Sneed, a true W. C. T. U. woman, has a class of twenty-five young ladies studying the text book, Alcohol and Hygiene. It augurs a better day for "native land" when young women give themselves earnestly to such important investigations.

A FULL report of the thank offerings receive at national headquarters is promised by Miss Pugh, for next week's issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.




Miss Elizabeth Greenwood who has been doing fine service in the provinces of Canada, for the W. C. T. U. is described by a Canadian letter writer as "a slender handsome young lady" whose addresses for graceful eloquence and persuasive power, surpassed all expectations. Her labors in Montreal, with both children and their elders are fully appreciated by the people.

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The Temperance League of the M. E. church is the name of a new temperance society at Warehouse Point, Conn. Its "battle cry" is a good one, "Churches and school houses all over our land, no saloons any where."

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Mrs. Leavitt, superintendent of work on the Pacific coast, was a prime mover and worker in the semi annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of which Mrs. Hobart, now sojourning there writes so fully in the correspondence columns of THE UNION SIGNAL. Though for two weeks travelling in unceasing rain, and speaking to rain frighted audiences, she went to her work at convention with unabated zeal and undaunted courage, like the bravely persistent woman that she is.

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The *National American* pays tribute to the W. C. T. U. of St. Louis by calling attention to the perseverance of its saints. One day when the mercury was down in the twenties below zero, the editor desired greatly to communicate with the society, but though the day for its regular session, he had no thought of finding the members at their post. He was mistaken however, the brave little band fearing

"Neither summer's heat nor winter's cold
Since both are subjects to the King's command."

There is no thermometer that can measure the zeal of such women.

* * * * *

There used to be a great query "Where do the pins go?" Now it is, "Where do the old shoes go?" The Philadelphia *Record* tells a tale of horrors about them:

It is said that they are boiled in pure spirits and allowed to stand for a few weeks, the product far surpassing the Jamaica rum made with essence, burnt sugar and almonds. A gentleman who doubted the truth of this story stopped recently at a low grog shop in the neighborhood of the factory spoken of, and inquired if they had any rum from old shoes. "No," said the barkeeper, "We don't keep it much now; but we have had it, and we can get you some if you want it."

* * * * *

If prohibition doesn't prohibit—not "*don't* prohibit," Mr. Chicago *Tribune*—why did the Ohio brewers agree not to purchase any large supplies of grain till after election? Echo answers "Why?"

* * * * *

Our Mrs. Mary Burt, prompt to meet new "situations" recently addressed a memorial to Gen. Reynolds, Department Commander of the G. A. R. and the Veterans of the state of New York, for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in and about the Rochester encampment.

* * * * *

I have always wanted to see and hear Miss Field, of China Mission fame, but now desire it more than ever. One hundred and fifty young men were at a workhouse clinic in Philadelphia at which three women, students of the Woman's Medical College by appointment presented themselves. The one hundred and fifty young men tried to jeer them out, whereupon Miss Field, great, dignified, masterful spirit that she is, rose and said:

Gentlemen, I have been for eighteen years a missionary in China. The Chinese have no medical science, and superstitious rites are chiefly relied on in the treatment of disease. All the people are in need of medical aid, but the women are the neediest. A Chinese woman would under no circumstances go to a male physician for the treatment of any disease peculiar to her sex. She would suffer lifelong agony rather than violate her sense of propriety. Her father, her brothers, and her husband would even let her die rather than let her be treated by a male physician. Full of sorrow for the sufferings of these women, I have been looking in Christian America to see what hope of help for them might be here. I have been glad to find that in some of our great medical schools earnest and self-sacrificing women are fitting themselves for a work of mercy in Asia and other lands. Unless such women learn to do such work well there is no physical salvation for those afflicted ones. And, in behalf of those women, who have no medical care while they so sorely need it, I ask from you the courtesy of gentlemen toward ladies who are studying medicine in Philadelphia.

Young manhood then rose above hoodlumism and Miss Field was greeted with ringing cheers as she took her seat.

* * * * *

Some Missouri editors are saying that almost anybody would give a hundred dollars to get such a letter as Mrs. Clara Hoffman wrote Judge Ritchey in response to his gift. Well, then, just pay over gentlemen. The W. C. T. U. has a patent on that letter.

* * * * *

Girls, no court will sustain your plea for divorce on the ground of drunkenness, if you marry a drinking man. The Iowa supreme court speaking of a woman who acted thus foolishly says: "*This woman married a drunkard, and she must discharge the duties of a drunkard's wife.*" Think of it. What *are* the duties of a drunkard's wife? Can you fulfill them?

* * * * *

Quincy, Ill., has a vigilant Home Protection Society. Quiet watching and lightning like "lighting down" on offending parties has nearly or quite accomplished Sunday closing in this river city.

* * * * *

Our United States senators must have been packed in ice during July and August 1883. The bills of senate expenses shows that each senator consumed 3000 pounds during that heated term, also that each senator averaged three quarts of Apollinaris water per diem, and lunched daily on seventeen two grain quinine pills. Can it be that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet?

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A legitimate fruit of the high license tree is the action of the grand jury of Portland, Oregon, recommending the licensing of houses of prostitution since it has been found impossible to suppress them.

* * * * *

I have seen a good word for the W. C. T. U. of Illinois, which sends fifty copies of THE UNION SIGNAL to both state penitentiaries. Why shouldn't I "print it?"

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY,
Chaplain's Office, Chester, Ill., Feb. 15, 1884.

*To the Editor and Publisher of The Union Signal:*

I want to thank you on behalf of our "unfortunates," for the large roll of your excellent paper which comes to us weekly. Never did seed fall upon ground where truth—temperance truth, was more needed. Rum victims constitute a large per cent. of our population. The men read your spicy, bright paper, with interest, and I doubt not, many a purpose to lead a new life, is greatly strengthened. Many thanks.

Very truly,
T. F. HOUTS, *Chaplain S. I. P.*

* * * * *

No sadder message ever came over the wires, from a mother's broken heart than this:

It was dated at Los Angeles, February 14, 1884.

My son Louis died last night. Tell all the women.
HENRIETTA SKELTON.

* * * * *

I thought in an instant of the joy that must come to the gentle woman whose generous Christmas gift made it possible for Mrs. Skelton to be with her poor boy during his last days.

* * * * *

Louis Skelton was a young man of rare beauty of character. As gentle and pure hearted as a woman, as earnest and true as a Christian, as brave and dauntless as a veteran soldier, he was one whom the world needs. Life was full of promise for him and he full of plans for life. His stricken mother and sorrowing wife will be borne up on high by many prayers.

* * * * *

Better than all, they will know all about heaven now that their treasure is there. This thought comes to me too for my poor friend, Mrs. E. B. Mason, of Joliet, whose husband has joined the triumphal procession, whose songs of victory lend notes of cheer to our battle hymns below. Brave and prophetic soul! Thou art dismissed the strife, enter upon thy rest.

* * * * * *

Here is a hint for the Christian agriculturist. One of Illinois' best men, a citizen of whisky-ridden Peoria—of course you guess—I may as well tell. It was William Reynolds, president of the state Sunday school association, was invited to subscribe to the fund raised for the county fair. He immediately set down a good round sum, as he generally does, on condition that no intoxicants should be sold on the grounds during the fair. Several others followed his lead. Result: These subscriptions were never collected.

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A surgeon attached to the P. P. M. rail road, says that since the corporation refused to employ drinking men, there has been no demand for his services whatever. There were six deaths by accident during the year previous.

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The Flower Mission of Peoria, Ill., is in operation all the year round. Sick people are its beneficiaries largely.

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The school board of Flint, Mich., recently passed a resolution directing the teachers, during the remainder of the present school year, to give oral lessons on the effects of alcohol and narcotics. So says Miss Sallin Rulison, one of Michigan's honored teachers and W. C. T. U. workers.

ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## MISSOURI.

Nevada.—The W. C. T. Unions of the twelfth district met in Nevada January 31, 1884, for the purpose of organizing a district convention. Besides those from our own district, visitors were present from Carthage, Pierce City and Webb City, who added very much to the interest of the meeting. The convention was presided over by our loved and efficient state president, Mrs. Clara Hoffman Kansas City, Mo., who is a host against the forces of evil in our state. She is doing a grand and noble work. It was the first meeting of our unions, and we were surprised at the talent and ability the ladies possessed. The district was organized with the following officers: Mrs. J. W. Ingraham, Nevada, president; Mrs. Willet Gardner, Schell City, secretary; Mrs. Dr. Wood, Lamar, treasurer; with a president in each county seat. Mrs. Hoffman's address, the last night, was the effort of a "master mind," delivered in an impressive manner to a large and appreciative audience. We keep up two societies in Nevada, one of the young and the other of married ladies, and both are doing good work. We observed the day of prayer for the national convention, also the tenth anniversary of the crusade. The young ladies have established a reading room, and are carrying it on successfully, and we have bright hopes of the good we may do in the future.

Mrs. H. H. Bowman, *Pres. W. C. T. U.*

Macon.—The temperance revival that was inaugurated here week before last by the advent of George W. Woodford in a series of very interesting meetings continued up to Sunday night, when he delivered his closing address. There has been no such interest manifested in the temperance work in the history of Macon. No advocate of the benefits of temperance and evils of intemperance, has presented the subject in such a forcible way, and with such irresistible power and attraction as did Mr. Woodford for ten days and nights.

Over 500 persons took the pledge during his labors here. A W. C. T. U. has been organized with forty-six members, and already the ladies of the society are manifesting great zeal in their work, and are planning to accomplish much. They purpose establishing a reading room, which will be supplied with a library and numerous periodicals, where our citizens young and old may spend their leisure hours. For this purpose they have already received liberal subscriptions from our citizens, and will call upon others with the purpose of raising from $500 to $1,000.

Auxiliary to this movement a "Band of Hope" society was organized. The church was crowded with men, women, and children. About two hundred children took the pledge to abstain from use of liquors and tobacco. D. H. Payson was elected vice president, and Daisy Fletcher, treasurer. The W. C. T. U. holds meetings every week, and all the ladies of Macon are requested to unite and take part in this work.

Mrs. S. G. Bbock, *Pres.*

Mrs. O. V. Eggleston, *Cor. Sec.*

Joplin.—I am glad to write you of our glorious temperance revival. Messrs. Holt, Critchfield and Woodford, have each given us a week of earnest work. Mr. Woodford's work is pre-eminently gospel work, leading those who have signed the pledge, to look to One who is stronger than they for help to keep it. We held meetings continuously from the 12th of December for seven weeks. Now, we have a meeting once a week with crowded houses, and new accessions are constantly being made to our ranks. The pledge signers now number 1150.

The children have a meeting once a week, and hundreds attend. The two daily papers, each give us a half column weekly, and temperance items are constantly being sent them, which they publish. The whole country about is being aroused on the temperance question Messrs. Holt, Critchfield and Woodford are still in the district, and we look for a glorious fruitage at no distant day. Mrs. J. C. Plumb, *Sec.*

Lamar.—The temperance wave has reached our town, and we feel the effects of the cold water. Last May, Mrs. Mary M. Clardy visited our town and organized a W. C. T. U. We now have thirty-five members. On Nov. 23, a union prayer meeting was held, and the following Sunday night a temperance mass meeting in the Methodist church in honor of the tenth anniversary of the woman's crusade. January 10, Brother George Woodford began a series of lectures with good results. Brother Critchfield came, and labored with success. More than six hundred persons have taken the pledge. Many are men who have been addicted to strong drink. We have a Band of Hope, two hundred members, pledged against profanity, the use of tobacco and alcohol. Temperance meetings, held weekly and monthly, are a part of our proceedings, and the work goes on. Mrs. Belle Jones.

## KENTUCKY.

Louisville.—The audience which greeted Mrs. J. Ellen Foster at Masonic Temple was one of which that eloquent and noble woman may not only feel proud, but one that did honor to the temperance cause in Louisville. Through a cold, penetrating rain at least 1,600 of the best people of the city went to hear the lecture, and they were well repaid for the trip.

The stage was occupied by a number of prominent ministers and ladies connected with the two Women's Temperance Unions in the city. It was thought that the choir from the House of Refuge would be on hand to sing, but owing to a delay on the street-car line they did not arrive in time. The audience joined in singing the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' Name," after which Dr. Willits led in prayer.

Mrs. Munnell, president of the W. C. T. U., introduced Mrs. Foster, who spoke upon "The Accretions of Time," making three divisions of her subject, "The Brutality of the Rabble" and "The Mistakes of Citizens" and 'The Necessities or Exigencies of Political Parties." She first told how everything had been slowly working up to the present temperance movement through the cycles of ages, and how step by step science and religion had brought the alcohol question to a point. She then took up the second head, and said that the character of the population makes total abstinence a necessity. There are men who do not know that alcohol is poison; do not know the effect it has upon them or their children. For this class prohibition should be made compulsory. All railroad and other large corporations are becoming great total abstinence societies. When an applicant comes for a position he is asked if he is a drinking man; if he takes a drink now and then; if so, they do not want him. This is not because the road superintendent cares more for one man than others, but because he must look out for the trains in his care, and must have men he knows are reliable and can always be depended on. And you can't depend on the man who drinks. Why, the other day I heard of a distiller that declined to hire an engineer because he admitted that he took a drop now and then. They wanted a sober and reliable man. Insurance companies won't insure men who drink heavily because of their great mortality.

The brutality of the rabble has done more to aid the cause of prohibition than anything else. Crimes committed by people under the influence of liquor are the most atrocious. Then no class of men are so often or so openly breaking the law as the liquor seller. I have nothing to say against these men as heads of families, as husbands, as fathers or brothers; but as liquor sellers they are law breakers and outlaws, and should be treated as such. I say put down the saloon, and there will be no place to obtain the poison and no drunkenness. She then related in a peculiarly graphic manner how ten years ago her home had been burned to the ground, the work of incendiaries, members of the common rabble, because her husband had dared prosecute them for violating the prohibition law. But they did not hurt the cause any. That act has done more for the temperance cause than anything the rabble could do, and perhaps it had more to do with my appearance here today than you think.

The questions of prohibition and temperance were then considered from a political point, and prohibition was put forward as the ground upon which the next presidential battle should be fought. After showing how free trade would not do to fight over, she explained why every true republican and every good democrat should rally round the prohibition flag, while the bad ones could rally round the beer keg.

Mrs. Foster closed by speaking for the women of this city. There are two woman's temperance organizations here, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union—the one composed of wives and mothers, the other of daughters and sisters. There are no nobler women in the city than these. Give them your assistance. I appreciate your kindness to me, and love you all for it, and I know you love me—but please show it by helping these two glorious organizations.

That the large audience was pleased with her address was evidenced by the frequent applause, and that it was thoroughly interested by the fact that, although the lecture lasted two hours, not more than a dozen people left their seats before its close. Mrs. Foster will visit the legislature at Frankfort this week.

## IOWA.

Grinnell.—We have been both entertained and profited by the labors of Miss Lucia E. Kimball, national superintendent of Sabbath school temperance work in the W. C. T. U., amongst us.

She has been for several years engaged in this department of work, with wonderful success.

Sabbath, Jan. 13, we had a union meeting of all the Sabbath schools, and all were invited in the afternoon. Her illustrations were apt and to the point, many from the Bible, comparing intemperance to the giant Goliah, etc. She held the children in rapt attention for over an hour, and also the adults.

Her practical lessons on the poisonous nature of alcohol were highly instructive and convincing.

In the evening a union meeting of all the churches was held in the same house, and the large audience room of the stone church was filled to overflowing at both meetings. Her address was forcible and convincing, carrying her audience with her.

Both of our local papers highly commended Miss Kimball's work, and I quote a few lines from one:

"The excellence of her address cannot be overstated in words. The style of her argument convinced her hearers that the half has not been done in the matter of gospel temperance, especially in the matter of the thorough training of the young. Here is the hidden power by which the land is to be carried for temperance." Monday morning by special request of President Magoun she led the devotional exercises at the college chapel. Her Bible readings are touching and tender. From here she went to Newton, and held two meetings there Monday. We invited her to return and be with us Wednesday. In the afternoon she addressed a woman's meeting. A large number were present, and she gave us an earnest and practical appeal and many useful hints and suggestions in regard to plans of work in Sabbath schools and amongst the children and youth. At four p. m. she addressed the young lady students at the college. In the evening we had a temperance conference meeting, which was opened by Miss Kimball with Bible reading and prayer, after which she talked in her easy, conversational way. Questions were proposed and answered to the edification of all present.

Her praises are universal, and we certainly have enjoyed a rich treat in her labors in our community. We trust that the influence thus exerted may be felt in the years to come, and that the good seed sown may bring forth fruit an hundred fold, and that it may stir us up to renewed energy to labor in the vineyard of the Lord. One great need of the hour is a more thorough training of the children and youth in temperance principles not only in Sabbath schools but in public schools and wherever they can be reached, that in the future we may have men of courage, men who will meet the requirement of Garfield's standard: "Men who have the courage to look the devil squarely in the face and tell him he is the devil." C. R. D.

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

Plainfield.—One of our dealers in liquid fire is said to have made $7,000 last year. He did not give us the moral footing up however. The Band of Hope are working wisely. They have a class for instruction in sewing and all kinds of fancy work, mending and darning, for which the ladies charge twenty cents a lesson or six for one dollar. The members of the Band had a grand holiday festival with a large tree filled with good things, and speeches by Rev. Mr. Yerkes and Rev. Mr. Raymond. Mrs. Vanderbeck and her associates are looking after the boys as well as the girls temperance wise. The W. C. T. U. of this city are also at work. A pretty town in this state has been no license for two years, but now a change has come. The licensing of hotels and saloons is thought necessary for the public good, so three men distinguished for temperance and good character, for a consideration were permitted to open a saloon. One of the fruits of these respectable legalized destroyers of the bodies and souls of the tempted, was, the turning out of doors at night this bitter cold weather, a wife, whose husband bought his frenzy at the rum shop of one of these legal demonizers. A kind neighbor took her in and the man was arrested.

"Oh, people torn and rent
By this foul Oligarch's intent,
Where are your statesmen: have ye none?
Souls on whom the light hath shone,
To see the perils of the time,
And with a hero's heart sublime,
Strike at the Drink power, ere we all
Go down, as goes a broken wall."

English and Mabee are hard at work in our state and the red ribbon army are standing to their colors. It is emblematic of the precious blood which alone can redeem the soul and body of the inebriate. It is stated on good authority that we have a governor who will regard the will of the people as supreme law, and if the people want prohibition he will not say them nay. Want it? Yea, the cry comes from thousands of broken hearted wives, husbands and children, with tears and groans—"Give, O, give us prohibition, ye rulers of our state!"

Millville.—The W. C. T. U. committee on petitions reports that they were most favorably received by the citizens generally, scarcely any one objecting or refusing to sign. The petitions bear the signatures of the mayor and all the councilmen, the marshal and all the policemen, the members of the board of education and all the teachers, the pastors of the churches, and the physicians, except one. The merchants and manufacturers, the glass-blowers and other tradesmen were almost a unit on the subject, and the same is true of all departments. The unanimity was remarkable. Not a representative man, whether of the city, county, state or nation, objected, and but one professional man. And to the credit of the people, be it said, that they looked intelligently at the wording and object of the petition before singing, and the people who looked into the matter, were the people who signed.

Newark W. C. T. U. are negotiating for the purchase of a building formerly occupied as a theater which is especially adapted to the needs of the ladies with their constantly increasing numbers at their daily meetings. Ten years they have labored under crushing disadvan-

tages, owing to want of room. We hope the good Christian people of that city will provide the needed cash for said purchase. They will receive gratefully cash from any quarter.

The skating ponds are a source of danger, not so much from ice and water, but from liquor distributed by some son of Belial to the young people,—more than one has been intoxicated and some times the boys or girls smoke the filthy cigarette. In all our pleasures Satan is on the alert.

Our state president is off on an up-Jersey tour taking observations, on the lines, planting seed for future gleaning. The revivalists Mabee and English have been to Chester and gladdened the hearts of Christian workers, and now are at Somerville trying to bring into the kingdom of our Lord the fallen and the helpless slaves to alcohol.

BERLIN.—The revival services continue with great interest. Mrs. Carr, president of Camden W. C. T. U., has been with us two evenings. A number have found peace, and many are anxiously seeking the Lord.

SEABRIGHT. — The temperance people are pushing things and they do not intend to stop short of entire prohibition of the liquor traffic.

HOPE.—A temperance reform club has been organized in this town, of sixty-three members, all in working order.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING.—The public meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Wheeling held in Fourth street M. E. church, Feb. 1, at three p. m., was a very enjoyable affair. Mrs. T. T. Hutchinson, president, presided. The meeting was opened with the usual devotional services, and good music gave a pleasing variety.

The first address was by Dr. D. A. Cunningham, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, which was listened to with close attention. He rejoiced in the fact that there was such an organization as the W. C. T. U. in our city; it had his heartfelt sympathies and prayers. He referred with pleasure to the establishment of a temperance lunch room in our city, and said the good already accomplished by it, was such that it would be a matter of regret if ever the work had to be abandoned.

Rev. E. S. Hart, of the Disciples church, then made a happy little speech. He referred to his connection with the W. C. T. U. in Illinois and Ohio, and said some of the best scenes of his life were in this work. He then spoke of the ravages intemperance has made in our land, robbing the church of its purity and glory. It has taken the brightest minds, it has put bribes in the hands of judges, it has even dragged ministers from the pulpit. So the ladies have fittingly inscribed on their banner, "For God and home and native land," saying, God helping us, what may we not accomplish for the uplifting of mankind?

Dr. J. E. Smith was the next speaker. He said: I suppose all men, and especially ministers, are ready at all times to say something for temperance. Everybody who knows me, knows that I am a radical on this subject. I hate conservatism. Conservatism on the temperance question means surrender. Conservatism sent Daniel to the lion's den; it sent the Hebrew children to the fiery furnace. Conservatism on the temperance question means compromise. No Christian man can have any such feelings. This temperance work has been like the waves of the ocean—it has ebbed and flowed—but each time the waves came back with greater force. There have been mountebanks in the work, and there has been a class which thought the church did not go fast enough for them, and so they denounced it on all occasions.

Now is the successful age in the temperance work, because it builds on the solid rock of religion; it believes in prayer to God. That demon which is ruining the world is met by this other power, the W. C. T. U., which is for the defense and protection of home. The destroyer on the one side, met by the Savior on the other side, met by this power which gathers together the wrecks of humanity, and reaches down and brings them up to the platform of Jesus Christ. In physics as in morals, works the least significant are the most important. If you wanted to know how to form an island in the middle of the sea, and would ask men how you should do it, they would suggest that you take earth from the hills and rocks from the mountains and put them down into the sea. When God wants to make an island He builds differently. He takes a little insect and puts it in the bottom of the sea; age after age it works on, quietly, but surely, till one day the keel of a ship scrapes over something, where the chart shows no obstruction; and soon an island rises above the highest wave, an island on whose soil the monarch of the forest rears its head. So, if you go and ask the men who have all their wealth in the liquor business, what they dread most, they will tell you votes. But a quiet little woman walks down the street—you never dream of any power there. Ah, that quiet little woman has a faith that takes hold of the arm that moves the world.

These women of the W. C. T. U. are working like the coral insects; praying at home, influencing the minds of husband, brother, lover, friend, training the minds of the children, till they grow to hate the very name of liquor—till a sentiment grows that moulds the legislation of our country. No; not least among these influences is this W. C. T. U. They meet every week for prayer to God to help in overthrowing this evil. History repeats itself. Twenty-five years ago, cries and prayers were going up to God from His children in bondage. Abraham Lincoln wrote the proclamation which emancipated three millions of people. The groans and tears which are now going up for release from the bondage of intemperance will be heard by the God of Sabaoth, and total prohibition, forever and ever will be His answer.

Before the closing hymn was sung, Dr. Smith read a note just received by the secretary, from our noble friend, Mr. Henry K. List, of this city, stating that he was called away by the illness of a relative, but insisting that a collection be taken for the W. C. T. U. work and giving twenty-five dollars himself to start with. The doctor told the people they could follow this worthy example by giving their contributions to any of the members of the W. C. T. U.

After the hymn, "Give to the winds thy fears," the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Clancy.

EMMA A. FOWLER.

## CALIFORNIA.

From Tustin we learn that their union, organized September 13, 1883, has grown from 6 to 15 members, meeting twice a month. An effort is being made to introduce temperance instruction in schools. Temperance literature is being bought, read and circulated. The cause seems advancing in that community.

Hueneme reports a good meeting on anniversary day, the union and Band of Hope taking part in the mass meeting of the evening.

Mrs. Fulton, president of the San Bernardino W. C. T. U. writes an interesting letter in the midst of family affliction. She has our sympathies. This union was organized by Miss Willard last spring and has twenty-five members. Good work is being done with temperance literature by their zealous and efficient superintendent of that department. Mrs. Fulton says: "We have, with the aid of several clergymen in town held a union temperance service one Sabbath evening of each month. We have had many discouragements but believe that if we weary not in well doing, we shall in due season reap the reward of our labors. The work which needs to be done is very great, but the laborers are few."

OAKLAND.— The W. C. T. U. met at their rooms on Monday, Jan. 14. Mrs. Sublette, the president, opened the meeting by reading the 147th Psalm. Several ladies from eastern cities were present and a goodly number of the members were in attendance. Arrangements were made for the organization of the cadets of temperance, and a committee appointed to take the matter in hand and see it carried to a successful issue. It was reported that ten dollars had been appropriated from this union as a thank offering to the National Union in commemoration of the woman's temperance crusade. A committee was appointed to see that temperance text books were introduced into the public schools during the year. Delegates were appointed to attend the temperance convention to be held at San Jose, Feb. 8 and 9. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the ladies present:

WHEREAS, Intemperance exists to an alarming extent in our country, bringing in its train poverty, disease and crime, and whereas the dealers in intoxicating drink are filling our prisons and almshouses with their victims, and claim the right to sell, though it makes thousands of men demons, thousands of wives more than widows, thousands of children more than orphans; and whereas, they have banded themselves together to control the political affairs of the state and nation, and to dictate who shall make and enforce our laws, and even who shall sit in the seats of justice, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That in this contest now being waged between the forces of temperance and intemperance, in which the present and future welfare of country, and of home is at stake, woman would be false to herself, her home, to society and to her God, if she stood idly by and made no effort for the triumph of the temperance cause.

*Resolved*, That we urge every woman to strive by all laudable means to create and foster a temperance sentiment in the community, and especially to instil in the minds of the young temperance principles so that when those who now do battle for the right shall have passed away, there shall come upon the stage of action a generation temperate, pure and brave, over whom evil habits, and organized wrong can have no power.

*Resolved*, That we strongly recommend the introduction of temperance text books into all our schools as an efficacious means of influencing the young in the right direction, and that we urge on those having the charge of the religious and mental training of our youth the importance of impressing on their minds the danger of indulging in alcoholic beverages.

After singing the temperance doxology, the meeting adjourned for one month.

MRS. H. H. HAVENS, *Cor. Sec. State Union.*

## CANADA.

The Hamilton (Ontario) Young Ladies' Christian Temperance society is evidently a live institution, judging by the good works it is conducting. Last year it had 300 children under instruction, and distributed 8,620 leaflets to children. There were 88 deposits in the girls' sewing school, and 50 in the boys' night school. A temperance library of 57 volumes had been bought. The sewing committee reports at present a staff of nine teachers, besides a superintendent and a lady to take charge of the work. 130 pupils are on the roll, of whom 97 are bank depositors. 135 boys regularly attend the night school. Many of them had to begin earning a living at a very early age, and some of them, 15 or 16 years of age, do not know their alphabet. The boys show great application to their studies, and a growing self-respect. A balance of $34.37 is shown in the report of the society's treasurer.

MONTREAL.—The Dominion Temperance Alliance of Canada held its annual meeting Jan. 26 in Great St. James street M. E. church. Miss E. W. Greenwood, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Prof. G. L. Foster M. P., of New Brunswick, were the speakers from abroad. A magnificent audience assembled, and the enthusiasm reached a high point.

The first addre s after several resolutions, etc., was made by Miss Greenwood. Of this address Prof. Foster said: "I congratulate you upon the splendid oration to which you have listened, in which beauty and strength of language, grace of delivery and power of thought were combined in a manner that noman can hope to attain."

Prof. Foster also made a convincing and logical address.

Sunday evening 3,500 people were packed in St. Jame street church to again listen to Miss Greenwood, and many were unable to find standing room. On Saturday she addressed 800 children, representing the Montreal Bands of Hope, and Monday gave a Bible exposition in the Pearl street Baptist church. Of these meetings the Montreal *Herald* says: "Miss Greenwood's discourses are a rare treat; she is at once a most pleasing and commanding speaker."

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The recent two weeks' tour made through our state by Mrs. McLaughlin, of Boston, was eminently successful in every respect. She was greeted everywhere by large and enthusiastic audiences, and won all hearts by her clear reasoning, earnest appeals and rare eloquence. The universal testimony was that her addresses were above criticism. Through her efforts, weak unions were strengthened, new ones were organized at Plymouth, Newmarket, Lake Village, Whitefield, Plymouth, Laconia, Tilton and Suncook and over three hundred new members were added to our list, and thirty-nine dollars to our state treasury. But not until "the unfoldings of eternity" shall we know the result of the deep undercurrent of interest and responsibility in this great question of the day that has been awakened among our thinking people by her timely coming among us.

She was accompanied by the state corresponding secretary who assisted somewhat in the organizing, and also formed a union of forty members at Meredith.

C. R. WENDELL.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

TALEQUAH.—Mrs. Emma Molloy has been working here in the interest of temperance. We have struggled bravely against this evil for a long time, without seeing much accomplished, but God has wonderfully blessed us within the past three months. We raised money and sent for Mrs. Molloy; she came, and the result is, the whole country is stirred on the subjects of temperance and religion. Many drunkards have been reclaimed. I am so anxious to help keep all these dear souls and the only way to do it is to keep them at work. There is plenty to do, and we are doing something and desire to do more. MISS KATIE ELLETT, *Rec. Sec.*

## ARKANSAS.

TEXARKANA.—Under the direction of Capt. J. F. Linscott a W. C. T. U. was organized in Texarkana, Texas and Arkansas, January 7, 1884.

At that meeting there were five ladies present. They consecrated themselves to the cause of temperance. They have met weekly, praying for God's blessing and power. The interest is growing. The union now numbers fifteen. A club of ten subscribers is being made up for THE UNION SIGNAL. Arrangements are on foot to organize a Band of Hope. We are trusting in God.

MISS ABBY WHITCOMB, *Sec.*

## NEBRASKA.

LOUP CITY.—A W. C. T. U. was organized here Tuesday, January 22, in a most pleasing and satisfactory manner, with twenty-one members. We have a field for labor unexeelled, and surely the work has been undertaken none too soon, for the demon, King Alcohol, has indeed a strong hold upon our community. We have one satisfaction, however, and that is that his hold has been loosened in less favored communities.

ALLIE C. WILLARD, *Cor. Sec.*

## NEW YORK.

TROY.—On the afternoon of Dec. 22 the W. C. T. U. held a delightful and solemn meeting. Mr. J. H. Kellogg was present and made an address pertinent to the occasion. A check for $50 was received from Mr. Frank Thomas (a bequest from his wife, the recent president) One tenth of this amount was added to the smaller offerings handed in, and the sum of $20.55 was sent to the National treasurer.

On the 20th of January Miss E. W. Greenwood brought the subject of scientific temperance instruction in our public schools before a large congregation in Rev. Mr. Farrar's church. Many school commissioners and educators were noticed among the audience. Miss Greenwood's portrayal of the evils of intemperance brought

tears to many eyes, but in agreeing to the remedy which she pointed out, nearly all present were willing to rise to show their faith that temperance teaching in the public schools would be a power for good.

The annual temperance meeting held by the ladies of Troy was of great interest. The jail report for the year, and the pledges signed by a large number gave evidence of labor rewarded.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.—Our county convention was held on Thursday, Feb. 7, in Jamestown, the metropolis of the county. During the forenoon the delegates were received at Temperance Hall.

After a devotional meeting conducted by Mrs. J. H. Clark the convention was opened at two p. m. by the county president, Mrs. M. Bailey. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. E. H. Danforth, president of the local union. Response by Mrs. E. Putnam of Ellington.

We have seventeen unions and most of them reported earnest aggressive work in the lines of National plan.

All who had been circulating the petitions to our legislature for scientific temperance instruction, reported pleasing success, being seldom refused a name.

An interesting letter was read from Miss B. B. Heaslitt, our sister who is "organizing" in central New York.

The evening sessions opened at 7:30 with a crowded hall. Short miscellaneous exercises, music, recitations and Band of Hope songs were followed by interesting reminiscences of crusade days, given by Miss Stevens of Fredonia, and Mrs. M. Bailey of Jamestown. These are the pioneer W. C. T. U's., as from here Dio Lewis went to Ohio ten years ago.

Dr. H. L. Hubbell and Rev. W. G. Williams gave their testimony to the great good already done and that yet to be accomplished by the W. C. T. U. and sounded a clear note for prohibition.

Thus ended a pleasant and profitable convention.

MARY L. DANFORTH, *Cor. Sec.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.

FREEDOM.—Our union is only a little more than a year old and we are not very strong yet in numbers, yet we are encouraged to go on, knowing that we are doing something for the Master and that our labor has not been in vain. Our most successful work is among the children. Every week we can see there is more interest manifested. The Band of Hope is ten months old and numbers about one hundred and thirty; the infant class numbers fifty-two. It meets every Sabbath afternoon and there is always a good attendance. We have also a young men's league and young ladies' union. We distribute Cook's papers in our Band, raise money by collections taken at each meeting.

We find there is much to be done to interest parents, as many of them are opposed to total abstinence, thinking their children can use some intoxicating drinks moderately without harm.

We circulated petitions for constitutional amendment, that is about all we have done in the way of influencing legislation. But very few of our women desire the ballot. They need light on the subject. I trust the time will soon come when they will consider the matter rightly as it may be the only way we can reach the desired end.

ANNA JACK.

## COLORADO.

LONGMONT:—A splendid audience of Longmont's best citizens, greeted Gov. St. John in Dickens opera house. Not many of them had ever seen him before, although everybody had heard of him, and knew something of the grand fight he has made in his own state of Kansas against the liquor traffic. Naturally there was a strong desire to see and hear the man, who has gained a national reputation as a temperance worker.

Ex-Governor St. John is one of the most forcible and convincing speakers to whom it has ever been our privilege to listen.

It is not putting it too strongly to say, that his argument for constitutional prohibition is absolutely unanswerable, backed as it was with such an array of facts with which he was personally familiar. Prohibition has proved a grand success and an inestimable blessing in Kansas. Why then should it not prove equally successful and beneficial in Colorado? Can anybody tell?

The ex governor also addressed the ladies of the W. C. T. U. in the Congregational church.

## ILLINOIS

EXECUTIVE MEETING OF FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Most enjoyable and profitable was the session of the Fifteenth District Executive held in the hospitable home of their dearly loved and highly venerated president, "Mother Jenkins," at Georgetown, Jan. 29. Broad and deep were the foundations laid for the work of the present year in this district. Justly do Mrs. Jenkins and her loyal women feel that their adoption of the practical financial plan adopted by six districts last year (of which the fifteenth was one) and recommended for adoption throughout the state at the Alton convention, has put them on a sound working basis. At their last annual convention the district voted to raise $1,000 for state and district expenses. This entire amount was apportioned among the twenty-nine unions of the district at this executive meeting in amounts so just and equable that there is very little probability of shrinkage, and Mrs. Jenkins expects to raise $200 more from territory now unorganized. Evangelistic, juvenile and young ladies' work, camp and grove meetings were given especial attention in the deliberations of the executive. Mrs. Jenkins is planning to hold gospel meetings of two or three days duration, with each union in her district, and proposes to have a camp or grove meeting in each county. Twenty of the twenty-nine unions in the district have Bands of Hope, and many more are to follow. As several fairs are held annually in ths district it was decided to have each union appoint a committee to see that all liquor is banished from the grounds; that premiums are not offered for domestic wines, and that suitable literature is provided for gratuitous distribution.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Quaker church. The evening was very unpleasant and the notice short but a good audience gathered. Miss Mary Pratt, of Hoopeston, and Mrs. Eliza Cain, of Danville, made telling speeches, so enlisting the interest of those who heard that nine ladies and seven gentlemen were enrolled as members of the Georgetown W. C. T. U. and the hearts of the almost discouraged faithful few wonderfully cheered. As Mrs. Jenkins writes of this executive so may it be said of every W. C. T. U. executive convention or other meeting in our state; "The meeting was very much blessed to us, and we are having a great addition to our membership."

CARLINVILLE.—Our union has sustained a sad loss in the death of Mr. Chas. Sewell, which occurred on Friday Feb. 1. Mr. Sewell signed the pledge about five years ago and entered heartily into the temperance work. Three years ago Charles Holt organized the first Reform Club here and Mr. S. was elected president, continuing in that office as long as his health would permit. About that time also, under the labors of Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, he also made a profession of religion and united with the Presbyterian church. His life since that time has been a consistent Christian one. Generous and sympathizing he was always ready to assist the unfortunate. No sacrifice was too great for him if he could only help some poor fellow to break away from intemperate habits. To the W. C. T. U. he was a most faithful friend, one on whom we could depend; a constant attendant at our gospel meetings, and ready when called upon to add his testimony to the blessed influence of the reform work in his own life. Our hall was appropriately draped by the Reform Club and W. C. T. U. uniting in the work.

Our union is still "holding the fort," sometimes discouraged, sometimes hopeful, always trusting. The way out of financial difficulties was opened today by a friend, husband of one of our sisters voluntarily assuming the payment of rent for the hall for one year. May the Lord prosper him.

MRS. S. S. HUNTER.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—The number of unions reported since the annual meeting is as follows: First district, 1; fifth district, 2; sixth district, 2; eighth district, 1; ninth district, 2; eleventh district, 2; twelfth district, 4; thirteenth district, 1; fourteenth district, 1; sixteenth district, 1; seventeenth district, 6; eighteenth district, 1; total 24. All organizations should be reported to headquarters, 161 LaSalle street at once. Blanks will be furnished on application.

HELEN L. HOOD, *Cor. Sec.*

—Headquarters will be glad to send to all Illinois workers our leaflets which are now ready. These are intended for the workers and explain the different lines of work. Send to 161 LaSalle street for them.

—Mr. Alexander Cooper is doing good work in Sheridan. Twelve men came forward for prayers the first night of his work Send applications for him to headquarters.

—A Y. W. C. T. U. was organized at Vandalia Feb. 11, with the following officers: Mrs. Nellie Brown, president; Miss Josie Fitzgerald, secretary.

—Mrs. Jennie S. Baldwin, Perry, is now the treasurer of the twelfth district.

## WYOMING.

LARAMIE.—The W. C. T. U. hold weekly meetings which are well attended, and much interest is manifested. Arrangements have been made for a visit and lecture by Governor St. John, of Kansas, and steps taken to provide for some religious instruction and exercises for the convicts of the penitentiary, if the consent and co-operation of the United States Marshall can be obtained.

Communications were received from the Red Cross Champions and the Good Templars accepting their invitation to co-operate with the W. C. T. U. in endeavoring to secure temperance legislation and in advancing the interest of temperance generally. These organizations have, as we are informed, sent petitions to the legislature upon this subject.

## UTAH.

THE semi-monthly literary and musical socials of the Ogden, Utah, Library and Reading Room Association are proving not only edifying but extremely interesting in every other way. The library opened with about 200 books, and since then additions have been made in various ways, which raises the number somewhere in the neighborhood of 400, a rapid increase for so short a time. Of the great good which this praiseworthy institution is making, no one need ask a question, and all praise is due to the ladies of the W. C. T. U. and their willing coadjutors in effecting its establishment and conducting it so successfully.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE temperance work of the south goes bravely on. Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith and Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson have gone to attend W. C. T. U. conventions in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida; Miss Henrietta G. Moore, of Ohio, to help organize, and Mrs. Angela C. Davis, of Cincinnati, a most magnetic speaker, is working in Alabama in the interests of the W. C. T. U. Thus the best gifts are brought to the altar and the hearts of the dear women everywhere are awakening to labor for the salvation of home.

A GRAND temperance revival at Garrett City, Indiana, had its climax, recently, in raising a splendid prohibition pole, from which now proudly waves an elegant prohibition flag, with a beautifully wrought W. C. T. U. streamer. The occasion was full of enthusiasm and long to be remembered. It will be remembered that Miss Jennie Smith and Miss Sherman but recently set this glorious reformation going in Garrett City.

IN reply to Mrs. Dr. J. C. Thomas, state president of Maryland, the police commissioners, state that they have no power to appoint matrons for police stations. They promise however that women under arrest shall only be searched by women, and that in future a different conveyance shall be provided to carry women so sentenced to the jail. A step in the right direction which we hope is a token of better things to come.

MRS. MARY F. SHIELDS, of Colorado Springs, visited Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona territories, under a commission from Miss Willard, and in four weeks held conventions in all three, so that at the Decennial celebration "not one faileth" was the fact as to every state and territory of the nation, the W. C. T. U. being organized in them all.

A Y. W. C. T. U. was organized at Georgetown, Ill., Feb. 5, "For which," writes the district president, Mrs. Jenkins, "I praise the Lord. I have great confidence that it will be a tower of strength to the work in our town. This is the first Y. W. C. T. U. in the fifteenth district, but, God helping us, we will have many more before the year closes."

MRS. J. H. JOHNSON, whose pungent articles are so familiar to readers of the *Freeman*, has been appointed vice president at large for West Virginia, a woman thoroughly devoted to the temperance cause, and whose ability is equal to her zeal. She will do work that will tell. We shall doubtless hear of many new organizations.

THE W. C. T. U. of Maryland, have prepared an appeal to the legislature, now in session, asking that a law enforcing upon the public schools of the state, introduction of text books upon hygiene and nature, and effects of alcohol upon the human system, be enacted.

VIRGINIA, Richmond, W. C. T. U., is active in juvenile and other work. Mass meetings were held two weeks in succession with encouraging results. All forces are uniting in the effort to secure local option.

A NUMBER of new unions have been formed in North Carolina. Miss Newby is expected to work through the state, and a special request comes for a visit later on from our national organizer, Miss Moore.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Band of Hope is thriving under the leadership of Miss Lawson. An entertainment recently given by the band realized fourteen dollars and a large increase in interest.

FRANCIS MURPHY will hold Gospel meetings in Mrs. R. G. Peters' $25,000 "W. C. T. U. Hall," Manistee, Mich.

## LECTURE APPOINTMENTS.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 17 and 18; Flint, Mich., Feb. 19; Ilion, N. Y., Feb. 20; Albany, N. Y., Feb. 21 and 22; New York, N. Y., Feb. 23, 24 and 25; Hundson, Mass., Feb. 26; Lynn, Mass., Feb. 27; Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 28 and 29; Salem, Mass., March 1 and 2; Fall River, Mass., March 3; Pawtucket, Conn., March 4; Washington, D. C., March 5, 6 and 7; Wellington, Del., March 8 and 9; New Jersey, March 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

MRS. LAURA G. FIXEN.

Northfield, Minn., Feb. 24; Lake Mills, Wis., Feb. 25; Baraboo, Wis., Feb. 26; Norway, Iowa, Feb. 29; Columbus, Iowa, March 1; Leavenworth, Kas., March 2; Centerview, Mo., March 3; Independence, Mo., March 4; Butler, Mo., March 5 and 6; Joplin, Mo., March 7 and 8.

MRS. LEAVITT.

Santa Clara, Feb. 2, 3; Los Gatos, Feb. 4; Saratoga, Feb. 5; Santa Cruz, Feb. 6; San Jose, Feb. 7, 8, 9, 10; Gilroy, Feb. 11.

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## Important Announcement.

We pay for the following goods partly in cash and partly in advertising. Our object is not to dispose of the goods at a profit, but primarily to increase our subscription list and incidentally to favor our subscribers. Hence, in supplying them to our readers we would make no account of the advertising and consider only the cash which we have to pay.

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Should you fail to get a club large enough for the article desired, send along the names you have and we will inform you how much additional in cash will be required for it, as well as for any others you may wish to purchase at the same time.

### 2nd Offer.

For each dollar's worth of goods which shall be ordered from the following list at the regular retail price for the same, we offer 40 cents worth of THE UNION SIGNAL, renewal or new subscription. For example, any person who shall order a Penograph at $3, will get not only the best fountain pen ever offered at any price, but also a dollar and twenty cents worth of THE UNION SIGNAL for himself or any one else.

### 3rd Offer.

We offer a choice of the following articles IN COMBINATION for the exact amount in CASH which we are required to pay for them, provided every order shall amount to at least $5, and shall include one or more subscriptions or renewals. For example, we offer John W. Lowell's edition of Charles Dickens' complete works in 15 vols., price $22 50; either Rollins' Ancient History or Knight's History of England in 4 volumes, price $6; Barnes Popular History of the United States, publisher's price, $5; Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men in 3 volumes, price $4.50; any five volumes of the Standard Classics, price $6.25; Foote's Science in Story, five volumes in one, price $2; Henry George's Progress and Poverty, price $1; 2 copies George's Land question, 50 cts.; How to Read Character, price $1.25; New American Dictionary, price $1, and three subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL, price $5.25; making a total value of $55.25—all of which we offer in combination for $23.00, which is but 50 cents more than the price of Dickens. The person who shall send us such an order is expected to collect $5.25 for THE UNION SIGNAL subscriptions, which leaves a balance of only $17.75, which secures 34 books worth $50.00, boxed and shipped by express. As already stated, we pay for the goods partly in advertising and charge our subscribers only what we have to pay in CASH. If you wish to know the price for any other combination, please mention the articles desired, give the full name and address of this journal, state whether or not you are a subscriber, and address our agent S. S. Wood, 230 E. 34th st., N. Y., who answers all inquiries in regard to the following goods and attends to their shipment direct from the manufacturers to our subscribers. But all ORDERS and REMITTANCES must be addressed to this office and not to New York.

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WE append the testimony of Gen. C. H. Howard because of the esteem and confidence in which he is held, not only by his many friends, but also by the thousands who know him as the recent editor of the *Advance*, and hence know that only deserved merit alone can influence him in the following statement:

Dr. F. Peiro, 83 Madison street, Chicago —My Dear Sir: Sorry not to find you in your office the other day. I wished to tell you how much improved in health Mrs. Howard is. She sends her greetings most heartily and thankfully in remembrance of the benefit derived from your Oxygen treatment. She is certainly better than she has been for several years. Wishing you great prosperity, I remain, very truly, yours, C. H. HOWARD.

BEATTY'S ORGANS AND PIANOFORTES.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, the world-renowned organ builder, of Washington, New Jersey, in another column. It is said that during the past four months Mayor Beatty shipped 6,800 organs, exclusive of pianofortes, from his great factory at Washington, New Jersey. Read his advertisement and order without delay.


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In all cases of **Bronchial** and **Pulmonary Affections** is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a **cold** or **cough** will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

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## Signal Notes.

ACCORDING to a Chinese tradition it rained gold for three days after the Emperor had forbidden the use of intoxicants.

EIGHT of the cities of Massachusetts voted against the granting of liquor licenses. In some of the towns that had tried license, they went back gladly to prohibition.

EVEN conservative Spain is about to extend the franchise. King Alfonso, in his speech before the Cortez, recommends giving the ballot to all citizens, who pay taxes and can read and write.

AT Plainfield, (N. J.), applicants for license to sell intoxicating liquors must advertise notice of their intention to make application, and the notice must be signed by the freeholders who favor the petition. Many of those signing applications use an "X."

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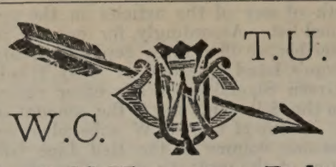


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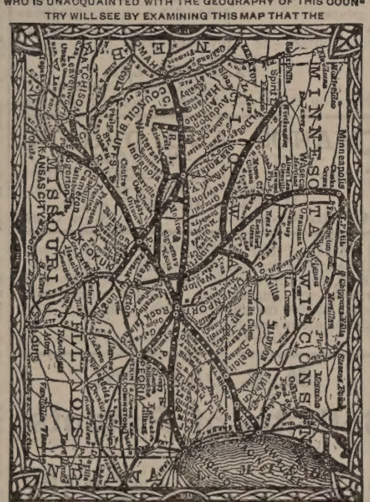

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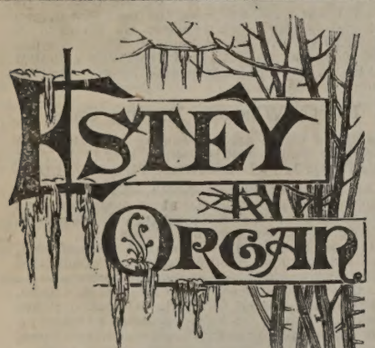


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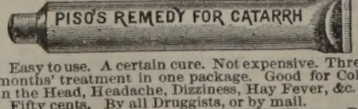


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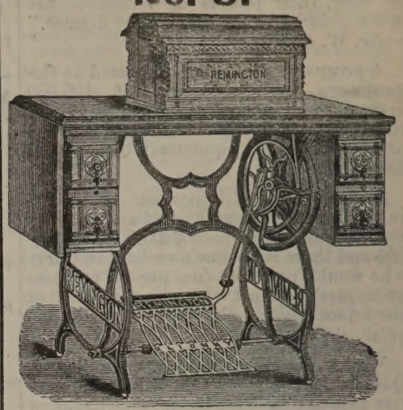


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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 9. CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 29, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


BRITISH Columbia has just enacted school suffrage for women, and made them also eligible as school trustees.

BUFFALO liquor dealers have combined to boycott every man of whatever occupation, who opposes their traffic by heavier tax or legal restriction and prosecution.

SWEDEN has a law that we commend to legislators desirous of reaching the drunkard but not the manufacturer and seller of drink. By this law, a man drunk thrice, loses the right to vote.

THE senate of the Iowa legislature has passed the Donnan bill restoring the original prohibition of wine and beer to the prohibitory statute, already in force forbidding the manufacture and sale of all distilled liquors, and providing for the application of suitable penalties to all infractions of the law. The fight begins this week in the lower house. Pray mightily all good people.

THE Duke of Albany seems a most enlightened princely personage. In a recent speech on public education he pleads for the introduction of the teaching of cookery in the national schools, commends the wide extension of the coffee house system, and urges the early training of English children in habits of economy and frugality as a direct flank upon the great enemy drink, "drink, the only terrible enemy whom England has to fear." These are rare words from such a source, full of prophecy of the day when kings shall reign in righteousness and princes rule in judgment.

APROPOS to the above is the "open letter" sent out by the W. C. T. U. of Minneapolis, commending Miss Juliet Corson "as a practical teacher of cookery" and "her beneficent work in leading women to give more attention to the preparation of good and wholesome food," but protesting against the use of wines and spirituous liquors in cooking.

L. L. D.—THAT honored affix tolerated by even eminent men, when all other titles fail, is said by the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, to signifiy in these latter days of class legislation and oppression, League of Liquor Dealers. He deprecates the unmeasurable power of this institution which he designates as the "power of margins over masses." Even the Chicago *Tribune* applauds his characterization of this insolent dictator to parties and governments, and calls upon American statesmanship municipal, state and national to abandon the policy of ignoring "this tremendous liquor question." Is this said also among the prophets of prohibition?

THE New York *Herald* grows funny over the anomalous case of a law-breaking saloon keeper haled to justice in the city courts and punished to the limit of the law. Sunday selling was the offense upon which the judge sentenced the offender, one Sandy Spencer, to the penitentiary for thirty days and imposed a fine of one hundred dollars, saying as he did so: "It is not a very heinous offense, but it is one that must be met by proper punishment." The *Herald* says:

> It were bootless to inquire by what extravagance of despotism Spencer had incurred his fate. Whether he had refused an eleemosynary drink to the patrolman, or refused in the pride of his heart to square the Captain, or thrown his influence against the successful candidate for alderman in his district, he has fallen under the ban of the law as if he were a mere citizen engaged in an ordinary occupation and taking no interest in politics. A liquor dealer in jail is the modern and New York counterpart of Lear in the storm, of Napoleon at St. Helena, of Charles I. with his head off.

SOME "wise saws" of the ancient Chinese have come to light. They not only deserve a using at this day but serve to point and emphasize the fact that modern science is only reviving "the thing which hath been." For instance take "Wine is a poison, passing through the heart," and read it by scientific light alone; place beside it Dr. Richardson's researches concerning the destructive effects resulting from increased action of the heart induced by the alcohol of wine. Read it in he light of morals additionally considering the black list of crimes, springing from hearts debased and crazed by its use, and it becomes still more a modern truism. Here is another:

> First, men swallow wine, then the wine swallows wine; last wine swallows men.

And the saw may be freely rendered as follows:

> First the man takes a dram,
> Then the dram takes another dram;
> At last the drams take the man.

Could any epigram be more appropriate or complete?

THE Dutch in America are hoping to take Holland yet again. The only temperance society in the United States, carried on by Hollanders is an institution of this city, numbering over sixty members, all tried and true. Gradually it is winning its way in the Reformed church, pastors of this denomination coming long distances to speak as earnest temperance advocates under the auspices of the society, to the large gainsaying constitutency of the church. A deputation has been sent out to a suburb of the city called Roseland, inhabited by a large Dutch population, and there a new society is in process of organization. An invitation has been sent from Roseland asking that a W. C. T. U. be formed there also. In this work, the prime mover and "persevering saint" is Mr. George Berkhoff, a Hollander of the best type, physically, mentally and morally, whose faith and works have wrought mightily to the pulling down of the stronghold of ancient customs and steady practice.

In this connection it is pleasant to note the fact that the *Christian Herald*, a religious weekly published by a Christian physican, Dr. Oggel, in Pella, Iowa, and in *Hollandais* waits the help of temperance people to become a temperance missionary to the Hollanders of this country, and so to supply a want as yet unfilled by any periodical in the language. A few hundred dollars placed at his disposal now would enable him to send the paper gratuitously to the homes which will not invite it by subscription. It would be a valuable instrumentality and the only one that is now at our service.

WE have been led to think that only King Gambrinus disputes with Kaiser Wilhelm the empire of Germany, but it appears on good authority that King Alcohol himself shares the imperial throne, the government being largely interested in the manufacture of whisky, and, in fact, the entire nobility of Germany, as far as it has any real-estate interests, being interested in liquor distilling.

The *Berliner Tageblatt*, a prominent liberal organ, in speaking of the spread of whisky drinking all over Germany says: "If there are any devils, the whisky devil, this product of modern civilization, cannot be the least important, for he has ruined more human existences than any other Beelzebub before him. The effects of whisky, whose production keeps our very pious and religiously-inclined high-tories quite busy—they call whisky distilling a branch of agriculture—are far worse than the effects of any other vice. Perhaps opium may be still worse, but this drug is fortunately still comparatively unknown in Germany. But all the more familiar with us are the symptoms of delirium tremens and the preparatory stages of alcoholism. Wherever Germans, especially North Germans, go, they are sure to be followed by this most terrible visitor, whisky."

The battle closes in around kingdoms as well as republics—in confederate Switzerland, imperial Germany, and democratic America. The blessedness and best of all is, that this battle is not ours, but God's.

## Contributed.

### "THE UNION SIGNAL."

BY MRS. L. H. WASHINGTON.

I've read its latest number through,
Eagerly, as I always do,
Rejoicing that there is unfurled
A Signal true, to all the world,
Warning, that doom and ruin stand,
At door of "Home and Native Land."

I've paused o'er many a cherished name,
Have viewed the wondrous gentle flame
That melts all creeds to pliant mould,
Formed when the blessed Master told
Who should accounted worthy be,
Even those who "did it unto me."

Although the hour be late at night,
I take the pen and haste to write,
(Even while midnight oil must burn),
That dear old workers all may learn,
Of one who went ten years ago,
With firm resolve to face the foe;
Who ne'er has learned the cause to yield,
Though changed her home to distant field.

One who through screened or prison door
Saw visions, all undreamed before,
Who learned anew the power of sin,
As these dark haunts she entered in,
Sweetly sustained by Him who gave
His precious life from sin to save.

What hath the crusade done for me?
Shown doors of opportunity;
From restful home of quiet ease,
Where friends, and self, I wrought to please,
Led out to heights grand and sublime,
Displayed new charts for life and time.

As now I glance adown the years,
Recall the songs, the prayers, the tears,
In church, in prison, and saloon,
What wonder there has come so soon
To be one mighty praying band,
Whose faith and works circle our land.

As I have read the annals through,
Recalled the old, received the new,
Which span the wonderful decade;
The *then* and *now* of our crusade,
The record glows with this one thought:
Behold the wonders He hath wrought!

The prayer of faith, it does prevail;
We gathered then at marts of sale,
We 're coming in this later hour,
To plead our cause in halls of power;
And while we come with voice of love,
Bearing the emblem of the day,
We also rear on banners high,
Our matchless eagle of the sky.

Shall the proud pinions trail in dust,
That hover o'er each sacred trust?
Remember, mightier than the sword,
Is declaration of our Lord:
The nation that forsaketh me,
That nation shall forsaken be.

*Essex, Conn., Jan. 7.*

### BEER—THE FATAL BEVERAGE.*

#### As Spurious as Oleomargarine, and as Deadly as Prussic Acid.

BY JACOB SPAHN.

These, then, are the circumstances:

In 1877, having some money to invest, I became a stockholder in one of the large breweries of the city of Rochester. This city is noted, among drinkers, for both the supposed and the alleged purity and excellence of its beer. A number of men had grown rich from the sale of the article there, and various companies for its fabrication were making money fast; so the outlook for myself and my investment appeared very prosperous. And during all this period I labored under the impression that what was put in the market by these lucky people and flourishing concerns, for general consumption, came up to the extraordinary claims made in its well patronized behalf, and was in all respects whatever it was alleged to be by the industrious venders and the affluent producers.

When the brewing company in which I invested was organized, my colleagues among the stockholders thought well enough of me to elect me into the board of directors, and these in turn thought so highly of me as to make me the secretary of the corporation, which, at that time, was looked upon as a flattering promotion. I had, prior to this, officiated for years as the attorney for several other breweries in the same beer-noted locality. My acquaintance with certain branches of the business was therefore extensive. My acquaintance with the personnel of the beer industry at Rochester was indeed complete. I had access to various of the breweries at all hours. But I never improved the opportunity thus obtained for rigid inspection or scrutiny of anything in or about the manufacture of beer, and what information has since come into my possession concerning American breweries, their products and their methods, fell to my lot in a manner most casual and accidental. But nevertheless it fell to my lot, and now I control it as absolutely as anything else that ever came under the purview of a man's five senses. I feel, moreover, just as positive in relation to my beliefs, convictions and utterances (any boisterous assertions from beer parties in interest to the contrary notwithstanding) as any man would feel who had seen, touched, smelled and tasted the particular article in dispute; who had watched at divers times the various stages of its decoction (this expressive term is used advisedly); who had inspected the material ingredients of the same, and who had heard frequent and damaging admissions concerning these very ingredients from brewery functionaries connected with that concoction, and so was in an indisputable position to know all he related.

I might state that up to six weeks ago I was what is generally understood to be, in convivial circles "a moderate beer drinker." I am a moderate beer drinker no longer. In fact, I do not touch the beverage at all. And this after a daily indulgence in the same stretching over a period of several years. While possessed of no affinity for total abstinence and even while on record as a partisan of the liquor traffic, I stand today in the anomalous position of a man assailed for his convictions by that very traffic because he has raised his voice against the dishonest methods by which the brewers of his own locality impose a spurious, harmful and dangerous beverage upon the confiding consumer. These brewers are now formally charged with the adulteration of their staple by one of their friends and former firm allies. He has arraigned himself against them, their system, their wares, their false pretenses and their decoction, and become totally abstemious, on the merits of the case, and is, with due consciousness of the magnitude of the encounter invited, ready at all times and places to display the courage of his convictions upon the baneful industry.

Let me detail how the singular revolution occurred. About the month of June, last year, I was unaccountably taken down with nervous prostration, coupled with an asthmatic difficulty—a trouble in breathing that rendered my nights sleepless and alarmed me to the extent of consulting a physician. I had had spells of the same kind before; none, however, so protracted and alarming. I did not know to what to attribute the same. They were apparently unaccountable. The man of medicine, when called in on the last occasion, sounded me, found all vital organs in good health, and learning that I was neither a smoker nor a drinker of distilled liquors, but knowing that I took beer daily, startled me by holding that the mild and seemingly innocuous refreshment was alone responsible for my then serious physical plight, and had been the cause of every previous attack. He advised me to give beer up *instanter!* Did I obey? No. I was certain he erred. Besides, I had the firm assurance of brewers whom I informed of the cautious doctor's advice, that there was nothing in beer conducive to sickness, even when beer was partaken of in excess—mark, dear reader, that! So I threw the injunctions of physic to the winds, though I reduced the amount of beer I took daily to nearly half of what I had been accustomed to take. But my symptoms persisted. Indeed, it would appear that in proportion as I reduced my daily allowance of beer, the horrible asthmatic difficulties increased. I grew less capable of mental and physical exertion, until one evening during the present winter there was an attack, apparently superinduced by an effort to drink a cup of beef tea, that so nearly approached strangulation that a domestic was hurriedly dispatched for a physician. The symptoms of this attack were convulsive, a spasmodic contraction of the bronchial tubes, a disturbance of the function of swallowing, with a blanching of the complexion, profuse perspiration, and a trembling of the limbs, much akin to that marking the awful paroxysms of tetanus and hydrophobia. The doctor soon came, made what seemed to me a perfunctory examination, addressed some questions and advised—what?

Total abstinence from beer. He was not the physician whom I had consulted for the first attack.

"Why total abstinence from beer?" I straightway asked him.

You see, dear reader, the pleasantly consolatory assurances as to the the purity and harmlessness of beer made to me by the brewers were still fresh in my memory, still rang in my ears, and still owned my belief and confidence, and I avowed as much. But the doctor, with a quiet smile, dispelled these agreeable fictions.

"My dear Major," said he, "the beer brewed nowadays is bad. Strange stuff is put in it. It's no longer water, hops and malt. Avoid it as you would a noxious drug. It is, in the main, drugs; as bad as any poison, and you'd better not have recourse to it for adipose or stimulation. If you want to live long in this world, if you want to enjoy good health, you must cut beer out of the list of things you eat and drink. It is, as now fabricated, the deadliest foe to the resisting powers of nature against disease that human ingenuity has ever devised."

"Is this actually your conviction on the subject?" I exclaimed.

"Emphatically," he answered. "You are suffering from nothing but bad beer, spurious beer; and to prove it I will prescribe, not medicine, but abstinence from the deleterious mixture. You must wean yourself entirely from it and you will grow well again. A little exercise of will power is all the prescription you need; exert that, and speedy restoration to health follows."

He departed. I was thunderstruck. Then I became thoughtful. Finally I grew puzzled, for the physician himself had often partaken of the beverage in my presence. At this juncture packages of strange goods came into my mind—packages I had observed in various Rochester brewery shipping offices during cursory business visits—bales, boxes, barrels of stuff seen time and again. The vision of one particular brewery office whose aspect was more like a chemist's laboratory than the sanctum of a functionary who superintends the simple operation of steeping a mixture of hops and malt and pure water, arose before my mind's eye. There suddenly flashed upon me the solution of all that puzzled me. Everything strange was accounted for. The otherwise inexplicable bales of quassia wood, the big parcels of hemlock bark, the bundles of tannin, the barrels of grape sugar, the packages of bi-carbonate of soda, which was fashioned forth in molded morsels shaped each like a candy lozenge—one per barrel of beer, to make it froth—the quarts upon quarts of salicylic acid and glycerine, the hundredweights of isinglass to render the stuff translucent, and the strange recommendation of head brewers whenever hops and malt raised in price, that substitutes for these must be used till their price again fell to a figure commensurate with the market rate of beer by the barrel—all this I vividly recalled. It dawned upon me with a significance never possessed before.

I understood the doctor now. I saw stretched out before me a gigantic traffic from which a dozen men of my own good city of Rochester were rising into ill-gotten affluence—a traffic that ramified over the national domain and was alike dangerous to health and to life—a traffic

* The real character of beer is being carefully considered in many quarters. In the latest issue of the *American Reformer*, published in New York city, there appeared the following highly significant article, by a leading German lawyer of Rochester, for several years one of a large brewing company, declaring beer a deadly beverage, and giving his personal experience. The *Reformer* proposes to get at and to make public the bottom facts on this question, and invites all interested to contribute information, whether it helps the beer interest or hurts it.

founded upon the same species of vulgar fraud, imposition and false pretence as that upon which is reared the vending of quack nostrums by itinerant street charlatans. Then I sold my stocks in the brewery and raised my voice in the public press against the concoction of beer. After but two communications published in the Sunday issue of the *Democrat and Chronicle*, the entire Rochester brewing industry was stirred up and in arms against me. The concerns incriminated gathered like a fester, and broke forth into a circular whose evasive, slippery and unsatisfactory provisions I shall take the liberty of discussing in a future communication. This document was promulgated to set at rest the honest doubts I had created about the purity, the harmlessness, the desirability of beer as a beverage. Here is the circular and of it more anon :

A STATEMENT FROM THE BREWERS IN REGARD TO IMPURE BEER.

*To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:*

SIR—There have appeared in the *Democrat and Chronicle* scurrilous articles, signed by Jacob Spahn, reflecting upon the lager beer manufactured in this city, and, while we hold such mean concoctions of falsehood, malice and stupidity in utter contempt, we wish to make the following statement for the information of the public: None of the articles mentioned, such as glucose or grape sugar, quassia, aloe or any other spurious material enters into the manufacture of our beer. We are ready at any time to submit samples to any reputable chemist for analysis, such samples to be taken by himself out of our stock, which is now at no time less than 50,000 barrels, and during the busy season is increased to about 85,000 barrels. These figures will be sufficient to prove the falsity of the insinuation of beer lacking proper time for fermentation.

The general enactment of a law of supervision for beer, in the same manner as is done under the statutes of the German empire, would in no way meet our opposition, nor would it cause the least change in our manufacture, because none of our methods in brewing interferes at all with the strictest requirements that could be laid down for the production of a beverage thoroughly healthy and beneficial in its use, and even without any dangerous consequences in its abuse.

All of the above we are at any time prepared to verify by affidavit. and in conclusion, and to cut short all further controversy, which, as citizens well known in the community, we deem beneath our dignity, we agree to pay the sum of $1,000 to any person who will prove that any of the above-mentioned articles are used in our brewery, or to any person who will demonstrate their presence or that of any deleterious substance in our beer.

In further proof to the public that our beer is all we claim for it as to its purity and healthfulness, we shall invite Prof. Lattimore to analyze the product of the different breweries and publish the result of his analysis.

BARTHOLOMAY BREWING CO.,
T. A. Bartholomay, President.
ROCHESTER BREWING CO.,
W. W. Outhout, Secretary.
GENESEE BREWING CO.,
Charles F. Heusner, Secretary.
MILLER BREWING CO.,
F. Miller, President.
LION BREWERY,
per Fred C. Loebs.
J. C. BAETZEL & BRO.

*Rochester N. Y., January 25, 1884.*

## "FOUND DEAD."

BY MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

I had been keeping watch with a sick child, a bitter January night. The air seemed all ice, the sky was moonless, starless, and dark. The side-walks like glass, so frozen were they, and the few who were abroad at midnight, wisely deserted them for the car tracks.

How glad I was when it was daylight once more, but recalled with a shiver the dreariness of the night when I read in the local column of a morning journal a paragraph, headed, "Found Dead—Unknown—An inquest was held, the coroner's verdict, Died of exposure and intemperance."

Some additional comments there were—a few cents in the vest pocket, a newspaper advertisement, a fragment of a letter in a woman's writing, evidently from a person of culture. some traces of manly beauty on the face, notwithstanding the marks of dissipation—and—that was all. I watched for the sequel; it came: "Not having been identified or claimed, the young man who was found dead in the streets on the night of — was buried at the expense of the city." We all know what kind of burials are these!

"Died of intemperance and exposure." It should have been, "Murdered by rum." We think sadly of the heights from which he came step by step to such a strait. Cared for by a woman of culture—"once"—ah! *once*, loving hearts shrined him. "*Unknown*," save by God and His angels, and yet there may be somewhere a home where he is still watched for—we cannot tell. "Still some traces of manly beauty on his face"—the face on which once kisses have been pressed—once a pure child-face.

Perchance as life's sands ran out that winter's night, a touch of the Holy Spirit may have moved to prayer the anguished heart, and back on the winter wind may have come the answer, "Thy sins are forgiven thee!" And who can tell but the peace of the forgiven may have left on the dead face something of childhood's rest and purity shining out through the marring and blighting of the rum-fiend's seal. "Dead, and unknown!" Alas for the nameless graves, the blighted lives, the broken hearts!

Similar announcements are not rare in our dailies and weeklies, and yet they seem to make so little impression on the great reading masses. I wonder why we should not collect all such items, some in each state and bring them out in such a form, as to rouse, convict, convince with these facts, the thoughtful public, of the humanity at least of putting away by law the evil traffic, which has written of so many, who, but for this might have been good, loyal, useful, and great—"Found dead!"

*Baltimore, Md.*

## A PROTESTANT SAINT.*

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

It was a heavenly day in June 1876, wearied by the "through trip" from Chicago we went out to Skaneateles to spend a few days with dear Fannie Barnes and her mother whom we had never seen. My friend and benefactress, Miss Kate A. Jackson, who shared and brightened my earlier temperance fortunes, was the companion of this charming visit. In and out among the vallies wound our train until it reached the pearl of New York villages, which keeps perpetual picnic around the curve of its lovely lake. In a roomy, old-fashioned mansion, with blessed elbow-room of trees, was Fannie's life-long home—her father having been a merchant of the village time out of mind. Here I met a delicate-faced, fragile-formed lady of fifty-seven whose kind eyes, gentle smile and hair of fine-spun silver were enough to ensure love at first sight in all well regulated hearts. At the first glance I named her "Saint Letitia," and she will always wear that name for me, both here and yonder.

We spent the memorable "Centennial Fourth of July" in the sweet home of this sweetest of women. Bright and early the "Coldwater Army" assembled at the W. C. T. U. reading rooms to march thence to the park where the oration was to be given. Each little girl had brought a button hole bouquet to be worn by the boys, but those ungallant, crude little souls declared (after we had duly decked them out with the flowers), that they "wouldn't have the girls march with them!" Here was a dilemma! The women had bought fife and drum and prepared the uniforms; Mrs. Barnes had made an elegant great banner with "Peace on Earth Good Will to Men" emblazoned on its white folds. The girls had brought their floral offering, and now the boys had shown this pitiable spirit. The little girls looked grieved and many a lip quivered, but no protest whatever was made. "March on boys, beat the drum, wave the banner, forward march!" This was the order given, and the sturdy youngsters strode into the middle of the street. But when their long double column was duly in motion, I turned to Saint Letitia, gave her my arm, took to the street, and these girls needed but a wave of the hand to follow us which they did in good order with faces wreathed in smiles, and thus the new century had one prophecy at least! Think of it! The soft folds of that gray silk gown, the Quaker bonnet, the silvery hair, and gentle face of this dear mother in Israel, this "birthright member" and "Elder" of the "Friend's Society," adorning a military procession with its rattling drum and screaming fife, all for the sacred sake of home, upon centennial day!

Softly she explained to me from within that overshadowing bonnet, "Thee knows that Friends don't believe in fighting and some would blame me, but this is the Lord's army and because it is so women must be soldiers, so what could I do but stand by thee and the girls?"

From that time she was a heroine to me, a sister thrice beloved. The years have come and gone, "the ripe, round, mellow years," and we have often met. That home has been a place of rare refreshment to my spirit. Its very atmosphere was love and peace. The silent communion of family prayers; the twilight talks; the busy plans, all lie embalmed in blessed memory. By the pleasant mill-pond path, along the shady road and in the fragrant garden I see that winsome figure gliding quietly on some errand of good will. Everybody knew her; the Irish Catholics pronounced a benediction as she passed; German beer drinkers bowed to her with reverence; little colored children smiled their love; the rich approved her and the poor adored. I never heard one word of detraction from her lips of any human being. Censoriousness was abashed in her presence; envy and malice were paralyzed; her whole atmosphere was love. Dear heart! she was yet to be made "*perfect* through suffering." Upon her whom unspeakable tenderness would have shielded, the worst of human maladies fastened its relentless fangs. Cancer searched out the springs of her sweet life and fed upon them. How she strove to hide her great calamity; how she smiled and talked of other things; how she hoped and prayed and left herself with God. Repeatedly, in December last, I saw her. In January I learned that, *without anesthetics*, and without a murmur she had submitted to the knife; insisting upon the operation, and when her dearest ones could not write the summons to the physician, writing it herself with steady hand and smiling face. When the ghastly wound in her breast was healed, and new hope was in all hearts, she gently passed away while sitting in her chair asleep, with her only daughter's arm around her and her cheek resting in that daughter's faithful hand. They were all alone together, Mr. Allis and Willis Barnes having gone for help when it was seen that her breath grew intermittent, and I can think of nothing on earth more heavenly than that loving young heart so near to that faithful, weary one, as it grew still. Dear Fannie writes me thus: "We sat together, quietly, until my husband came in and then gently laid her on the bed, and as I looked upon that still form and saintly face I said aloud, 'She is the bravest and the gentlest woman that I have ever known.' Oh friend, if you could have seen her courage, her calmness, her sweetness and cheer through the wearisome and painful days of that dreadful operation you would have said that she was rightly canonized a Protestant saint."

What shall we say of the daughter who was at her mother's side during the surgical operation, at the hour of death and through all the process of embalming, never once leaving her until the beloved casket of a royal soul was laid away in the earth?

Because Letitia Allis was the finest type of W. C. T. U. woman with whose life I was intimately acquainted I have written this In Memoriam, and cannot better conclude than by transcribing from her daughter's private letter some account of the blessed closing scene—so different from the regulation funerals of those who have known less of Christ as a life principle and of love as a law:

"Before we left New York a few near friends gathered at our home and the venerable Rebecca Collins, (now honorary president of the city W. C. T. U.) spoke in her tender way and prayed, and all the while as we arranged everything, I could hear my mother saying in her gentle way, 'That's right, dear children, just right.'

"It was night when we arrived at Skaneateles, the lovely village where mother had invested all her life work. About fifty persons, men, women and children, were at the railroad station, with bowed heads, silently testifying their sorrow and their love.

"The snow lay white and thick upon the ground, the hearse was on runners, there were no bells, not a sound but the crunching of the white snow as slowly the little procession came to the dear home. The new moon shone

*Mrs. Letitia W. Allis died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Fannie Barnes, in New York city, Jan. 31, aged 65 years.

through the parting clouds far down in the west; all was white, silent and peaceful. It seemed like a real journey to the realm of the blessed, until we entered the house, which seemed yet so full and warm with the mother-presence that it nearly crushed us. The next morning we put about the dear form the soft white material she had saved at home for the purpose. Then the people began to come to offer sympathy and to look upon the peaceful face which had not changed since you saw here only grown more placid and calm in death.

"We arranged seats for over two hundred persons in our home, and before we had taken our places the people began to come. Men, women, and children, the lame, the halt, the blind, the rich and the poor,—there never was such a gathering in Skaneateles. Mother had asked us not to send for any ministers out of town, but just to invite the home pastors and not to have long eulogistic services. She said if not a word was spoken she would be as well pleased, for if her life, and her silent body did not speak, words would be vain.

"I suppose there were over four hundred persons present; the house was packed from the dining room to the upper story, and many went away after both piazzas were filled, and all were so quiet and respectful.

"Mr. Thame from the Society of Friends offered prayer and then spoke briefly upon the words, 'The greatest of these is charity.' Mrs. Brown, a cousin of ours, after a few moments of silence spoke as if by inspiration; I never heard such words, and all were deeply moved. Then Mr. Preston took for his text the words, 'Thy gentleness hath made thee great.' (Changing one word from 'me' to 'thee';) The Baptist minister followed briefly, and then the Lord gave me strength to deliver mother's message to the people. A few days before she passed away, I was reading to her the beautiful 14th chapter of St. John and after reading the 21st verse, ('He that hath my commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me: and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him'), mother said, 'That verse, dear, is enough of itself,' and bowing her head she wept for several moments and then said, 'Oh, how I love *everybody;* all here in New York who have been so kind, and every body at home, and every one in Skaneateles,' adding, 'there is not a man, woman or child in all the village I could not go to and put my arms around and say, I love thee in a Savior's love.' As you may know there was not a dry eye in all that company; every one seemed completely melted in love and sorrow. A brief prayer closed the exercises, and the long quiet procession over the gleaming snow wended its way to the village cemetery just as the pale pink light of sunset shed a faint glow over all. The ministers of all the denominations were here excepting the Episcopal, who was not well, but he sent a beautiful letter of regret and sympathy. The Catholic priest and many of his parishioners were here. One old woman whose husband committed suicide from drink (and at his funeral mother sat beside her, as one of the chief mourners, and the only benediction to the occasion, as the priest would not officiate) when looking at dear mother wept as if her heart would break. There were old men and young men and boys whom mother had helped into the right way. One very old man who had been a hard drinker since boyhood until about six years ago when by mother's efforts and the grace of God he became a changed man and now, although over eighty years of age stands true after a lifetime of dissipation. Another fearful drunkard two years ago by her gentle ministries came to Christ and is now a devout and pious man. Great tears ran down his cheeks when he heard her message of love.

"And now, precious friends, I have written a long, rambling letter, put together any fashion, and with so many interruptions I hope you can read it and pardon what may seem common-place, for it has been impossible in the weariness of the flesh for me to describe what has been so crowned with *spiritual presence and blessing.*"

Beloved sisters of the W. C. T. U. this "Protestant saint" was our sister and fellow traveler a little while ago. God help us to be not all unworthy such comradeship as hers!

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By abstaining from most things it is surprising how many things we enjoy.—*Simms.*

# Correspondence.

## THE CAPTURE OF YOUNG MANHOOD.

Dear Union Signal:—The heading which you were so kind as to give my letter of January 3, suggests the question: "How shall we capture young manhood?" It is evidently desirable that our Y. W. C. T. Unions should be the happy medium through which we shall reach and hold the sons and brothers in our households for temperance and all that blessed word is coming to mean. We invite young men to membership, but we shall be wise if we give them some work to do. I have watched the countenances of young men attending our meetings for the first time and I think their thoughts were something like this: "What shall *I* do in a Y. W. C. T. U.? I wonder if I'm to be useful or merely ornamental?" Now the kind of young men we want in our unions will not be satisfied with being mere figureheads, they want to help and the question is, How shall they do it?

The Philadelphia Y. W. C. T. U. lately revised its constitution and bylaws. The following is an extract from its article on membership: "Young gentlemen may become members by signing the constitution and paying the membership fee. They shall be entitled to vote, to act upon committees and to be members of an advisory board when the union deem it expedient to create one."

Their ladies hold all the offices but they have gentlemen as chairmen on their important committees: Petition work, temperance news, and ward work. Now this has brought a few young men into their union heart and soul and there is very little doubt about the kind of voting they will do the rest of their lives.

In their ward work they are employing all the good canvassers they can secure for temperance papers. When the chairman secures lady canvassers he has their work superintended by the ladies on his committee; other canvassers he superintends himself and their work is reported monthly to the union. Will not other Y. W. C. T. Unions tell us what ways they have found for enlisting the interest of young men?

Mrs. Watson, state secretary for Pennsylvania wants me to write something once a month for Y. W. C. T. U. work in your paper. I want to help all I can, but think I had better not "do all the talking" on this subject and so hoping to hear from others engaged in young ladies temperance work, I am yours very truly,

Rose E. Patten,

*Supt. Y. W. C. T. U. Work in Pennsylvania.*

*1515 Wallace St., Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1884.*

## A GIRLS' HEREDITY INSTITUTE.

Dear Union Signal:—I have been asked by Dr. Burnett to write, as a supplement to the heredity leaflet lately published, a short account of the starting of a girls' heredity institute, and of its practical working. It may contain suggestions for other girls who are interested in the work but do not know definitely how to engage in it.

Last November four of us made the beginning of our club by putting together all our spare money—it amounted to about fifteen dollars—and buying a few books on Heredity and Hygiene.

After a few of those books had been carefully perused, and we felt a capacity for imparting some of the knowledge thus obtained, we invited thirty or forty of our girl friends to spend an evening with us to discuss health questions. It was not difficult to arouse the interest of the girls in a subject so important to each one, and that very evening our institute was formed. Most of the young ladies joined then. We appointed officers in the regular way, adding a librarian to the number of officers suggested in the Heredity Leaflet. Each member became entitled to take out any book, as from a regular library, and to keep it from the time of one meeting to another. As none of us know very much about either Heredity or Hygiene, the "Health Circulating Library" gave opportunity for individual study, and now forms quite a feature of our society.

The books which we have found to be of the most value are Mrs. Shepherd's "Physiology for Girls," "Heredity," by Ribot, and Blacks' "Ten Laws of Health." We have also been much helped by the lessons prepared by Dr. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich., which she has been kind enough to send us. We also obtained from the "Alpha Moral Education Society," of Washington, a number of valuable pamphlets and essays upon heredity, marriage, and parentage.

Since our first meeting we have held about half a dozen regular meetings. We have had either a doctor or a medical professor to lecture to us, or original papers read by members of the Institute. Our topics have been: "Womans' Dress," "Motherhood," "The Care of Health from Youth to Old Age" (a lecture kindly given us by Dr. Richardson of the Pennsylvania University), "The Great Sympathetic System of Nerves," "The Care of the Skin," "Bathing," and "Pure Air and Good Ventilation."

We find that the subjects of heredity and hygiene go hand in hand, and we have now arranged to have a course of lectures from Prof. White of the Woman's Medical college, upon physiology and hygiene.

The meetings are held in the afternoon. Our membership fee is fifty cents, and the fine for absence is ten cents. We are only waiting for a little more money to supply ourselves with casts and engravings and other apparatus suitable to help us in our studies. Every member of the institute is urged to bring her friends with her to the lectures. We have aimed particularly to interest girls who expect to teach, especially kindergarteners.

We are in correspondence with several girls in different parts of the country who desire to form similar clubs.

From our experience, we should say that it is not hard to start these institutes among girls. Once present the subject to them in an interesting and attractive way, lend them a few books to read, and the work is done. And it is the young girls of the present generation, the mothers of the next generation, with whom it is most important to work. If they understood the practical laws of heredity, if they ordered their lives in conformity to nature's highest teachings, the best work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union would be seen in the future race of strong, pure-blooded, healthy men and women.

Mary Whitall Smith,

*Assistant Supt. Dept. Heredity.*

*4653 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.*

## THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Dear Union Signal:—The executive committee meeting at Indianapolis was the first ever held by the National W. C. T. U. save in connection with its annual convention. Owing to the distance to be traversed and the expense of time and money involved we had barely a quorum. Miss Willard, Mrs. Buell, Mrs. Woodbridge, Miss Pugh, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Lathrap, and Miss Mary Allen West were present. Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Balch, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Lodie Reed, Miss Anna Gordon and others were in attendance, and were invited to sit with the committee, participating in its deliberations, but without a vote.

"Guide me, O thou great Jehovah," was sung; prayer was offered by Mrs. Wallace and Miss Willard and letters of regret for absence read from various members. Mrs. J. E. Foster, who had been invited to attend was prevented by engagements at the east. The subject of the Great Petition to the political presidential conventions and congress, asking for national prohibition of the liquor traffic, was thoroughly gone over, and notwithstanding the time that has elapsed the sentiment of the majority was that the decision at Detroit could neither be reviewed nor over-ruled, and that the general officers should issue the great memorial without delay.

The W. C. T. U. of Indiana had made excellent arrangements and a fine opera house meeting was held addressed by Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, Miss Willard and Miss Mary Allen West. Mrs. Wallace made a most eloquent address of welcome. The Episcopal Bishop of Indiana (Bishop Knickerbocker) conducted the devotional exercises. Mrs. Wells presided in her usual happy manner. Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, our National Superintendent of Temperance Work at Fairs, presented a lovely floral shield to Miss Willard on behalf of the five hundred children of the Band of Hope in the city. Choice music was rendered by leading vocalists and the

only omission was that of a collection, hardly an orthodox procedure in a W. C. T. U. meeting. The local union entertained the executive committee at lunch in their fine and successful restaurant and every courtesy was shown the "visiting states (women)" for which all thanks are herein rendered by

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

## NATIONAL LICENSE VS. STATE PROHIBITION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Aurilla Furber, in one of your past issues, raises the question of "National License *vs.* State Prohibition," and asks for information.

If proper for me to volunteer a word, please allow a little space, for this shall be brief.

That "license" from the United States is not a license but the receipt for the payment of the special revenue tax collected by authority of a law of our congress, off the business of selling intoxicating liquors, either at wholesale, retail or by druggists, and varies in amount according to the kind of traffic carried on, and has the same force and effect as any other receipt for the payment of a debt or tax on personal or real property or both, is evidence of the payment barely, and affords no protection to the holder against the violation of a state law prohibiting or regulating that traffic.

State laws, fundamental or statutory, are classed amongst police regulations, like the prohibition and regulation of the use of other poisons or explosives, quarantine, safety valves, sewers, flues, escapes, and all other laws for the protection or preservation of life, health and morals, and are not only the privilege, but the duty of the conservators of those vitals of the body politic to make ample provision, and are left to the states to determine as they deem best for public good, and are so recognized by the United States courts.

These questions have often been carried to the United States courts in different forms and from different states, including the Mississippi lottery case, and always with the same result.

In fine, to repeat and summarize, the "license" referred to is no license at all, but a bare tax receipt, and has no effect upon the enforcement of state laws.

The 5th Vol. of Howard's U. S. Reports is fruitful in decisions upon this question in various forms.

The prohibition of the importation of intoxicating liquors has been decided by that court in the same way.

Fraternally, LORENZO WESTOVER.

## ON THE WING.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I am so constantly "on the wing" that I do not always have the opportunity to see your cheery face and do not know how fully you may be supplied with news from Pennsylvania.

We are rapidly organizing our forces and drilling our troops for a victorious battle before our next legislature, for not only the submission of a prohibitory constitutional amendment, but also for a scientifice temperance law for our public schools. Organizers are now hard at work all over our state organizing local unions. During the months of November, December and January, I, as state superintendent of work before teachers' institutes and normal schools, found all my time occupied in institute work, presenting normal methods of teaching scientific temperance in public schools before teachers' county institutes.

Let me say right here, as indications of the progress of temperance sentiment among our teachers, that of twenty county teachers' institutes to which I was invited to give a lecture before the institute in this state, in all but two cases I was paid for my service by the county superintendent of schools out of the public funds for teachers' institute, the same as he paid his instructors in arithmetic, reading, school government, or any other instructor of the course, so that I came before the teachers simply as a normal teacher to give instruction to teachers, rather than a temperance fanatic representing an outside organization, and begging a little time at the hands of the institute. But a recognized institute instructor in temperance would not have been a possibility in our county institutes five years ago.

During the last month I have been engaged in lecturing and organizing W. C. T. U.'s in the central counties and anthracite coal regions of our state, which latter territory is considered the most desperate portion of the state. I have had crowded houses every place I lectured, the most prominent men of the community attending, although the counties where I lectured were largely inhabited by a German, Welsh, or Irish population, and have organized two new unions in as many days. In fact, during the last three weeks I have organized a union every place I lectured where they did not already have a union. On last Tuesday I organized a Welsh union in the afternoon, six Welsh preachers being present to encourage the ladies to organize. Yes, Pennsylvania is moving onward and her day of victory is not far in the distance. NARCISSA E. WHITE.

*Scranton, Pa., Feb. 22.*

## IN MEMORIAM.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I wrote you yesterday that our young friend Lewis Skelton could not survive many days without some favorable change. The great change, so sad for those left behind but so glorious for him, occurred last night at eleven o'clock, after an unconscious period of about an hour. Up to that time his mind was perfectly clear, and the few words he was able to utter were in the same pleasant manner, always thoughtful for others, so characteristic of him. He was entirely resigned to the prospect of death, and said some days before, when speaking of his wakeful night hours, that Jesus was very near to him. We know that all is well with him. But words are poor to speak the grief and utter desolation of the bereaved wife and mother. Only little Eardley is happy, because too young to know his loss. It is too soon to say what will be the plans of our dear Mrs Skelton. Bravely she worked on and bravely her children denied themselves of her presence for the work's sake, till finally friends and physician said she must come. A telegram found her in the midst of work in southern Illinois. On the next train, without means for the trip, she started for Chicago, where the open hand of noble Mrs. Hobbs was ready to meet her with means for the trip to California. Just four weeks of companionship robbed of its joy only by his suffering and their forebodings of the future, and then came the end. His last visit out was to our home three weeks ago, when he came for some music. With violin in hand he sat listening to old familiar works, performed often by the orchestra to which he had belonged in Toronto, Can., and often he rose and played a few strains till too weary to stand. Now he bears a grander part without any weariness. More later, H. N. HARRIS.

*Feb. 14.*

## PAYING CEDAR'S DUES.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—We appreciate THE UNION SIGNAL thoroughly and consider it indispensable. Almost every number contains some article which one cannot well do without. An article in the issue of Jan. 3, by Mrs. Gov. Wallace, interested me exceedingly. The standpoint from which she argues for suffrage for women is somewhat unusual, but she presents the subject in an impressive way. I know that many women deprecate women suffrage because they consider that having received the privilege of voting it would become a duty. But Mrs. Wallace goes back of all such conscientious scruples and places the duty as a *present* matter upon *all* Christian women, making it a Christian duty to desire the ballot lest they be found opposing God's ordinances. When Christian women see that the agitation for woman suffrage must take its place with that upon slavery, Mormonism, temperance, etc., as one of the upheavals consequent upon the working out of one of God's ideas, they will be obliged to believe in it and not only accept it, if it must come, but work for it. I confess that I am no suffragist, and yet I am "not far from the kingdom" in that I sometimes think that the full success of the temperance cause waits upon the success of the other. However I approve the high ground on which Mrs. Wallace takes her stand and enjoyed her article very much indeed. HELEN C. LLOYD.

*Ravenswood, Feb. 8, 1884.*

THREE-FOURTHS of the "drunks" in our police courts get drunk on beer.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

## THE WORK SHOP. NO. II.

Have You a Motto?—Lynchpins—Clerk Hire—Work for the Spring Elections—Our Souvenir Fund—Silver Cup Number Three.

—Why doesn't every local as well as each of our state auxiliaries select a Scripture motto? Here is a grand one, quoted by dear Mother Thompson at Hillsboro in that never to be forgotten anniversary prayer meeting of last December "Let us behave ourselves valiantly for our people."

—Shall we not try to form the habit of specific prayer against the saloons whenever we go by them? This is Mrs. Willing's suggestion in her article on "Taking out the Lynchpins." Could we not add to this a thought of prayer whenever our eyes are pained by sight of the drunkard—prayer for those who love and suffer with him as well as for his own imprisoned dishonored soul?

—In replying to the "Sensible Questions" of a correspondent from Dakota in a recent UNION SIGNAL I omitted to mention that at Detroit the executive committee voted $25 per month to me for clerk hire. This is the first instance of the kind and is so recent that I forgot to name it, for which lapse of mental faculty I hereby offer an apology.

—It is interesting to read in the agricultural papers at certain seasons under the head of "Advice to Farmers," "*About this time look out for frosts.*" If our W. C. T. U. workers are not farmers, cultivating the soil of human thought and sowing light that they may reap the salvation of "sweeter manners, purer laws," I do not know what our vocation is. So let me say "Look out for frosts" about the time of the spring elections. The high license craze still has its victims. Majorities for legalizing the liquor traffic are a blight which may fall at this voting season upon communities hitherto protected. What can we do? Well, for one thing, get your town paper to print that compact and unanswerable no-license argument of Prof. Geo. E. Foster M. P. in THE UNION SIGNAL for Feb. 15. Or better still, let the W. C. T. U. obtain from THE UNION SIGNAL office a sufficient number of copies of this article (which has been struck off in leaflet form) and mail one to every voter (get the poll lists from town authorities) accompanied by the strongest, gentlest "appeal of the home" that the best pen in your community can possibly indite.

—Responses are coming in to the suggestion of a "National Souvenir Fund." It was natural that the first should be from the first Crusader. Here it is:

"MY DEAR FRIEND:—How thankful I am for one precious trophy of my girlhood days with which to respond to the inspiration of our zealous southern sister, Mrs. Lizzie Johnson. It is a silver goblet also, and it has a history too! When my dear father became interested in the importation and culture of fine stock, I as a young farmeress took a wonderful interest in the 'beautiful short horns,' so in the course of time I was presented with a fine specimen in the way of a Durham heifer which I named 'Lalla Rookh' (by this you can guess my age). The gentle creature was my special care and many an extra coin was placed in the palm of our faithful 'Prince William Johnson,' (a Virginia servant of royal stamp, as black as he was honest) for his skillful attention to my pet so that she might carry off the prize at the agricultural fair. Sure enough she did so, and after all these years away goes the silver cup that brought my 'Lalla Rookh' home with a red ribbon to which was tied a card and on it 'First Premium.' The 'heirlooms' of past ages and generations in our family have all been carefully divided out among the children and grand-children. Jewelry I never wore. So this cherished 'souvenir' of joyous days, (too precious for private bequest) is just the the thing for 'the cause,' prized by me 'above rubies.' Your devoted friend,

ELIZA J. THOMPSON."

*Hillsboro, O., Feb.* 8, 1884.

I have other delightful responses of which more anon.

Always yours "for the whole cause,"

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

WHATEVER our place allotted to us by Providence, that for us is the post of duty. God estimates us not by the position we are in, but by the way in which we fill it.—*Edwards.*

# Our Children.

## WE ARE COMING.

*A BAND OF HOPE SONG.*

BY MRS. ALEXANDER COOPER.

We are coming, we are coming,
An army bright and strong;
We are coming, we are coming,
To help the cause along.
Our hearts are young and hopeful,
Our motives pure and true,
So, men and women, if you wish,
We'll march along with you.

*Chorus.*—We'll march along with you,
We'll march along with you,
So, men and women, if you wish,
We'll march along with you.

We are coming, we are coming,
Like David, long ago,
We are coming, we are coming,
To lay the giant low,
For when we cast our ballots,
He'll surely lose his head,
And on our banners we will write,
That wicked king is dead!
*Chorus.*

We are coming; yes, we're coming,
An army bright and strong;
We are coming; yes, we're coming,
To help the cause along.
We're proud to show our colors,
The red, the white, the blue,
So men and women, if you wish,
We'll march along with you.
*Chorus.*

## WILLY RAYNOR'S PLEDGE.

BY A. C. MORROW.

There was a temperance guild in connection with the mission school in the town of B—— in Maine. The first Sunday Willy Raynor joined the Sunday school, it was temperance day, and he was induced to sign the pledge. The following Sunday he came to his teacher, before the opening of the school, and said:

"I want my name taken off that pledge."

That would be impossible," replied Miss Miller. "We never take names from pledges. Sit down."

During the singing, Willy took a ten-cent piece from his pocket, and handing it to his teacher, whispered:

"I'll give you that if you'll take my name off."

Miss Miller motioned the hand away.

But, during the lesson, this persistent ten-year-old boy drew twenty-five cents from his pocket, and said:

"I will give you this, Miss Miller."

"Put your money in your pocket, and let us hear no more about it."

But after the school was dismissed, and the rest of the boys had gone, this determined little lad held out a handful of change, and begged:

"Miss Miller, I'll give you half a dollar, all the money I've got, if you'll take my name off that pledge."

Then the teacher's resentment vanished, and she drew the child toward her, and said:

"Willy, I cannot do it, if I were ever so willing. You have promised the Lord, and yourself, and me, that you will never touch ardent spirits. You must not, ever. But tell me why you wish to take back your promise."

The boy hung his head.

"Fourth of July, four of us is goin' up to Valley Wood on a picnic. We always take beer. We're goin' to."

"Willy, I cannot take your name from that pledge, but you may come to my house on three o'clock Thursday afternoon, and bring those three boys with you, and I will promise you a way out of your difficulty."

There was but a vague idea in Miss Miller's mind of the "way out of the difficulty," but long before Thursday afternoon the problem was solved.

Promptly on time these boys were present at Miss Miller's elegant home, on one of the fashionable avenues. The other members of the class had been invited After the lads had enjoyed blind-mans'-buff, with numbers, and many other romping games which delight the hearts of boys, they were summoned to tea, which was served on the lawn. Such tempting biscuits, tender tongue, frosted cake, large ripe strawberries, and cool, delicious lemonade, these boys had never before tasted.

When it was time for them to leave, Miss Miller quietly requested the picnic party of four to remain behind a few moments.

"Boys, Miss Miller asked, "did you enjoy your supper?"

"Tip top," said one.

"Bully," echoed another.

"You bet," shouted a third.

Willy, the only one who went to Sunday school, who was naturally a refined lad, and had observed that Miss Miller never used any such slang phrases, said quietly:

"We liked it very much, Miss Miller."

"And you enjoyed the lemonade?" she questioned.

"Prime," said one.

"Could'nt be beat said another.

When each one had given an affirmative answer in his own phraseology, Miss Miller said:

"Boys, I've a proposition to make to you. Tomorrow you are going on a picnic. Willy Raynor has signed the pledge; he cannot drink beer, nor any kind of strong drink. It would not be manly, nor honest, nor right. Now, I want to help him keep his pledge, and I want you all to help him. So it you will promise me that no beer shall go on that picnic tomorrow, I will agree to furnish lemon and sugar, and a recipe for lemonade, just as delicious as that you had today. Do you agree?"

"Yes, ma'am,—yes, ma'am," was the the eager chorus. And one youth shouted:

"Three cheers for Miss Miller!"

They were lustily given, and the boys departed. Just as they were leaving, Miss Miller said:

"Willy, bring your friends to Sunday school with you next Sunday. We'll make room for them in our class."

The boys came, and, more than that, they all signed the pledge; but that was not the only good resulting from Willy Raynor's pledge, nor why I tell this story.

Late in September, Willy's father, who was captain of a small sloop, came home to remain a few days. The second evening after his arrival, three of his intimate friends were invited to spend the evening and play cards with him. Soon after they were seated the boy's father said to him:

"Willy, take the pitcher and run over to Jones's, and bring us a couple of quarts of beer."

Little Willy, trembling and anxious, went slowly to the closet, and took from the shelf the pitcher which he had so often brought from Jones's filled with the liquid which he had promised never more to touch nor to taste. He came back, some time after, without the pitcher.

"Willy," the father said, sternly, "where is the beer? You were never gone so long before."

"I did not bring any."

"What is the matter? Where is the pitcher? Have you broken it? Get another one; hurry up."

But Willy stood, the very picture of dismay. Something in the boy's face touched the father, and he said,

"Out with it, my son."

"I left the pitcher on Jones's counter."

"And he will send it over soon?

"I did not tell him you wanted any."

"What do you mean? You never disobeyed me in this way before, my son."

"O papa! papa!" the child said, bursting into tears, "I couldn't help it; I couldn't buy nor bring it, you know; I have signed the pledge."

Then, with tears still streaming from his eyes, and sobs almost choking his utterance, he told the story of the pledge-signing. Before he had finished, there were tears in other eyes besides his own.

"Not a bad thing to do," said Captain Raynor, when he could control his voice so as to speak. "If I had one I believe I'd sign it, myself."

"So would I," echoed the others.

"O papa! would you? Would you, really? I'll run up to Miss Miller's and get some; it is only a step."

And before they could stop him, the happy boy was off. He returned presently, with four pledges; and those four men signed them.

Improbable, do you say? Not at all. This is a true story, and happened as I have told you, in Maine.
—*S. S Times.*

## FINISH WHAT YOU BEGIN.

My great grandmother Knox had a way of making her children finish their work. If they began a thing they must complete it. If they undertook to build a cob-house, they must not leave it till it was done; and nothing of work or play to which they set their hands would she allow them to abandon incomplete. I sometimes wish I had been trained in this way. How much of life is wasted in unfinished work! Many a man uses up his time in splendid beginnings. The labor devoted to commence ten things and leave them useless would finish five of them and make them profitable and useful. Finish your work. Life is brief; time is short. Stop beginning forty things, and go back and finish four. Put patient, persistent toil into the matter, and be assured one completed undertaking will yield yourself more pleasure, and the world more profit, than a dozen fair plans of which people say, "This man began to build, but was not able to finish." "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."—*Band of Hope Review.*

ONCE a man who had been known as a great fault-finder, was observed to become cheerful and contented. When asked the reason, he said: "I used to live at Grumble Corner; but now I've moved on to Thanksgiving street. I find the air purer, the sunshine brighter, and the people better neighbors." Now, little people, if any of you live near "Grumble Corner," move to "Thanksgiving street."
—*Sel.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

DEAR CHILDREN:—I have just heard of a little hero, whom I want you to know about.

"What is a hero?" I think some of you are saying to yourselves or somebody else.

It seems to me that our kind of heroes are those who do, or refrain from doing, for Christ's sake, that which if self were to rule us, we should in the one case leave undone, or in the other, should like to do very much.

Cassibianca was a hero because he was obedient, "even unto death," when naturally he would have run away from the burning ship. Kund Iverson, of the early days in Chicago, was a hero, because rather than steal with the rest of the boys, he was drowned by them in the Chicago river.

These are some of the noted heroes, but many a boy or girl whom nobody ever heard of lives a life just as heroic as the death of these brave fellows. He who bears patiently what God sends him in the way of suffering is just as much a hero as the boy who saves his comrade from a burning building. It is one of the patient heroes that I want to tell you of this week

A few years ago he was known to me as a fair-faced, bright eyed happy boy of twelve years. He was unusually intelligent and full of ingenious play. As to his school work, I do not know so well. He may have been a fine scholar and he may not; but of this I am sure, he was truthful, honorable and well behaved wherever he was. All those fine qualities made him a great favorite, and every where he was in the greatest demand as a play fellow and friend. Very quietly a hidden disease came upon him. For a long time he kept about his work and play, but very feebly, and growing constantly worse, until for the last four years he has been lying on his bed, much of the time unable to move. Nobody has ever heard him complain in all this time. His sick room has been the brightest place in a very cheerful home. The frequent outburst of his happy heart has been: "Why, I have just as good times as the boys who play out of doors." And so he did, for his sunshine was all from within, and his good times were those of a contented soul. For weeks past he has been growing weaker and weaker. Books, pictures, and the delicate machine work with which he busied himself when he was able to handle it, all were laid aside, and still the happy smiles played on his face just as the sunbeams do on the lawn. Though he never seemed impatient to leave his suffering life and go to heaven, nevertheless when on the last morning it was told him that he was dying, he answered quickly, with a glad accent and triumphant rising inflection: "*What—really?*—I hope nobody will cry."

And so the brave mother held his hand and never oried. The gentle father, whose heart seemed bound up in his boy, never wearied in his cheerfulness, and the dear boy was borne on the wings of happy love right to heaven's gates, where his Savior bade him sweet welcome home.

Even his burial was more like a triumph than a sorrow. The beautiful house was adorned and thrown open as for a reception, and every thing seemed like the celebration of a victory over death. It was beautiful—it was heroic—it was just what Cnrist who conquered death would have.

Dear little soldiers of the Prevention Army, you can be just as heroic in life and death as my brave little friend whom I love to think of—and whom I will try to imitate.

CAPTAIN DEBORAH.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

78. DOUBLE CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In willow, that beautiful tree;
In liar, that is not you or me;
In light, that is made by sperm oil;
In wealth, for which we all toil;
In paper, we read every day;
In arrow, that flew far away;
In pond, the delight of all boys,—
None else can explain its manifold joys.
Search through these seven words aright;
Two temperance workers you'll bring to light.

89. ENIGMA.

The drunkard squandered his 31, 28, 4, 19, 35, 8, 1, breaks his wife's 12, 20, 14, 33, 22, and brings 29, 7 30, 11 and 6, 26, 10, 3, 15, 5 into his 17, 23, 6, 13.

Your 2, 32, 34, 37, 27 will 10, 35, 31, 24, 18, 21, 13 to

break the 16, 25, 7, 9, 36 which binds him—and give him a chance to prove the truth of the old proverb which contains these 37 letters.

81. ANAGRAMS.

[*Names of Temperance Orators.*]

1. Ben O. Waggire.
2. Hon. B. J. Huggo.
3. Sam Henry Furcip.

DEAR PUZZLE EDITOR:—I am an old man but am much interested in the cause of prohibition. I am also interested in the Puzzle Department, and send you the following acrostic. I think the young people will be benefited by hunting out the verses:

82. ACROSTIC.

Taken from the book of Proverbs. Write down the verses as indicated, and when done read the first letters of each verse, upwards, and you will see a familiar name: Proverbs viii. 1; xxx. 8; xxvi. 11; iv. 25; iii. 3; iii. 6; i. 20; iv. 8; i. 17; xx. 11; xvi. 3; viii. 32; xxvi. 9; xxiv. 17; xxxi. 30; xxxi. 26; xxxi. 25; xxxi. 4; xxiv. 21.

I. P. M.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

No. 69.—

"Resolved for sweet freedom undaunted we'll go;
'Mid fierce tempests rage still we'll war against you.
Expecting your curses like brave heroes we'll fight,
Love shall ever be our motto, ever onward for the right.
Ruin surely awaits us if we thus idle stand
So let's rally my brave comrades till we drive them from our land."

No. 70.—E. J. Richmond.

No. 71.—S H A D E
H A L O
A L E
D O
E

No. 72.—Ballet-dancer, bon-bon, theater, enemy, pain, —"Better be alone than in bad company."

No. 73.—Hen, hall, all, now, old, lever, ever, war, veto, rink.

No. 74.—(1) Cornelius, (2) Napoleon, (3) Sylvanus, (4) Stephen, (5) Benedict.

# Home Department.

## A LIQUOR DEALER'S VIEWS.

BY H. L. CHARLES.

Say, Mister Legislature,
You make an awful fuss,
An' do a heap o' talkin'
Jest on account of us;
You sometimes pass a liquor law
To please the temp'rance crew,
But allus leave a loop-hole
Ter let us fellers thro'.

You know we've got a host 'o votes,
An' know we've got the cash;
We've kind o' got you in our power—
Yer dars'nt be too rash.
Yer listen to them women folks
An' meet 'em with a smile,
But they've no votes fer ye ter gain—
Yer know it all the while.

At times yer pass some pesky law,
But soon 'tis done away,
Fer sich as bear too hard on us
We allus disobey;
'Twould save a heap o' trouble
If our advice were asked,
An' whether we'd obey sich laws,
Before yer had 'em passed.

We've only jest two things ter do,
Then rest our happy souls—
The first ter keep the women folks
From votin' at the poles.
We'll let them talk jest all they please
On ev'ry public walk—
In politics the humblest vote
Outweighs the biggest talk.

The other thing we've got ter do
Now, jest 'twixt you an' I,
Is ter keep the two old parties up,
Nor let old issues die.
We'll thus divide the temperance vote,
An' make 'em work agin
Each other, while we hold the power
And make our own men win.

—*Christian at Work.*

## "KEPT FOR THE MASTER'S USE."

BY ALICE M. GUERNSEY.

Annis Brown was puzzled! She had thought herself given wholly to the Lord, and that her offerings for His cause were all that could be expected from one having so small an income. "A tithe?" Yes, certainly! The Christian dispensation required no less of giving, at least, than devolved upon the Jews!

But really, after the necessary expenses of living were met, the tithe of what was left was not very much of an addition to the Master's treasury. Now and then conscience gave a little twinge as the question, "What are 'necessary expenses?'" forced itself to mind. And it was this uneasiness which sent her one day to the story of the first tithes brought "into the storehouse."

There was Jacob's vow at Bethel: "Of all Thou shalt give me, I will surely give the tenth unto Thee;" there were the directions to the Israelites to bring the first-fruits—"the tithes of the ground"—for the maintenance of the Levites; there was the blessing of the people when, in Hezekiah's time, they brought "in abundance" the "tithe of oxen and sheep and the tithe of holy things which were consecrated unto the Lord their God." Everywhere a tithe of *all*—no mention of a reserve from which they themselves should live, and then a tithe of the remainder given to God. It is always, "Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first-fruits of *all* thine increase; *so* shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."

This was decidedly a novel view of the case, a troublesome as well as a puzzling view. After a firm belief that one's purse is soundly converted, a comfortable feeling of having always been generous, and a real contempt for stingy people—after all this, you will acknowledge that it is mortifying to find not only that one has never *given*, but that one has actually withheld what was due—has stolen from the Lord. Add to this the surprising revelation that one is not quite willing to lay aside one dollar out of every ten received, for the Lord's service, and you will not wonder that Annis Brown was both puzzled and troubled.

But there it stood! A duty so plainly shown that she could not pass round it without entering a "by and forbidden path." "Thy people shall be willing in the day of Thy power." There was nothing to do but to pray for the spirit of the "cheerful giver."

The victory once gained, how delightful it was! Somehow, money never seemed to go so far before! From each payment for services, a tithe went promptly into the box on the bottom of which was written, "Kept for the Master's use."

Missionary Sunday came, and the pastor made a stirring appeal. A year ago, she had heard just such another, and the twenty-five cents which she meant to give was doubled, as a result of the eloquence, when the box was passed; but by the time she reached home, her enthusiasm had somewhat cooled, and she decided that a quarter was really all she ought to have given. But this time she knew just where she stood. She had noted the contents of her box that very morning, and the question was simply, "How much of this money does the Lord wish put into the missionary treasury?" And the two-dollar bill that dropped into the collection, knew—if money has consciousness—that that three dollars left behind were waiting till the claims of the "Woman's Foreign" were presented. Forgive her, dear brethren, that, being a woman, woman's work came a little nearer to her heart than the general work!

"What will you do for these pressing needs at home, for your sisters in Utah and the south?" asked a gifted speaker as she closed the sad story of suffering and ignorance and wrong. Oh, the thrill of joy that came to the heart of Annis Brown at the thought! "There is money to help supply this need, already waiting, 'Kept for the Master's use.'" From the National headquarters came the call for "thanksgiving offerings" for the W. C. T. U. The envelope which carried that of Annis Brown bore the text which she had just found—a fresh nugget from the inexhaustible mine, "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength."

And if, now and then, the account in this consecrated bank was overdrawn, can you imagine the pleasure of really giving to the Lord? I have no story to tell of wonderful inflows of money that followed the new plan. But, somehow, there was a wondrous blessing "in basket and in store," a spending power like that of the cruise of oil in Zarephath. And with this came such a sweet rest and peace and communion with the Lord, in giving, that nothing would tempt Annis Brown to go back to the hap-hazard way of giving "as the spirit moved," and supposing that she thus fulfilled her whole duty.—*Zion's Herald.*

## OUR COOK BOOK.

*Loaf Cake.*—Five cups flour, 5 eggs, 3 cups sugar (granulated), 1 cup sweet milk, 2 cups butter, 1 nutmeg, 1 pound stoned raisins (best quality), 2½ tea spoons baking powder will make one *large* loaf. Bake in moderately hot oven.

*Lemon Jelly Cake.*—(Most excellent.) One-half cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1¾ cup flour, ½ cup milk, white of 4 eggs, 2½ teaspoons baking powder. The manner of mixing is very important. First cream the butter and sugar, to this add milk and flour together, and stir these to a cream; mix baking powder in table spoonful of flour and add this and the eggs which have been beaten to a stiff froth, and stir these into the mixture slowly without beating. Bake in three layers in moderately hot oven. Lemon jelly: Beat together 1 cup sugar, juice and grated rind of 1 lemon, yolk of two eggs and two table spoons of water. Boil till sufficiently thick to spread nicely. MRS. H. H. HOFFMAN, *Princeton, Ill.*

*Substitute for Cider in Cooking.*—Pick gooseberries when they are just ripe and can them in syrup for use. I neither use cider vinegar or pickles but use the gooseberries instead. They make a mince pie much richer and better than vinegar, and are much more healthy.

R. F. ROBINSON, *Jacksonville, Ill.*

# The Sunday School Lesson.

MARCH 9. LESSON X. 1884.

## TOPIC: PAUL AT CORINTH.

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 18: 1–17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"I am with thee and no man shall set on thee to hurt thee, for I have much people in this city." Acts 18: 10.

TIME.—A. D. 52.

PLACE.—Corinth in Greece.

1. How like the magnetic needle to the pole is Paul's instant turning and attachment to the Christian family of Priscilla and Aquila in Corinth. To him there was evident comfort and support in this fellowship. No one lives independent of such ministry. If it is blessed to receive in this way, how blessed to give. Aquila and Priscilla gained more than Paul by the communion.

2. Paul's earnestness as a reformer may be gauged by his willingness to earn and pay his own way as he went from city to city preaching the new gospel. Too often reform work is entered upon by the half-hearted or the false hearted from motives of selfishness. Many men who are unwilling to earn an honest livelihood by hard work, rush into the advocacy of a cause or the advancement(?) of a reform for the money that can be gotten out of it.

Paul was so much in earnest that he could engage in any trade that would yield him support in order to the promulgation of the doctrine of Christ.

3. Not in pettishness nor anger, but in real sorrow of spirit, Paul turned to the Gentiles, clearing himself of all bloodguiltiness and responsibility for their rejection of the truth. There came great success to his ministry as if in special token from the Lord, and then the added mercy and kindness of a vision, assuring him in the very tones of the Master's voice:

"Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace, for I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee to hurt thee." There were many souls in Corinth yearning for God's truth, and the Lord encourages him to stay and reap the abundant harvest. This was so great that for eighteen months the restless apostle, always anxious to compass the greatest amount of territory, was kept gathering into the church "such as were being saved."

4. God always fulfills his promises. Gallio, the proconsul, urged by Jewish malice to persecute and drive out the Christian preacher, is so held in and restrained from hurting him by God's care that he is scarcely able to dismiss the meddling Jews with equanimity of temper—he who was kindliness and calmness and philosophy personified. Even the king's heart is in the hand of the Lord—he turneth it whithersoever he will.

5. While not all the results of faithful labor may appear in this life, yet our Father does not permit his workers to go to their graves without some sight and sense of the good they have done, Paul, when he was ready to be offered up, knew but little of what the world acknowledges today as the most magnificent of missionary lives, yet he knew enough to be sure that he had fought a good fight, and that a grand reward of his labors awaited him.

THE greater my experience becomes," writes Dr. Claretson in the annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, "I tend more to substitute milk for stimulants. In every acute case both of depression and maniacal exaltation, where disordered working of the brain tends rapidly to exhaust the strength I rely more and more on milk and eggs made into a liquid custard. One such case this year got eight pints of milk and sixteen eggs daily, and recovered under this treatment. I question whether he would have done so under any other. He was on admission acutely delirious and very nearly pulseless."

IT appears from the gathered statistics of the world that women have a greater tenacity of life than men. Despite the intellectual and physicial strength of the man, the woman endures longest, and will bear pain to which the strong man succumbs.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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"*I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.*"

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*Illinois*—Miss Mary Allen West, Galesburg.
*Indiana*—Mrs. M. L. Wells, Indianapolis.
*Indian Territory*—Mrs. Staples, Talequah.
*Iowa*—Mrs. M. J. Aldrich, Cedar Rapids.
*Kansas*—Mrs. H. C. Fields, Leavenworth.
*Kentucky*—Mrs. Lucy McElroy, Lebanon.
*Louisiana*—Mrs. E. T. Merrick, New Orleans.
*Maine*—Mrs. M. N. Stevens, Stroudwater.
*Maryland*—Mrs. Dr. J. C. Thomas, Baltimore.
*Massachusetts*—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose.
*Michigan*—Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, Jackson.
*Minnesota*—Mrs. H. L. Hobart, Red Wing,
*Mississippi*—Mrs. Dr. N. C. Steele, Corinth.
*Missouri*—Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Kansas City.
*Montana*—Mrs. Dr. Clark, Helena.
*Nebraska*—Mrs. Jennie G. Ford Kearney.
*Nevada*—Mrs. Wm. Webster, Reno.
*New Hampshire*—Mrs. N. H. Knox, Lebanon.
*New Jersey*—Mrs. S. J. Downs, Ocean Grove.
*New Mexico*—Mrs. Evelyn Snyder, Albuquerque.
*New York*—Mrs. Mary T. Burt, 361 Madison St., Brooklyn.
*North Carolina*—Mrs. L. H Pease, Asheville, Mich.
*Ohio*—Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Ravenna.
*Oregon*—Mrs. H. K. Hines, Portland.
*Pennsylvania*—Mrs. Frances L. Swift, Allegheny.
*Rhode Island*—Mrs. J. K. Barney, 521 Broad St., Providence
*South Carolina*—Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, Charleston.
*Tennessee*—Mrs. Judge Harrison, Nashville.
*Texas*—Mrs. Jennie Bland Beauchamp, Denton.
*Utah*—Miss L. E. Payne, Salt Lake.
*Vermont*—Mrs. E. G. Greene, St. Albans.
*Virginia*—Mrs. Rebecca Wilson, Lincoln.
*West Virginia*—Miss A. Taylor, Wheeling.
*Washington Territory, Eastern*—Mrs. Gen. Tannatt, Walla Walla.
*Washington Territory, Western*—Mrs. Maggie LeSourd, Olympia.
*Wisconsin*—Mrs. Isabella H. Irish, Madison.
*Wyoming Ter.*—Mrs. Judge Browne, Laramie.

DEPARTMENTS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

*Heredity*—Mary Weeks Burnett, M. D., Room 1, Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill. Assistant Supt., Miss Mary Whitall Smith, 4663 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia.
*Hygiene*—Mrs. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
*Scientific Temperance Instruction*—Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Hyde Park, Mass. Secretary, Mrs. C. C. Alford, 315 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Sunday School Work*—Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, 644 W. Monroe St., Chicago.
*Juvenile Work*—Mrs. Anna M. Hammer, 23 Rowland St., Newark, N. J. Assistant Superintendent, Miss Anna Gordon, Evanston, Ill. Organizer, Mrs. Eva C. Griffith, Whitewater, Wis.
*Chalk Talker*—Mrs. Nelly Bayley, 29 Wisconsin St., Chicago, Ill.
*Free Kindergartens*—Miss Annie Crary, San Francisco, Cal.
*Temperance Literature*—Miss Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, New York city. Local Advisory Committee—Miss F. E. Willard, Mrs. C. B. Buell, Mrs. H. E. Brown, Mrs. E. M. Wymond, Mrs. R. L. Clapp, Mrs. A. G. Ruliffson, Mrs. I. A. Atwater, Mrs. D. P. Kidder, Miss D. P. Baker. Treasurer, Mrs. H. McLean, 318 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.
*Suppression of Impure Literature*—Miss Lucy J. Holmes, Derry, N. H.
*Relation of Intemperance to Capital and Labor, with Relative Statistics*—Mrs. M. J. Nobles, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
*Influencing the Press*—Mrs. Esther Housh, Brattleboro, Vt.
*Union Signal Work*—Mrs. Geo. W. Bain, Louisville, Ky.
*Conference with Influential Bodies*—Mrs. Emily McLaughlin, 4 Story street, Boston, Mass.
*Effort to Banish Intoxicants from R. R. Dining Cars*—Miss Jennie Duty, 107 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.
*Effort to Overthrow the Tobacco Habit*—Mrs M. Bynon Reese, Steubenville, O.
*Suppression of the Social Evil*—Mrs. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
*Evangelistic*—Mrs. H. W. Smith, 4653 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia.
*Prison and Police Stations*—Mrs. J. K. Barney, Providence, R. I.
*Work Among Railroad Employes*—Miss Jennie E. Smith, Mountain Lake Park, Md. Secretary, Miss Addie Sherman.
*Soldiers and Sailors*—Mrs. S. A. McClees, Yonkers, N. Y.
*To Secure the Use of the Unfermented Juice of the Grape at the Lord's Table*—Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt, Portland, Me.
*Young Woman's Work*—Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, 73 E. 54th St., New York City. Secretary, Mrs. F. S. Evans, 71 East 54th St., New York City.
*Parlor Meetings*—Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
*Kitchen Gardens*—Miss Mary McClees, 141 Washington St., Yonkers, N. Y. Assistants, Miss Hallie Quigley, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. A. C. Robinson, Baltimore, Md.
*Flower Mission*—Miss Jennie Casseday, 216 East Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.
*State and County Fairs*—Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, 231 College Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
*Hayes Testimonial*—Mrs. C. C. Alford, 315 Monroe st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Assistants, Miss Esther Pugh, Mrs. C. B. Buell.
*Legislation and Petitions*—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Clinton, Ia.
*Franchise*—Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, Indianapolis Ind.
*Southern Work*—Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, Charleston, S. C., Secretary, Mrs. G. H. McLeod, 287 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.
*Work on the Pacific Coast*—Mrs. M. G. C. Leavitt (P. O. Box, 2647) San Francisco, Cal.
*Work Among Foreigners*—Mrs. Sophie Grubb, Kirkwood, Mo., Assistants, Mrs. Emma Obenauer, 157 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. N. Harris (Box 1889) Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
*Work Among the Colored People of the North*—Mrs. Frances E. Harper, 1006 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.
*National Organization*—Miss Henrietta G. Moore, Morrow, Warren County, O.; Mrs. S. M. Perkins, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Boonsboro, Iowa.

These officers, together with many other well known writers, constitute the corps of contributors and news-gatherers of The Union Signal. Its foreign correspondents are:

*England*—Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.
*Switzerland*—Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.
*Denmark*—Pastor Karl Eltzholtz, Horsen, Jutland.

## THE NEW DEPARTURE.

In accordance with the announcement made in a recent number of The Union Signal, a state normal school under the auspices of the departments of hygiene and heredity convened at Battle Creek, Mich., during the last week in January.

Although entirely a new departure, being the first "Normal" of the kind ever held, it was considered a decided success. The purpose of the gathering was to study in a scientific manner the subjects of hygiene and heredity and to introduce, through the delegates, a practical plan of work in these departments, into the different unions of the state. The great difficulty in the prosecution of work in these two departments has always been the great scarcity of proper literature for circulation and the small number of ladies sufficiently well versed in these important subjects to carry on the work scientifically. It was a desire to obviate, in a measure, this difficulty in the state of Michigan, that led the state superintendents to arrange for a few days course of instruction on these subjects to be given somewhat after the normal method and illustrative of the best manner of presenting the subject.

There were some thirty delegates in attendance. The first three days were devoted to hygiene and embraced a course of lessons on the human mechanism; hygiene of the air and ventilation; muscle hygiene; exercise; clothing; food, as related to temperance; what to eat, adulterated and diseased foods; household hygiene, and healthful cookery. The physiological processes, respiration, digestion, etc., were thoroughly explained in connection with the topics discussed, and illustrated by experiments, blackboard outlines and the manikin. The evening lectures were illustrated even more fully by means of stereopticon views.

Special meetings for discussing methods of work were held and addresses given by the state superintendents presenting the importance of these two departments in connection with our work. As a fit closing of the portion of the Normal set apart for Hygiene the delegates were invited to partake of a hygenic dinner at the Sanitorium, and inspect the various means for physical development and culture afforded in its complete gymnasium and mechanical movement rooms.

The "Heredity Normal" included lessons upon the nervous and reproductive systems; the beginning of life; ante-natal influences; heredity and the proper training of children, all of which were most ably presented and illustrated. Some of the papers read were solicited for publication in leaflet form, and can be supplied by the superintendent of Heredity in the W. C. T. U. of Michigan, Mrs. Dr. Mechem, of Battle Creek.

The lecturers were members of the state board of health, professors of medical colleges, and prominent lady physicians from various parts of the state.

As an outgrowth of the meeting the delegates decided that each should endeavor to arrange for special work in these departments in her own union and urge sister unions to do the same, by organizing whenever practicable a society, as a branch of the W. C. T. U. for the especial purpose of studying hygiene and heredity, devoting equal time to each. The societies to be known throughout the state of Michigan as Scientific Health Clubs. A resolution was also passed to urge all future state superintendents of these departments to hold, once a year, a similar Normal furthering the interests of this branch of work.

So successfully has the "new departure" been made, it is certainly no extravagant expectation that other states will speedily follow the lead of Michigan and that the studies so clearly outlined in the leaflets of the national superintendents of these two departments will be entered upon with zest in a large number of local unions.

## A WORD WITH OUR CORRESPONDENTS AND NEWS GATHERERS.

A certain "fearful looking forward" to, and contemplation of the righteous indignation of certain good friends and reporters, leads the editor to these few words, written in all kindliness and with sincere regard for the interests of our cause and the paper which tries to be the exponent thereof. A few days since a report of an important meeting was sent us. It was well written and comprehensive, being a faithful transcript of the program, and only differing from it in noting fulfillment instead of promise. The report was returned with the request that the skeleton be filled out with the muscle and fibre of the performance, the "what was said" added to the "what was done." In response came a series of newspapers giving full account of the meeting, speeches and all, but involving a vast deal of work in condensing and preparing for our columns, thus depriving our readers of much valuable matter for some time to come.

Now, dear friends and correspondents will you not let this be the *verbum sapienti* which shall prevent a recurrence of the experience and add largely to the efficiency of our national organ. Far better than the ordinary newspaper report is

your own vivid transcription ("taken on the spot") of proceedings which should be shared with the W. C. T. U. constituency. Only be sure to give the meat and not the bones of the feast.

Yet another hint, and we are done. Do not abbreviate. When you mean to say "temperance" do not write "temp."; nor "con." for convention, "sec." for secretary, or other various devices of the "short hand" reporter. You would not enjoy the appearance of the paper made up of such devices, and because of them somebody often must needs almost re-write a large portion of the manuscript sent us.

THAT was a wise decision of a Young Woman's Christian Association in England met together to consider certain grave moral questions to be discussed by parliament. One said, "We are leagued together for the abolition of laws which protect vice; we are, therefore, working in harmony with the will of God. We must have more dealings with God about it, though not less outward action." Another lady said, "It is impressed upon my mind that while we often say, 'How long, O Lord?' thinking that God is keeping us waiting, it was often the case that we are keeping Him waiting. During these fifteen years of work God has been educating us. He wants instruments after His own heart. We must be purified ourselves and fully consecrated to His will." That is the fresh kernel of truth that needs to be sought for in every hard nut of difficulty. Deal directly with the Supreme Power.

SOME local unions "snuffing the battle from afar," and not so very far, either, are circulating a voter's pledge preparatory to the spring elections. The following is a good model drawn up by a clear headed temperance lawyer, W. S. Harbert of Chicago,—we forbear to introduce him as the husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert of the *Inter Ocean*, though he never flinches under such proud distinction:

Believing in the efficacy of law in the restriction and suppression of the liquor traffic, we, the undersigned hereby promise not to use our votes or influence toward the election to office of any person not pronounced in favor of the legal suppression of the sale of alcoholic beverages, and further, that we will so far as lies within our power, by attending primary meetings and caucuses, and by all other reasonable and proper means, earnestly endeavor to secure the nomination of temperance men for office.

In addition to this it would be well to circulate freely the No License tract offered by us, and written by that able prohibition advocate, Geo. E. Foster, M. P.

THE local unions of Chicago and vicinity have been greatly aided during the few weeks past by the Bible readings of Mrs. Stroud Smith, of Liverpool, England, who is temporarily sojourning in this country. Her simple faith and her clear expositions of the way of faith as it is marked out in the Scriptures, have been of incalculable benefit to many souls, and have strengthened the unions for service and undertaking. A prominent W. C. T. U. worker suggests that there be added to our already many-sided organism, a new department, that of Faith Culture, and that Mrs. Smith be invited to take charge of it. Surely faith is the *sine qua non* of all our effort. To increase that essential qualification would seem to be the great need of the hour.

Is it an unwarrantable thing on our part to hold a "praise meeting" for the wondrous mercies of our God to our dear workers. Not one of them has ever gone down with the floods; not one of them has been swept away by the cyclone, and yet their tireless feet press new soil and territory each day and hour. For their marvellous escapes too, let us praise Him whose messengers they are. A few days ago as our National Chalk Talker was returning from a trip through Kansas the train crossed a bridge on the Hannibal and St. Jo. R. R., which in less than an hour went down as the westward train passed over it. Like Whittier's mystic ship the graceful craft bearing W. C. T. U. on its pennant, feels often the impulse of "the shadowy hands" "tugging at its ropes."

THE following letter which passed through the "postoffice department" of a Washingtonian entertainment at Bloomington recently, seems to be very "true to life." Here it is:

SWAMPVILLE, Feb. 6, 1884.

MRS. G. H. READ:—I write to tell you how a very debased and ignorant looking man came in to vote in our township. Said one of the ladies, offering him a ticket, "I wish you would oblige us by voting this ticket." "What kind of a ticket is that?" said he. "Why," said the lady, "you can see for yourself." "But I can't read," he answered.

"Why, can't you read the ballot you have there, in your hand, which you are about to vote?" asked the lady. "No, said he," "I cannot read at all." "Well, said the lady, "this ballot means that you are willing to let the women, as well as the men, vote." "Is that it?" he replied, "then I don't want it. *The women don't know enough to vote.*"

Adieu until next election.

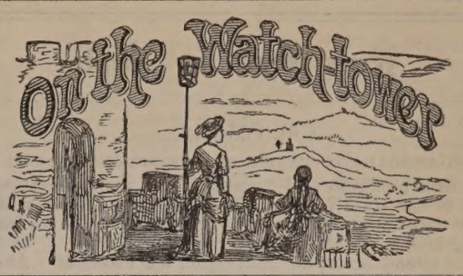
L. J. WOODSON.

"THE Beginning of Life," is the title of a paper read before the State Normal Institute of Heredity and Hygiene in Battle Creek, Michigan, by Dr. Anna Ballard, of Lansing. It was considered of such marked value in the study of heredity that it has been put in leaflet form for circulation among the unions by request. Mrs. Dr. Mechem, of Battle Creek, will be glad to receive orders for them. Packages of twenty-five or upward will be sent at the rate of two dollars per hundred; any less number at three cents each and postage.

THE annual report of the Yorkshire W. C. T. U. has been sent us by Miss Hopkins of Scarboro. This shire or county union has twenty three auxiliaries, is officered by Christian women of tireless activity and numbers over 2600 members in a territory about one seventh of the size of Pennsylvania, containing a population of two and a half million.

ONE of the "most approved" methods of ante-election work that has come to our notice is that proposed by the Normal (Ill.) W. C. T. U. which has subscribed for a sufficient number of copies of THE UNION SIGNAL to place one in the hands of each voter in the township.

"THE German beer drinkers are the most undesirable persons we have in our order," says the the secretary of the Knights of Honor.




Creeds are not all valueless. I predict a long future for this one which is announced by the publishers as that of *Woman at Work* a valuable monthly edited in a very bright fashion by Mrs. E. T. Housh, our national superintendent of the press department:

We believe reverently in Christianity, respectfully in man, devotedly in woman, and lovingly in children; and that children need to be better cared for, woman better encouraged, man better helped, and God better honored. To help the world in this way, be it ever so little we can do, is the purpose of its existence.

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Mrs. Nichols, the ingenious Superintendent of State and County Fairs for the National W. C. T. U. sees "a way out" financially in the setting aside by farmers' wives of of a pound of butter each month for the W. C. T. U. or the eggs of a certain hen. A temperance bushel of corn or potatoes out of each hundred, or a prohibition pig would be equally acceptable.

* * * *

It gives me a keen sense of pleasure to see a newspaper man acknowledging the favor of the W. C. T. U. in sending him a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL. Each local union ought to make it a matter of conscience to see that the local papers have each a copy paid for by the union. That would relieve THE UNION SIGNAL from a very large and heavy pressure on its exchange list.

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The acknowledgement referred to appeared in the Lathrop *Monitor* of Missouri, whose editor said in concluding the handsome recognition of W. C. T. U. kindness:

We will endeavor to give the readers of the *Monitor* the cream of its contents each week—no light task, as there is very little skimmilk to be found on its pages.

* * * * *

Somewhat in the same line is the testimony of a good subscriber who says, "I cannot afford to do without our dear paper—better, a new bonnet, and I have worn my old one for over two years."

* * * * *

Mrs. McLaughlin, "whose praise is in all the unions," has been speaking in Tioga, N. Y., with electrical manifestations thereat. At least says a paper of that burgh. "The lightning (enlightening) struck about 350 people that evening."

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The $25 prize offered by Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett to the students of Hahneman medical college for the best essay upon "The effects of alcohol upon the nervous system" was awarded to Mrs. E. D. W. Benthall, of Iowa.

* * * * * *

I have heard recently of a conversation that was once overheard on the cars. Two ladies traveling together to a missionary meeting were talking of "zenana work" in India. A third lady sitting near, caught their words, and asked: "Tell me please if the zenana work of which you speak is anything like Kensington?"

* * * * *

Miss Jennie Casseday begs me to tell "all the women" that she hopes soon to write an "open letter" to the Flower Missions. At present her heart and hands are full of care for the flood sufferers.

* * * * *

I am sorry to learn that Mrs. S. G. Strong the W. C. T. U. president of Sangamon county, Ill., will remove to Hannibal, Missouri, where her daughter and son-in-law reside. Her departure from the 13th district will be a blow, for the success of the temperance work in Illinois lies as a burden upon her heart, which she outwardly expresses by constantly working and planning W. C. T. U. work. Her long residence in Springfield enables her also to understand and help so well in the legislative department of our work.

* * * * *

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin has been for a week or more in ice-locked northern Michigan helping the district presidents there. Northport, Elk Rapids, Petoskey, Point St. Ignacia, have all had the music of her voice and "sweet counsel together."

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Mrs. C. B. Buell, National corresponding secretary, has been a visitor at Illinois headquarters for several days past. Also the recording secretary, Mrs. Mary Woodbridge.

ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## CALIFORNIA.

SEMI-ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE STATE W. C. T. U.

A most profitable and successful semi-annual convention of the state W. C. T. U. of California, closed with three mass meetings yesterday (Sunday) the convention being held on Friday and Saturday Feb. 9, 10.

The attendance at the convention was excellent. And under the administration of that grand and practical president, Mrs. P. D. Browne, much business was transacted and advance lines of work taken.

Among the many excellent reports read, I can now only allude to the one on scientific temperance teaching in public schools, by Mrs. Mary T. McCall, of which the following is a brief abstract:

Legally enforced scientific temperance teaching in every normal school and public school and every other institution of learning throughout the length and breadth of our land we believe would be one of the most effective and powerful instrumentalities that could be brought to bear to forever avert from the young the perilous evils and temptations leading to intemperance which now beset them on every hand. The march of this grand forward movement has already commenced. In Vermont, New Hampshire and Michigan laws have been passed placing among the required studies in schools "physiology and hygiene, which shall give special prominence to the effects of alcoholic drinks upon the human system," and further requiring that all teachers be examined in these as in other necessary studies. A similar law, though we would go a step further, and include narcotics as well as alcoholic stimulants, is possible in every state—possible here in our beautiful state of California, but to secure its enactment, making the teaching of temperance principles compulsory, there must first be an education of public opinion upon this question. With this then as inevitably as day follows night, there will come in the end a demand for legislative action, for a law which shall embody the crystallized sentiment of the people, in behalf of that which appertains to the best interests and well being of their children.

Never was there a truer saying than this, that "In union there is strength." Individually, the greatest, even, is but a unit, a factor of limited influence; but in the aggregation of individual influence, oh, what mighty force! What transcendent power can there not then be brought to bear in any given direction for the accomplishment of any given purpose? Simply, then, would we forward this movement for popularizing temperance education, we must organize for a regular determined campaign, in a business-like, systematic, thorough-going manner, in order that every effort of workers may be utilized and turned to the highest and best possible account. The last advice of a great journalist, Samuel Bowles, to a talented young friend of his, was: "Would you succeed in life, remember this, 'don't scatter'"—a curt admonition, embodying a truth of widest application, and which we in our temperance work shall do well to heed lest we unduly delay the hour of our final victory.

Whatever methods in the wisdom of this convention, shall be deemed the best and the most feasible to adopt for the compassing of this same object—compulsory temperance education—here in the far Golden State, one thing is certain there must in some way emanate from all our local unions "Light more light," upon this most vital question—the question, as it seems to us, which is together with that of the ballot for woman and prohibition—pre-eminently of the day and hour. As we look back upon the labors of the California branch of the W. C. T. U. for the last two years, in connection with the prize temperance essay writing, effected through the generous offer of Dr. McDonald, and under its auspices so successfully conducted in the public schools of San Francisco, and in the state normal school here at San Jose, in view of this noble work accomplished, does it not come home to the thought of every one that this has been to lead up and to prepare the way for the consideration of the deeper problem, of how, through the inherent majesty of law (for nothing but law will accomplish the work), to provide for the scientific temperance education—not of the few—but for every child and youth, rich and poor, low or high, black or white, within the borders of this great state. And is not the present the auspicious time of all others, for us to inaugurate this educational work, in the behest of our common humanity; in the interest of the young—the state's proudest heritage, the brightest jewels in its crown of glory.

Mrs. M. C. Leavitt is doing a grand work for this coast, and strengthening the faith and work of the W. C. T. U. and all temperance workers here by her earnest practical logic and common sense. Her address last night to an immense audience on "Christianity in governments" was masterly, and heard with almost breathless attention.

The church was decorated through the convention, and yesterday also with flags, mottoes, and the portrait of Mrs. Hayes, while in front of the reading stand, conspicuous against the crimson velvet drapery, hung the picture of our national president, our beloved and honored Frances E. Willard and her faithful secretary friend, Miss Anna Gordon. The picture of these dear ones was enwreathed with choice and fragrant flowers.

Our good friend, Dr. Bentley, pastor of the church in which we met, alluded most eloquently in the introductory service yesterday morning while speaking of God's call to women as to men, to proclaim Him to the world, to Miss Williard as he remembered her a gentle retiring school girl at Evanston. She had heard the voice of the Lord, accepted the call to labor, and through His might was accomplishing so glorious a work for "God and home and native land."

Mrs. Dr. Bentley gave a short talk on heredity.

Mrs. M. Hampson of Liverpool, a lady who commenced twenty-eight years ago to labor for the cause of temperance, gave a history of her first lecture and experience since that time while laboring in England and Australia. She showed that this was a woman's work and just how far that work should extend; that the heart wanted to be touched, and women, while they might not reason sometimes with the mind, had it in their hearts to touch that which would lead the besotted from the mire. The lady also stated what she thought to be the proper sphere of woman, and told of the great work that had been accomplished, under the guidance of Christ, who, she said, should be placed to the front, top and bottom, right and left of all women's efforts in this cause, and that if that was done success could not help but follow. Mrs. Hampson is an able worker and throws out a magnetism that that captivates an audience, holding its undivided attention.

Every week I greet THE UNION SIGNAL with joy, valued always, but now away from home more precious than ever. Yours in faith and hope.

MRS. H. A. HOBART.

*San Jose Cal., Feb. 11, 1884.*

From the report of the convention as given by the San Jose *Daily Mercury*, we clip the following :— [ED.

Mrs. H. A. Hobart, president of the W. C. T. U. of Minnesota, addressed the convention upon "The Goliath of the Liquor Traffic" in most impressive style. She dealt with great directness and force with the evils that grow out of the saloon business and in her closing sentences said that the W. C. T. U is the David that is being raised up to slay the Goliath of the liquor traffic.

## MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD.—About the middle of November last, Mrs. Clara Hoffman, state president, organized a W. C. T. U. in this city. Since that time a young ladies union and a Band of Hope have been formed. The president, Mrs. Dittrick, is a very capable and enthusiastic temperance lady, and no doubt much good will be accomplished by the best hearts and brains who are enlisted in this work. The ministers are heartily assisting the unions and Band of Hope, and "prohibition" is the theme of all the speeches made by the best men of the city. A Temperance Alliance, and two Good Templar lodges, one in "New Town," are energetically at work. There is need of a large force of workers here as there are, besides scores of saloons, three or four wholesale liquor establishments and a distillery. Mr. George Woodford is to deliver a free lecture at our opera house. He comes by request of the W. C. T. U. THE UNION SIGNAL has been distributed with a view to securing subscribers.

P. E. BALLARD.

BROOKFIELD —We have had Mrs. Clara Hoffman with us for two days, the 9th and 10th ult., and the good which has been accomplished in our little city through her instrumentality, time cannot compute. Eternity alone will reveal. The largest hall in the city was secured for the Sunday evening address, and many had to leave because the hall was crowded to overflowing. Her stirring appeals to "defile not our bodies which are the temples of God" brought new light to many hearts, and many not only signed the alcohol pledge, but also the tobacco pledge. May God abundantly bless and strengthen dear Mrs Hoffman in this great work, is our prayer. MORNA.

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

They are gathering homeward from every land,
One by one.

In the death of Mrs. Mary Hill, first president of No. 1 W. C. T. U. of Newark, whom we all loved to call mother in this gospel temperance work, we have sustained a loss which we do not fully realize. So accustomed to meet her at all our gatherings, to listen to her words of wisdom, and to be guided by her long experience, that, not until we see her vacant seat at our conventions, and no longer hear the familiar voice, shall we feel that she is gone from us, to return no more. Wise in counsel, decided when convinced of the right, fervent in spirit, pleasant in speech, loving to all, we shall miss her as no other woman in the work in New Jersey can be missed. It is no idle compliment to say that our state unions have sustained an irreparable loss. So

With reverent heart, upon her lowly grave
We lay this little tribute of our love.

Three of our number have gone home to God since our annual meeting in October last.

Jan. 29 our president responded to a hasty telegram from Mrs. Ellis to fill an appointment at Chester, a mining town of some 700 inhabitants. This town is one of the many in upper Jersey which has been blessed by the labors of the temperance evangelists Mabee and English. A Reform Club and a large W. C. T. U. are in active operation, composed of men and women of all the churches. We met the union in the Presbyterian church chapel and had a most satisfactory and pleasant conference with them. In the evening a large audience assembled in the M. E. church. The opening services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Johnson, Congregationalist. Then, as God gave the message to us, we delivered it to the people. The work here seems permanent, as it does wherever these faithful men go. We tarried for a night at Somerville to attend their meeting. We have long looked to this place with the hope that the women would join our ranks in W. C. T. U. work. We have been traveling for twelve months in the train of these evangelists and reaping the fruits of their labors in the increase of numbers and usefulness of unions formed by them, but never before met them. The meeting was well attended although the streets were icy and dangerous.

At Bound Brook we find the faithful little band have kept up their prayer meetings amid discouragements many, and now help has come in the increase of members through the agency of Mabee and English. On Monday with Sister Smith in Camden, we received a rich baptism of precious fruit. Here we found Mrs. Ellis on her return from Glanboro where she spent last Sabbath greatly to the edification of the people and now accompanied by Mrs. Carr we go to South Camden where we find a goodly number assembled to hear the truth from the lips of this faithful servant of the Lord. Dr. Brown, pastor of the Freewill Baptist church (colored) led the opening services, and a place was made for each of us to say a word for Christ and temperance. Twenty-five persons arose and testified that they had been saved from intemperance through the agency of these meetings.

## IOWA.

It is always pleasing to the friends of our great cause, to hear progress reported from a so-called river county. Clayton county is settled by a mixed people, about one-third being Germans one-fourth Irish, the remainder Bohemians, Hungarians and Scandinavians. It is one of the democratic strongholds of the state, but at the election last fall we came within fifty-eight votes of electing a state senator who voted for the amendment, and who openly declared having done so. When the votes were counted the whisky ring was greatly surprised, and since that time one surprise comes after another. A great German wedding took place last week, and not a drop of beer or any other kind of intoxicant was served to the hundreds of guests, and what is the best of the whole affair, it was not missed in the least by the almost exclusively German multitude.

The McGregor *News*, which three years ago was destined to be annihilated by the saloon power, has now the largest circulation in the district. It is the chosen organ of the W. C. T. U., and the local representative of the most thrifty towns in the county.

About three hundred Germans are taking the *News* of which at least two hundred and fifty are good republicans of the Iowa pattern.

About a month ago the city of North McGregor passed an ordinance to raise the license to one hundred dollars per saloon, and all the keepers complied with the law but two, whose saloons were promptly closed; one of them sold the contraband stuff on the sly; he was prosecuted under the state law, his whisky, worth about $500. was confiscated, and according to law will be destroyed. The owners of these liquors, Ed and Mike Morrison, became somewhat vexed over the summary treatment they had received from their customers, had papers made out, and confiscated all the liquor in eight other saloons and when the officers searched the first saloon, a general stampede took place, the sweet stuff was all shipped out of the state over of the state over the ice bridge of the Mississippi, and some persons from Prairie du Chieu, Wis., told us that it was the fastest sleighing party that ever landed on the shores of Crawford county, Wis.

Another saloon keeper in South McGregor was about to be prosecuted yesterday; the mayor refused to sign the papers, but it was not without effect. Stampedes are contagious and so like an avalanche they struck our saloon keepers and all the teamsters of our city were busy carrying the whisky across the river to the shores of Crawford county, Wis., where the cursed stuff is now secreted illegally from the hands of the law.

When rogues quarrel, honest people will receive their just dues, and by the truth of this proverb, we now have two cities without a drop of whisky in them. Think of it, two river towns in Iowa, without whisky, and business keeps on all the same, with Morrison Brothers standing on the banks of the "Father of Waters," swearing that they will arrest any man who dares to bring the migrated stimulant back to our state. H.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.—Our quarterly meeting of January 30 was well attended and represented, forty-five unions in the vicinity of Boston. From secretaries' report of work by state committee we find three conventions have been held, four unions organized, and forty lectures given by Mrs. A. C. Bowles, Miss Mary Wadsworth, and Miss Toby. There have been printed and sent to the unions 3,375 circular letters, and more than the usual amount of

literature has been sent out for distribution. Four petitions have been circulated. The papers by Miss Wadsworth on the "restrictions of the license law," Mrs. Prescott on the "results of the Maine law" with one by Mrs. A. J. Gordon, on the "present condition of the prohibitory law" were well prepared and well received. Mrs. Gordon's is to be printed for circulation. Miss L. K. Hawes, read an admirable paper on "temperance literature" and others were helpful and all followed by discussions. Miss Toby brought up the matter of UNION SIGNAL stock and after explanation, seven shares were taken, and others partially promised. After the reading and discussion of the papers, the "question box" was opened and a lively discussion of the various questions occupied the remainder of the time.

The above is but a skeleton of the quarterly meeting, which was really a live, warm, rounded, perfect form, with more beauty than many of our meetings, but in such descriptions all the sparkle and real life are left out.

L. B. BARRETT, *Sec.*

## VERMONT.

*To Vermont Readers of The Union Signal and others Interested in the Flower Mission:*

Does familiarity with flowers destroy their sweetness? That was the query in our mind as some one suggested that the Flower Mission seemed almost superfluous in our Green Mountain state, where almost every one has flowers. Instantly our mind flew back to our teaching days when with desk loaded with flowers we still had a place and a welcome for the handful of violets or daisies and buttercups.

Nor was the sweetness of the gift destroyed because of its being common. We appreciated it for itself and for the sweet thought which prompted it. If we have an abundance of material there is all the more reason for its being utilized to sweeten and make welcome the message we send.

I want to make a few suggestions which have occurred to me since the issue of my circular:

I think every union might celebrate Flower Mission day with profit. We can make our flowers which grow in such abundance the entering wedge for the distribution of temperance literature.

In smaller places children might be furnished with baskets of bouquets and literature to leave at each door, or a temperance concert might be given in the evening and flowers and tracts given to each person passing in. In larger places students, clerks, and those who labor in manufactories, or on corporations might be met at the door as they go home in the same manner. In large boarding houses perhaps you could obtain permission to place a bouquet and text on the tea table at each plate. Remember your pastors, physicians and editors with a large basket or bouquet with appropriate text.

But I have said enough to set you on the track and I am sure the ready wit of our women can devise some plan for celebrating the day, and they will find room for much missionary work and a genuine appreciation of flowers outside of prisons and jails.

CLARA EASTMAN, *Supt. Vt. Flower Mission.*

CABOT.—Mrs. E. G. Green, our state president, has been with us. She had just attended a very interesting county convention, holding one day and two evenings at Mansfield. Good immediate results followed the convention, as a union of thirty-three members was organized. Coming here, where we have had a union for two years, Mrs. Green gave us a Bible reading on Sunday, telling us as Christians to submit our wills entirely to Christ and trust in Him with hope and faith. So beautifully did she illustrate her ideas that every thinking Christian must always remember and be benefited by her words. In the evening she spoke upon our temperance school law, and left us with hearts filled with love for her, in her humble devotion to her work, and good resolutions to press on with our own.

S. J. W.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

MANSFIELD VALLEY.—We invited the ladies from each of our churches to assemble in the M. E. church Jan. 29. About seventy responded; they were welcomed by a few words from the local president. Our state president, Mrs. Swift, then took charge of the meeting which was opened by singing followed by reading of an appropriate chapter with explanatory remarks and prayer from Mrs. Mair, of Allegheny City. Mrs. J. D. Weeks read a paper on scientific temperance instruction in public schools. Mrs. Swift followed with very practical hints and instructive remarks. A lunch was served by the ladies of the union in the basement of the church. We feel that the meeting was a success, as we received sixteen new members, and many old members renewed their connection.

Our four pastors, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal unite in a monthly temperance service. The collections are given to our union. So far we have received $13. The total received from the four sermons last year was $48. We have large audiences and think the influence from this source wide-spread and lasting. Our Band of Hope meets every Friday evening at four o'clock in one of our school rooms. We use Miss Colman's catechism and manual. One of the principals explains Dr. Sewall's charts to the children in a very interesting manner. Last year they gave a temperance entertainment which realized $86. With this we purchased an organ. Once a quarter we have temperance lessons in our Sunday school. They all take the *Temperance Banner*. Our union meets once a month at present. We feel encouraged and want to do our share in this work for we have in this small town from thirty to forty saloons.

MRS. M. L. CARNAHAN.

MANSFIELD.—The half dozen W. C. T. Unions in our county were organized by Mrs. Wittenmeyer two years ago, when she was traveling in the employ of the Constitutional Amendment Society. Not having been instructed as young converts should be some of these unions have been in a languishing, declining state.

Last week we were so fortunate as to secure the services of Mrs. Emily L. McLaughlin for a series of addresses. She disarmed prejudice, won hearts, instructed the people, toned up the old unions, added to the membership, and formed two new unions in the face of discouraging weather, floods and other adverse circumstances. Womanly, eloquent, persuasive, earnest, practical, she elevated the standard of the W. C. T. U. in Tioga county, and left its supporters more zealous and resolute than ever before. God bless Mrs. McLaughlin!

FANNIE B. PITTS.

BROWNSDALE.—Our most successful work, up to the present, has been the distribution of temperance literature. Ours is a rural union; we have no saloons to fight but plenty of work notwithstanding. One trouble and discouragement with us is we are so scattered, some of us four miles apart, but our greatest discouragement is apparent lack of interest among our members, only a few seeming to be alive to the importance of the great work committed to us. Owing to a great many causes we have not been able to do as much as we would like, but through the strength of the Master we do not intend to give it up, and we hope some day to show to the world that we have done something to help bring about the desired result, viz., the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

MARY A. BROWN.

EAST SMITHFIELD.—The union here, composed mainly of farmers' wives, all women of many cares, is doing a quiet yet effectual work. Meetings are held every two weeks for prayer and study. Temperance literature is circulated and resolutions and appeals are sent to our teachers' institutes and high schools asking the cooperation of the teachers in our efforts to create a public sentiment favoring prohibition.

MRS. N. L. BIRD.

## NEW YORK.

REPORT OF EIGHTEENTH QUARTERLY CONVENTION, DUTCHESS COUNTY W. C. T. U.

We look for reports of work from New York in every issue, but seldom find any, which leads me to think either there's not much doing in our state, or the work is not reported, or if reported it is not published. [All that is received is published. Our cry is "more." ED.] I believe our state is second in the union in number of subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. Mrs. M. H. Hunt, of Boston, has been and is still lecturing in this state in the interest of the compulsory temperance educational bill, which has already passed the senate at Albany, and is now pending in the assembly. We expect to get the law. She has delivered five lectures in this county at the following places: Poughkeepsie, Pawling, Poughquag, Pine Plains and Millbrook. Her audiences have been large, and great enthusiasm possesses the people, after hearing her on the subject of educating the children in scientific temperance principles, so much so that they all sign the petitions and rise "en masse in favor of the compulsory temperance education law."

The eighteenth quarterly convention of the Dutchess county W. C. T. U. was held at Poughquag, Feb. 12 and 13.

At the close of the opening devotional meeting, conducted by Mrs. Eliza Wright, of Beekman, convention was called to order by the president, Mrs. W. I. Eno. Address of welcome was given by Miss Atchinson. Response by Mrs. E. D. Baright, of Poughkeepsie, Mrs. H. A. Nelson, the delegate from this district to the tenth annual meeting of the N. W. C. T. U. at Detroit, gave a very excellent report of the same. Secretary of temperance literature reported twenty-seven regular subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL during quarter, and sixteen for the state paper, *Our Work*, 11,320 pages of temperance tracts distributed, etc, Mrs. Thurston introduced THE UNION SIGNAL as the best educator for temperance workers, and distributed forty copies of the "Memorial Issue."

The young people's meeting was addressed by Mrs M. H. Hunt, in which she explained the a b c of drunkenness, taking for illustration the intoxicants, ale, beer and cider.

The evening mass meeting was addressed by Mrs. M. H. Hunt, subject, "Waiting for the Verdict." Her arguments were clear and convincing, and the intelligent and appreciative audience were delighted and enthused.

Morning session was opened with a devotional service conducted by Mrs. Hunt, who selected Isa 49, for the Scripture lesson, which seemed marvelously adapted to the present day and generation. The rest of the session was devoted to reports of local work, etc. Mrs. R. A. Swift, of Millbrook, opened the subject, "Who is Responsible for the Continuation of the Liquor Traffic?" with a carefully prepared paper, answering the question in a clear positive manner so that every one present was able to see his own responsibility in the matter. The question box was opened by Miss M. E. Hoag, of Pawling, revealing many important questions which were discussed by a large number of persons. A consecration service, led by Miss Emily Underhill, state superintendent of Young Woman's Work, occupied the last hour. This was a precious service closing most appropriately this convention of Christian workers.

R. A. THURSTON, *Cor. Sec.*

CONVENTION OF WYOMING CO. N. Y. W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. of Wyoming county met at Castile, N. Y. February 13 and 14. It was an excellent meeting, and much earnestness and interest was exhibited. The exercises were all given with promptness. Special mention may be made of the short address given by Mrs. T. B. Catton of Perry, upon "The need of the hour" and the address in the evening by Mrs. A. M. Wickes of Attica, who is president of the county union. She spoke from Exodus 2: 11; and Matt. 28: 10. The address was delivered with much earnestness and was well received. The Bible reading by Mrs. White Thursday morning was an excellent exercise and every verse quoted showed how expressly strong drink is condemned in the Bible.

"Satistics of the liquor traffic" by Mrs. King of Perry was given without notes and instead of its being dry figures only, such facts were woven in as brought tears to the eyes of hearer as well as speaker. "The Key to Success," by Miss Minnie Long, of Castile was a beautifully written essay. The "Key" was prayer. "Lost Names," a poem, read by Miss Barnes, was said to have come from the pen of our county president.

ATTICUS.

## INDIANA.

RICHMOND.—The W. C. T. U. of Richmond numbers over one hundred members, many of them earnest, devoted workers, who have held on persistently, meeting together weekly, praying and doing whatever their hands found to do, trusting God for a harvest some time and it has come even before they looked for it.

James M. Dunn came here the third of this month. His first meeting held in one of the largest halls in the city was a surprise to every one. Hundreds were obliged to go away because there was not room for them. He had been here a short time three years before when he won many warm friends who were only too glad to welcome him back. There is not more than one other person in the temperance lecture field that could have drawn together such an audience in Richmond.

The meetings have been going on for two weeks and the interest has not abated in the least. More than 2,000 have signed the pledge and put on the blue ribbon, many of them drinking men. The afternoon meetings are for prayer and consecration, and many reformed men attend them who have not gone to church for years, and we are hoping to see many conversions.

M. R. D.

## ILLINOIS.

CONVENTION OF W. C. T. U. OF NINTH AND FOURTEENTH DISTRICTS AT MINONK, WOODFORD CO.

First session opened on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 7, at 2:30 with consecration meeting led by Mrs. Hathaway, president of fourteenth district. An address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. M. E. Fort, of Minonk, to which responses were given by Mrs. M. E. Kline, of Henry, for the ninth district and Mrs. G. H. Read, of Bloomington, for the fourteenth district.

After cheering words from our state president, Mary Allen West, Miss Frances E. Willard gave the opening address upon the faith and aims of the W. C. T. U., in her own beautiful and forceful style. Capt. Linscott followed with brief remarks.

The mass meeting in the evening was addressed by Miss Willard.

Friday morning session opened with consecration meeting led by Mrs. Louise Andrews, of Maroa. The morning was occupied with a paper upon "What is Temperance Work?" by Mrs. E. P. Hall, of Eureka. A discussion upon finance resulting in the appointment of a committee from the ninth district to decide upon a plan of work for that district. A paper by Mrs. M. N. Whitmore, of Metamora, and a "Worker's Experience Meeting," conducted by Miss West. Juvenile Work was the the first topic taken up. The discussion proved so interesting and beneficial that other business was waived and the remainder of the morning devoted to this topic.

Miss Emily Shedd, of Forrest, led the afternoon's devotional service. The committee on plan of work for ninth district, made their report which was adopted and ordered printed. This plan of work includes the financial plan recommended by the Alton convention, which is being very generally adopted throughout the state.

Mrs. M. A. Cassell, of Metamora presented a fine paper upon "juvenile work," and Miss West spoke briefly upon the "Mission and work of the W. C. T. U." The children's meeting at four p. m. was large and enthusiastic. Captain Linscott delighted and instructed the children with an illustrated talk upon the effects of alcohol.

Minonk has a flourishing Band of Hope, meeting

weekly, also a temperance Sabbath school, held once a month. Despite the storm, the audience and lecture rooms of the M. E. church were packed Friday evening.

Mrs. Mary B. Willard was announced for that session, but was detained by the illness of her mother. After a paper upon young woman's work, and a talk upon temperance work in Dakota, by Mrs. M. E. Kline, Captain Linscott gave a pointed, practical address.

One admirable feature of this convention was the free distribution of temperance literature. Each delegate took a sample package home with her, also a supply of the state leaflets and reports, and Friday evening a copy of Miss West's annual address went into every household represented; each young lady received a copy of Mrs. Best's leaflet upon young woman's work and each child an illustrated tract.

Saturday morning session opened with devotional service led by Miss Helen Walker of Barry. Miss Emily Shedd presented a paper upon "Work an element of success" and a paper upon the "W. C. T. U. as Christ's servants" prepared by Mrs. Blackstone of Salem, was read by Mrs. Kline.

By request the "workers' experience meeting" of Friday morning was resumed. "Gospel work" constituting the theme for discussion.

A consecration meeting closed this convention which all pronounced a grand success in every way.

About forty delegates were in attendance, and each session was well attended by the citizens of Minonk.

The ninth district has gone to work with renewed earnestness. The officers for the present year are as follows:

President, Miss Emily Shedd, Forrest; corresponding and financial secretary, Miss Alice Briggs, Metamora; treasurer, Mrs. Lizzie Bullard, Forrest; superintendent Evangelistic work, Mrs. E. P. Hall, Eureka; superintendent juvenile work, Mrs. M. A. Cassell, Metamora; superintendent young woman's work, Mrs. L. A. Simpson, Minonk; superintendent foreign work, Mrs. M. Ellwood, Metamora; superintendent camp and grove meetings, Mrs. W. G. Mc Dowell, Fairbury; superintendent county fairs, Mrs. M. E. Fort, Minonk; superintendent scientific temperance, Miss E. J. Dickenson, Eureka.

Annette L. Simpson, *Sec'y.*

Ravenswood.—Owing to the terrible weather and consequent difficulty of getting about, we were not able to prepare for a celebration of December 23. But our president, and one of her helpers thought we might have some impromptu exercises. Even this however was deferred until the following Sabbath evening. Some of the young people from the Sunday school were invited to read extracts from different articles in the beautiful crusade number of The Union Signal. The exercises opened with the singing of one of the crusade hymns, the reading of the crusade psalm and prayer. One of the members of the union then, in a few introductory remarks presented the theme of the evening, (so as to give significance to the extracts), touching upon the thought that the idea of prayer meetings in saloons had gradually taken root in the minds of praying women in many parts of the land, as an idea sent by God in answer to their petitions of many years for direction. Extracts from the various articles in The Union Signal followed; the crusade hymn was sung. "The Palm Branch" was recited, and the husband of our president made a few earnest, and exceedingly appropriate remarks.

The general sentiment of the audience was that the little affair had been a success. We have a few gentlemen here who are thoroughly in earnest and on the right side of the temperance question. One of them was engaged in the Murphy movement in Ohio, and is always ready to say a few earnest words, spoken in such a manner of deep conviction on his own part that they carry great weight with them though spoken in the quietest and calmest tones. Another is deeply interested in the subject of heredity, and if all our gentlemen were as determined as he to keep saloons out of the precincts of our village they would form an invincible company.

Miss Willard's lecture was a treat to all. No words of mine are worthy to describe her fitly chosen words, or the delight and pleasure she gave her audience. To carry us up to the flood-tide of interest, or rather to keep us there a little longer.

It fortunately happened that the annual meeting of our union occurred the day following the lecture. The president, Mrs. Bennett, invited the members to an elegant collation at half-past one o'clock p. m., the appropriate discussion of which was followed by the business meeting at three o'clock. Twenty ladies were present, and all took an unusual interest in the business, election of officers etc. The president gave a short talk on the duty of Christian women as to their attitude on the temperance question, showing what that work was in its aims and so forth. Portions of Miss West's annual address were read. Mrs. Bell was elected president after an unsuccessful attempt to induce our honored retiring president to retain the office, the secretary and treasurer retaining her place. A delightful and helpful part of the afternoon consisted in a talk by Miss Cray the new and efficient matron and chaplain of the Martha Washington Home, which is situated a mile west of our village. Miss Cray has a heart thoroughly in sympathy with her work. If any, after hearing her appeal and her account of her work could fail to be enthused and ready to do their part in "lifting up the fallen," they would be quite different from the women "kind-hearted and true" who heard her that day. This is the work at our hand just now: To help Miss Cray in her duties as chaplain; to prepare garments for those who come to the Home needy and destitute; to help provide industries for them; to find a market for the various useful articles they make; to take the reclaimed into our families and lend them a helping hand.

By "beginning first at Jerusalem" may not our sisters learn to carry the gospel of temperance beyond our own borders. Is not that gospel? Helen C. Lloyd.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The W. C. T. U. of Evansburgh, Pa., is making determined effort to carry their town for no license, and expect to succeed.

The union at Beekman N. Y. is in a growing condition. It has under its supervision two juvenile temperance schools, both of which are well attended. About fifty children have signed the pledge, and more are considering the matter.

Southwestern Missouri is being thoroughly organized and worked up on the temperance question. Mrs. Clara Hoffman, president of the W. C. T. U., for the state, is organizing unions in all the principal towns, and getting the women to work.

Mrs. Emily L. McLaughlin, of Boston, is doing good work in New Hampshire for the temperance cause. Jan. 22, she spoke in Lake Village, and organized a branch of the W. C. T. U. Sunday, the 26th, she was in Manchester, and stirred all hearts by her eloquent appeal. She had previously spoken in Concord.

The saloons and gambling halls of Harper, Kansas, have been closed, to the chagrin of the saloon keepers and gamblers that had flocked in from Wichita, Newton, and other towns that shut down some time ago. These towns are in Sedgwick county, where the $10,000 fund mentioned in The Union Signal of Feb. 7 was raised for prosecution.

Breckenridge, Mo., has recently enjoyed a visit from Mrs. Clara Hoffman. A pressing invitation was extended Mrs. Hoffman to return and give a number of lectures at the earliest possible date. So many are calling for her services and needing them all over the state that it is simply impossible for her to give more than a night in very many places.

Of Miss Willard's visit to Galena, Ill., Feb. 14, the secretary of the W. C. T. U. writes: "It was a date long to be remembered in Galena. It was remarked that no public speaker had ever called out as large an audience here, which through an entire evening had remained so perfectly quiet and attentive. We hope for great good to our community."

The South Paulina street Band of Hope organized in October with about fifty members now numbers one hundred and twenty-eight members and claims recognition as a power that promises to be mighty in helping to demolish the strongholds of King Alcohol in this part of the city of Chicago. An entertainment given by the Band February 1 for which an admission fee of ten cents was charged, netted over twenty-five dollars.

A reception was given Mrs. Foster during her Kentucky sojourn at the executive mansion in Frankfort. Mrs. Gov. Knott was too ill to be present in the parlors, but Mrs. Wickliffe Chapman, assisted by Miss Martin, Miss Purrington, of New York, and Misses Katie and Elodie Helm, of Elizabethtown, received the callers. Mrs. Foster was accompanied by Mrs. Carrie Apperson Leech, of Louisville; Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Gober and Miss Owen, of Frankfort; also Mrs. Reuben Runyan, president of the W. C. T. U. The opera house was crowded at night despite the rain that was pouring down. Mrs. Foster's lecture on "Constitutional Prohibition" is pronounced as novel in the presentation of the facts as unanswerable in the argument.

### ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Alexander Cooper has had crowded houses at Leland the past week.

—A union has been organized by Miss Addie Goodrich at Leaf River.

—Parties desiring the services of Francis Murphy can address him at No. 51 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

—Mr. G. W. Bain writes to headquarters that he can fill dates for Illinois from April 5 to 28. Unions should send applications to him at Louisville, Kentucky.

—The executive committee of the eighth congressional district of the state of Illinois met in room 36, 161 LaSalle street, on February 7, in response to the call of the district president, and arranged the program for the district convention to be held in Joliet, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 4 and 5. It is important that the unions of the district be represented, and the workers in large numbers be in attendance.

Mrs. L. A. Hagans, *District President.*

A Whisper from the Treasurer of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

Amid the hum of voices there comes to me this message from the Illinois women concerning our annual report and the various leaflets so eagerly sought for. "The last annual report and those leaflets are almost a little encyclopedia of temperance literature for our workers and are fully worth all they cost and more too." (Our reports cost us $315 and the leaflets already out $300.)

A nice little message of "good tidings" you must carry for me. The financial secretary of the sixth district leads the van in quarterly report. Seventy-five dollars of the $300 pledged for state work came to me today. *Whisper that loud!* Sound the praises of the old sixth district, and see if it does not make the rest of us bestir ourselves. We expect better work this year than ever before, as headquarters are sending out all the help possible. Mrs. G. H. Read, *Treas. Ill. W. C. T. U.*

*Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 20, 1884.*

## MICHIGAN.

Jackson.—A series of meetings of unusual interest has been held in our city within the last week with results which bid fair to be of substantial benefit to our community.

Mr. Paxton, the agent of the Citizen's League of Chicago, has been with us, giving an account of the workings of the League in Chicago and advocating the formation of one here.

The audiences have been large and appreciative, and Mr. Paxton's remarks full of interest and of convincing force.

At the last meeting an organization was perfected, and the Citizen's League of Jackson is now fully organized, numbering among its officers many of the first men of our city, men whose names are a guarantee for the performance of the work proposed by the League, viz., the enforcement of the laws regulating the liquor traffic, laws which are now systematically and openly violated, particularly in regard to the sale of liquor to minors.

Let our boys and girls be thus protected, and much of evil may be averted. Let the good work go on, and may God bless every effort to overthrow the liquor traffic in our land. H. M. Frazer.

# Official Communications.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEMPERANCE LESSONS.

The quarterly Sundays of 1884 come March 30, June 29, September 28 and December 28.

The new lesson for this quarter, March 30, is now ready. It is prepared by the Rev. Simeon Gilbert, D. D., one of the editors of *The Congregationalist.* Five lessons have now been prepared, and there is opportunity for variety of choice.

The lessons are not dated. and can be used at any time. Samples sent free.

No. 1 The Church and Temperance Reform, by Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D.

No. 2 The Law of the Stumbling Block, by Rev. Herrick, Johnson, D. D.

No. 4. The Sin and Curse of Drunkenness, by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D.

No. 4. How to take the City, by Rev. Wm. Fawcett, A. M.

No. 5. Concerning Temptation, by Rev. Simeon Gilbert, D. D.

Prices *quarterly*, per hundred, 50 cents, postpaid; 500, $2.25, by express; 1,000 $4 00, by express; 5,000 $18.00, by express.

*Yearly*, per hundred, $1.50, postpaid; 500, $8 00, by express; 1,000, $14 00, by express; 5,000, $33.00, by express. Address The Union Signal, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago.

The list of those who have promised to prepare these lessons for the future has the names of some of our most eminent scholars and divines in the country, and Sabbath schools can order their lessons for the year with the assurance that they will not be disappointed in the quality and helpfulness of the same. Will not every local union secure, if possible, the use of these lessons for the year?

More and more we are coming to understand the importance of the *religious* education of our children and young people upon this subject. We want not only thus saith nature, thus saith reason, but *thus saith God.*

Dean Stanley says: "Each age of the church has, as it were, turned over a new leaf in the Bible, and found a response to its own wants."

It would seem indeed that a new leaf had been turned by this age in that blessed book whose teaching upon this subject is so clear and explicit, not only when it deals with it directly but in the spirit that pervades it from beginning to end.

Let us hope that in the future our children and youth shall be so thoroughly and intelligently educated in the Bible principles of temperance, that when they go out from us and meet the dangers which will surely beset them, what David said of the godly may be true concerning them: "The law of his God is in his heart, none of his steps shall slide."

Lucia E. F. Kimball,
*Supt. Sunday School Dept. of W. C. T. U*

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## TEMPERANCE LESSON LEAVES.

The Temperance Lesson Leaf for March 30th, being number 5 of the series prepared for the National W. C. T. U. by eminent clergymen, is now ready for issue and can be obtained at the office of THE UNION SIGNAL, 161 LaSalle st., Chicago. Price 50 cents per hundred, postpaid. The lesson is entitled "Concerning Temptation." The author is the Rev. SIMEON GILBERT, D. D., Western editor of *The Congregationalist*, who is widely known as a most successfu writer of Sunday School Lessons. Send for sample copy.

SHALL WE LICENSE THE DRAM SHOP? is the title of an article by Prof. GEO. E. FOSTER, which has just been issued by THE UNION SIGNAL, in the form of a handbill convenient for circulation. It is a splendid argument against license, and should be widely distributed before the coming spring elections. Price 30c. per hundred postpaid. Address THE UNION SIGNAL, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago.

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A FEW days ago a man in New York was fined $300 for giving tobacco to a giraffe in Central Park. Almost simultaneously a tavern keeper in Chicago was fined $5 for selling whisky to children. From these two facts it would appear that the preservation of the morals of the giraffe stands higher than the protection of children.—*Bloomsbury Journal.*

MAYOR HARRISON has promised that he will not renew the licenses of any saloons within two hundred feet of any schoolhouse.

THE anti-prohibitionist mayor of Topeka was compelled by prosecution to resign and a prohibitionist mayor was elected by a majority of 492.

THE veteran warrior Von Molkte is the leader of the prohibitionists in Germany. Von Moltke is "von" sensible Dutchman.


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The following table shows the ratio of saloons to population in the various states:

| States | Population. | Drinking Saloons. | One Saloon to |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1,262,505 | 2.076 | 608 |
| Arkansas | 802,525 | 1,437 | 554 |
| California | 864,694 | 8,558 | 99 |
| Colorado | 194,327 | 2,534 | 76 |
| Connecticut | 622,700 | 2,632 | 235 |
| Delaware | 146,608 | 639 | 252 |
| Florida | 269,493 | 487 | 653 |
| Georgia | 1,542,180 | 2,517 | 612 |
| Illinois | 3,077,871 | 11,524 | 267 |
| Indiana | 1,978,301 | 5,199 | 380 |
| Iowa | 1,624,615 | 4,313 | 317 |
| Kansas | 996,036 | 1,132 | 897 |
| Kentucky | 1,648,690 | 3.760 | 438 |
| Louisiana | 648,936 | 4,587 | 200 |
| Maine | 648,936 | 820 | 791 |
| Maryland | 934,943 | 4,836 | 293 |
| Massachusetts | 1,783,085 | 7,279 | 245 |
| Michigan | 1,636,937 | 4,537 | 350 |
| Minnesota | 780,773 | 3,510 | 311 |
| Mississippi | 1,131,597 | 1,729 | 654 |
| Missouri | 2,168,380 | 6,480 | 337 |
| Nebraska | 452,402 | 926 | 487 |
| New Hampshire | 346,991 | 922 | 376 |
| New Jersey | 1,131,116 | 6,325 | 179 |
| Nevada | 62,266 | 955 | 65 |
| New York | 5,082,871 | 26,446 | 192 |
| North Carolina | 1 399,750 | 1,975 | 708 |
| Ohio | 3,198,062 | 14,336 | 225 |
| Oregon | 174,768 | 1,025 | 170 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,282 891 | 16,292 | 263 |
| Rhode Island | 276,531 | 1,397 | 296 |
| South Carolina | 995,577 | 1,025 | 900 |
| Tennessee | 1,542,359 | 2,956 | 528 |
| Texas | 1,591,749 | 1,900 | 549 |
| Vermont | 342 286 | 400 | 212 |
| Virginia | 1,518,565 | 2,057 | 693 |
| West Virginia | 618,457 | 757 | 817 |
| Wisconsin | 1,315,497 | 4,086 | 304 |

THE *Daily City Item* of San Jose, Cal., has recently taken for its motto "For God, for our Country and our Home," and opened fire on the liquor traffic, this being the result of an attempt made by the League of Freedom to Boycott the *Item*, in which they "waked up the wrong passenger," for instead of a sycophant, they found a man wielding the editorial pen.

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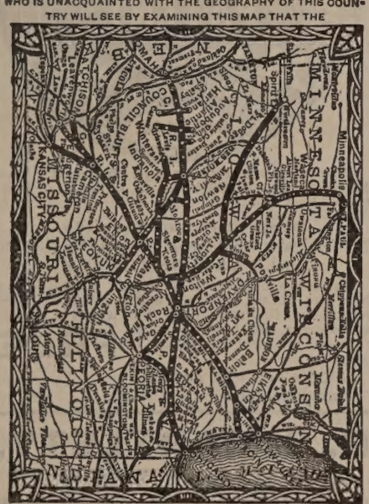

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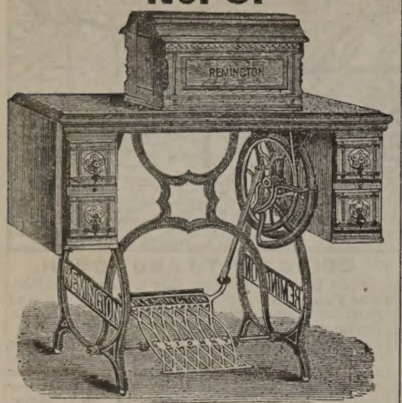


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VOL. X.—NO. 10. CHICAGO, MARCH 6, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


THE south believes that education and morals should go hand in hand. Consequently the people of Mississippi have impeached their state superintendent of public instruction on account of his habitual intemperance.

LOCAL option has been defeated in the legislature of Wyoming. Its significance was so enhanced by the woman's ballot, already in hand, that liquordom trembled before it, that is to say its pocket-book shook—and conquered.

HIGH license is said to be very successful in Elgin, Illinois. But the last grand jury of Kane county indicted all of the Elgin saloonists, twenty-one in number, on from four to six counts each, for selling liquor to habitual drunkards and to minors, principally the latter.

THE *Woman's Journal* says that the number of this year's petitions for woman's ballot in Massachusetts (20,650) is the largest ever presented in any state for an extension of suffrage. Illinois "rises to explain" that last year the W. C. T. U. of the state sent petitions to the general assembly to the number of 27,214, asking that the word "male" be stricken from the electoral section of the state constitution.

IT ought not to surprise us, after the years of liquor license that it is proposed in the national capital to provide for the poor of the city by compelling the more than five hundred gambling houses of Washington, "to pay ten cents from the pot of every hand played, the same to be paid over to the charitable institutions of the city for the alleviation of the many poor and distressed applicants for charity." A writer in the Washington *Post* thinks that $2,500 could be raised every night by imposing such a tax. Can anyone give a good and valid reason why this should not be done in any city that licenses the seller of liquid poison?

"THERE'S lovely fighting along the whole line" of high license in Chicago. The whisky sellers are anxious that a uniform license of $500 be imposed on all liquor sellers—beer and wine no exception—while the beer sellers are clamorous for the state law which gives them the advantage of a comparatively low license. Meanwhile the mayor and council are quietly viewing the battle, and saying and doing not much of anything. The eighteen saloon keepers who have taken out licenses since July 1—four of them paying $500 for the privilege of selling whisky and fourteen $150 for beer licenses are all selling whisky and making very little secret of it. So does high license enforce itself where prohibition could certainly do no worse.

IF we must have wars and rumors of wars, it is something to have such warriors as "Chinese" Gordon, who before leaving England for the Soudan, went into one of Canon Wilberforce's meetings and asked the prayers of the church.

When the cotton famine reigned in Lancashire, in order that he might contribute something to the relief fund, he took a large gold medal which he had received from the Empress of China, scratched out the inscription, and sent it anonymously to Canon Miller. "Never," he afterwards wrote to his brother, "shall I forget what I got when I scored out the inscription on the gold medal. How I have been repaid a million fold!"

IOWA'S dominant political party has in spite of all predictions to the contrary, and with undaunted singleness of purpose fulfilled its pledges to the people. On last Saturday the lower house of the legislature ratified the senate bill which strikes out the wine and beer clause from the present prohibitory law of Iowa, thus giving statutory prohibition of the sale of all alcoholic beverages to the state which has repeatedly declared its determination to be free from the slavery of the drink traffic. This law will go into effect on the Fourth of July next, and a grand Independence day it will be, when a jubilee will doubtless be held all over the state. Five thousand dram shops must on this day of days put up the shutters and take a long legal holiday. The railroad saloons must suppress their wine list as they cross the fair and fruitful prairies of the state, and Hawkeye vigilance will watch the drug stores. Thank God for the brave and true hearts that have battled for this glorious victory.

THE crusade days are not past as we may have supposed. In proof of this statement witness the W. C. T. U. of Madison, Wis., which has lately made a very civil but earnest plea with the state board of agriculture for the prohibition of beer and all other liquors on the state fair grounds. After learning of the favorable attitude of the board toward the beer sellers, the W. C. T. U. through its corresponding secretary, Mrs. Emma C. Bascom, sent an open letter to the president of the board, asking that this body consider the true interests of the agricultural community and of the city, by placing an interdict on the sale of liquors on the premises subject to their control. The secretary of the board responded also in an open letter made up of poor morals and poorer logic, the gist of which was that license is the established law of the land, and the board must conform to it Mrs. Bascom has replied to this through the *State Journal* in a clear, convincing argument and the W. C. T. U. has possession of all the logic and legality of the situation. The position taken by Mrs. Bascom is, that the state board exceeds its powers in granting license, that it receives money for a protection it cannot give, that it betrays the law because it usurps its functions, and that it betrays the public by using these usurped powers in the interest of disturbance and demoralization.

WESTON, the pedestrian, who agreed to walk 5000 miles in a given number of days without recourse to stimulants, completed half of his self appointed task, some three weeks since. He expects to finish this demonstration of the excellence of teetotalism on March 15, his forty-fifth birthday. He travels during the day from one place to another, always a-foot, and in the evening walks a course appointed in some public place, making up an even fifty miles per diem, after which he delivers a temperance address to the assembled crowd. Judges accompany him on all his "tramp" whose testimony will not be gainsaid. His friends and the friends of the cause advanced sufficient money to cover his expenses for the first month, but since then he has been dependent on his own private purse. No purse or prize awaits him if he is able to get to the end of his five thousandth mile, and no wager has been made by him or by any of his supporters which if he won would be to his advantage. "I have undertaken this walk," he writes to a friend, "simply to demonstrate that, after all my previous exertions, and relying solely upon my natural strength, I am physically no worse a man at forty-five than I was at thirty-five years of age. In addition, I am anxious to exhibit the benefits arising from a consistently temperate life, and from the total avoidance of alcohol as a beverage. I hope to conclude my task in London on the 15th of March, which will be my forty-fifth birthday. When I go to bed I am generally asleep within five minutes after I lay my head on the pillow, and I sleep soundly for six hours each night, with an occasional further nap of thirty minutes just before daybreak, and with forty minutes of sleep after dinner. During my journey I have again and again been examined by medical men, who pronounce that my pulse is regular, and my temperature normal."

## Contributed.

### WORK.

BY BERTHA H. ELLSWORTH.

We pray for rest; but would it be true rest
To idly spend the hours life doth give?
Is not the boon of which we are in quest
Rather the strength and aims by which to live?
And *living* is not idle ease nor play,
But earnest striving for a nobler type
Of manhood and of womanhood each day,
Till for God's "better land" we shall be ripe.

And not by a *few* acts or words do we become
The images of beauty God will place
Within the keeping of the angel's home;
But even as doth sculptor's chisel trace
The form of loveliness from out the stone,
By every daily deed and word and thought
The soul is fashioned; and the flesh outgrown,
Reveals the form life's slow, sure work has wrought.

Then let us take the means with faithful hands;
Nor think the work is other than *our own:*
For, though the Master near, to help us, stands,
Would we be better than the senseless stone
If passive, mute, inert our souls could be
Given their forms as marble statues are?
Oh, Father, no! and if unskillfully
We sometimes work, and fair proportions mar.

Thou still art kind; and thy perfecting hand
Deals needful strokes, from which with human pain
Recoiling we may cry, nor understand
How much our present grief is future gain.
But, since we feel these are thy means and ways,
Ought we to scorn our earthly toil or sphere?
The work that winneth here no mortal praise
To God and angels may be found most dear.

### HOW THE DRAM SHOPS PAY THE TAXES.

BY PROF. GEO. E. FOSTER, M. P.

Whenever in city, county or country, an attempt is made to close the dram shops, the supporters and proprietors of these institutions raise the cry of revenue and taxation. In some strange and unaccountable way the idea has been impressed upon the public mind that there is no better way of raising municipal and provincial revenues than by setting up dram shops, placing men in them to collect money for the drink sold, and then compelling these men to pay over a certain amount of their gross takings into the public treasury. The liquor sellers industriously nurse this idea, and no cry is more ready to their lips than this: "If you close the bars, you will lose the revenues, and so have to pay higher taxes."

It needs but an exercise of average common sense to enable us to estimate this cry at its proper worth, and to arrive very speedily at a few fundamental facts in the light of which we may easily come to just conclusions.

*1. The dram shops inevitably lessen the amount of assessable property.*

The property of a community is what bears the taxes. The more property there is to be assessed, the lighter the tax rate will be. Suppose an amount of $3,000 is to be raised by a certain time. If the assessable value of the town is $600,000, the tax rate will be 5 mills; but if the assessable value of the town is $1,000,000, the tax rate will be only 3 mills to the dollar. So we see that whatever increases the accumulation of property decreases the rate of taxation; whatever decreases the accumulation of property, increases the rate of taxation. This is a simple principle which any one can see at a glance, and it only becomes necessary for us to consider, in addition, the influence of the dram shops upon the accumulation of property. In the first place, they are enemies of thrift, the teachers of waste.

Day and night they stand open to invite each passer by. In them the workman spends his dimes, the youth his dollars, and the richer man his hundreds. They are the waste banks into which slip, bit by bit, the small surplus of the working man, and the spare change of the artisan. Every week they gather in thousands of dollars which would otherwise be deposited in savings banks or be spent on home improvements and comforts.

Not only do the dram shops invite to first waste, but they turn this occasional spending into a fixed habit of waste, and drag, by the chains of appetite, their victim into constantly increasing expenditure for what is both needless and harmful. And all the while the earnings of the patrons of the dram shops are not allowed to accumulate into property, and consequently the assessable value of the community is not increasing so far as they are concerned, but rather is continually diminishing.

The dram shops, therefore, "help pay the taxes," by decreasing the tax rate. How thankful all rate payers should be for the "help" of the saloon!

*2. The dram shops inevitably diminish the number of tax payers in the community.*

Please think for a moment as to where a town or city or county gets the money necessary for its expenses. It must of course come from the people, and from people, too, who own property. Paupers and spendthrifts pay no taxes. Each man's property is assessed, and he pays to that amount into the public treasury.

Suppose we watch the assessors as they go over the list. They find A's name, and say "There is A., he has lived here for fifteen years, been earning good wages and has saved his surplus; he possesses now property which we can assess at $5,000. He must pay into the funds $15." And so they go on over the list of residents. At last they come to R's name, and one says, "Well, at what shall we assess R.?" "Assess R.?" replies another, "why we shall simply pass him by." "And for what reason," says the former, "has not R. lived as long in this community as A., and earned quite as large wages? Why, then, should you pass him by?" "Oh! yes," replies the second, "R. has lived here just as long and been paid as good wages as A., but instead of saving his surplus he has been supporting the dram shops and therefore has not a mite of property for us to tax."

And so R., who has enjoyed all the advantages of the town, can pay no property tax to the town treasury, because the dram shop swallowed his surplus earnings, and every thrifty citizen has to "chip in," and pay a little higher tax to make up R's deficiency.

*3. The dram shops inevitably cause the heaviest burdens of taxation.*

When a citizen is turned into a pauper he becomes a non-producer, and the community has to support him. Nine-tenths of all the paupers graduate from the dram shops. When a citizen is turned into a criminal the community is taxed to punish and support him. Four-fifths of all the crime of the country is the result of the dram shop. Lunatics and idiots are kept up at the expense of the tax payers. Three-fifths of the lunacy and idiocy of the country comes directly and indirectly from the intemperance of the dram shop. Calls for charity are to be met by the public and private subscriptions of the abler people. Four-fifths of all the charity cases of a community may be traced directly or indirectly to the impoverishment caused by the dram shops. Police have to be kept and maintained by the people. Fully three-fourths of the work of the police is to look after the dram shops and their products. If a rate payer will carefully examine the items of his tax bill, he will find that, excepting the items for schools and improvements, nearly the whole of what he pays is saddled upon him by these "helping institutions."

We see therefore that the dram shops:

(a) Lessen the amount of assessable property. (b) Diminish the number of available tax payers. (c) Impose heavy burdens of taxation on the community.

This is the way they "help" the tax payers! Shut up these waste banks, give the people a fair chance to be saving, increase the property and lessen the crime, pauperism, and insanity of the country, and thus lighten the burden of taxation.

"But," says the sellers of liquor, "we pay the license fees, we pay the license fees;" and this chorus is chanted by the whole fraternity, from the democratic proprietor of the beer pump and whisky keg, up to the more aristocratic vendor of "Pure Wines and Brandies." This cry is as hollow and misleading as was the other assumption that they "helped" the tax paying community. A slight investigation will convince any one that:

*4. Dram shop keepers are merely tax-gatherers.*

Here is a city of 10,000 people. In this city we shall suppose there are 2,000 rate payers, and that these rate payers own equal property and so will pay an equal tax. The city needs $10,000 for expenses and improvements for the year. So the two thousand tax payers are called together and the statement is made that $10,000 are required, and advice is asked as to how it can be best raised. Some one suggests that the easiest and best way seems to be, as the city needs $10, 00, and as there are 2,000 rate payers and all equal in property, simply to assess each rate payer $5. $2,000 x $5=$10,000, which is the amount required. All assent to the proposition, and are about to pay the $5 each. But just then a person arises and thus addresses the rate payers:

"Gentlemen, just put back your pocket-books. I have a plan by which the $10,000 can be raised, and not one of you be asked to pay a single cent of taxes."

Immediately the pocket-books are put back, and loud cries demand the plan by which it is proposed to raise the tax without asking the rate payers for a cent.

"Gentlemen," continues the speaker, "I know one hundred men who desire to start business in this city. They are prepared to give you $100 each for the privilege; $100 x 100=$10,000, the sum required, and you will have to pay nothing."

An approving cheer breaks from the assembled rate payers, and they ask that the matter be further explained and the business men introduced.

"Gentlemen," the speaker goes on to say, "these 100 men wish to sell liquors, they will each give you $100 annually for the privilege, but they insist upon one condition, viz.: That you will not ask them for the $100 each until they have taken it in. The first $100 they make they will pay you."

There is no dissent from this proposition, and the 100 business men set up their business, each takes his place behind his bar, and the rate payers watch with interest the making of the first $100

The one hundred men stand behind their bars with their hands in their pockets as if waiting for something. They are not making leather into shoes and selling the shoes; not making wood into furniture, nor rags into paper; not raising fruit, nor planting potatoes, nor sowing grain. They are simply standing there, waiting. By-and-by, the rate payers become impatient and whisper among themselves, "Poor prospect for our $10,000; these fellows are not doing anything." And they call upon the treasurer of the city to stir up the 100 men so that they may do something, and earn and pay over the $100 each. So the treasurer steps up in front of the long line of bars, and says: "Well, gentlemen, the people are getting impatient for their money, and wonder how you expect to earn it by standing still. You seem to be doing nothing to earn this money, but simply stand here in expectant mood with your hands in your pockets. What are you waiting for?"

"What are we waiting for?" they reply, "Why, what should we be waiting for? You surely don't expect us to coin money. Waiting for? We're waiting until your 2,000 rate payers come up to our bars and pass over ten cent pieces sufficient to make up $100 for each of us When you do this you'll get your $10,000 for your treasury, and not before. You can each of you drink something when you pay over, in order to make believe you are getting value for your money. Come, hurry up."

So the treasurer reports. The rate payers make a wry face and say they supposed the $10,000 was to be paid by the 100 business men and not by themselves. But they "eat the leek," and step up to the bars and pass over the money enough to make $100 for each of the one hundred men.

The one hundred business men then gather up the $100 out of each till, and hand it back to the treasurer and say, "Here is your $10,000—you see that as soon as you gave it to us, we were in a position to pay it back to you!"

And the two thousand rate payers look at their pocket-books, and shake their heads and dolefully declare, "Why, after all, we've paid the $10,000; these fellows simply collect it from us. That is all. Of course we drank a "heap of whisky," to make ourselves think we

received something in exchange. But we should have been far better off if we had drunk none of it."

But events thicken.

The 100 men are still standing behind their bars in an attitude of expectancy. They are not making shoes, axe-handles or furniture; not planting, sowing, or reaping. There they stand, with their hands still in their pockets, waiting. By-and-by some of the citizens approach them and say, "Well, why aren't you at work, how do you propose to get your living if you don't do anything? What are you waiting for now?"

"What are we waiting for? What should we be waiting for? You've brought us here and we've paid you our fees: now we are waiting for our living. Do you suppose we can exist on air? That we and our families can live and clothe ourselves for nothing? Waiting for, indeed! we're waiting until the 2,000 rate payers step up to our bars and pass dimes and dollars over them sufficient to keep ourselves and our families for this year. We've gathered your taxes for you, now the tax gatherers want their living."

There is no help for it, and so the rate payers have to step up to the bars day after day and pass over sufficient to keep the 100 tax gatherers and their families for the whole year.

Of course they drink a "heap of whisky," to persuade themselves that they are getting some value for their money, but confess that they would be infinitely better off if they had drunk none.

How then stands the account?

There were two methods by which the amount could have been raised. The first was by a direct tax. Each payer would have been called upon for $5, and the 2,000 rate payers would have paid only $10,000. The second was to pay the tax indirectly, through the medium of the dram sellers as tax gatherers. These collected $10,000 from the tax payers, and then gave it back to the city treasurer. They then collected from the rate payers their living and profits for the year, an average of fully $2 500 for each dram seller—a total of $250.000. Upon this they lived, kept their families and laid up their profits. The whole amount gathered by them from the rate payers was $260,000, and this was all taken from the pockets of the people.

First method, direct payment:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The city pays $5 for each rate payer..... | $ 10,000 |
| 2nd method, payment through dram sellers:— | |
| The city pays $130 for each rate payer..... | 260,000 |
| Total loss to the city directly..... | $250,000 |

Surely the time will speedily come when the enlightened common sense of the country will abolish such a system of raising revenue, dismiss the tax gatherers to earn an honest living, and save our communities from the dreadful rapine and pillage of the rum traffic.

## THE BALLOT FOR WOMAN.

BY MRS. J. F. WATROUS.

Women of full intellectual, moral and spiritual development are deeply interested in true reforms. So far as circumstances permit they go to their help as spontaneously as the mother bird rushes to the nest of her young when she suspects they may be in danger. If conditions prevent their doing the best that might be done, they, in conformity to existing conditions do what they can. This is why the great Iowa campaign found so many women early on the battle ground earnestly working for the triumph of temperance. Where is there a woman of the intelligence and sympathy usual in her sex, who has not been deeply moved by the woes inflicted on humanity by the use of alcoholic drinks? Are there not among these multitudes whose nearest and dearest ones have become drunkards and then criminals? But for these sad facts the Ohio crusade would not have been and the large society known as the N. W. C. T. U. would not exist. It does exist as an intellectual, moral and religious force; but its sublime mission never will be fully achieved until it exists also as a political force.

The idea that "the polls" is necessarily an unsuitable place for women to go to register their names and to deposit their votes appears entirely inconsistent. Why is it more improper to vote by the side of men than it is to congregate with them at church, to meet them in places of business and amusement, to spend hours in their society at parties, etc.? If the polls are at unsuitable places let them be removed to suitable ones. We could vote with more facility, efficiency and permanence of influence than can ever be realized by hours of conspicuous labor at the polls year after year to persuade men to vote as we think best. Women have immensely failed to perceive the necessity of their votes. When they in large number realize this necessity by far the greatest barrier to woman's political influence will have been removed.

A picture of the voting of women so revolting has been presented by opposers of the cause, that many refined, sensitive women had come to the conclusion never to vote even in the interest of schools. When one of this class was refusing the entreaties of her stronger minded sister to vote for school commissioner, her husband came to the rescue, saying, "My dear, you understand it is for the interest of our children, that you vote in this case." She voted, and did not find it the unseemly act she had supposed. Another, who had been equally prejudiced, said she saw that school matters would go wrong in the town where she resided if women did not help the right side by their votes as well as by moral and religious suasion. May the women of our entire republic perceive that this important, brief act, is by far the surest means of confirming the influence of their moral and religious efforts in reform. To call the act ridiculous is false. To call it inconsistent is nonsense. To call it unwomanly is unjust to the true, earnest woman, who lives best, and thrives most, in her God-appointed position of a true helpmeet to man in all the relations of human life.

## SHORT TEMPERANCE TALKS. NO I.

BY MISS C. S. BURNETT.

*No. 1.—Some of the mistakes we make.*

By *we* in this article I mean the temperance workers; not all of them I am glad to say. First, there is a large class of men who may be termed middle men; men who are not in the advanced rank of temperance workers, yet who are above the whisky ring and hate it. We make a great mistake in assailing this body of men as careless of the public weal. Some of us anathematize the man who will talk for temperance, but will not vote the prohibition ticket, as a hypocrite, thereby losing a good worker. Some of us will throw suspicion on a total abstainer who does not feel it his duty to sign the pledge, forever alienating him by our misconception. Some of us accuse those ladies who cannot find time to attend all our meetings, of lack of interest in the cause, offending them so they withdraw altogether. In short, some of us draw an exceedingly small circle and call upon all temperance people to come inside of it or be classed with the friends of whisky. But we don't ALL do it. We want to disarm criticism by inviting it to be friendly. We want to make our platform broad enough for all enemies of intemperance to stand upon. Let him that is not against us be for us.

Again, we trust too much to our organizations and do not make enough individual effort. We are in too much of a hurry. We want results immediately, forgetting it is God's work and that we are only workers. God is the motive power; to Him we appeal. Let us carry on this enterprise in the spirit of that good old reformer, Nehemiah, who prayed while he worked. While building the walls of the city he says, "We made a prayer unto God and set a watch." Human means are necesssary. God will not perform a miracle to do what we can do ourselves.

Another mistake we make is in removing the responsibility from the drunkard. We lay the blame upon the seller, while the fact is the drunkard is himself a criminal and deserves not only censure but punishment. The fact that a man is tempted is no excuse for doing wrong. Intemperance is the one great sin of our times, and surely the drinker is one of the parties involved in the sin.

Again, we make a mistake in not enforcing the laws we have while we are laboring to secure prohibition. We all know that if liquors were not sold to minors, nor drunkards, nor on Sundays, we would not have one saloon where we now have five. The business of selling liquor to good temperance people would not be very profitable. Our boys are ruined before they are of a legal age to purchase liquor, yet parents sit quietly down while their sons nightly visit these haunts, because they dread to expose them by bringing them before the law.

It is a mistake to allow one class to live in open violation of law while others must obey.

Yes, we do make mistakes, but through them all God isleading us to sure and speedy victory.

## PERSONAL CONTACT.

BY MARGARET E. WINSLOW.

Some years ago a great, because a good man, set himself to think upon the various miseries of his fellow creatures and to devise means of alleviating them so far as one man might. He saw around him all manner of charitable enterprises, hospitals for the sick, almshouses for the poor, asylums for the blind, etc. But a class that no one seemed to have any thought for were the poor imbecile, idiotic children, born apparently without all the faculties of a human being, and generally considered as not having souls, utterly incapable of improvement, and only to be endured, abused or kindly treated as the characters and dispositions of those around them might dictate.

Remembering who had once recalled life and intelligence to the idiotic, and restored even those possessed of devils to their right minds, this philanthropist resolved to devote his life to experiments upon the possibility of bringing some light and comfort into these otherwise dark and dreary lives, and he advertised for idiotic children to be brought to him.

Among a number of these unfortunates thus placed in his care, was a boy of about five years, who had never stood upon his feet, never given an intelligent look nor uttered an intelligible sound, never even swallowed any solid food. He was just a mass of animate flesh and that was all. For days, weeks, and months, the good man plied his experiments, but with no shadow of success, and at length all but discouraged, he gave up all plans but one, which was to lay the unfortunate child on the floor during the noon hour which he allowed himself for rest amid the fatigues of his arduous life, and lying down beside and in contact with him read aloud in a monotonous tone whatever book he happened to be reading.

This went on for six months without any apparent change, when one day the philanthropist, too weary even to read, dropped his book and closed his eyes. In a little while the idiot boy manifested a strange restlessness, opening and shutting his eyes, rolling over uneasily and making weak attempts to raise his hitherto useless hands, which at last after many failures he succeeded in doing and placed his wavering finger on his friend's lips; thus indicating a desire that he should continue to make the accustomed sound. The glad philanthropist forgetting his fatigue sprang to his feet with a shout of thanksgiving that his patient waiting was so blessed.

It would be interesting to trace the gradual steps by which that dawning spark of intelligence became the "perfect day" of intellect and culture, but all I know of the case is that at the close of five years more the boy appeared at an exhibition of the institution which grew out of these successful experiments, looking and acting much as any ordinary child of five might do, recited a little poem with correctness and grace, repeated a list of the kings of England and the presidents of the United States without a mistake, could read, write a little, sing and play like any other child of his apparent age. His first five years of existence were a blank but the last five, thanks to the patient sympathy of a Christ-like man, had developed all that the first five years usually develop in average child-life.

I say Christ-like man, for there is One greater indeed than a philanthropist, and yet including that in his many sided nature, who for thirty patient years lay down by the side of and in contact with debased humanity that He might rekindle within it the flickering spark of Divine life, and who now sees of the travail of His soul and is satisfied, not only as multitudes of redeemed individuals enter His kingdom upright in the glorious liberty of the children of God; but as the whole fallen race

gradually rises and gives an earnest of the promised dominion of universal brotherhood, righteousness and peace. Let all of us who aspire to be fellow helpers with Him by working among and for the degraded and unfortunate, follow His example by coming down to the level of those we would save; not by personal degradation but by loving sympathy; bringing our higher moral status into contact with the dull insensibility of vice, and waiting patiently till the miracle is wrought, the blind and dumb devils cast out, the idiot and the maniac clothed and sitting in their right minds at the feet of Jesus.

# Correspondence.

## HOW SHALL THE BRAIN HAVE REST.

Dear Union Signal:—Without claiming wisdom in hygiene I will venture a few remarks in reply to "G.'s" query in The Union Signal of Feb. 7, 1884. Before considering remedies it is often well to first study into causes.

Let us draw a picture of the life training of a girl, preferably of the city; to which additions or substractions may be made to suit individual cases.

Naturally active as all heathly children are, and bright, mother and teacher exert all their energies in directing the child's activity into channels calculated to develop mental precocity. It is "unrefined" and "so very coarse to play like a boy" the girl is denied the active games of her brothers. The restraint is increased as she nears womanhood, and at the age of eighteen or twenty years she has reached a mental development greatly out of proportion to her physical development. Her mental development is as great if not greater than her brother's who has received many times the amount of physical development. His has been constant and gradually increased with his years; hers has been spasmodic and of a character to exhaust—the dancing school, etc. The little out-door exercise of her life has been obtained principally on the way to and from school.

At the age of twenty she enters the school room as a teacher. Heretofore her life has been care free; she now assumes cares and responsibilities incident to a well ordered school.

Standing upon her feet nearly all of each day's session, she sustains an additional strain due to muscular efforts in maintaining the upright position. The great difference between the mental and physical development soon asserts itself and the young woman's burdens are greater than she can bear. Her nervous system so long used in surveillance over mental activities is now forced to exercise surveillance over new sets of activities heretofore neglected. She is sustained for a while by the physiological processes brought about by food and rest. But she is soon overpowered by the continued strain incident to a work requiring a physical ability nearly if not quite equal to the mental. A perversion of functions is soon manifested; sleep fails to refresh; food is not relished; headaches occur; there is "nervousness," and the overworked woman "tosses in restless wakefulness" after retiring. She is no longer "naturally active" but abnormally so. Rest during waking hours is "enforced idleness" and *is* torture.

From a study of causes it is evident the first and best remedy is prevention, which consists in maintaining a physical development commensurate with the mental, and observing all the physiological demands of nature.

But the damage being done how shall we relieve the sufferer? Bathe the back of the neck with very hot or very cold water, before retiring. Sleep in a cool room, sixty degrees Fahrenheit, with pure air; exclude the outer air, it is too stimulating and may add to the wakefulness. Three to six deep inspirations, easily and slowly taken after getting into bed will often induce a tendency to sleep. The reading of light and pleasing reading matter, just before retiring is not a bad plan.

For waking hours, rest must be obtained by a change of occupation, a trip on the cars to see a friend, though short, will often produce the very best results, it occupies the mind and, for the time relieves it of effort. Any measure that will occupy the mind and change the channel of thought, at the same time insure relaxation of mental and physical effort will produce rest and induce sleep—unless the strain has been carried on to a condition threatening organic integrity, then the family physician will be the best counsellor. Eliza H. Root, M.D.

## UNARRESTED THOUGHT.

Dear Union Signal.—Shall I give you the latest manifestation of the ingenuity of some of our young ladies that has come to my notice?

Happening recently into the store of a leading florist, just as he was putting the finishing touches to what appeared to be a number of exquisite bouquets, of immense size, floral fans, etc., he called my attention to them saying, "Aren't these queer bouquets? They are for a leap year party this evening?" The air was heavy with perfume, but as I looked more closely I said, "What are these, anyway?" "Queer flowers, ain't they?" he answered with a smile.

And this was the fashion thereof. A huge bouquet the size of a half peck measure, composed entirely of crimson tulips, had one dozen cigars (at a cost of $1.50) most ingeniously mingled here and there among the flowers. Another, of lovely rosebuds, lilies of the valley, mignonette in abundance, maiden hair fern, and every blossom of beauty that money could buy, had on one side two dozen vile cigarettes. A large palm leaf shaped fan, made of rows of carnations and roses alternately, had all around its border, cigars, projecting like so many iron spikes on top of a fence. Last, and worst of all, there was a great bunch of lovely carnations and all among them, fastened on wire, were at least two dozen champagne corks, looking as if the bottle certainly was hidden beneath the blossoms.

I don't know whether indignation or pity was uppermost in my mind. Especially was I astonished as there flashed upon my memory the family history of the young lady who was giving special directions regarding the arrangement of the flowers. I remembered the sorrow the champagne bottle had brought into her own home, and the handsome father who, not many years ago, had fallen a victim to his appetite for stimulants.

What can the girls be thinking of? Could any young man who received these tokens, think their donors had any objection to wine or tobacco? And when the future sees many heavy-eyed, sad-hearted wives in place of the laughing girls who are now giving such leap year "favors", will it be any wonder to us?

I hope the knowledge of the mischief into which our girls are going and leading their young gentlemen friends will stimulate our workers among the Y. W. C. T. U.'s to redouble their efforts to capture for temperance work all these merry, careless girls who have never yet had the "arrest of thought," of which Miss Willard speaks.

While traveling abroad last summer, my heart used to ache when I watched our pretty American girls (and they were the prettiest ones I saw) at luncheon or table d'hote. The wine bottle was almost invariably beside their plates, and it astonished me to see how much wine they were compelled to drink "to prevent the water from hurting them". Our party of three, father, mother and child, drank all the water that was needful,—no wine at all,—and were perfectly well during four months of constant travel, proving what I already believed, that it is always safe, for all classes, to drink neither wine nor strong drink.

Evidently, there is need of doing great work among our young people in America, and for this reason would we urge untiring efforts everywhere, to secure systematic temperance instruction in our public schools.

Mrs. Jos. D. Weeks,
*Supt. Scient. Temp. Inst., Penn.*

## WHN SHALL BE THE JUDGE?

Dear Union Signal:—I have of late seen many complaints made to the effect that Christian people do not do for the cause of temperance a fractional part of what the whisky element do for intemperance. This is certainly true, for the attention of moral people is not all centered on temperance, it is given to many questions of perhaps equal importance and this could not well be otherwise. There are our schools and churches our foreign and home missions, our charities and our homes. All these demand our time, our money, our thought. The great majority of Christians, I fear, give the subject of temperance but little attention; other matters crowd it out. Ministers even are frequently so absorbed in their individual churches, in pastoral duties, and denominational questions, that, unless asked to speak at some temperance convention their attention is not directed to the important subject. They cannot then be taken as guides, for they know little of the issue before us. Now how is it with the enemy, the saloonist? His whole attention is centered on his business. He gives his money to no other object; his purse, his voice, his pen are all fully employed for the advancement of his interest, intemperance.

Now who is the better judge of what will work to the advantage or disadvantage of the alcoholic traffic, the minister who has given but little thought to the matter, who is often wanting in keen, business, worldly common sense, or the brewer and saloonist who are constantly on the alert to forward their interests? Undoubtedly the latter.

Then when ministers like Beecher are favoring the license system, and declaring that prohibition will not succeed but will rather aid the traffic in intoxicants, and when, on the other hand the whisky men are doing all in their power to defeat prohibition to what conclusion are we forced? Either that the saloon element do not see what is so often declared to be to their advantage, constitutional prohibition, or they understand the situation better than Beecher and can be trusted to look out for their own interests. I think all must say that the latter is the correct conclusion, and if we as temperance workers would succeed, we must advocate and work for what they so persistently oppose, constitutional prohibition and woman suffrage.

I have just bound last year's Union Signals and I now have them in good form for reference or for loaning to my friends. I do not agree with last week's correspondent who does not believe in preserving papers. Our Union Signal is too valuable for future use not to carefully preserve. Pardon me for again asking if an index of the contents for each number could not be given each week? It would be of great value.

One of our largest saloons advertises to cure drunkenness. Is not that rather incongruous with the business?

*Lebanon, O.* Mary C. Roork.

## THE WORK SHOP. NO, III.

### That Souvenir Fund Again—New Orleans Exposition—Finance Cards—Twenty Dollars of Our Million—The Home Vote.

A postal just received from our Illinois superintendent of hygiene is full of suggestion and refreshment. It reads thus:

Carlinville, Feb. 29, 1884.

Here is a point too good to lose. While reading "The Work Shop. No. II," with Sister Gwinn yesterday she remarked of the silver cup number three, "How appropriate that the women give up their cups to persuade the men to give up theirs." Those blessed harmless cups which have given only pleasure and happiness to their owners and all others concerned, to be given to enable the work to go on which persuades people to abandon their "cups" in which lurks the "worm of the still." May the Lord bless the gifts and the givers, was our prayer then and now. Sincerely yours,

Lucinda H. Corr.

Blessed old Oberlin, Ohio, sends a "responsive throb" to the appeal for souvenirs and appoints Mrs. Josephine Marlet as the committee to receive "according to what a W. C. T. U. hath and not according to what it hath not." So Mrs. M. sends the little gold-lined cup of her little boy in heaven, which she "couldn't give to a cause less dear."

"Illinois ahead!" exclaims Mrs. Emma Kirkpatrick of Monmouth, handing me a jewelled ring given her a year ago by Miss Alexander, a teacher, who said as she could not invest much time, she offered this memento. Whereupon Mrs. T. B. Carse placed a heavy gold ring in my hand as a "companion piece." Here is a letter from the Golden state:

Pescadero, Cal.

Have just read the article respecting the N. W. C. T.

U. Jewelry and Souvenir Fund, and wish to contribute something immediately. I have no doubt but the "Fund" will prove one of the greatest successes financially that the W. C. T. U. has yet realized. While I hope there may be thousands of gifts from the Pacific coast, I cannot help having a little wish that mine may be the first from the far west.

I will send a cup given me by beloved pupils and one I highly prized.

With best wishes,
Yours sincerely, L. M. CARVER.

There are many other responses filed and the "Fund" is a pronounced success already. Keep on, dear sisters, Miss Pugh has provided a safe place for all your precious gifts.

The spirit of divination is evidently upon our women along the line of that "wherewithal" so "needful" but so niggardly in the time past. From widely different localities come the following with suggestions full of practical value. Let us have more—the more the merrier! We could not make a "Fair" succeed, but one booth is surely not beyond our compass. Who will help supply the bric-a-brac, fancy work, etc., for the New Orleans exposition and thus aid the Southern W. C. T. U. Girls, here's a chance for your ingenious fingers, and boys, the scroll saw can be turned to good account just here!

The following is from our president at Louisville, Ky., Mrs. N. E. Munnell:

As soon as I ascertained that the Centennial Exposition was an assured fact, I wrote Mrs. Merrick, of New Orleans, and suggested that the W. C. T. U. there, procure prominent space in the building and a call be made by you through THE UNION SIGNAL, asking each union to send to it one article at least, to be placed on exhibition and to be sold, the proceeds to go to the N. W. C. T. U.

It does seem to me, by a united effort, a fine collection could be secured. Each union could afford to furnish one article—bric-a-brac, embroidery, paintings, fancy work, anything and everything—and if it should be sold for less than its real value, it would still be a gift. The visitors at such places, usually desire something to take home as a souvenir, so I think there would be no difficulty in "selling out". New Orleans will be the attraction and the great multitude must be supplied. Why can't we furnish the articles? Is it impracticable? Suppose, an article worth twenty dollars, should sell for fifteen or even ten (they could be sold for less than their value to secure customers) what was made would be clear profit. And suppose one half of the unions sent one article, worth one or two dollars, of course many would sell for ten times that sum, would not the proceeds be quite satisfactory? It was a wish, but has passed into a prayer, that we try this plan to put money into the treasury of our mother.

This is from one of my brightest pupils at "Old Genesee," Lima, N. Y. She is now state superintendent of literature work in Mo.:

Give me credit for an idea. Whether it is practicable or not remains for you to decide. I have written a letter for my unions throughout Missouri, in which I send a dime collection card, begging that every one of our unions shall fill at least one of these cards, which contains room for subscriptions for $3. This from Missouri would send to our national treasury at least $300. Suppose now each of our 300 unions do this and send to Miss Colman $9000. Allowing now to each union one half the subscription sent in returned literature, the fund passed into the national treasury would be $4,500. and could not this be used to pay this debt which so troubles us all? This is my question. MARY P. SWAN.

The debt is paid already, so what is sent will count for our "Forward march."

OLYMPIA, W. T., Feb. 7, 1884.

The command in Gal. 6:2 is, "Bear ye one another's burdens," etc. I saw a statement in THE UNION SIGNAL "If we had a million of money we could carry prohibition in three years." I send this twenty dollars, and you may call it the first installment of the "million," and make a call through THE UNION SIGNAL for others to respond to the request in sums as small or large as they will, you using it as though you had the whole amount in hand, just trusting God to dispose hearts to send. Do not use my name, but say a member of a local union in West Washington Territory.

One more extract on a different but not less important theme is a letter of Chief Justice Greene, of Washington territory, apropos of the newly enfranchised class:

We here, who love order, hope much from woman's co-operation in public affairs. Average woman has a less blunted moral sense, and an intellect less inclined to be technical than the average man. She has already been tested on our grand and petit juries, greatly to her credit. FRANCES E. WILLARD.

## THANK OFFERINGS.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF COLLECTIONS DEC. 23, 1883.

DEAR SISTERS:—I realize that the patience of those who sent their offerings promptly has been tried by waiting for the more tardy, that they may know the amount. The money has continued to come to the very moment that I send this to our paper, and I have had to keep a perpetual alteration of the report since it was prepared. It will be seen that Boston sends an equal amount with Yonkers and San Jose. This was in the hands of the treasurer at the time of the thank offering meeting, but the report of what W. C. T. U. sent it had failed (through the mail's delay) to reach her till after that date. Please notify me by postal of any change necessary to be made. Sums received hereafter will be published in THE UNION SIGNAL. ESTHER PUGH, *Treasurer.*

126½ *Walnut St., Cincinnati.*

MAINE.—Stroudwater, $5; East Brownfield, $2; Kennebunk, $10; East Hiram, $2; Banger, $9; total, $28.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Hampton, $1; Salem Depot, $1.25; Franklin, $2.78; Pittsfield, $2; Henniker, $1; North Weare, $1; Endfield, 90c.; Nashua, $10; Lebanon, $4 21; Derry, $3.45; total, $27.59.

VERMONT.—Montpelier, $3.75; Burlington, $10; Chelsea, 4; Brattleboro, 8; Newfane, 6; West Randolph, $6; Enosburgh Falls, $1.75; Middlebury, $7.40; Rochester, $3.25; West Barnet, $1; Westford, $1.60: Bakersfield, $2; West Burke, $1.25; Cabot, $4 25; Derby, $2.33; Richford, $2 16; Vergennes, $2; Cambridge, $3 50; St. Albans, $7; total, $77.24.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Leicester, $5; Wareham, 2; North Bedford, $10; Abington, $5; Mrs. Livermore, collected at Tremont Temple, Boston, $33.50. Littlebridge, $10; Boston W. C. T. U. $50; South Natick, $6; Stoneham, $4; Concord, $4,32; Attleboro, $10; Plymouth, $3; North Attleboro, $2.36; Wakefield, $1.60; Spencer, 2.75; Hyde Park, $3 75; East Boston, $10; Greedfield, $4; Rockland, $2; North Brookfield, $6.50; total, $175.78.

RHODE ISLAND.—Centerville, $2; Woonsocket, $8; a friend, $4; Richmond (Hopkinton) $2.50; Warren, $1.25; Arlington, $2; Providence, $16 09; Exeter, $3; Westerly, $6.41; Burrillville, $2.25; Bristol, $16.50; Pawtucket, $5; total, $69.

CONNECTICUT.—Meriden, $17; Jewett City, $3.20; Rockville, $15; Deep River, $5; Niantia, $5; Norfolk, $10; Plainville, $5; Danbury, $1; Stamford, $7; East Hampton, $1.51; Bristol, $2.50; Middleton, $3.50; South Norwalk, $3.25; Hartford, $10; Congregational church, Jewett City, $2; total, $90.76.

NEW YORK.—Yonkers Y. W. C. T. U., $50; Brooklyn, No. 2, $3; Troy, $20.55; Churchville, $7.35; Phelps, $5.56; Brooklyn on the Hill, $5; Rondout, $4.43; East Gaines, $1; Walkhill, $5; Brooklyn, No. 1, $5.83; Fairport, $10; Gardinier, $2; New York city, $5; Ellington, $1: Lima, $2,25; Spencerport, $2; Irondequoit, $8; Poughkeepsie, $10; Perry, $9; Cornwall on the Hudson, $2; Union Springs, $2; Livonia, $3.15; Sodus, $1.30; Andover, $3.25; Skaneateles, $5; Charlotte, $3.27; Wolcott, 9; total, $180.94.

NEW JERSEY.—Millville, $35.30; Newark, $4; Mt. Holly, 80c.; Trenton, $4.63; total, $44.73.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Carversvsville, $9; Montrose, $4.25; Philadelphia Y. W. C. T. U., $10; Leech's Corners, $2; Dicksonburg, $1; Meadville, $1.03: Great Bend Village, $5; Corey, $3: Sharon, $2; Mercer, $4 90; Pittsburgh, (gentlemen) $2; Somerset, $5.30; Beaver Falls, $10; total, $59.48.

DELAWARE.—M. Edith Maris, Wilmington, 1.

MARYLAND.—State Unions, $50; Dist, Columbia, 10.

MISSISSIPPI. Corinth, 5.60.

LOUISIANA. New Orleans, $10; Baton Rouge, $10; total $20.

TEXAS.—Paris, $4.40.

ARKANSAS.—Helena $5.15.

TENNESSEE.—Concord, $2.25; Nashville, $1.37; Tracey City, $5.25; total, $8.87.

KENTUCKY.—Lebanon, $10; Newport, $5; total $15.

MISSOURI.—Pleasant Hill, $3.40; Kirkwood, $35; Freeman, $1.70; Rochester, $3; Eagleville, $2.50; Knobnoster, $2; Brookfield, $4; Trenton, $2; Princeton, $2.40; Burlington Junc., $3.45; Mob City, $3; Mound City, $5; Dawn, $5; Chillicothe, $5; Kirkville, $2; Harrisonville, $4.11; St. Joseph, $10; Hannibal, $5.10; Pierce City, $3; Marshall, $6.43; Sedalia, $4 69; Bethany, $5; Clarksville, $3; Jameson, $1.45; Rich Hill, $3.65; Kansas City, $26; total, $154.88.

OHIO.—Logan, $3; Washington C. H., $7.50; Clarksville, $1.68; Oberlin, $8; Toledo, $11.21; Seville, $3; Salem, $0.72; total, $35.11.

INDIANA.—South Bend, $2; Stockwell, $1.03; Richmond, $7; La Ott, $2.10; Fourth Indianapolis, $2.40; Argos, $1; Indianapolis, 1; Albion, 75c.; W. Lebanon, $5; Michigan City, $13.34; Perrysville, $3 58; Jeffersonville, $5; Kendallville, $6; Indianapolis, $2.21; Indianapolis, $2.50; Decatur $1.65; Arvilla, $1.10; Central Indianapolis, $18; South Bend, $3.75; Economy, $1; total, $75.41.

ILLINOIS.—Peoria, $28.15; Piasa, $6; Polo, $10; Lena, $6 50; Galva, $35.40; Hoopestown, $5; Plainview, $1; Cairo, $2 50; N. Milford, $3; Lacon, $2.40; Wheaton, $5; Beardstown, $5; Lebanon, $10; Perry, $2; Shebonier, $3; Piasa, $6; Joliet, $16; Rockford, $15; Litchfield, $2; Peoria, L. H. Losey, $1; Keithsburg, $2; Shipman, $1.35; Hillsboro, $1.50; Maroa, $3.55; Macomb, $3; Paw Paw, $2; Carlinville, 2.60; Metamora, $8.48; Oak Park, $10; Maplewood, $1.70; Delavan, $5.50; Lexington, $3; Chillicothe, $1.35; Cambridge, $4; per Mrs. Read, state treasurer, $16.21; total, $231.19.

MICHIGAN.—Keelersville, $0.70; Manistee, $10; Greenville, $10.75; St. Joseph, $5; Lansing, $2; Plymouth, $1; Union City, $1.40; Elk Rapids, $5; Pinckney, $2.40; E. Saginaw, $2 50; Hastings, $1.63; Clio, $0 80; Mt. Pleasant, $3; Pontiac, $1.50; Niles, $4.50; St. Joseph, $5; Frankfort, $1.20; Traverse City, $2.50; Ithaca, $2; Breckenridge, $0.82; Flint, $3.60; Wheeler, $0.68; Saginaw, $15; Albion, $6.60; Fentonville, $2; Kalamazoo, $7.50; Grand Blanc, $5; Jackson, $5.62; Charlotte, $5 90; Adrian, $5; Macon, $1.86; Morenci, $2.90; Cold Water, $2; total, $127.26.

WISCONSIN.—Evansville, $3; Menasha, $2; Madison, $40; Ft. Atkinson, $3.50; River Falls, $10; total, $58 50.

IOWA.—Dunlap, $5.80; Randolph, $1.71; Sweetland, $2 72; Albion, $3.81; Oskaloosa, $3.25; Burlington, $5; Blairstown, $2.50; Winterset, $1.50; Fairfield, $2.50; Edgewood, $1; Clarence, $1; Elkader, $2; Rock Rapids, $3.80; Anita, $4; Pleasant Valley, $1.15; Marshalltown, $4.78: Spencer, $3.25; Janesville, $3; Muscatine, $6.50; Casey, $1; Mt. Pleasant, $1.25; Le Grand, $1; Des Moines, $3.10; Dow City, $2; Belmont, $1; Greenville, $0.75; Pella, $2.20; Kniffen, $2; Manchester, $4; Mediapolis, $4; Deacorah, $3.10; Toledo, $1.71; total, $86.35.

KANSAS.—Argonia, $2; Crawfordsville, $1; Leavenworth, $9.43; Cedar Point, $1.37; Garfield, $1.66; Burlingame, $10.60; Clyde, $3.73; Topeka, $5; total, $34 75.

NEBRASKA.—Fremont, $8.87; Mrs. Fixen, $10; Decatur, $3; Fullerton, $2.87; Kearney, $10; Bennet, $4.74; Springfield, $2.31; Republican City, $2; Red Cloud, $3.50; Valparaiso, $4; total, $51.30.

MINNESOTA.—Montevideo, $3.50; Red Wing, $8.20; Alexandria, $12; per state union, $12.92; Sauk Rapids, $2; Wabasha, $2: Excelsior, $4; Mazeppa, $3; Minneapolis, $33 92; total, $81.34.

CALIFORNIA.—Santa Barbara, $15; Grass Valley, $2 60; Santa Maria, $5; San Jose, $50; Hueneme, $6.25; Compton, $3.50; Los Angeles, $11; Alameda; $11; Carpenteria, $5.70; San Diego, $8.50; San Buenaventura, $6.25: Orange, $7; Senora, $9.25; total $141.05.

COLORADO.—Colorado Springs, 6.90: Boulder, 20; Longmont, 6; total, 32.90.

OREGON.—Albany, 9.60; Forest Grove, 5; Corvallis, 3.25; total, 7.85.

WYOMING TERRITORY.—Laramie City, 30.

IDAHO TERRITORY.—Lewiston, 6.25.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Seattle, 10; Waitsburg, 10; Dayton, 9.30; Olympia, 6.90; Mrs. H. C. Brown, 2.50; total, 38 70.

DAKOTA.—Yankton, 6.70; Scotland, 5; Elk Point, Plankinton, 6.62; Mitchell, 1; total, 25.52.

NEW MEXICO. Santa Fe, 1.50.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Victoria, 10.

Sum total, - - - - $2,113.54

# Our Children.

## CIDER.

BY LIZZIE T. LARKIN.

I curse the day, said Farmer Brown,
That ever I made a drop;
For there's my Fred to ruin gone;
I doubt if he can stop.

And yet I've made it year by year,
And in my cellar stored;
I've drank it with my family
Around the social board.

And if a neighbor happened in
To have an evening chat,
'Twas, "Have some cider with us friend,"
Ere he could doff his hat.

And so the cider-mug went round,
And all must have a drink;
How strange it seems to me today
I didn't stop and think!

There's Harry, too, he loves the taste;
I see it more and more.
I've been a fool, it seems to me,
To be so blind before.

I saw him going up the road
A day or two ago,
And wondered why he looked so queer
And walked so very slow.

I'm glad I saw and took him home
Before he got to school,
To show to all who saw him there
His father was a fool.

The boy was drunk; on cider, too;
I smelt it in his breath.
I laid him on on his mother's bed,
And oh! she looked like death.

A fool and blind I've been for years
To make the wretched stuff.
I'll make no more, God helping me;
It's cursed us long enough.

My boys! what can I do for them?
'Twas said in days of yore,
"'Tis useless, when the horse is stole,
To lock the stable-door."

I'll lock it, then, for other boys,
Lest they to ruin go;
I'll labor night and day for Fred,
My boy; I've loved him so.

God help me win him back again
To soberness and truth,
And grant my Harry may not be
A drunkard in his youth.

—*Temperance Banner.*

## BLUEBELLS, OR THE BOOTBLACK'S STORY.

BY MRS. M. ORRELL.

One fine morning as I was leisurely walking down Main street, with no particular object in view, my attention was attracted to a little bootblack. Some one in passing had dropped, or carelessly thrown away a small bunch of bluebells. My attention was first attracted to the little fellow by his stooping to pick them up, but what was my amusement to see him tenderly kiss them and then carefully fasten them in the button-hole of his faded jacket. My curiosity was aroused, I made up my mind to quiz the boy, so I walked up to him and asked him for a shine. I looked at the boy carefully, he was very small and very poorly dressed, he was pale and thin, and the large blue eyes looked as if they were full of unshed tears.

"Half-a-dime," he said, when he had put a fine polish on my shoes.

I took out a quarter, and said, as I balanced it on my forefinger. "Here is ten cents for the shine and fifteen cents for those flowers," pointing to the bluebells in his button-hole.

He put his small hand over the flowers quickly, and gave a quick gasp.

"No, sir; I can't sell them; if I was starving I would not sell a bluebell."

"And why not, my little man?" I inquired.

He looked at me so piteously that I was almost sorry I had asked him. I put my hand on his head and said:

"Excuse me for asking, you need not tell me unless you wish to, and you can keep the quarter besides."

He looked up at me a moment and then said:

"I like you, and if you care to listen I'll tell you."

"Of course I am anxious to hear why you love the lu ebells."

"I will commence at the first and tell it all to you, but first let us go down there and set down," pointing to some dry goods boxes not far from where we stood.

We went, and after seating ourselves on a small box behind some larger ones, where we would not be observed, he took the bluebell bouquet and holding it carefully in his hand began by saying:

"It is just a year this month, and it has been such a long year I thought the bluebells would never come," and then he stopped and put his hand over his eyes as if trying to shut out some horrid sight. I did not interrupt his reverie. Presently he took down his hand, and said abruptly:

"My father was a drunkard. We once owned some fine property, I've heard mother say, but that was before I was born, for we always have been poor as far back as I can remember. Mother says that father drank up the farm, the oxen, horses, sheep, cows, hogs, furniture and everything else. We got so poor that mother had to go out and wash by the day to get food, for baby Bess and me to eat. We lived in a little log house a quarter of a mile from any one; it was half a mile to town. Mother used to walk to town every day, except Saturday, to wash for somebody. On Saturday she washed for ourselves and ironed on Sunday."

"Sunday is the Lord's day, your mother certainly did not work on the Sabbath!"

"Yes, sir, she had to. Mother said the Lord made six days for the saloon-keeper and one for Himself, but He forgot to make a day for the drunkard's wife. She said the saloon-keepers had confiscated the Lord's day, but she hoped the Lord would consider her circumstances and forgive her for working on the Sabbath. She said if there were no saloons she would not have to work on Sunday. There were just four of us, father, mother, baby Bess and Willie, that is me."

"So your name is Willie? but go on with your story."

"Well, as I said, mother was away all day, and sometimes she would not get home until after dark; she was not very strong, and sometimes she had awful big washings, and sometimes we didn't have much to eat, because the ladies mother washed for didn't have the right change or they would forget to ask their husbands for it. Mother always hated to ask for money after she earned it; she said it did seem as if they ought to know that she needed the money or she would not wash for it, and it generally happened that when one didn't have the change none of them did, so sometimes we got awful hungry while we were waiting for folks to pay us."

"Why didn't your mother ask for her money, it was hers after she earned it?"

"She was afraid to, for sometimes they would get mad and say she didn't half wash their clothes, and then they would hunt up a new wash woman. It was one of those weeks when nobody had any change; it was Friday morning; we had very little to eat on Thursday and on Friday morning there were only a pint of corn meal and about two spoonfuls of molasses. Mother baked the meal into bread, and told me to feed baby when she woke, and to keep a sharp lookout for father; he was in town on a big spree; he was awful cross when he was drinking; it was not safe for him to get his hands on us, so we always hid when we saw him coming, if mother was not at home. Little Bess would nearly go into fits when she saw him coming home drunk.

"'Don't let Bessie cry if you can help it, Willie. I am afraid I won't get home until after dark tonight, Mrs. Gray always has such large washings, but I will come as soon as I can, and I will bring home some provisions, for I must have some money tonight or we will starve.' She kissed baby Bess as she lay asleep and then kissed me at the door. 'Be a good boy, Willie, and take care of little sister.'

"Bessie slept a long time that morning, and I passed the time in sitting by her and in going to the door to watch for father. When she woke up she said the first thing, 'Baby is so hungry, Willie get something to eat,' but I said, 'Get up, Bessie and let me dress you and then we will have breakfast.' I had not eaten a mouthful nor had mother tasted food before leaving home, and I was awful hungry myself. She got up, and I dressed, washed and combed her; but when we sat down at the table Bessie looked at the food and then she just dropped her curly head right down on the table, and sobbed out, 'Oh, Willie, I am so tired of corn bread and molasses I can't eat it. I want some meat and butter.' 'Don't cry, baby,' I said, stroking her curls, 'mother will bring home something tonight.' 'But it is long to wait—this is Mrs. Gray's day and mother is always late when she washes for her.' 'Try to eat,' I said, and I put a spoonful of molasses on her plate, and she did try, but she only swallowed a few mouthfuls, and then she left the table. I ate a small piece of dry bread, I thought maybe she would eat the molasses, so I did not touch it. All day she kept saying she was hungry, but refused to eat what we had. It was a long day to both of us. Father had not come home and it was nearly dark; we were both sitting on the door step, Bessie laid her head against my arm and began to cry, 'I'm so hungry, Willie, mother stays so late tonight.' 'Don't cry, baby, mother will soon be home.' 'Of course she will,' exclaimed George Anderson. He lived a mile beyond us, and as he spoke he tossed a bunch of bluebells into Bessie's lap. 'Oh, how pretty!' she exclaimed, while the tears dropped from her sweet blue eyes down on the pretty bluebells. 'Come, Bessie,' I said, 'let me fasten them among your curls.'

"She got up and stood on the doorstep with her face toward the house. I stood behind her and tied the bluebells in her golden curls. I had just fastened the last one when some one jerked me off the bottom step. It was father; he was drunk, and I knew by his looks that he was almost crazy with drink. He pushed me aside and stood between little Bessie and me. Bessie turned to run, but he caught her and said, 'You have been crying; what did Willie do to you?' She was so white and scared that I thought she would faint. 'Willie didn't do nothing,' she gasped out. Father let go her and grasped me; he commenced to shake me awful. 'You rascal, what did you do to Bessie? Tell me or I will shake the breath out of you.' He shook me so I could not answer. Then little Bessie caught him by the arm, 'Please, father, don't hurt Willie; I was so hungry it made me cry.' He looked in at the table and saw the bread and molasses. 'You little white-faced liar, you are not hungry; look at that table, there is plenty to eat, and good enough, too, for such a brat as you;' and he shook her roughly. She began to cry and I tried to put my arm around her, but father pushed me away. 'If you can't eat anything I will give you something to drink,' and he caught her up in his arms and started down the path that led to the pond where we got wash water; it was not a frog hole, the water was as clear as a lake, and it was surrounded by green grass and several large trees grew near its bank, it was a lovely place for skating in winter. It was only a short distance from the house. Bessie hushed crying, but she looked so awful scared, I followed close behind father. 'I'll give you something to drink,' he exclaimed, when he reached the edge of the water, and he walked right into the water, and I followed, scarcely knowing what I was doing I was so frightened, he waded in about knee deep, then he took Bessie and putting her feet under one arm he put her little curly head down under the water, she threw up her little white hands and cried out, 'Oh, Willie, take baby,' just as the curly head went down.

"I waded around father and tried with all my strength to raise her head out of the water, but father held it down. I begged father to to take her out, but he did not listen to me. She threw up her hands wildly, there was a gurgling sound, and then all was still. I begged father to take her out, I prayed God to save Bessie's life, but all in vain, God was far away and did not hear my cry, at least it seemed hours to me, but at last father lifted up Bessie's white dripping face. I called her name frantically, madly, wildly, but her blue lips didn't move; she was dead. Father carried her and lay her down on the green grass. 'I guess she won't be hungry for a while,' he said, as he laid her down. I was so stunned that I neither moved nor spoke, until I saw the bluebells that I had twined in Bessie's hair floating out on the water. I could not bear to see them drift away, it seemed as if it was dear little Bessie's sweet, dead face drifting away, I could not bear the thought, so I waded out after them, the water was deep and on I went, it was up to my arm pits, now over my shoulders, still the bluebells were just beyond my reach, but I must have them, the water touched my chin, another step and I caught them, and, just as I did, I heard mother call: 'Willie, oh, Willie! where are you?' I looked for father; he was seated on the ground by Bessie. 'Willie, oh, Willie!' came mother's voice again. I was out of the water now, but so weak I could scarcely stand. 'Bessie, oh, Bessie!' I called back, 'Here, mother, at the pond.' Father gave one mad leap into the water; he plunged in face down. I was so terrified I did not know what to do. I heard mother coming. I trembled so I could not walk, so I crawled up to Bessie, and taking father's old straw hat put it over Bessie's dead face to keep mother from seeing it. In a moment she came in sight. She saw I was dripping with water. 'Willie, Willie, what is the matter?' I could not speak. She lifted the hat off of Bessie's face. She stood for a moment as if turned to stone. 'Tell me how it happened, Willie; tell me, quick.' Then I found voice and told her everything. She heard me through without a word, but when I had finished, shriek after shriek rent the air. She stood with clasped hands over Bessie, and shrieked such unearthly cries that soon the neighborhood flocked to the spot. Father had drowned himself; his body was taken from under the beautiful water and buried in the cemetery along side of Bessie. Mother was a raving maniac from the moment she uttered the first heart rending cry over her dead baby Bess. I put the bluebells in a little box and hung them around my neck, but after the funeral I lay in the hospital, sick for weeks with brain fever, but when I came to myself the box was still around my neck; here it is," and he drew from his bosom a small box, which, upon opening, revealed a few withered leaves.

"They speak of sweet little baby Bessie," he said, as he closed the box and slipped it back under his shirt bosom. Then he looked me straight in the eye and said:

"Please, Mr., don't ever vote for whisky. It killed father and dear little babie Bessie, my only sister, and it locked mother up in the mad house. Please, don't vote for rum."

And I, man that I was, drew the little bootblack down and kissed him, and said:

"God helping me, I never will vote for license, or whisky men again."—*From the Temperance Crisis.*

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

83. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 20 letters.
My 9, 8, 20, 5 is a part of a chain.
My 11, 12, 16 is not to stand still.
My 18, 19, 14 is not a woman.
My 11, 19, 13, 15 is a storm.
My 1, 15, 9, 10 is part of a house.
My 7, 19, 10, 5 is what children learn to do.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 17 is a great source of evil.
My 6, 15, 5, is an animal.
My whole is a well known fact.

ELZO B. HUNT.

84. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In rat, but not in mouse;
In barn, but not in house;
In cabin, but not in cot;
In field but not in lot;
In bet, but not in won;
In walk, but not in run;
In sin, but not in pardon;
In tree, but not in garden;
In tune, but not in sing;
In water, but not in spring;
In wine, but not in beer;
In mourn, but not in cheer;
In many, but not in few;
In me, but not in you;
In worn, but not in new;
Hidden in these lines fourteen,
A temperance worker's name is seen.

85. LETTER PUZZLE.

U and O and double N,
Double I and N again;
G and S and A and L,
Form a title we know full well.

E. F. A.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

No. 76.—Noon, stagger, tailor, sure, holes, no.—"A rolling stone gathers no moss."

No. 77.—Beaufort.

Letters containing expressions of interest in the Puzzle Department, and answers to many of the puzzles have been received from E. F. Appelman, M. E. Fort, Max Cathcart, and Isaac P. Monfort.

# Home Department.

## SPARROWS.

BY MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY.

Little birds sit on the telegraph wires,
And chitter, and flitter, and fold their wings.
Maybe they think that for them and their sires
Stretched always on purpose, those wonderful strings;
And perhaps the thought that the world inspires
*Did* plan for the birds among other things.

Little birds sit on the slender lines,
And the news of the world runs under their feet:
How value rises and now declines,
How kings with their armies in battle meet;
And all the while, 'mid the soundless signs,
They chirp their small gossipings, foolish and sweet.

Little things light on the lines of our lives—
Hopes and joys and acts of today;
And we think that for these the Lord contrives,
Nor catch what the hidden lightnings say;
Yet from end to end His meaning arrives,
And His word runs underneath all the way.

Is life only wires and lightning, then,
Apart from that which about it clings?
Are the thoughts and the works and the prayers of men
Only sparrows that light on God's telegraph strings—
Holding a moment and gone again?
Nay: He planned for the birds with the larger things!

## A TEMPERANCE WOMAN'S DREAM.

### Which was not Perhaps all a Dream.

BY MRS. SARA FAWCETT.

I had been appointed to the presidency of a district. A new year of effort and planning lay before the temperance hosts. There seemed to be great need for earnest, consecrated effort. The enemy was presenting a bold and defiant front, while a few of the professed friends of the cause were faltering by the way. (It takes a cloud no larger than a man's hand to cause some people to lose both faith and courage). And thus it was those whose purposes were fixed were gathering up for the conflict, relying on the strong, Almighty Arm for support. I had spent a weary day in looking up the boundaries of my district and calculating the best and most available forces to set in motion for an active campaign. On returning to my home I was conscious of great fatigue and sought my couch for a few moments' rest and soon fell asleep, dreaming a dream which was not perhaps so unreal as are many dreams. I dreamed that I was in a place of utter darkness, where I had seemed to have been sleeping and that I was wakened by voices that seemed to come from out untold distances, warning me of near and approaching danger. Starting up and looking around, lights, not unlike calcium lights, began streaming out over the darkness, and I discovered just before me a huge serpent, so large he seemed indeed to outrival all my wildest imaginings. These lights of which I speak only shone over parts of his body, as he lay in a direct line before me; the strongest light seeming to shine about the monster's head, changing in the color of the light, at times becoming perfectly lurid. His head was raised from the ground full two feet thereby giving him a defiant attitude.

If there is one thing in the world that I have a greater horror of than another, it is a snake, and to be alone with such a monster as this, and no light save those colored flashing ones that only seemed to make the scene one of more intense horror—little wonder that I began looking and trying to call for help. Soon I heard voices and knowing that I was safe, at least so long as his snake shipseemed to be moving from me, I stood perfectly still, almost powerless to move, keeping close watch in the meantime that he did not turn his head toward me, and soon I discovered a second figure. Standing only a few feet from this terrible creature's head was a little child apparently about four years of age. She had long golden ringlets and was so fair and innocent looking, so unconscious of danger, that I lost all thought of myself in planning some way to rescue her. Just as I had made up my mind to rush forward and seize the child, the snake seemed to turn his head a little more toward her, and with one frantic cry I rushed forward to grasp her from him, with the great fear that I should miss my hold and see her devoured. With this cry I awoke and was so thankful that it was a dream—and yet my friends there is much in it for reflection.

There truly is a serpent aboard in the land, false lights are gleaming all about him. Wealth, wicked legislation, prejudices of the people, social position, etc., and there is not only one child in danger, but thousands as fair and beautiful as was the one of my dream, and the youth and the middle aged, are alike in peril from the poisonous fangs of this reptile.

Women of Illinois, of the northwest, of the nation, shall we stand quietly by and offer no remonstrance, or will we with true hearts uplifted to God, move to the rescue, not scorning the small effort, nor deeming the larger of any account without His blessing, but doing with all our might whatsoever our hands find to do against this common foe, ever remembering that if God be for us, He is more than all they that are against us.

## OUR COOK BOOK.

*Delicious Soup.*—1 quart tomatoes, ½ teaspoon of soda. Let stew until tomatoes are thoroughly cooked. Let 1 gallon milk boil and pour on tomatoes, stirring well. Boil together 15 minutes and strain; then reheat, adding pepper, salt and tablespoon of butter, with a little pounded cracker, if preferred. This soup is especially nice for lunches, dinner parties and invalids, because of its delicate, peculiar flavor.

*To Roast Mutton.*—Take hind quarter, wash and put in basting pan 2½ hours before dinner, adding 3 pints water and pinch of salt. When warmed through put on the dressing, stuffing with the same, and basting at intervals until done. For dressing peel and cut two medium sized potatoes and one medium sized onion. Grate 4 biscuits or an equal quantity of light bread and add 1 dessertspoon of flour. Mix 1½ tablespoons sugar 1 teaspoon mustard, 1 dessertspoon salt, 2 tablespoons vinegar and 3 tablespoons tomato catsup. Pour over and mix with potatoes, etc., and the dressing is ready for use. Spread 1 dessertspoon butter over top of dressing.

*Two Egg Pudding.*—2 cups sugar, ½ cup butter, 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 3 cups flour. Bake in a dripping pan. When cold cut into three or four pieces for layers, spreading between each layer stewed apples, cherries, or any fruit you prefer. Eat with butter and sugar sauce.

*Boiled Custard.*—Put 2 quarts new milk into a jar, and set in boiling water until it boils up. Have ready the yelks of 8 eggs beaten light, and stir into the boiling milk, which should continue to boil until it thickens, when you add sugar and flavoring to taste. When ready to use the custard line your bowl with sponge cake, put a piece of plain jelly on each cake, pour on the custard, having the whites of the eggs well beaten for the top.

*Meringue Cakes.*—Into 1 pound of granulated sugar, break the whites of 8 eggs. Beat well ¾ of an hour until stiff and season with a few drops of vanilla. Drop from desert spoon on ungreased paper, laid in a baking pan, and cook slowly in a moderately heated oven. The cakes ought to leave the paper clean, otherwise they have not been beaten enough or the stove is too hot. If they scorch the least, cook with the stove door ajar.

*Prawlines.*—3 pints of pickled nuts mixed, 1 pint cream, 1 pint water, 2 pints and 2 tablespoons coffee A sugar. Put sugar and water on and let boil 5 minutes without stirring; then add cream, stirring all the time. Let boil until ropy when dropped in cold water, then pour over nuts, stirring well together. The candy should form when cold a rich dry coating round the nuts and makes a delicious confection.

*Turtle Bean Soup.*—1 pint beans in a gallon of water to soak over night. In the morning put on soup bone, or 1½ lbs lean beef in the water drained from the beans. Add beans after water has boiled and been well skimmed. When nearly done take meat out, and make into force balls with bread crumbs and a little spice. Have ready 3 hard boiled eggs which are to be sliced with two lemons into the tureen. Strain soup through a colander, let boil up, and pour over meat balls, eggs and lemon. Excellent substitute for mock turtle soup.

*Lemon Jelly for Cake.*—Juice and grated rind of 2 lemons, 1 cup of sugar, 2 eggs well beaten, butter size of an egg. Beat butter, sugar and eggs together, and stir in the lemon. Boil until clear, stirring constantly. When cold put between layers of cup cake, baked in jelly pans.

CARRIE A. LEECH,
*410 W. Brick, Louisville.*

# The Sunday School Lesson.

MARCH 16. LESSON XI. 1884.

## TOPIC: THE COMING OF THE LORD.

LESSON TEXT.—1 Thessalonians, 4: 13–18; 5, 1–8.

GOLDEN TEXT.—For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him. 1 Thess. 4–14.

PLACE.—Written from Corinth to Thessalonica.

TIME.—A. D. 52.

1. Everywhere the teaching of the apostles was that Christ the Lord would come again and receive unto Himself those who believed. The little church of believers at Thessalonica was surrounded by a gainsaying community which reviled and scoffed at the credulity of the disciples when death came and robbed them of their beloveds. No doubt faith was sorely tried, and fears began to annoy and perplex the faithful. In no letter is the great apostle's tender sympathy more beautifully witnessed than in this to the bereaved Thessalonians, as he comforts their hearts and enlightens their souls. He writes because he has failed to tell them as specifically as was needed, that just as surely as Christ died and rose from the dead, just so surely shall these "lost ones" come back again. Since this is so he exhorts them not to sorrow, but to be distinguishable from unbelievers in this, that they rejoice instead of mourning when believers fall asleep in Jesus. When "to depart and be with Christ is far better," Christians fail to properly represent their belief if they weep and wail over those who go. Said Cyprian, "we must not give the heathen an opportunity justly to blaim Christians, by sorrowing for those whom they speak of as living with God, as if they were lost and perished men."

2. How much do we comfort each other with words and thoughts like these? "The air is full of farewells to the dying," but how many of these farewells are like the joyous "Au revoir" (to meet again), which is the right of all who follow Him who said, "and if I go, I will come again and receive you unto myself"

A man riding in his buggy was the other day driving down into the LaSalle street tunnel. On the walk a friend was going by. The two hailed each other with a merry greeting, and the driver passed on into the darkness under the river. Why was the "Hail and farewell" between these two friends so joyous, when to all appearance one was going down into blackness and darkness forever? Simply because they knew, or thought they knew they should meet again. But their hope was empty compared with the Christian's faith as he leaves his loved ones to go before them to "the other side." Why do we not act upon such faith and joy in its assurance?

3. The coming of the Lord is too dear and sweet to all His friends, to be a matter of fright, or to be dreaded like the coming of a thief. If we be the children of the light, the coming of Him who is the true Light in whom is no darkness at all will have no terrors

4. Children of the light will be sober, i. e., allowing nothing to darken the "dome windows of the soul" which look out toward God. Drink befogs not only intellect, but weakness, and deadens the moral sense. It cannot be indulged in by the true Christian even moderately, without blinding his eyes to its effects and its place in, or rather outside of the kingdom of Christ.

5. Children of the light will be workers and watchers. Clothed in the Christian armor they will not only be loyal soldiers of Jesus Christ themselves, but they will take the world for Christ.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*Work Among the Colored People of the North*—Mrs. Frances E. Harper, 1006 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia. Pa.
*National Organization*—Miss Henrietta G. Moore, Morrow, Warren County, O.; Mrs. S. M. Perkins, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Boonsboro, Iowa.

These officers, together with many other well known writers, constitute the corps of contributors and news-gatherers of The Union Signal. Its foreign correspondents are:
*England*—Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.
*Switzerland*—Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.
*Denmark*—Pastor Karl Eltzholtz, Horsen, Jutland.


## A TALK WITH THE Y. W. C T. U.

It is so easy to set the keynote of life at a pitch too low for the sweetest, truest harmonies; so easy to regard life as the place and time for enjoyment only, and in seeking for it, and even working hard for it, to miss the keenest pleasures after all.

It is for this reason that it is a special pleasure to address a few words to that band of earnest young women who are taking a brave view of life, who think of it as a place for work, for making two blades of grass grow where but one sprang up before, who see in humanity a great need, and in themselves a great desire to help. It may be that this thought has not actually shaped itself in your minds according to any such formula as the above. One would not accuse you of goody-goodyism. No doubt you are earnestly seeking a good time—to get the most out of life. But a conviction more or less clear, has taken root in your hearts that to get the most out of life you must give the most to it; and she who gets most is one who gives most largely of all that is precious to her—most largely of herself—for you know, our Master is made to say by one of our greatest poets,

"Who gives himself with his gifts, feeds three
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and Me."

If you desire real happiness, make others happy and take your happiness on the rebound as you go along.

And now, in giving yourselves to the work of the W. C. T. U., how are you feeding the hungry, and through them the dear Savior Himself? Doubtless this is the question that comes to you. You have formed yourselves into a society, but right here there seems a great chasm between you and the next thing. How to bridge this usefully, is the question. It is often difficult to tell which is more commendable, the spirit which says, "Give us a work to do and then we will organize, but not simply for the sake of having a society and the name of it, with stupid meetings that never have any practical outcome," or that other spirit that says, "Let us organize that we may have an instrument, an agency to work with," and then goes ahead assured and serene in the faith that the instrument once ready and placed in God's hands He will not leave it to rust.

Our society—what is it? What is it for? First of all to make sentiment for total abstinence and first again by reform work. Seeking to transform the lives of men who have gone down through drink. That was the first thought in our work, but out of that idea of reformation have grown a hundred others all tending to the same great end, and bearing on the uplifting and transformation of character. Drinking men are hard to reach. One of God's miracles takes place whenever a drunkard is reclaimed and permanently reformed. A thousand temptations beset such an one. It is our work to remove these in so far as it is God's plan that they be removed. He will never place us outside the possibility of temptation, at least not in this world, but He, Himself, says, "Woe to the world because of offenses," "Take care that ye offend not one of these little ones," and "Woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." It is your work then to make sentiment that shall remove the occasion of offense and stumbling from their way. How will you do it?

The W. C. T. U. takes hold of many levers in this work, but finds its greatest difficulty in reaching the masses.

The masses do not willingly put themselves in the way of being made better. How then shall we go to them? The very shortest route is by way of the juvenile masses. Get the hearts of the children and you have won the fathers and mothers. "Where the lambs go the flocks will follow." The child "set in the midst," taught cleanliness, temperance and godliness will be as leaven, leavening the whole lump. Gather then, these little ones into the kindergarten, the kitchen garden, the industrial school and you will be amazed at the speedy changes in squalid homes. The Y. W. C. T. U. of an inland city unable to establish a kitchen garden, gathered a number of little girls together in an industrial school where they were taught to sew. After a little, a prize was offered to the one who should most neatly make up a bed in her own home. This necessitated inspection of these homes and the beds therein. The mothers wakened up to the need of what aunt Dinah called a "claring up time," and thus the homes were made respectable for the nonce, and the spirit of cleanliness and order was evoked in many dwellings from which it will not depart very speedily, especially now that the children have taken hold of such matters. In some instances the work of the Y. W. C. T. U. along these lines, has led to mothers' meetings, the mother heart called out in gratitude for what had been wrought in the homes, and so brought within the reach of gospel influences to which it was never before accessible.

The W. C. T. U. should have in every place a "local habitation" as well as a name; a home in which there should be a hall for meetings, a reading room for men and boys, a school room for the kindergarten and kitchen garden or indus-

trial school, and then if the need grows and appears beyond a doubt, some sort of a temperance coffee room or restaurant, where at absolute cost the hungry, tempted, drinking man may get his free lunch with his cup of coffee just as well as with his glass of beer.

Indeed one of our most successful gospel workers says that she cannot with a clear conscience preach the gospel of Christ to a poor hungry fellow who has had no breakfast or dinner. Often the warm meal brings him over to praying ground far more quickly than any other possible manifestation of your interest in him.

In such a home as this, the Y. W. C. T. U. should be as a daughter of the house, her place as assured and well defined as the mother's.

But it is not alone here that her work will be. She in a far larger sense than any other, controls society. By the time she has learned the best ways of uplifting and reaching fallen humanity through the children of the fallen, she will have a very clear notion of what should be done to keep humanity from falling. She will not look with favor on the tippling habits of the nice young man in society after she has become so familiar with the misery and degradation which has been the legitimate outgrowth of those habits in their more advanced stages.

She will not only be a loyal, thorough, total abstainer herself, but she will want to set before her friends good reasons why they should be total abstainers also. And right here, you will find your own work branching out into the society in which you move. It is not true that we are a nation of total abstainers. As wealth increases and the opportunity for social enjoyment widens, many errors creep into our social life, and one of the most dangerous today is the practice of treating among men, and social drinking in society. We are to set our forces against this, but how? You cannot nowadays use with force the argument, "If you take a social glass now and then, you may become a drunkard." The young man does not think he will, nay, he stoutly refuses to believe any such thing. If you tell him he ought to abstain for the sake of example, he may heed you if he is a Christian young man, but if not, he will say, "O, those weak fellows will have to go to the wall anyhow." The survival of the fittest is his motto in his strong independent youth, while yet it is untouched by that higher principle of love which was inaugurated by our Lord's dispensation of sacrifice.

We have had moral suasion and legal suasion, and good work is done and will be done by both, but another force is coming to the rescue. For want of a better name, let us call it scientific suasion. It is the persuasion of the intellect by means of scientific truth, by facts substantiated beyond a doubt, by statistics gathered from the most reliable sources, that the law of total abstinence has been written by our Creator on the tissues of the human body, and that he who destroys by the use of strong drink this temple of God, "him shall God destroy," both body and soul. Study this scientific argument for total abstinence. It may well engage your afternoon meetings. Soon you will find yourselves armed with such a panoply of truth that you will be able to meet and quench all the fiery darts of the adversary as they are hurled at your devoted heads by the uninformed tipplers of your acquaintance. You will then perhaps find a fruitful field in temperance sociables to which you will invite your young gentlemen friends, and by discussion, essays, or a properly stuffed question box taken in hand and answered in your own bright, truthful ways, be able to win them over to your side and to co-operation with you.

A hundred ways of making sentiment are open to you. These are but a very few of the many that will occur to you as your work branches out as it is sure to do.

There is scarcely time to suggest one other thought; that of the nobleness of life and purpose which this work is sure to bring to you. The best development of heart and brain are in it, the sure ennobling of character. God has been so good to you in your beautiful homes. He has gifted you with personal endowments delightful to realize and set your lives in a network of precious opportunities and privileges.

You remember the motto of that ancient house of the French nobility, "Noblesse oblige."

What is your obligation? Grade it, estimate it by the nobility of thought and purpose into which by providential care you have been led, and O, be sure it measures up to the height of your own endowment.

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"High License" is the title of a neatly published pamphlet, written by Col. George Babcock of California, which has just reached us; and which would jar with the force of dynamite the fancied security of deluded high licensists, if it could only, like Archimedes' lever, be placed in position. The "knee deep" plan of circulating temperance literature ought surely to belong to the organization which has learned all methods on its knees. By the side of this *brochure* is another, "Prohibition for and Against," the curious consorting of Dio Lewis' vicious argument (?) *against* and John B. Finch's masterly plea *for* prohibition. Did the National Temperance Society fear to publish this, and is that the reason why Mr. Jno. W. Cummings' name figures as publisher at the old stand? The temperance mint at 58 Reade street, has few more finely stamped pieces in its coinage.

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The "Prohibitionist's Hand Book" is the latest and best compilation of statistics and arguments that has come to our table. It is from a practical and discriminating hand at prohibition figures, that of the Rev. Dr. Jutkins, corresponding secretary of the prohibition home protection party. The work of his pen is traceable among the compilations and binds the whole together according to a symmetrical plan. Our workers will rejoice in the possession of such a book of reference.

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The Cherokee nation is in a total abstinence ferment. Three hundred and twenty citizens of Talequah signed the pledge in one week of Mrs. Emma Molloy's labors, among Chief John Bushyehad.

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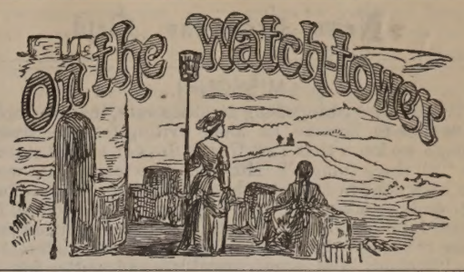
Next Sabbath is the day designated by the Synod of Illinois for preaching temperance sermons in Presbyterian pulpits.




*The Christian Woman* is again in the field of Christian temperance journalism, and at the head of its editorial columns stands the familiar name of Mrs. Annie Wittemeyer, so long the guiding spirit of its former usefulness. Mrs. Wittemeyer is at home in the editorial chair.

* * * * * *

There's nobody more generous than our temperance workers. What with their precious gifts to the national treasury and their bread cast on the water "as they sail, as they sail," I don't know what is to become of them financially. Here is Gov. St. John, for instance, who learning in his Colorado trip of the good work wrought by the W. C. T. U., turns around on leaving the state and says good by to Mrs. Shields, our state president, with a check for $120, as "a donation to the cause."

* * * *

The North Carolina W. C, T. U. are "out" in a beautiful monthly magazine, at only fifty cents a year. It is called the *Woman's Temperance Advocate*, is published for the W. C. T. U. by Susie E. Williams, and has Mrs. F. M. Bumpus, and Miss. Willard as its editorial contributors. This is enterprise.

* * * * *

A good minister of the Empire state has just died, the Rev. George Grafftey, pastor of the First Baptist church of Oswego, N. Y., of whom it is said that for four years he has preached every Sabbath to the prisoners in the county jail, and every Sabbath has called upon his people to join in his morning prayer for the success of the temperance reform. "His works do follow him."

* * * * *

Another "high license" murder in the $600 saloons of Bloomington. A few nights ago the county physician, Dr. Miller, shot a young man in the office of one of the hotels, about midnight. Both had been drinking. Four bullets entered the body of the victim. "Fatally shot," was the first report, and yet he may live. The young man was probably the first aggressor, but drink was at the bottom of the affair as usual.

* * * * *

"Alcio," who is, I happen to know, one of "our women," writes these pathetic verses in the *Weekly Magazine*—which is, let me say, one of the best weeklies anywhere.

Swift o'er her face there came the old love-light,
Shining through tears, as tenderly she said,
"Long, long he wandered, lost in gloom and night,
Safe now!—dear God, I thank Thee!—He is dead.

"Oh! evil Fate! that stole my love from me!
Alone I walked for many weary years;
Death, kindly Death, has given him back, and we
Shall weep no more—nay! these are happy tears.

"You will not longer wonder, when I say
That I can reach across the mystic sea
And clasp my darling's hand,—oh bless alway
The angel Death, who gave him back to me."

* * * * * *

Ten little boys—belonging to Mrs. Barnes' Boys' Loyal Legion of New York city, have made up a club in their own names and right, for The Union Signal. Ten little voters—soon to be—may The Union Signal tow them safely into the port of good citizenship.

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"The Devil's own" is the name of a new brand of cigars. If all the devil's property were as correctly labelled, temperance reformers would have far less to do.

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It is said in this connection that three of our colleges, Oberlin, Girard and the United States Naval school prohibit the use of tobacco. So also does Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass. But at Cornell University it is reported that the large majority of the students have voluntarily pledged themselves against its use.

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Mrs. Harris, the new police matron at the Four Courts station St. Louis, has reported of her first three week's work, that sixty-one women have fallen to her care, thirty-five of whom were arrested for drunkenness.

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A finely chosen tribute to the faithful secretary of the Iowa state Temperance Alliance, Mrs. A. E. McMurray, also state superintendent of The Union Signal work in the W. C. T. U., was the beautiful gold watch and chain given her by the Alliance at its last convention.

On Duty.

# News From the Field.

## MISSOURI.

Things are rushing along at such a rate, that we hardly have time to breathe, let alone writing for the papers, though we know that The Union Signal should chronicle "all these things." More effective temperance work has been done in Missouri this winter than ever before. Not quite so many "booms" reported as heretofore, for which I am profoundly grateful, for I have noticed that these "booms" have frequently been in the interest of the "boomer," and in such cases blaze and sputter fiercely for a little, but soon go out, because the foundation was not laid broad and deep, because the superstructure was "Hay, wood and stubble;" in short, because the materials (i. e. the people) that stick, were not reached.

George Woodford has been doing good work in the state; truly, a gospel temperance work. With the gospel for a foundation, and Christ for the chief corner stone, a reform must progress. At Hannibal, Joplin, Lamar, Macon City and Springfield, hundreds of men have taken the pledge under the searching, Christian influence of Mr. Woodford's labors. Hundreds of Christian men also have this winter taken the tobacco pledge.

The tobacco crusade in Missouri has fairly, fully begun. At West Plains, on the Memphis R. R., where I formed a union of forty members, who paid in their dues and sent to state treasurer in less than an hour after the union was formed; also got up club for The Union Signal on the spot; there were many signers of the tobacco pledge, a prominent pastor of the place being the first.

This awakening of men's consciences is noticeable everywhere. Thousands have been pledged this winter in the state; at Greenfield, Golden City, (both new unions), Lamar, Joplin, new also, Grant City, Maryville, Cameron, Brookfield, Breckinridge, Clarence and Macon City, where I now am. Col. Woodford was at Macon ten days. He left no ground unturned. After I spoke last night, sixty-two men, young and old (but more old than young), took the tobacco pledge, amoug whom were two Sunday school superintendents and many prominent church members. I am convinced that tobacco is a super-inducing cause of the drink habit. Especially is this true with the young, for many and obvious reasons.

When "judgment begins at the house of the Lord," our pastors, church members, Sunday school teachers and superintendents pledge themselves to abstain from this vile, degrading and therefore sinful habit, we may hope to see a better, cleaner state of things existing with our young men and little boys; may hope that they will understand and obey God's law written in His temple—their mortal bodies. Sarah Hooffman.

### REPORT OF TWELFTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U of the twelfth congressional district, held its first convention at Nevada, January 31.

The morning was spent by the convention in disposing of a large amount of miscellaneous business In the afternoon, after the convention was duly called to order by the president, Mrs. Clara Hoffman, the first order of business was the election of district officers of the twelfth congressional district. It resulted in the following choice: President, Mrs. J. W. Ingraham, of Nevada; secretary, Mrs. Willet Gardner, of Schell City; treasurer, Mrs. Woods of Lamar; county presidents, Bates, Mrs. Walle; Dade, Mrs. Mrs. Merrell; Vernon, Mrs. Nixon; Barton, Mrs. Robinson; Cass, Mrs. Marie Russell.

Presidents for Henry, St. Clair and Cedar counties, to be appointed by the district president.

Mrs. Ingraham, the district president elect, is one of Nevada's popular ladies, and an earnest worker in the cause of temperance. The convention made a wise choice when they selected this estimable lady. Mrs. Ingraham made a brief but appropriate inaugural address. The rest of the session was spent in hearing reports. Mrs. Hoffman spoke in the evening. About thirty-five representatives from abroad were present.

The next meeting will be held the first Thursday and Friday in October next, by which time it is hoped all the counties will be organized and represented.

The convention has been of great advantage to us. The paper that opposed us most gave us a long and kindly report. We are pressing right along with the work, pulling out brick after brick from the temple of Bacchus until in the sweet bye and bye the whole structure will topple and fall. May God grant that the fall of it may be soon and forever.

Mrs. L. Nixon, *Cor. Sec.*

Carthage.—In the year 1875 at the close of the almost incredible events of the "Crusade" in this place, a few women organized a W. C. T. U. and held regular meetings till the flood of the Murphy tide came in, then as the number at each meeting seldom exceeded five, we debated whether it were better to continue a seeming nominal existence, or disband, but the point was invariably settled by some sister demurring, "for the time was coming when we would win the battle by waiting with drawn sabers" and our weekly prayer meeting bound us firmer together and stronger to the cause, and we made convenient ballast for any temperance craft, or pilot to any wrecked on "drunken reef." April 1883 brought good sister Clardy, who aided the sisters in reorganizing, and filled their hearts with joy and gladness, as her efforts gave a new impetus to the work with increased numbers.

In December, our beloved state president, Mrs. Hoffman, was here, and with her talent and indomitable energy gained new victories for the women, and they "thanked God and took courage," but the men, "Where are the men?" expressed the situation, as the cause pressed itself close upon us; with a few noble exceptions, activity in temperance work, was as rare as it was unpopular.

On the eleventh of February, 1884, the C. T. W. of the state sent to us their organizer, Mr. C. J. Holt, and he commenced work amid surroundings so depressing that any soul but his would have gone down with the ship. Only a few women were pledged to his support, but they had God's promises to back them. From night to night the interest in his meetings has grown, till now the audiences fill the largest hall in town.

On the 16th he sent out 285 children on parade with their uniforms. Our young ladies and young men are coming into the work, and the list of our W. C. T. U. members increases under his labors. A.

Centre View.—About the seventeenth of last September, Mrs. Clardy came to this place, and on Sabbath afternoon gave a good and stirring lecture, which ought to have aroused all the ladies of Centre View to active work in the cause of temperance. The evening of the same day she gave another lecture, and invited all the ladies to meet with her and organize on Monday afternoon at half past two, in one of the churches.

We met in the Presbyterian church and elected our officers, there being only enough ladies present to form an organization without electing any vice presidents.

I see in your valuable paper an account of the "cyclone" in Centre View, and it is not necessary to give any remarks on it. Our society is flourishing. On the twenty-seventh of December we gave an entertainment and oyster supper combined, and cleared seventy-five dollars in one evening. The Masons allowed us to use their hall, which we consider a favor and the gentlemen gave us their aid in arranging the hall. We have sent for books for the library wi h part of the funds, and the remainder will be used for lectures.

Lou B. Moore, *Cor. Sec.*

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New unions have recently been formed at Bethlehem and Franconia. The white ribbon army of New Hampshire was never more resolute than now. One or two of the school boards of our towns propose not to enforce the new school law, but the W. C. T. U. is thoroughly in earnest to see it enforced in every town in our state.

The recent two weeks' tour made through our state by Mrs. McLaughlin, of Boston, was eminently successful in every respect. She was greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences and won all hearts by her clear reasoning, earnest appeal and rare eloquence. The universal testimony was that her addresses were above criticism. Through her efforts weak unions were strengthened, new ones wer formed at Portsmouth, Newmarket, Lake Village, Whitefield, Plymouth, Laconia, Tilton and Suncook, and thus over 300 new members were enlisted in the work. She was accompanied by the state corresponding secretary, who assisted somewhat in the organizing, and also formed a union of forty members at Meredith.

As ever, N. H. King.

## NEW YORK.

### ANNUAL JAIL REPORT FOR 1883.

Troy.—During the past year the jail has been visited by one or more ladies of the union nearly every week, and we are happy to report a growing interest in this important work. This is shown by an increased number of voluntary helpers.

On flower mission day, a number of ladies went to the jail and presented each prisoner a bouquet, attached to which was a text of Scripture.

A very large number of temperance and religious tracts, papers, Sunday school journals, Scripture cards, Testaments and Bibles have been distributed. Much of this literature has been supplied by the union.

The union subscribed for five German *Messengers* and has purchased German tracts, as frequently as there were German inmates unable to read English. Both the New York *Witness* and Jerry Mc Auley's papers are favorites with the prisoners, and when we make our weekly visits to the jail we take as many copies of each as we can secure. We engage in personal conversation with the inmates, and frequently prayer is offered, hymns sung and gospel truths presented.

In our visits, we have found that strong drink has wrought the ruin of nearly all, of both sexes.

Two hundred pledges have been taken during the year. Some of the good seed sown we have reason to believe has sprung up to bear fruit to God's glory, for several have given good evidence of having found Jesus. We feel that we can rejoice and take comfort in promise "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy."

Brockport.—We have been greatly blessed here in western New York by the efficient labors of our dear sister Obenauer, and we want all to know and appreciate her as we do. She is especially adapted to our W. C. T. U. work and for depth of thought and clearness of argument she is equalled by few public speakers, while her beauty of expression, pith and earnestness, produces a deep impression on her audience.

Being highly educated in English, as well as in German her work is much needed in all large towns and cities where there is a large German element to be reached, and this organization should not overlook the valuable aid of this true servant of the Lord. Her spiritual Bible readings speak a language which cannot be foreign to any earnest heart.

As she is to remain in this state for a few months, we advise all unions needing help to engage her services at once. Her terms truly indicate she is working for a higher good than enriching self as she fills all appointments for each day for the low sum of $5, including the best of sermons and the finest evening lectures.

Mrs. H. A. Perrigo,
*State Supt. of Juvenile Work.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.

### EAST END W. C. T. U.

Pittsburg.—We have been for a long time meeting and praying together, and in our closets asking the kind Father in Heaven to open our way for work and send us workers. He who gave the promise, "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done," has proved Himself faithful, and has sent to us grand, noble, whole-souled workers, women of God, full of zeal, energy and love for souls; and we are now under way, prosperously. Our work among the colored people is quite encouraging, our union has been sustaining two meetings of this kind, one of which is under the management of one of our members, the other is fostered by the union as a body. The main object, we have in view at present, is to secure a suitable room for a reading room, and if possible a lunch-room. We are looking to the dear Lord to help and direct us in this matter, for our only destruction is our poverty. To the accomplishment of this object, we have been successful in gat ring quite a little sum of money through the means of a sewing committee, who are industrious and zealous. We hold regular weekly parlor meetings, we find them more attractive and interesting. Once a month we have a tea meeting or social meeting, at the house of some member who shall invite it, where a very plain temperance tea is provided by the hostess, and the evening spent socially in readings, music, or hearing the experiences of different workers. The second week in the month, our meeting is devotional, at which time we seek a self-examination and urge a more entire consecration to God, for qualification for work. Some we trust are inquiring for the rest of faith, to be attained by the true believer. We find our parlor meetings the most successful of all our former efforts.

We do not at present, find any discouragement; we believe that "our God will supply all our needs." B.

McKeesport.—Our union is a new one, organized one year ago last September. We meet weekly; have an average attendance of eight or nine from a membership of thirty. We are indebted to our business men for our comfortable headquarters, situated in the central part of the town, the rent of which is secured for a year.

We made an appeal to our citizens to elect temperance men at our municipal election. The result we do not yet know.

We have secured monthly finance cards and intend to circulate them. We have districted the town and expect to visit every one seeking helpers and those whom we may help. We brought the anniversary of the crusade before the ministers, and temperance sermons were preached on that day by nearly all of our local ministers.

Our most successful work at present is simply holding on. We have a press committee who secure the insertion of temperance items in our local papers.

A ladies' prayer meeting is held weekly, but we have not as yet made any public effort to interest outsiders. One thing we desire to do is to place temperance lessons in our Sabbath schools. We have ten Protestant churches and one Catholic; shall try them all.

Mrs. Anna M. Bailie.

Every week when my Union Signal comes I turn to the "News from the Field," for I often find a deal of inspiration in that corner of the paper. I see so little from my own loved Keystone state that I am going to report for Mercer county at least.

We are one of fourteen organized county unions in Pennsylvania. Our president, Mrs. Rob't Wolfkill, resides in Sharon. Seventeen local unions, nearly all live ones, are reported this year.

Last week and part of this week John B. Finch was in the county and lectured at five points: Wilmington, Sharon, Mercer, Greenville and Fredonia, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The press are giving very favorable notices of his lectures, and all places that I have heard from report full houses and good collections.

Greenville, a new union organized in December by Miss N. E. White, promises to be much help to the county. Mrs. Chas. Wray is the president, and the whole force, rank and file, show an earnestness that evidently means business. They have held two mass meetings which have been very successful.

A nnmber of our county superintendents of depart-

ments have been doing good work, worthy of mention: Mrs. A. P. Hamilton, of Sharon, whom many of the readers of The Union Signal know personally, has done splendid work in her department, "Unfermented Wine." She is one of our systematic ones; her report was commented on in the state minutes as the best in the state. The statistics are as follows: Whole number of churches in county 129; heard from in response to inquiry 113; using unfermented wine at last report 81. Mrs. H. says many of the churches not using it would do so if some Christian women would make it and plead for its use. She has supplied seven churches outside of her own town.

The county supports about a dozen local papers. These of course require quite a large press committee from our W. C. T. U., as nearly all these papers are favorable to our cause, or at least are very courteous in publishing articles and notices for us. We have an able press committee of eight headed by Mrs. Rev. Crawford as superintendent.

Through the efforts of the committee on scientific temperance instruction the county superintendent of schools, Prof. A. J. Palm, secured the services of Miss White to present this subject at the teachers' institute. The W. C. T. U. text book superintendent was also present with "Teachers' Manual," "Alcohol and Hygiene," etc., while several hundred pages of teachers' series of tracts were distributed.

Six of our unions celebrated the crusade anniversary—perhaps more—but only six have been "heard from."

This year we appointed Mrs. J. D. Wilson of Sharon as superintendent of department county fairs and as we now have a local union at each of the four points in the county where fairs are held, we hope to have something done in this branch next fall.

Don't imagine that all our bright good women live in Sharon, because they don't but I'll tell you about some of the rest and what they do some time again.

Mrs. J. W. Stevenson,
*Cor. Sec. Mercer Co. W.C.T.U.*

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

Beverly.—Has been favored by a visit from our state secretary Mrs. Ellis. Miss Smith will speak in the interest of rail road work at Camden. We have planned for Mrs. Foster to speak in Camden Sunday p. m. March 16. Also for an address from Miss Willard at Newark, on Saturday evening of conference week in Halsey street M. E. church.

Jersey City.—Last week there was a grand temperance demonstration of the women of this place. Forty churches had been invited to send delegates to consult as to ways and means. The day was very stormy and only a part responded to the call, but they meant business. Mrs. Dr. McLean president of Hoboken union and Mrs. Hammer, national superintendent of juvenile work, spoke on the issues of the work, and the best way of organizing. Mrs. Hammer also addressed a large and interesting temperance juvenile union and taught them the triple pledge in verse. An organization of a W. C. T. U. will be the result.

Trenton.—Is being blessed with temperance evangelistic work, by Mabee and English.

Plainfield.—Will welcome them next week and we hope ere they leave, our fifteen liquor dealers, will be brought to Christ and become pledged members of our gospel temperance work.

This temperance troupe consists of five persons, viz., Mr. and Mrs. Mabee, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, and Mr. Joseph English. Mr. Burnett is cornetist, Mrs. Burnett is organist, Mrs. Mabee is the soprano singer, while the two leaders are both good talkers and good singers. All of their performances are short, pithy and very impressive and effective.

A brother writes: "Shoot your heaviest guns at the men in the church who refuse to do what they can to put down the rum power. Send your grape and canister into their ranks; pour an enfilading fire upon them until they vote and work as they pray. The church is able to destroy the liquor traffic if it will unitedly and earnestly attack it. We want temperance men every day in the year, more especially on election day." Our correspondent is right, the church is able to destroy the liquor traffic if it will. When the church arrays itself against rumselling as it did against slavery, prohibition will come.

Every pulpit ought to send forth a certain sound on the question of temperance.

The usages of coffee houses, holly tree inns and reformed men's homes, two clubs on the question of tobacco, is greatly desired. Address, Box 1422, Plainfield, N. J.

## CALIFORNIA.

San Jose.—October first, or thereabouts, an ordinance was enacted by the board of supervisors, requiring any person opening a saloon to give $10,000 or bonds, signed by ten reliable men in the immediate vicinity of said saloon. The liquor men asked a repeal. The matter was brought before the union as deserving some action on the part of all advocates of temperance. A thorough canvass was at once effected, and a petition with the signatures of one thousand ladies of this county presented to the board, praying them to maintain their act. Notwithstanding the result of this was defeat, that defeat is to be the incentive to final victory. On December 23 our pastors were invited to devote the evening service to the subject of temperance, and the collection to the N. W. C. T. U.

The Presbyterian, United Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal churches contributed about $30.

The department of heredity, though a new branch of the work, has a committee fully alive to, and sparing no pains to set forth the subject, as viewed from its God-given standpoint. The literature committee are earnestly working to secure temperance teaching for our youth. The juvenile committee report the kindergarten work happily progressing.

Receipts of coffee house have more than met the expenses, leaving a surplus for outside work, which heretofore has been crippled for want of funds.

*Sec. W. C. T. U.*

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The following tribute to the late Mrs. E. A. Adams of Northampton was written by one who was a co-worker with her in all good causes and had opportunity to knew her well:

Seldom does a lady win by the force of Christian character and ceaseless activity in Christian and philanthropic labors, such general respect in a community, in so short a time, as did the late Mrs. Ellen A. Adams president of the local W. C. T. U.

At the last annual meeting of the W. C. T. U., she was elected its president. Since then she has ceaselessly toiled in the good cause both with pen and voice, and much of the increased activity in the temperance cause in the city is due to her untiring zeal in working herself, planning work for others, and then inciting them to do it.

Sabbath after Sabbath during the summer and fall she might have been seen, sometimes alone, at other times in company with other members of the Union going up to the poor farm to read the Scriptures to and to pray with the inmates who were unable to attend the house of God.

The day before she was taken sick was spent in service for the temperance cause, and even a few hours before her death she had to be urged to cease planning for future work for the union. Whilst it is not given to every lady to undertake, and to successfully do so much Christian and philanthropic work as Mrs. Adams, yet doubtless her example should bestir each woman to do what she can, and should cause the sterner sex to arouse to new activity in the cause she loved and labored for so much and so well. Certainly she has earned the epitaph

"She hath done what she could."

## RHODE ISLAND.

For some months past a petition has been in circulation under the direction of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., asking the general assembly, as the Rhode Island legislature is called, to take the first steps toward constitutional prohibition. The usual drawbacks, sickness among members of our unions, inclement weather, and the widely scattered condition of the country unions, have militated against anything like a thorough canvass, but a great deal of persistent, earnest labor has been done, resulting in the securing of nearly 11,000 signatures to the petition, with tardy sheets still coming in.

On Wednesday, Feb. 20, the petitioners were given a hearing by the joint committee on constitutional charges, to whom the petition had been referred. Four ladies appeared in behalf of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. J. K. Barney, state president, spoke first, referring to the work, extent and influence of the organization which she represented. She showed how our efforts with young and old and in different departments were thwarted by legalized liquor shops, and pleaded for more permanent and righteous legislation, and presented strong arguments for immediate action in securing constitutional prohibition.

Mrs. E. S. Burlingame, state corresponding secretary, spoke next. She said the numerous petitioners did not ask the assembly to pass a prohibitory law at this time, whatever might be their personal wish in regard to it, but asked rather that the people be allowed to express their opinion in regard to constitutional prohibition. Such a number of petitioners should have their wishes respected. But recognizing the fact that the committee stood in the position of those who must first recommend such a constitutional change, arguments were presented for the principle of prohibition, both as to its rightfulness and also for the probability of the efficiency of such a movement.

Mrs. H. D. Tingley, superintendent of the legislative department in our state union, was the next speaker. She discussed the relative merits of the principles of license and prohibition, gave a running review of the history of temperance legislation in the state, showed how the license system has failed, and quoted from recognized authority in regard to the advantages of the measure petitioned for.

Mrs. G. F. Martin, president of the Providence Union, referred to the evil of intemperance as it had existed in different periods of the world's history, spoke of the failure of different methods to cope with it and urged the trial of the new method as something promising more permanence and efficiency.

Several gentleman afterward spoke for other temperance organizations, which had presented petitions for the same thing, after which Samuel Austin, a venerable Friend, presented in behalf of a thousand members of his society, a similar petition, reading in its defence and as a plea for its recognition, a carefully prepared and valuable paper.

E. S. Burlingame.

## ILLINOIS.

REPORT OF FOURTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. of the fourth district held its first convention for 1884 in the Congregational church at Evanston February 18 and 19. The convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by the president, Miss Helen L. Hood. The session was opened with devotional exercises led by Mrs. A. W. Wood, of Oak Park. The committee on credentials reported all officers present and twenty-one delegates. There were many topics of interest discussed during the convention and some important plans of work decided upon.

Among the many prominent temperance workers present were, notably, our national president, Miss Frances E. Willard with her magnetic words of cheer and encouragement; Mrs. Mary B. Willard with concise plans of work; Mrs. Stroud Smith, of Liverpool, Eng., who is delighting so many with her beautiful Bible readings; Mrs. T. B. Carse, Mrs. L. A. Hagans, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, and Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball.

There were reports from eleven of the thirteen unions in the district. All were full of good tidings of the past and promises of earnest and consecrated work in the future. Each union reported the organization of Bands of Hope as auxiliary to their work, excepting Evanston which has an industrial school under the charge of Mrs. Marcy and is doing a grand work for these hitherto neglected little ones. Three young ladies' unions have been organized in the district recently. One at Oak Park during the past month which had a membership of fifty-five at its second meeting.

During the sessions of the convention Mrs. Smith gave one of her impressive Bible readings illustrating the teachings of the Scriptures in regard to temperance. Miss Kimball who had just returned from Iowa gave a very encouraging report of the outlook there.

The Maplewood Union through their president, Mrs. E. C. Higgins presented a request for financial aid to purchase a building offered for sale at Maplewood and which they were anxious to secure possession of for gospel temperance work.

After much discussion pro and con it was finally agreed that the district should raise $250 for this purpose, provided the Maplewood Union would incorporate and purchase the building. The committee on apportionment are to fix the amount to be paid by each union.

Mrs. M. B. Willard, chairman of the committee on plan of work reported in substance as follows: Each union should in the next quarter double its membership, establish Bands of Hope, secure the introduction of the temperance lessons in the Sabbath schools and subscribe in toto for The Union Signal. Also that an organizer should be sent out to establish local unions throughout the district.

The last topic on the program was "The Needs of the District," presented by Mrs. Willard. Among other interesting items she presented the following statistics: More liquor was distilled in the fourth district than in any other in Illinois excepting the Peoria district. Population was 200,000 of which 25,000 were foreigners. There were all told but seventy-five churches and thirteen W. C. T. Unions. The president of the National W. C. T. U. resided in the district, but also the president of the National Distillers' Association.

After voting resolutions of thanks the convention adjourned with the doxology.

Mrs. C. F. Lockwood, *Sec.*

Downs.—Letters and circulars keep coming to me from different departments of W. C. T. U. work addressed to E. M. Cook, president W. C. T. U. Also several offers of lectures at $20 per night and correspondingly liberal offers.

Now in justice to myself I want to say I am not president, and there is no union at Downs, nor has there been for I think about three years. And I can in some small degree sympathize with Elijah when at the cave of Horeb he says "I even I only am left."

I am only a "Woman's Christian Temperance Union" woman and expect to live working for its interests and die in its ranks.

While on this subject I think I will give some of the good resulting from our work here during our short life. In the first place I can think just now of several men who were going down, down to the drunkard's doom who at our very first open meeting signed our pledge, and today are working Christians, filling their place in the Sabbath school and church of God. Said one of these men to me not long since, "I bless God for your work here." Again, fermented wine had been always used at the Lord's table prior to our organization but the ladies of the union refused to partake, and though it raised quite a commotion in the church at the time, yet it has never been used since, but the pure juice of the grape instead, prepared expressly for this purpose.

The children of our Sabbath school are almost all

pledged against the use of all intoxicants including wine, beer and cider. A considerable amount of temperance literature has been circulated although it was not sent into our school district until we bought it. There is a loan library, not strictly temperance it is true, but all good standard works, thus cultivating a taste for good books, and shutting out by so much the bad ones. This much has been done that we can tell, and how much that we cannot see, how many silent influences have been felt I suppose eternity alone will reveal. And as for one I purpose "whatever my hand findeth to do that I will do with my might," not as an officer of a mythical union, but as a Christian temperance woman, bound for the bar of God there to give an account of my work done here, and I have no higher ambition than to hear the plaudit "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, enter thou into my rest." Mrs. E. M. Cook.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—A union has been organized at Pleasant Plains by Mrs. S. J. Strong.

—A convention of the twelfth district will be held at Jerseyville, March 12 and 13. Miss West will be present.

—Mrs. Lucy Simpson is now working in Decatur. Her next engagements are Lincoln, Rankin and Springfield, a week in each place.

—A Band of Hope has been organized at Tampico, of forty-two members, with the following officers: Anna Bastian, president; Jennie Maxfield, vice president; Ina Smith, secretary; Nellie Aldrich, treasurer; Ethel Smith, organist.

—District and county presidents will please send dates of conventions to be held by them to headquarters, that reports and leaflets may be sent them. Let every convention have its table of this literature which shall be free to all.

—The sixth district is enjoying a two weeks' visit, *not* strictly for pleasure, from Miss West. In company with the energetic president of that district, Miss West has visited Byron, Monroe Center, Rockford, Freeport, Mt. Carroll and several other points, speaking two and three times each day.

—The secretary of the Leland W. C. T. U. writes: "Mr. Alexander Cooper has been with us five days, working in his earnest and enthusiastic way. The pledge was presented every evening, and a number of signers secured. Mr. Cooper is now at Sandwich, where most encouraging results are attending his efforts."

## MAINE.

Caribou.—It is a long distance to send items of our W. C. T. U. work to Illinois, but as The Union Signal finds it way into many remote corners, some eyes no doubt will rest upon this paragraph with interest. Aroostook county lying in the very northeastern corner of Maine, and forming the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, has three flourishing unions, and now numbers a fourth, as a new one was organized at Washburn, February 11. This union is formed in a new and thriving town, and we expect to see some good accomplished. It has started with the purpose of procuring a temperance library for the Reform Club of the town.

As we have hitherto not asked much space in the crowded columns of The Union Signal, we may be pardoned for a little further allusion to our county work.

Fort Fairfield, that said when our good state president urged an organization of a W. C. T. U. in that growing and prosperous town, "We see no need of one here," now has a union of sixty members, and so many plans and opportunities for labor that the busy hands are never idle for a moment.

Caribou and Presque Isle unions, though not so large numerically, are doing earnest work. One method of our work in the educational line I believe to be original with the efficient teacher who first adopted it, for I have never seen the suggestion in print.

Miss Eliza M. Gardner, of Caribou, teacher of a primary school of eighty pupils, uses the leaflets and illustrated tracts supplied by the union for supplementary reading, and says the children are delighted with them and preserve them carefully until all worn out.

No objection can possibly be made to this method of temperance instruction, for only the usual time allotted for reading is taken, and as she in common with many other teachers, require supplementary reading of some sort, is it not a good way to work in some temperance seed sowing that will spring up and bear a harvest by and by? We can all testify that the lessons we first learned from our reading books have been retained, when many other early events have faded from the mind. So until compulsory temperance instruction be gained, let us labor in these small beginnings with faith and perseverance, knowing that in due season we shall reap if we faint not. Mrs. C. W. Porter.

Skowhegan.—We find so much pleasure in reading reports from other unions, that we thought perhaps it might please the readers of The Union Signal to hear from Skowhegan, as many people who have never visited this section of country, have an idea that this place is as far into the backwoods of Maine as it is possible to get. Now we want to tell you all about ourselves. In the first place, we are not in the woods, but in a thrifty, beautiful village on the Kennebec river, surrounded by fine sloping hills, the views from which, are second to none in our beloved Pine Tree state.

Our population is nearly five thousand. We have all the advantages of our smaller cities, and superior facilities for manufacturing and educational purposes to some of our sister villages, whose population far exceeds our own.

Our temperance organizations number four, viz., a lodge of I. O. O. G. T., Band of Hope, Reformers—am sorry to say in a dying condition—and above all, our W. C. T. U., whose members, especially its officers, are heartily at work to advance the cause of temperance and to hasten the death of King Alcohol, as die he must.

Last crusade day was devoted to dime collections, temperance sermons, and the distribution of temperance literature, of which we circulated 1200 pages. Had a fine temperance address in the afternoon, also one in the evening.

We feel that we are doing all in our power to help the work along, and are proud to know that we are one of the small twigs, if no more, that constitute the far spreading "temperance tree," whose health giving shade has been felt upon so many rum cursed homes of our land.

Not long ago one of our number, whose name in connection with the reform work is as familiar as household words, offered from her own purse, a prize to the junior class of our high school for the best essay on alcohol. All, or nearly all of the class wrote upon the subject, and we are proud to state that on examination by a committee of two, Mrs. L. W. Weston and Mrs. A. S. Norris, all the essays gave good satisfaction and were decidedly creditable to the writers, evincing careful study and fine mental perception of their subject.

The final decision awarded the prize to Miss Stella Foster. We predict for her a brilliant future, hoping she will beoome an efficient worker in the temperance reform. May she continue to write until not only the community will acknowledge the influence of her ready brain, but the rumseller will feel the mediumistic power of her pen. The W. C. T. U. have now offered a prize to the first class in the grammar school for essays on the same subject, and have presented to the high school an addition to their library, consisting of four books, viz: Reid's "Temperance Cyclopedia;" "Our Wasted Resources," by Dr. Hargreaves; Dr. Story on Alcohol, and Cowan on Tobacco." These books will prove of invaluable assistance to the pupils in writing their essays.

Mrs. G. Nolin, *Cor. Sec. W. C. T. U.*

## VERMONT.

Fearing you will forget your friends in our "Green Mountain state" unless we bring ourselves oftener to your notice, we are going to tell you of our convention. The W. C. T. U. of Washington county held a convention at Marshfield, January 30 and 31. As this is the only mid-winter meeting of this kind held in the state, we think it worthy of passing notice. The president of the Vermont W. C. T. U., Mrs. E. G. Greene, of whom we are justly proud, was with us, and contributed largely to the interest and success of the meeting. The exercises of the first session, held on Wednesday evening, January 30, consisted of a service of song, conducted by a well-drilled choir; Scripture reading and prayer; a recitation; and an address by Mrs. E. G. Greene, upon "The new school law" of Vermont. Her remarks were well received by a large and attentive audience. The first half-hour of the morning session was devoted to a prayer service. At ten o'clock the convention was called to order, committees chosen and we proceeded to the business of the day. A very fine address of welcome was given by Rev. C. H. Farnsworth, who dwelt in a pleasing manner upon the reasons why we should be welcomed, which are found in the words forming our title, "'Temperance,' 'Christian,' 'Woman's,' 'Union.'" A response in behalf of the convention was given by Mrs. Rev. H. A. Russell, of Cabot. Mrs. Greene responded in behalf of the state.

Reports were given from the various organizations showing much good work done. The W. C. T. U. of Montpelier meet regularly every two weeks. Are doing much work in various directions, especially in Sunday school and in the jail. Mrs. D. L. Fuller, state superintendent prison and jail work is a member of that union.

The Cabot union has been in existence a little more than two and a half years. The report of the secretary showed that its president had been absent only once during the entire time.

Waitsfield W. C. T. U. is doing a grand work with the triple pledge reaching nearly all in some schools. The Y. W. C. T. U. of Montpelier and Barre are wide awake organizations, doing much which the older unions cannot accomplish.

We should like to tell you of all the good things which were served out to us in the way of papers, recitations and music but space forbids.

The time was fully occupied, a large audience was present and all seemed enthusiastic. We separated at night feeling a new love for our work, and an increased conviction that women have a work to do in the suppression of this world-wide curse.

As a direct result of the convention, a W. C. T. U. was organized at Marshfield, of thirty-three members and several honorary members.

A union was also formed at Plainfield on the following Monday. Mrs. B. P. Elmer,

*Pres. W. C. T. U., Wash. Co.*

## OHIO.

Granville.—We have a very flourishing Band of Hope, which meets every Sabbath afternoon. We met in our W. C. T. U. rooms, and organized the 22d of July, with twenty-nine members. Our numbers increased so rapidly we were soon very much crowded, and decided to move to the town hall, which we rented for one dollar per Sabbath.

Some said we could not pay the rent, but the ladies of our union, though few in number, are quite persevering when they undertake anything, and decided it could, and should be done. An entertainment was given by the Band the 5th of January, which was well attended, and was quite a success, though the weather was very cold.

The next day we met in the hall for the first time, had a large attendance, and many visitors were present.

At our last meeting there were one hundred and eighty-four present, all taking part in the exercises, as we have a class of adults, as well as a large class of young ladies, and another of young men.

We use Miss Colman's catechism for general exercises, and D. C. Cook's quarterlies for class recitation. We have Cook's temperance library, and are going to add his Sunday school library soon.

Mrs. L. P. Bancroft.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The Sunday afternoon meetings at Ottawa, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., are accomplishing much good.

At Marionville, Mo., A town of about 800 inhabitants, 455 have signed the pledge, a result of the labors of Messrs. Holt and Critcnfield.

A most encouraging report comes to us of the Y. W. C. T. U., of Quincy, Ill., A Band of Hope has just been organized with ninety-one members, officered entirely by the girls, which is "worthy to be a model for the state."

The W. C. T. U. of Pennsylvania, together with the W. C. T. U. of Lewistown, presented the Bloomsburg Normal school with twenty-five volumes on the subject of temperance. The beneficial results from such a source of knowledge are certain.

A coffee house and reading room was opened in Helena, Ark., on Main street, opposite the International Hotel, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., on the evening of February 13. The room was crowded and many stood about the door

The county commissioners of Kingsbury county, Dak., having submitted the question of license or no license to the people on the 4th of March, the ladies of the W. C. T. U. have declared their intention not only to work and pray for an anti-license victory, but to *vote*, as they pray.

The Y. W. C. T. U. of Georgetown, Ill., has evidently been organized for work. "Fourteen girls that are interested" can do wondrous things anywhere, but especially in a small town. One noteworthy feature of their work is the "loan library" which they have already established.

Cornwall, Canada W. C. T. U., is circulating a petition from the women of that town, asking the voters to vote in favor of the Scott act. Monistring union, through whose efforts several licenses were cut off in that town last year, is taking steps for a continuance of that desirable state of things.

A new, live union has been formed at Ganaroque, Canada, with fifty-four members. Much aggressive work has been planned, and the whole county will soon be organized to help in the coming Scott act campaign. Unions have recently been formed at Guelph, Baltimore, Stouffville, and Bracebridge.

At Greensburg, Ind., December 10, Mrs. M. L. Wells and Amanda Way, the president and vice president of the Indiana state W. C. T. U., organized a branch union. It commenced with about forty members, and has more than doubled since, with the prospect of many more to come in. The union is composed of live, active, enthusiastic workers of all the different churches.

At Franklin, Pa., the temperance revival, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U of this city, is booming. Will J. McConnell, the gospel temperance advocate, conducts the meetings, and each evening delivers eloquent and interesting addresses which awaken great enthusiasm in the hearts of the people. The court room is crowded each evening, and large numbers have signed the pledge.

Of Mrs. Marion B. Baxter's recent visit to Emporia, Kansas, and her lecture, "Handwriting on the Wall," the secretary of the W. C. T. U. sends the following notice: "Mrs. Baxter is an able, and at times, eloquent speaker, and has given much study and research to the subject matter of her lecture. She is thoroughly familiar with the workings of legislation on the temperance question. Her audience was both instructed and entertained, and we trust the many practical truths she voiced will have a good effect upon all who heard them."

## Publisher's Department.

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☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN,
161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.


## TEMPERANCE LESSON LEAVES.

The Temperance Lesson Leaf for March 30th, being number 5 of the series prepared for the National W. C. T. U. by eminent clergymen, is now ready for issue and can be obtained at the office of THE UNION SIGNAL, 161 LaSalle st., Chicago. Price 50 cents per hundred, postpaid. The lesson is entitled "Concerning Temptation." The author is the Rev. SIMEON GILBERT, D. D., Western editor of *The Congregationalist*, who is widely known as a most successful writer of Sunday School Lessons. Send for sample copy.

SHALL WE LICENSE THE DRAM SHOP? and HOW THE DRAM SHOPS PAY THE TAXES are the titles of two articles by GEO. E. FOSTER, which have just been issued by THE UNION SIGNAL, in the form of handbills convenient for circulation. They are splendid arguments against license, and should be widely distributed before the coming spring elections. Price 30c. per hundred postpaid. Address THE UNION SIGNAL, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago.

To any of the friends who desire copies of THE UNION SIGNAL for gratuitous distribution and missionary work, we will send 10 copies to one address for 30c; 20 to one address for 50c; fifty for $1.00.

THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Amendment Herald*, one year for $2.25.

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**We pay for the following goods partly in cash and partly in advertising. Our object is not to dispose of the goods at a profit, but primarily to increase our subscription list and incidentally to favor our subscribers. Hence, in supplying them to our readers we would make no account of the advertising and consider only the cash which we have to pay.**

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(Dating from February 18, 1884.)

### 1st Offer.

For each NEW subscriber for THE UNION SIGNAL (at $1.75) which shall be reported to us within thirty days by any subscriber, we offer AS A PRESENT 75 cents worth of any of the articles in the appended list. Accordingly, for one NEW subscriber we offer three copies of Henry George's Land Question, or Gray Heads on Green Shoulders, or any other choice from the following list to the amount of 75c. A club of two NEW subscribers secures one volume of the Red Line Gilt Edition of the poets, or any other choice to the amount of $1.50. Four NEW subscribers takes the penograph or any other choice to the amount of $3.00, etc., etc.

Should you fail to get a club large enough for the article desired, send along the names you have and we will inform you how much additional in cash will be required for it, as well as for any others you may wish to purchase at the same time.

### 2nd Offer.

For each dollar's worth of goods which shall be ordered from the following list at the regular retail price for the same, we offer 40 cents worth of THE UNION SIGNAL, renewal or new subscription. For example, any person who shall order a Penograph at $3, will get not only the best fountain pen ever offered at any price, but also a dollar and twenty cents worth of THE UNION SIGNAL for himself or any one else.

### 3rd Offer.

We offer a choice of the following articles IN COMBINATION for the exact amount in CASH which we are required to pay for them, provided every order shall amount to at least $5, and shall include one or more subscriptions or renewals. For example, we offer John W. Lowell's edition of Charles Dickens' complete works in 15 vols., price $22.50; either Rollins' Ancient History or Knight's History of England in 4 volumes, price $6; Barnes Popular History of the United States, publisher's price, $5; Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men in 3 volumes, price $4.50; any five volumes of the Standard Classics, price $6.25; Foote's Science in Story, five volumes in one, price $2; Henry George's Progress and Poverty, price $1; 2 copies George's Land question, 50 cts.; How to Read Character, price $1.25; New American Dictionary, price $1, and three subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL, price $5.25; making a total value of $55.25—all of which we offer in combination for $23.00, which is but 50 cents more than the price of Dickens. The person who shall send us such an order is expected to collect $5.25 for THE UNION SIGNAL subscriptions, which leaves a balance of only $17.75, which secures 34 books worth $50.00, boxed and shipped by express. As already stated, we pay for the goods partly in advertising and charge our subscribers only what we have to pay in CASH. If you wish to know the price for any other combination, please mention the articles desired, give the full name and address of this journal, state whether or not you are a subscriber, and address our agent S. S. Wood, 230 E. 34th st., N. Y., who answers all inquiries in regard to the following goods and attends to their shipment direct from the manufacturers to our subscribers. But all ORDERS and REMITTANCES must be addressed to this office and not to New York.

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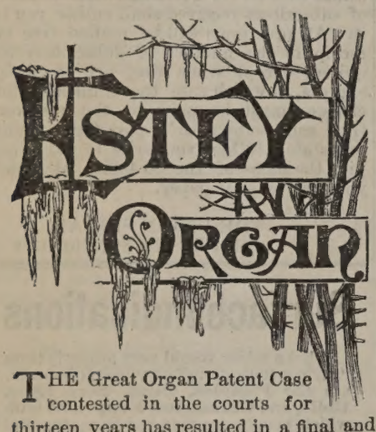


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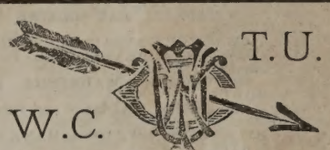


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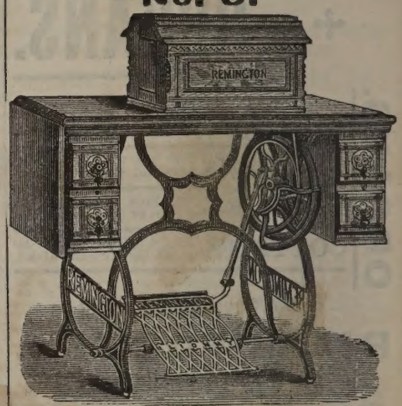


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47—11 Y.03


# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 11. CHICAGO, MARCH 13, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


DR. B. W. RICHARDSON the eminent scientist, in addressing a recent meeting in London, said that "the temperance cause will never win its way, until all the women in the kingdom, and throughout the civilized world are embarked in the enterprise of temperance."

THE committee on philanthropy of the Illinois Social Science Association invite the public and especially all temperance people, to its regular meeting, Saturday May 15, 2:30, p. m., to participate in a discussion of the theme "The temperance reform, the great philanthropy of the age."

THE Manchester (Eng.) Band of Hope union recently sent a memorial to the board of education asking the adoption of a system of temperance school readers in the city schools. It was found on investigation, that with one exception all the books were at present in use in the board schools.

REV. DAWSON BURNS of the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance gives to America the credit of the first temperance organization. This was the American temperance society, organized in Park street church, Boston, February 13, 1826. This he says, was where the modern temperance movement was born.

THE English are evidently turning their dinner glasses upside down. The decrease in sherry drinking is very remarkable. Statistics show that the difference in this respect between 1883 and ten years ago is not less than 2,776,144 gallons. And as to spirits a decrease in all kinds amounting to over two million gallons, appears.

THE wary traveler can no longer drink "the wine of the country" in Paris for fear of the evil effects of water. In the last report of the Paris Municipal Laboratory, under whose chemical scrutiny the wines of city trade must pass, the number of good wines found in an analysis of 3,361 samples was only 357, while 1,093 were "passable," 1,709 were bad, and 202 positively dangerous.

A BOY murderer suffered the extreme penalty of the law, in Ohio not long since. As he stood upon the scaffold, his pitiful appeal to the men of Ohio was this: "That rope means first a glass of poisoned lemonade, at last a bottle of rum, and over in that saloon now filled with boys and men, my ruin was wrought. Oh! let me implore you with my dying breath, close the saloons as you love your boys; close them for their protection!"

ANOTHER new song is on our lips. Its notes are all of praise and thanksgiving. On Thursday last, too late for the issue of last week came the following telegram from Albany New York.

GOD HAS CROWNED THE MONTHS OF PRAYER AND ALMOST SUPERHUMAN LABOR WITH VICTORY. THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE TODAY CAST THE FINAL VOTE FOR A STRONG COMPULSORY TEMPERANCE EDUCATION LAW. MARY H. HUNT.

The great Empire state with its million of children in the public schools evidently means to maintain its imperial prestige and character. No more royal road to empire has ever been "cast up" than that which embeds itself on the rock of intelligent morals.

IT is reported by one "on the spot" that when the bill had reached its third reading, all antagonism to it had like Bob Acres' courage "oozed out," and on the final vote, just two persons committed themselves against it. Only one man was left to say in the blandest and the blindest of political moods, "If this measure applied to Sunday schools, instead of public schools, it would be admissable."

The union of church and state seems not to frighten this astute politician half so much as the prospect of "temperance in politics."

THE first insurance company founded on a total abstinence basis, came into being because a total abstainer was refused a policy in one of the old established companies, simply because he was a total abstainer, and his life chances decreased in consequence. This was Robert Warren who became one of the founders of the company which has within the past few years declared such fine dividends in the total abstainer's section. Now the same old company makes a "surcharge" of ten per cent on the lives of men in any way connected with the liquor traffic.

HERE is a hint for some of our tall colleges for women. The girls of Girton College at Cambridge, having been warned by an alarm of fire, providentially averted, have formed themselves into a Fire Brigade, and for perfection of drill and rapidity of maneuver have drawn out warm commendations from the regular fire captains. If such exercises were practiced in our crowded educational buildings where young ladies "most do congregate," we should not hear often of such terrible holocausts as that of Belleville.

TORONTO has bestirred itself to undo the licensing of grocers to sell liquors. A large popular vote condemned the practice, and the city council has passed an ordinance forbidding the sale of liquors in connection with family supplies. The grocer is already, as says an English exchange, a tobacconist, fruiterer, cheesemonger and provision merchant. Why should he seek to be spirit merchant also? Rather, the more legitimate question would be, why should the people sanction the sale of liquors at places which women and children most do frequent?

MOTHERS look out for the dime novels. No poison more insidious could be introduced in your homes. Keep the mind's health as carefully protected as you do the body's, and the State Reform School will not open its doors to close them for years upon one of your darlings. A mother's boy in Montreal, only fourteen years old, was recently detected in a $300 forgery. He and two companions were about starting for New York, and had thirty dime novels in their possession. A boy in the Thaddeus Stevens public school at Philadelphia, when reprimanded by his teacher on Wednesday, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot her. This led to a search of the pupils, when seven revolvers were captured from boys about ten years old. About one hundred and twenty dime novels were discovered to be the property of the youthful scapegraces.

THE conductor of a suburban train said the other day as the cars halted at a way station. "I always step out to the artesian well here and drink two glasses of the pure water." Some of the men standing about the station began to chaff him on the "thinness" of the beverage. "Well," said he, "It'll never land me in the gutter."

It is said that the New York city car drivers are taking to water as the most steadily stimulating drink. One of them entertained a passenger not long since with the following:

"I've tried liquor and I've tried cold water, and I must say that cold water takes the cake everytime. I used to be what you might call a hard drinker, but I've turned over a new leaf. The first thing I do in the morning is to take a good big drink of cold water. It serves as my eye opener. While I'm on the car I get a drink at the end of the route. I don't know how to explain it, but it keeps me as warm as toast all day long. Some of the men drink hot tea or lemonade. The men who prefer whisky are the men who complain most of the cold every time."

## Contributed.

### ONE SEED.

MRS. EMMA L. S. PUFFER.

It chanced—upon a certain time,
A traveller, in an Eastern clime,
Whirling away an idle hour,
Roaming the woods—espied a flower!
So strangely beautiful, he gathered, pressed with care,
To study with more time, its beauty rare.

Returning homeward to his native land,
The book was opened by a careless hand.
The flower—crushed—was thrown away.
Lost was it? Wait! One springtime day
A tiny leaflet peeped above the ground.
The coming days, another and another found.

Warm winds, sun, rain, and dew,
Nourished the plant, until it grew
Its natural size: to buds gave birth;
And from the buds, fair, glorious blooms, burst forth.
Again the traveller idly passing by;
Delighted, the strange flower again does spy!
Gazes bewildered; "It is but a dream I fear
How is it possible, the plant is here?"

He did not know a seed lodged in the book,
With the crushed flower, fell in this sunny nook,
Took heart, and sunward groped and pushed its way
Grew stronger, taller each returning day.
Unwavering, steadfast, it performed its duty,
Until a sturdy plant grew, robed in wondrous beauty.

Of trusting perseverance, a memorial odorous:
A cheering symbol to weak hearts, and dolorous.
With every bloom the seed was multiplied,
Gathered, and scattered far and wide;
Till over all the world its mates were sown;
The plant, admired and loved wherever known.

Let us, who 'gainst intemperance strive to cope,
A lesson learn from this of faith and hope.
Though we be few, and met with scorn and sneer,
Keep we our lights a-burning, bright and clear.
A constant dropping wears and clefts a stone,
A constant warfare, will King Alcohol dethrone.

Be not discouraged! Take for guide, the seed.
Remembering this! The greater is the need
Of work, the stronger must we work;
Leave not a cranny where the curse may lurk.

E'en though our eyes may not behold the day,
That sees intemperance lose its wretched sway.
Stand firm! Let us not weary be
In doing well. Some will the reaping see.
Let us faint not! but work hand clasped in hand.
"For God, and home, and native land!"

*Smith's Hill, Providence R. I.*

### TEMPERANCE EDUCATION.

BY SARAH A. McCLEES.

Different theories of education have always prevailed. No one, however, has disputed the right and province of the old and experienced to give instruction to young and immature minds. The history of education through all the ages reveals one interesting fact:—that, in the conflict of words upon methods, the universal idea has been a training in the principles of a virtuous life.

Through the dim vistas of the past, we have glimpses into remote antiquity, and see the prototype of our great free school system in a group of little children gathered about an old man, seated on a high place in the little village, to hear words of wisdom from his lips. Contrast this little torch light with the effulgent radiance of our day, when ten million pupils sit at the feet of 270,000 teachers in our public schools!

Let us keep the thought before our minds which we have stated to be a universal axiom, that the meaning of education is a training in virtue. This definition has been accepted by good men always and everpwhere—call then by what name you will.

The Persians were fire worshipers, yet one of their wise men, says on this subject, "Most states allow every citizen to educate his sons as he pleases, and then suffer the more advanced youth to shape their conduct according to their inclinations; and, after that, command them not to steal, not to disobey the magistrates, etc. If a man then offend, they visit him with punishment. The Persian laws, on the other hand, anticipate and take care, from the very outset, the citizens be not such as to incline to any evil or disgraceful deed." In that early period of the Christian era, four grades attended school for the express purpose of learning justice.

The historian further says, that in order to teach the small pupils to be temperate in eating and drinking they were instructed to bring for their lunch from home, only bread and cresses and a goblet to drink water from the river. When older, sixteen or seventeen, they must still preserve the habit of self government. If any one complained of his meagre fare, he was asked to remember how sweet bread and broth and water were to him who had an appetite.

It is worthy of our special notice, that the Persians educated for citizenship. They recognized their boys as members of society. In this day we recognize boys and girls as members of society.

What we are accustomed to call advanced ideas of a virtuous life, nurtured and fostered by rigid self government and daily habits of abstemiousness in diet, and obedience to proper authority, we find exemplified amongst the Greeks to a remarkable degree.

Homer's ideal heroes were not only men of refinement and culture, but self governed, discreet, moderate,—such as we style "nature's noblemen." We might well substitute our own Garfield for his Ulysses. Could we place either of these characters on such a high plane of well rounded perfection of attributes, if education embraced merely the training of mental powers?

The veriest tyro in learning, our little boy spouter on the stage, knows that Sparta made its boys strong for future duty to the state as soldiers, by bodily exercise and discipline. We would not have the mothers of America imitate the Spartans and give up the puny, delicate infant at its birth to the state authorities to perish in a mountainous chasm, or have our public officials inspect the little one and order it cared for if healthy and vigorous, but, they may take a lesson from the teaching of Pythagoras—that excellence of character depends much upon early physical habits. He forbade all luxurious living to his pupils; they were allowed little meat and no wine; for, even in that little republic so resplendent with bright examples of pure living, Plato mourns over the decrease of moral virtue. Listen to his lamentations, the refrain of which has now swelled into a loud chorus from the lips of our women in Christian Temperance Unions all over the land. "Our children are spoiled and petted; wine is given to them; they have shoes, gay dresses, warm beds," etc. We temperance women protest against the spread of luxurious customs which are corrupting rich and poor now as then. Such exemplary citizens of the Grecian Republic as Themistocles, Aristides, Pericles, Thucydides, Socrates could not save their sons from the prevailing vices of the times. In the rapid increase of wealth, even boys gave themselves up to drunkenness, and Greece fell! Other reasons besides self-indulgence precipitated the ruin of that beautiful free state—reasons which we cannot fail to see are weighty in our own free America, and tending to the same end: notably, the strife between political parties, who regarded partisan interests as of more consequence than the safety of the state. Therefore in view of the perils to which our nation is exposed is it not the duty of the mothers of this Republic, upon whom the earliest instruction of the future citizen of the commonwealth rests, to give the boys and girls specific training in the art of governing, first themselves, then others. Teach them "to do justice and love mercy"?

Ascending the scale from the inner world of selfdom, and the broader domain of faculties trained for conquest in the social relations with the family, the church and state, there is a process of instruction known in these days as the "higher education," its intent being a training of the moral powers, as distinct from the physical and mental. I wish this separation of the three-foldnature of our being were not made. For underlying the whole system of education, and without which it is imposible to develop a self-governing being, able to control himself and walk wisely toward his brother man, is the religious principle of the fear of God. This principle, indeed, forms neither the substratum nor the cap-stone of the noble structure, "made in the image of God," and designed when perfect and complete to be a temple for His indwelling, but is the sum and substance, the soul of the entire fabric.

"To give children a good education," says Dr. Noah Webster, "in manners, arts and science is important, to give them a religious education is indispensable; and," he adds, "an immense responsibility rests on parents and guardians who neglect these duties." In this comprehensive fashion he defines the word education, "as including all that series of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations."

With the general acceptation of the correctness of this definition it is a pertinent inquiry whether parents and guardians of our youth are fulfilling their obligations? Objectors to the introduction of certain studies into the public schools relating to effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, are quick to recognize the duty of *home* teaching upon these and kindred subjects, implying that it *should* rest with mother to say what the child shall eat and drink! a pitiable sarcasm, unworthy of notice, because it shows the narrow conceptions of some, who cannot comprehend the magnitude of the temperance question, and its relationship to the social and political interests of the nation.

The reason assigned by some parents for declining to sign the petitions which have been in circulation for the legislature to enact laws requiring the introduction of such studies, that their children have too many studies already, is far more plausible. An argument it is which deserves to be treated with respect, and a satisfactory answer given to honest and conscientious fathers and mothers who want thoroughness developed in their children. They should exercise their privileges as independent citizens, more than equally interested with the teachers, and protest and petition against the pursuit of certain kinds of knowledge for their boys and girls, and in favor of such other instruction as they think will best "fit for usefulness in their future stations."

"Mr." Gail Hamilton, so recently dubbed by an English critic, who does not understand that a woman could write with such vigor of style, nor that one of our sex would dare assail so boldly, and with such courage of conviction, a national system of public instruction. Our sharp tongued sister says what she thinks the children of the republic should not be taught, for, like many other merciless critics, she deals in negatives, and finds it easier to pull down than build up, yet her idea of exalting the teacher and subordinating the system is good, and notwithstanding her keenness of satire, naturally offensive to men who hold all the power as boards, commissioners, and superintendents and committees, she utters some grand truths when she says that the aim of the schools is not to make scholars or mere grammarians, but intelligent and valuable citizens of a republic. It is desirable that as carpenters, farmers, cooks, sempstresses, etc., they be able to keep their own accounts, read understandingly, to vote intelligently, to pass judgment upon affairs, to see that the "republic receive no detriment."

I cannot forbear quoting a few more paragraphs, because the views are in accord with our notions of temperance education.

"A girl ought to be taught geography and arithmetic in so thorough and conscientious fashion that it shall stand her in good stead whenever she sweeps the stairs, and lead her to "sweep out the corners, and when she dusts the table, to dust under the books, and when she sews to sew finely and firmly, or coarsely and slightly, as the task demands."

"A boy should be taught so to master his lessons as to form in him the habit of being on time for all his life long, and make him hold his occupations staunchly in hand, and always to keep his word. Children can learn very little science in their short school life, but the one thing they should learn is *mastery*."

This training of boys and girls in virtuous principles was considered of so much consequence by the founders of the public school system in Massachusetts, that the idea was thus incorporated in their statutes: "It shall be the duty of all public instructors of youth to impress on the minds of children committed to their care the principles of piety and justice, and a sacred regard for truth, love of their country, humanity, and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and those other virtues which are the ornament of society, and the basis upon which a republican government is founded."

Thus it is seen from the records of the past, that men of wisdom, of different nations and creeds, have decided that education is incomplete when it embraced less than the development of the three-fold nature, the physical, the mental, the moral. Of late years the facts of science have been gaining prominence in our schools, and those sciences especially which relate to life and health are being placed in the curriculum of studies. This is in keeping with the spirit of the age, which in some places has not only demanded but secured the introduction of manual training. Some advocate the use of tools because boys have to earn their own living. The Winthrop school for girls teaches them to cut and make clothing. Lasell Seminary teaches dress-making. And now, our Woman's Christian Temperance Union comes to the front, and asks that the nature and effects of intoxicating beverages, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system may be taught. So reasonable has the request seemed to our legislators in the states where the effort has been made that laws requiring the study have been placed upon the statute books, in New Hampshire, Vermont and Michigan. Our educators should not object, even the advocates of indulgence in the so called "healthy malt liquors," should not be unwilling to have our boys and girls taught what distilled liquors contain; and what the action of brandy, whisky, rum and gin is upon the human system regarded in their physical effects merely. Intelligence is needful, in order that the coming generation may be able to form their own judgments from the knowlege of scientific facts. It must be remembered, that, by this method we are not making an appeal for pledge-taking, we are not asking for prohibition of the liquor traffic, we are only saying what every citizen has a right to say, Let my children have the light which has been diffused on this subject within the last decade. As parents, we ask that our children may have teachers who know what we mothers know of the evil effects of intoxicants and narcotics so that the school instruction may be in harmony with home instruction.

"Healthy malt liquors" is the cry of a large class of respectable drinking people many of whom are honest in their belief that the moderate use of ales and beers is productive of good and not evil. Not long since, when Senator Frye of the state of Maine proposed in congress to prohibit the sale of spirtuous and malt liquors within the capitol building the motion was objected to by another senator, upon the ground that malt liquors were wholesome. Finally the bill was passed by the alteration of phraseology into "intoxicating liquors."

Now, had the learned gentleman been instructed in in this department of modern science, he would have known that this "wholesome fermented beverage," contains the intoxicating principle, although not in as large porportion as the distilled liquors. Had he known too, what every temperance worker knows by actual observation and experience, of the many cases of drunkenness resulting from indulgence in these so-called lighter beverages, he would not have been foiled in his political acumen.

The comprehensive nature of education as embraced in the National W. C. T. U. is evident, not only in the department I have emphasized, known as scientific instruction, but also in its departments of heredity and hygiene. Herbert Spencer says, "We now respect the mind and ignore the body." "There should be a diffusion of the belief that the preservation of health is a duty." "All breaches of the laws of health are physical sins." The sort of morality embraced in these terse aphorisms, is not only heartily endorsed but practically recognized in our broad system.

The subject of heredity as treated by our national superintendent is, as a distinguished physician says, "An advance that promises a world of new thought, a field of the grandest possibilities." She lays out a plan of study which will include a knowledge of past ages in architecture, forms of government, religious customs and household life, all this being essential in our judgment of the men and women of today, and to a proper understanding of hereditary tendencies.

Of course it would be impossible within the limits of this paper, to enlarge upon the many branches grafted upon our temperance tree, which has struck its roots so deep in the soil of our nation's domain and destiny.

Look, for instance, at the stalwart "legal" branch "fostering" laws against the liquor traffic at once just and humane; at the "franchise" branch, which when we leave its ample shade, refusing instruction and protection, will leave us still the victims of political disability. See the branches interlacing each other to take the children under their kindly care—in Sunday schools, and week day schools, in kindergartens and kitchen gardens; see, the budding "Flowers" and bursting leaves of kindly benevolent missions to sick and poor and friendless and sinful; in almshouses, station houses, police stations, jails, and prisons and hospitals; in ships and forts and barracks; amongst the colored people and Indians and foreigners.

These leaves of the tree of life for the healing of the nations, are multiplying in "temperance literature," which now, in the beginning of this second decade of the great reform, demands and claims respect from educated and scholarly men and women of two continents.

Is all this wonderful activity of social forces a purely humanitarian impulse? What is the spirit that moves this mighty organization? At a state teacher's convention held in Yonkers last year, Prof. Felix Adler, in advocating the claims of certain industrial studies for primary classes of children, was asked by one of the audience, what he would answer a child who inquired if there was a God? When he replied that he would refer the child to his parents or his priest, loud applause followed from many women in the audience, who, by that act, indicated their disapprobation of religious instruction in schools, It was also a tacit assent to Rousseau's advice, "For God's sake, let the rising generation not hear a word about God!"

Grateful indeed should we be, that this is not the spirit actuating the women of our temperance unions. God forbid! for is not our success due to the recognition of the Christ power to reform, regenerate, renew the life? And the same divine energy is needed in the preventive agencies employed to train the young for virtue and immortality.

## SHORT TEMPERANCE TALKS. NO. II.

BY MISS C. S. BURNETT.

*No. 2.—Some of the mistakes you make.*

By *you* I mean the very large class of highly respectable people who claim to be temperance men and women and yet are not prohibitionists. You were well pleased with "The Mistakes We Make," and frequently said, "That's so," while reading it. Be just as candid now and you will see that there is at least a mote in your own eyes.

First, you make a mistake when you call prohibitionists "fanatics," intending thereby to bring reproach upon them and the cause. Do you not know that "each age builds monuments to the fanatics of the preceding?" Fanaticism is not of modern origin. Paul was a fanatic worthy of imitation. Wilberforce was a fanatic, and so were Garrison and Greeley and Lincoln and a host of others who were in earnest over the extermination of a crime not so great as that which we are fighting. If Gov. St. John, Neal Dow, Miss Willard, and their host of followers are fanatics we will only say, "I would that you were not only almost but altogether such as they." You make a mistake in thinking the prohibitionists ought to abandon their party and vote for such men and measures as seem best calculated to promote the cause of temperance. The very insignificant "third party" of fifty years ago freed the slaves by closely adhering to principle until the "splendid minority" saw their principles inculcated in the platform of the great republican party, and the minority was merged in the majority, and the right conquered and oppression ended. The temperance people will gladly give up their organization just as soon as the "great reform party" will insert a plank in its platform pledging the party to constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic. We say "This one thing I do," and that one thing with whatever party that expects to receive the vote of the religious element of our country much longer must be prohibition of all that can intoxicate. The day of moral suasion alone is past.

My honest voter, you make a mistake when you suppose that the cause of temperance can be promoted and the liquor traffic suppressed, or even restrained, by license. Our country has had license two hundred years, and with what result? The increase of intemperance and the consequent vice plainly tell us. The license system justly assumes that the traffic is wrong and must be controlled. The objection to the system is that it does not control the trade. It does not limit the sale of liquor. It helps to make this systematized crime respectable. It involves the right to license other vices. I never could understand, though I have given much thought to the subject, how the putting a thing that is wrong on the statute book makes it right. The licensing of crime is itself a crime; and licensing saloons by the voter makes every such voter a partner in the saloon business and a guilty accessory of crimes resulting from the traffic.

License is partial prohibition. If liquor selling is right make it free to all; if wrong prohibit it. No other course is reasonable. My brother, do not again make the mistake of voting for license.

## A CARD FROM MISS WILLARD.

*Dear Sisters of the W. C. T. U.:*

My ten years "on the road" will soon expire, and, after careful consideration, it seems to me that I can best serve our cause, for awhile at least, by working from the center rather than the circumference. Since the new year, I have done more writing and planning for our National Union than ever before in the same length of time, and I hope to better purpose. Arrangements have been matured for sending out organizers and there is hardly a state that is not now being invaded. The W. C. T. U. is multiplying its auxiliaries as never before in its history and the response of good and intelligent women is more spontaneous and hearty. In this work of extending the society and developing the departments as well as writing for the press, I can serve our cause to much better purpose than would have been possible before I traveled through all the forty-eight states and territories, thus securing an immense number of choice correspondents and coadjutors.

My dear mother very soon completes the first quarter of her *eightieth year*, and after her long and patient waiting it is no wonder that she begins to urge upon me the duty (as well as pleasure) of relinquishing, for the present, my peripatetic method and making pen rather than voice the instrument of my work for the W. C. T. U. In the propriety of this view of the case I think my temperance friends will acquiesce. My apology for this personal explanation is that the requests for work coming from various states can not be generally complied with under this "new departure," and I feel that my sisters of the state and local unions should have a full understanding of the reason.

In Massachusetts, Indiana, and Wisconsin, I still have "outstanding claims" which I shall try to meet as speedily as possible, and there are about fifty "special" towns which I have never visited, scattered through a dozen or more states, where I mean to do some work before the St. Louis convention. I have also agreed to go to Chautauqua and a few other summer meetings and shall attend several of the state conventions. But the general plan here outlined will be adhered to for the reasons stated.

With earnest thanks to those whose letters of invitation I would be glad to answer favorably, and with unchanged devotion to and activity in our blessed cause, I am, your affectionate sister,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

*Evanston, March 7, 1884.*

# Correspondence.

## THE FLORIDA CONVENTION.

Dear Union Signal:—The Florida Convention is over; and a grand good time we had. Our dear Mrs. Smith, who has been threatening us with a visit all the winter, has come at last, and was with us. You know what that means. The convention was held at Jacksonville, which is always crowded with Northerners at this season of the year. I do not know how many "original Crusaders" attended our meetings, but there were quite a number. The Presbyterian, Baptist, Northern and Southern Methodist churches were all placed our at disposal, and each of them occupied during the convention.

Florida has shot away ahead during the last few months and the other southern states had better look to their laurels or she will win them. I am amazed at the showing. I send you the following newspaper account of their juvenile work. It was worth coming to Jacksonville to see Miss Tucker's Brigade and Mrs. Goodyear's Bands:

In the afternoon the order of business was interrupted by the appearance on the scene of a youthful temperance army. The Bands of Hope of Jacksonville and its suburbs, and the young temperance people generally, met at 3:30 o'clock at the Jacksonville grammar school and marched to the Library Hall, with a banner bearing the inscription, "Jacksonville Bands of Hope," at the head of the procession. There were fully two hundred and fifty bright, neatly dressed boys and girls in the line, and presented a spectacle to impress the thoughtful as they passed through the streets. On arriving at Library Hall they were introduced by Mrs. Chapin, chairman, to the W. C. T. U. as our future voters, presidents, congressmen and governors and their wives. The union responded with the Chautauqua salute. The children sang, and in response to Mrs. Chapin's question, "Boys, does license pay?" one of them, Master Willie Archibald, responded with an oration proving that license does not pay. Mrs. Chapin then addressed the children in her easy inimitable style, and the breathless attention which she received from them proved it to be also impressive. The children were dismissed after a happy afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Stearns of New York, Rev. Mr. Mead, Mr. Thrower, of Atlanta, Dr. and Mrs. Leavitt, and a number of other distinguished visitors took part in our meetings.

The officers elected for the following year are an assurance that a grand temperance work is going to be done by the W. C. T. U. of Florida. Mrs. Walter Guyon, of Jacksonville, Mrs. Col. Summerfield Gray, of Ocala, Mrs. Dr. Alexander, of St. Augustine and Miss Lou Tucker, daughter of Judge Wofford Tucker, are all South Carolinians, and ladies whose services and influence the old Palmetto state can illy spare.

Mrs. J. L. Lyons, the president, is the wife of a Presbyterian minister, a missionary for many years to Syria. She brings into the temperance work the consecration that made her willing to go upon a foreign mission, and with ex-Gov. Read's wife and Mrs. Gen. Finley, the vice president, I predict a glorious showing from the land of flowers, which will be represented at the next National.

I am at St. Augustine, Mrs. Smith at Tallahassee. We meet again in New Orleans on the 6th. We are trying to cover all the ground we can. I spoke five times on Sunday. My visit to St. Augustine has filled my heart with joy. I spoke last night in the Presbyterian church, and was introduced by the venerable rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Dr. Roote. The church was crowded, many not being able to get seats and a great many standing during the entire services. The officers of the St. Augustine Union met me at the depot with carriage and horses and we spent the morning sight-seeing. Every thing in the place is worth seeing. All is quaint, old, and like no other place.

The streets are most of them too narrow for vehicles to pass each other. Treasury street is only seven feet wide; you can easily shake hands across it.

The old Spanish cathedral, built in 1793, with its Moorish belfry is the first object of interest to travelers. We saw in it a painting of "the landing of the Spanish, and their first mass," said to have been painted in 1565. Near the altar was a unique lamp of solid silver, in which has been kept burning the sacred flame for nearly one hundred years without interruption. The old residences, the fort and the city gates are all built of coquina. This is a conglomeration of sand and shells, and is not manufactured. The coquina quarries, from which the coquina is taken, are very near the city. But I have not time to tell you of the wonderful sights in this wonderful old place, older by forty years than any other in the United States. From the time we drove through those picturesque city gates until we left, we were entertained, interested and delighted. It is to the northern tourists in winter what Newport is to them in summer. The young folks were everywhere. Some of the more sentimental were promenading on the sea wall, which extends from the Old Fort to the United States Barracks, one mile away. Others were playing lawn tennis in the court of the Old Fort; others riding horseback, driving, sailing, strolling through the beautiful orange groves. Two of the very finest are right in the city. Dr. Anderson has over fifteen hundred trees and to our northern visitors it is a source of great delight to see the trees laden with the golden fruit and filled with the fragrant orange blossoms at the same time. The rose gardens of St. Augustine are also very attractive. One rose bush is fifteen feet high, and twenty-one inches in circumference.

The finest light-house on the Atlantic coast is within sight. It cost over $100,000; the lantern alone cost $16,000. Fort Marion, with its gloomy, dismal dungeon, in which were found the skeletons of some poor tortured creatures, supposed to be Huguenots, had a horrible interest to me. But I must stop, and not before I speak of our grand temperance hotel, kept by Mr. Adkins. It is the best hotel in St. Augustine. The best class of people are here, the table, the waiters, the host, are not excelled in the country. As soon as my appointment was announced Mr. A. requested "the privilege of entertaining me," and the very best accommodations the hotel afforded were mine. My host and his lovely daughter put all other engagements aside and heard my talk. Remember the Florida House, a strictly temperance hotel. It is long past midnight, so adieu. S. F. Chapin.

*St. Augustine, Fla.*

## OUR FLOWER MINISTRY.

Dear Union Signal:—The dreadful flood in this region and the suffering attendant upon it has thrown so much work in my hands that I have been prevented from writing to those interested in the flower mission branch of the W. C. T. U. as I had hoped to do several weeks ago. The time is almost at hand when we must begin our work in real earnest, and I want to reach all the state superintendents and all others interested in the "ministry of flowers" through your columns. You will remember that last fall I had a letter in The Union Signal explanatory of the beautiful aim of the flower mission, and how it is to be organized, and what may be its outgrowth.

I can see no way in which the whole plan of work can be brought out more clearly, and so I have determined to send copies to each state superintendent to be distributed by her to her local presidents. In order to be able to know the needs of those who will labor with us I want to suggest that each superintendent will send questions about anything she does not understand to The Union Signal and I will be glad to answer such queries as clearly and concisely as possible. To this end it would be well for the superintendents to find from their local officers what information is wanted. The field is so large, my stock of strength so small (and no one to assist me at all), I can think of no better way to meet the demands for information. From some of the postals I have received I fear the impression is abroad that we only desire to organize missions for prison day work. That is but a small part of our labors, only one day's efforts. Our one aim is to lead souls to Christ, and in so doing we lead them up to temperance. It is the soul side and must have at its head godly consecrated women. I will issue a circular about the middle of April in regard to prison day, which is the 9th of June.

I have written to Miss Colman of our literature department to ask if she can furnish the flower missions with text cards at as reasonable rates as they can be bought at other places. I will have her answer published in The Union Signal. It seems wise for each state superintendent to get her cards here as that will keep our money in our own work. For weekly needs we must use only the plain cards as the floral texts would be too expensive for general work, but for prison day the literature department will furnish suitably embellished text cards.

Jennie Casseday, *Nat'l Supt. Flower Mission.*
*216 East Chesnut St.*

## CONNECTI-CUTTINGS.

Dear Union Signal:—In reading reports from many fields, I rarely see an item from Conn., no Connecticut. (I am bound to obey those hints from the editor.) Now, since we have no state organ, and no means of knowing what is transpiring with our unions unless we find it in your columns, I am afraid we shall forget ourselves unless we fill our niche.

Though a comparative stranger in the state, I can at least send some observations taken at points visited. My first address given in New England, the home of my childhood, was at Jewett City, where the first W. C. T. U. in Connecticut was organized, and where our efficient state secretary resides. These leaders have never faltered. At Niantic I found an enterprising union and a live, and lively Band of Hope. Also a neat chapel, a home for both, erected by Mr. Luce, the husband of the county president.

At West Haven, found some sisters, silver-haired, whose earnest work prepared the way for scientific instruction in schools, and to secure "no license" at the election.

At Woodbury, mine hostess (a sick woman, scarcely able to leave her house), with strong convictions, firm will, and pointed pen, does much to keep the ball of truth rolling.

At Fairfield, where I failed to reach the field until nine o'clock, found a fine audience waiting, who invited me to return for three evenings the week following to make up for lost time. Here faithful work keeps "no license" victorious.

At Haddon organized a W. C. T. U. which is doing good work. Our meeting for organization was held in a church, fine in its proportions, that was built ninety years ago. The shingles then put on with hand made wrought nails, are in good preservation. May the purposes of the union formed beneath their shelter prove as lasting, nay more so, for truth can never die.

At North Manchester I was delighted to assist in organizing a Band of Hope. At least two hundred were present at the children's meeting. The excellent leaders in charge will make this band a power for good.

At Hartford the famous city of the "charter oak" I met wonderfully contrasting audiences, one in the jail in the morning, the other in an elegant church at night. How to have "union meetings," of such audiences is a question involved in prohibition. Mrs. Parsons, the county president, and other members of W. C. T. U. were present at both meetings. A faithful union holds its own in Colchester. I have visited other points but this must suffice for present observations. When in the west—lest none may know where that is I will say in Illinois and Iowa—I was always glad to find New England people; now I wish they had stayed at home. We need them.

*Essex, Conn.* Lucy H. Washington.

## "IT WAS A FAMOUS VICTORY."

Dear Union Signal:—A telegram has just reached me from Albany, that our compulsory temperance education bill, which passed the senate two weeks ago, has also passed the assembly, ninety votes in favor, two opposed. Knowing that the other states are watching our campaign with great interest, I hasten to share the good news with them, through our one connecting link, the national paper.

The campaign has been an arduous one, full of sacrifices and hard work, but the grand "end, justifies the means." Let me sketch briefly, for the encouragement of others, the *modus operandi.*

Encouraged by the success in Vermont, New Hampshire and Michigan, the scientific department in our New York state W. C. T. U. introduced a resolution at the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. in October making the effort to secure a similar bill in our state, a leading

line of work for this winter. Mrs. Hunt, national superintendent, was invited to assist in the work, giving the benefit of her voice and large experience. Petitions were scattered broadcast over the state. Letters and circulars were issued by the department, not only to over five thousand clergymen, and each W. C. T. U., but to Governor Cleveland, to each senator and representative, to the president of the senate and speaker of the house, to the superintendent of public instruction, the regents, commissioners and others, while hundreds of pages of literature accompanied these letters. Large audiences in our most conservative churches; in halls, normal schools, teachers' institutes etc., have been addressed by the national and state superintendents who have been constantly in the the field. The bill which passed in senate and assembly reads as follows:

The people of the state of New York, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Sec. 1. Provision shall be made by the proper local school authorities for instructing all pupils, in all schools supported by public money or under state control, in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system.

Sec. 2. No certificate shall be granted any person to teach in the public schools of the state of New York after January 1, 1885, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system.

Hon. Senator Gilbert became the champion of our bill in the senate, and Assemblyman Hunt in the house. Petitions have poured in upon the assembly, 39,600 being presented one day.

The Empire State now takes its place with Vermont, Michigan and New Hampshire, and if the law is but properly enforced, our million and a half of children will be forewarned and forearmed in reference to the temptations which await them. Some most marked providences have characterized our campaign. The superintendent of the department was called to Little Falls, N. Y., for a week of labor just before the campaign commenced. A W. C. T. U. was organized, and the whole place stirred by the enthusiasm with which they took up the petition work. An interested listener in her meetings was Mr. Titus Sheard, who also partook of the general public sentiment. This man, a Christian and a Sabbath school superintendent, became speaker of the assembly, and our staunch ally. Another marked providence came early through Mrs. Hunt's experiences. Forced to take an 18 mile ride to reach an engagement at Malone, in extreme weather, Mrs. Hunt, almost frozen, was detained there several days. But as a result of her suffering and sacrifice, Mr. Gilbert, who was made senator from his district, became interested, and afterward the wise and successful champion of our bill in the senate.

Could we but add to this teaching in our public schools, lessons upon virtue, reverence, honesty and morality, the number of appalling facts in reference to juvenile crime might be lessened, and a more hopeful outlook greet the nation.

Elizabeth W. Greenwood,
*State Sup't Scientific Temperance Instruction.*

## THE PIE QUESTION.

Dear Union Signal:—Will you permit me to speak upon a subject which has caused me some concern? Every time the subject of "mince pies" is mentioned in your precious columns, I look anxiously for the expression of thought which must occur to others beside myself who are better qualified to express them, but rather than the subject should go "by default," I ask a hearing, and if no one agrees with me, I shall at least exorcise the nightmare caused me by other people's consumption of the dainty.

Will the dear, kindly ladies who offer temperance substitutes for the objectionable ingredient (cider) be good enough to explain wherein the juice of other fruits are preferable to that of the apple, since nearly all good housekeepers consider a certain degree of fermentation necessary to the perfection of mince meat. While it is entirely possible to avoid fermentation by making in small quantities, and adding the fruit juice just before baking, yet will people take that trouble generally? and if they do, will the pies be eaten? Let us realize that it is the alcoholic flavor which makes them so toothsome, and that in their use we harbor an insidious enemy. Even the mind which is quite willing to adopt the temperance recipe, will find itself unable to force the palate to approve. Why not discard the dish altogether, since we have known for more than thirty years past, that it is utterly antagonistic to healthful digestion, possessing elements more dangerous than the alcoholic properties.

We well know that the use of unwholesome food causes a craving for stimulants of all kinds. It is the opinion of scientists that dietary matters are little understood in our day, and it is pre-eminently the duty of members of the W. C. T. U. to seek information on the subject and bravely change the food of their households where particular articles are proven by experience or science to be injurious.

Dr. James G. Jackson says in reference to promises of total abstinence:

"I am convinced that such pledges may be made of substantially no effect, by the habitual use of foods and drinks which are found on the tables of Christian families in our country." The question of food is a most important one in its bearings upon our work.

We have the character of a noble organization to sustain. The projectors of our union had in view far higher aims than the rooting out of the alcohol evil. They sought to elevate mankind mentally, spiritually and physically, through the teachings of Christian temperance applied to all the affairs of life, to which the liquor reform is an indispensable accessory, and the direct present issue for which we labor.

Let us keep in view the loftier aims of our organization and seek to attain a higher plane of life, discarding immediately anything which we find to be antagonistic to that end.

## OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Dear Union Signal:—We want your Pennsylvania readers to rejoice with us, as our president, Mrs. J. R. Jones, is again at her post. The members of the state convention which held its last session in Bellefonte, will not soon forget how they besought God to spare her life, and in answer to prayer, she is again with us to cheer and advise. She is an earnest, untiring, and fearless advocate for truth and temperance.

The temperance bells have rung out their clearest and sweetest notes here in Philadelphia during the week just closed. As Paul learned wisdom in the school of Gamaliel, so have we been learning for the past seven days from our Boston sister, Mrs. E. L. McLaughlin—a deep, clear, forcible, while logical advocate of the cause we so much love—and while she pressed home on her audiences, which were always large and appreciative, "total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state by the grace of God," she moved their hearts, aroused their consciences, and the earnest truths uttered found lodgment.

We held our ninth anniversary while she was with us and although we had bad weather we had an audience of about 1,200 people. Mrs. McLaughlin has made many friends for herself, and the cause in our city, and while the barriers of indifference and conservatism still remain and are still to receive the moulding and refining influences of God's grace, from the lips of His workers, we are assured that in time every vestige of prejudice will have disappeared, and the sons and daughters of Pennsylvania emancipated soul and body.

We received twenty-five members for our union and our collections covered all our expenses with a balance for our treasury. We take especial pleasure in recommending Mrs. McLaughlin to our sister unions everywhere.

Our work has taken an onward stride, has been brought fairly and squarely before the congregations in the different churches and parlor meetings, and everywhere the pastors received Mrs. McLaughlin cordially and proffered in some instances the use of their churches whenever she could be again with us.

A few of us being together the evening before she left and knowing well the help she had been to us individually and as a union, we felt warranted in making a future engagement for her, which is for eight days beginning Jan. 24, 1885. May God's choicest blessings rest upon her as she goes from one city to another, maintaining the cause she has espoused for life. And after life's fitful fever, may she with our unions of the state and nation, meet at the right hand of our Father with a grand army of the tried and tempted ones, who will then be able to say, "Unto Him who hath loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood, unto Him be all the glory, forever."

Press on, dear Mrs. McLaughlin, and thou shalt surely reap a heavenly harvest for thy toil.

Mrs. I. Forrest,
*Sec. Philadelphia W. C. T. U.*

## A WAY TO SPREAD SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE IDEAS.

Dear Union Signal:—It is a custom at county agricultural fairs, for special premiums to be offered by individuals or companies. Many use this as a means of advertisement, others use it to spread useful knowledge. Why should not the W. C. T. U.'s of each county in each state take advantage to advertise one of their methods of work and also by the efforts it excites, spread the knowledge of good and evil abroad. These fairs seldom issue less than fifteen hundred premium lists, most issue more.

Now if five dollars only were offered as a prize for the best essay by pupils of the public schools of the ages of twelve to seventeen years or otherwise on the nature of alcoholic or intoxicating liquors and their effect on the human system, what a fine preface it would make to the scientific instruction campaign that is to be carried on in Illinois this year. The premium lists could be obtained by the W. C. T. U. of the directors, and by them sent into each school district in the county. Notices of the premium or premiums could be inserted in the county papers, and attention further called to the offer. The county superintendent might be interested, many would doubtless call for temperance text books who otherwise would never have thought of them. Essays that do not take premiums will undoubtedly be heard of in the lyceum, debating club and school room. For who writes an essay that does not seek opportunity to read it? A public reading might be made of the prize essay.

The very judges called upon to decide the merits of the papers would learn much doubtless that was new, and if a public reading room was given many would be instructed.

One W. C. T. U. in southern Illinois has already voted to offer a $5. premium, on this subject, and the offer will soon appear to grace and adorn the premium list of their county. Let no chance escape us.

Ada H. Kepley.

## LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE.

The Rev. Frederick B. Carter, rector of St. George's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., preached on a recent Sunday morning, from II Cor. 10: 4: "For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty to the putting down of strongholds."

In the course of this fine sermon Mr. Carter alluded to some of the strongholds of sin and Satan that had been or were being pulled down.

Slavery was, not many years ago, a stronghold that it seemed as if we could not pull down without shaking the very foundations of the republic.

Intemperance is another of Satan's great strongholds, but it is destined to fall like the other. The work done by the Church of England Temperance Society is already shaking it there, and why should we not hope for equal success on this side of the Atlantic?

Public opinion advances slowly but surely in all reforms. We are too apt to look upon the dark side in fighting against any great evil and so yield to discouragement.

In our warfare with the strongholds of Satan, whether in our own hearts or the world without, we must not forget to thank God for our victories. We should compare the past with the present and thank God and take courage.

A. H. H.

The day is not far distant when by universal consent ardent spirits in every form shall be cast out from the sick room.—*Prof. Sewal.*

# Our Children.

## A BOY'S SPEECH.

Who'll step within a grog-shop
A harmless glass to try
Of lemonade or soda?
Not I, oh! no, not I.
I'll go to better places
When I've a dime to spend,
Or when I seek for pleasure,
Or wish to see a friend.

His meat or bread or clothing
Or school books who will buy
From any liquor bondsman?
Not I, indeed, not I.
I'd rather help my neighbor
Who comes with you and me
To fight the liquor traffic
And set the country free.

And when we boys are voters
(We shall be by and by),
Who'll vote for liquor taxes
Or liquor laws? Not I.
I'll go for prohibition
And home protection strong;
I'll give my time and money
To help the cause along.

—*Our State Union.*

## ETHEL'S BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE.

Once on a time, a friend wrote me that he had more children at his house all summer than he could possibly "shake a stick at." Now, I had not had so many as that; for, although the house was pretty full some days, I could shake a stick at them all, if I wished. And I did it occasionally, when they were very noisy indeed; only, I was in fun, and they all knew it, and therefore did not stop. At last, I said one day, "Do keep quiet, children, and let me hear myself think."

"Oh, yes," said Charlie, "If you will only think aloud, and let us hear you, too."

And his sister Gertie added, "Yes, and please think of the little Ethel that you used to tell us stories about."

"Little Ethel, indeed!" replied I. "Why, she is seventeen years old, and, being a high school senior, will not thank you for calling her little. However, if you will keep quiet I will let you hear me think aloud about Ethel's Book of Remembrance."

And this is the story I told them:

"When Ethel was about twelve years old, she used to run into our house very often, and tell us about her schoolmates. But, somehow, she got to telling the unpleasant things which they would not like to have repeated, and we began to hear who had missed, who had been punished, or who had been cross, stupid, mean, and hateful, until I said at last, "Suppose you turn to the next chapter, and tell me just as many good things about these boys and girls."

"'I don't remember those half so well,' she answered quickly.

"'If that is the case,' I replied, 'you have a very poor memory, and the next time I go to Boston I'll buy you a new one.'

"And, a day or two after that conversation, I bought at Ward and Gay's a blank book, with red covers, on the outside of which I got somebody to print in gilt letters, 'Ethel's Book of Remembrance;' and this, together with two bottles of ink, I gave to the young girl. 'There's your new memory, said I. 'Fill it up with stories about your classmates, if you wish.'

"'But what's the use of two bottles of ink?' 'Oh, I want you to write the good things they say or do in red ink, and the other things in blue ink; and be as careful to put down all the good as all the bad.'

"She promised; and, to my surprise, the new book came back in the course of a week, with simply these words on the wrapper, 'All Full.' That was harvest concert night, and the book was put away in my desk, where it lay untouched until the next Christmas eve. Then I opened it, while Ethel was with me, and found about two-thirds of the pages filled with red ink items, which showed how many good things she had recorded—a long list of kind words and generous deeds, which I read aloud as she sat quietly on a cricket by the open fire. 'That's the end of the red passages,' said I, as I finished, 'and now for the blue ones, which will tell me how stupid and hateful those same children can be!'

"'No, no! Don't read those,' she cried. 'I am ashamed to have you see them, and I wish I hadn't written them down. Give me the book, please, without reading the rest.'

"So I handed it to her with a smile, and watched her great astonishment at finding one-third of the book blank; for the blue ink, which recorded the unpleasant items, had entirely faded out, and left the pages almost as white as they were when I bought the book.

"'Why,' she exclaimed, 'what does it mean?'

"'Only that I had the blue ink made expressly for you. It is called Faultfinder's Ink, and fades out in a few days. If you must write down all those unpleasant items, be very sure and use this kind of ink; and, if you cannot get your bottle filled up again, use water, and it will answer every purpose.'

"Soon after that Christmas, Ethel moved to another town, and I did not see her until I went west last year. She showed me the little red book, and said she really did get a new memory when she received that present. And I think she did. For, when I asked her about the high school girls, she told me how pretty this one was, and how smart that one, and a third so good, and a fourth so obliging, until I finally inquired if they were all perfect and had not a single fault. That brought the old times back to her very strongly, and she blushed a great deal as she replied:

"'The blue ink you gave me faded out so quickly that I did not think it paid to write the faults down on my memory at all. So I looked for everybody's best things, and wrote those only in my new book of remembrance.'"

—*Rev. Richard Metcalf in Christian Register.*

## HAL'S CONVERT.

He was a rough-looking Irish boy. This at first glance; but his face was full of fun, his brown hair clung to his head in tight curls, his eyes were merry, gentle or fierce, according to his quickly changing moods. I am not sure that you might not have called him positively handsome, had he been well dressed and cared for.

In speech Mike was the worst boy in school. Why should he not be? His father was unusually intelligent for one of his class, a good workman, but given to drink, and when drunk he was foul of speech, abusive of his family, the terror of the neighborhood.

Mike's mother, ignorant, hard working, honest, quick-tempered, dealt many a blow to her children in her hot impatience, while she worked early and late to keep them clothed and fed. The boy had never learned the first lesson in self-control. How could he? When angry, as he was extremely often, his profanity was fearful to hear. All the better class of boys avoided him; all but Hal, a fine, manly fellow of twelve, whose home was as good as Mike's was bad.

Hal admired Mike, who rivaled him in foot-ball, base-ball, jumping, and in his classes even, for Mike was among the first there in spite of his disadvantages. Hal was distressed at Mike's profaneness, and determined to try to help him to give it up. This was how he did tt.

He took him home one day to see his fan-tailed pigeons; then to see his pups, a new and thriving but sightless family. One day Hal astonished his Aunt Hannah by asking her if she would have a secret with him. Would she knit a pair of cardinal mittens like the pair she knit for him last winter? Of course she would. Christmas morning Hal slipped the mittens into Mike's cold hands. Copies of the *Youth's Companion* found their way into Mrs. Dennis' kitchen, and Mike, who dearly loved stories, pored over them evening after evening. One morning the boys were alone, again admiring the pups.

"Mike," said Hal, "if you'll give up all your bad words, I'll give you one of my pups."

Now these pups constituted a prospective bicycle fund, at least the beginning of one. Their owner expected to sell the five young setters for at least sixty dollars. It cost a struggle to give up one.

Mike could hardly believe his ears. "I'll do me best," he said, and bore off his treasure in such a state of pride and delight as he had never known. He kept his word. The foul words slipped out many times afterward, but by and by he had so far given up the dreadful habit that his teacher praised him for his improvement.

"It's not meself it is," said the boy, "it's Hal intirely."

Some of the well dressed boys in school jeered at Mike, calling him "Hal's convert;', but do you not think Hal had found out the secret of helping those less fortunate than himself?—*The Congregationalist.*

## A LITTLE BOY'S SPEECH.

A lady writes this true account of a little boy's speech to the Bay Window: "One Sunday afternoon there was a temperance meeting in the hall, and all the speakers were grown up except one, and that was our little friend Willie. This was his speech:

"'Here I am, gentlemen, three feet high,
Hurrah for temperance and the Fourth of July!
This is my motto, I'll try! I'll try!'"

The speech is a very good one, for see: it is short, it has a point, and it holds a purposel.—*S. S. Advocate.*

## STOP HIM!

Stop whom? Why, that boy with a quid of tobacco in his mouth, a cigar between his teeth, a profane word upon his lips, a care-for-nothingness in his manner. Stop him! He is going too fast; he does not know his speed. Stop him before tobacco shatters his nerves; before pride ruins his character; before the loafer masters the man; before ambition and youthful strength give way to low pursuits and brutish aims. Stop all such boys! They are not to be classed among "our boys." They are the disgrace of their towns, the sad and solemn reproaches of themselves, and the worst trials on earth to their parents. Stop them! But if that is impossible, then shun them. They are bad boys. A good boy is one of the very best things on earth; but a real bad boy is one of the worst. The only hope is, that as he is a boy yet, it is possible he can be stopped, and right-about faced, and may yet be a good man. But if so, he must stop at once. No half-way work here! If he does not, he is gone, and there is no hope for him. Stop swearing! stop drinking! Stop chewing.—*Sel.*

## LETTER TO THE PREVENTION ARMY.

NOT BY CAPTAIN DEBORAH.

Dear Children of the J. T. Unions all over the Land:—I have long had it on my heart to write you a letter. Although I can count the gray hairs among the brown I can still well remember when I was a little girl, and how delighted I was when I received a letter. Now I know boys and girls are the same today that they were forty years ago, and I should much delight to be able to send to each of you, individually, a letter written with my own hand, that I might tell you how much I love you and urge you all to become more earnest in our blessed work than ever before. As I cannot do that, I resort to the next best thing, the columns of our Union Signal, and if dear Mrs. Willard does not vote us a nuisance, I will often do the same thing. I hope every superintendent of a temperance school takes our paper, that she may be able to read these letters to the children, in order that I may reach every little heart. Last evening I attended an entertainment given by a temperance school. They called themselves a "Band of Hope," and I shall always like that name, since I heard a clergyman tell these children what it meant to him. He said "a band" was that with which a number of things are confined together; and here were a number of boys and girls bound together by a common purpose, and that purpose meant death to the liquor traffic, cemented by their pledge:

I promise not to buy, drink, sell or give
Intoxicating liquor while I live,
From all tobacco I'll abstain,
And never take God's name in vain.

Then he told them what "hope" meant: "An expectation of gaining something desirable." Now *our* hope for the children of our land is, that they will grow up with just the sentiments inculcated by the above pledge; then when they are men and women they will see to it that the terrible curse of liquor is driven from our land. Do you wonder that we say "The children are the hope of the nation"? But dear boys and girls, you must not wait till you grow up in order to do something in this cause; you can work now.

I knew a dear little girl who kept tracts in her pocket and gave them to men on the street whom she thought looked as though they required such a reminder. Much to her delight, one of these men, influenced by her tract, came to a temperance meeting and signed the pledge. Two little boys brought about a reform in their own homes, by begging their mammas not to send them for cider to put in their mince pies, as it would make them break their pledge. These boys knew that there is alcohol in cider, and that "alcohol is a liquid poison," (you see they remembered their catechism) and they said so much on the subject that the mince pies were made after that without any cider or alcohol in any form. I will now tell you a secret, but will allow you to tell mamma. The pies tasted just as good with orange and lemon juice and the syrup from sweet pickled fruit, mixed with a very little vinegar, boiled to a syrup with brown sugar.

I want each little one to remember his or her individual influence. My little son came to me one day and said, "Mamma, need I go to the temperance school today? I want to go fishing." I told him, of course I wished him to go to school, he could go fishing the next day, which was Saturday. When he came into school five other boys came with him; if he had gone fishing so would they. So you see what an influence he had, although he did not realize it.

Next time I write I will try and tell you a story to prove that chidren are a power for good as well as evil. I wish you would each one write me a little letter, telling me of your school; the name of your superintendent; how many scholars you have; what you study and sing; what is your pledge, and anything else you care to write about. In the meanwhile I am,

Your loving friend,

Mrs. Anna M. Hammer,
*Nat. Supt. Juvenile Temperance Department.*
*23 Rowland St., Newark, N. J.*

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

86. Anagrammatical Proverbs.

1. Rit leaves it to tenor alone.
2. Enemy tried slaves chain—soft spine!

87. Charade.

My first is in bee, but not in fly.
My second's in bawl, but not in cry.
My third's in man, but not in boy.
My fourth's in glad, but not in joy.
My fifth's in monkey, but not in ape.
My sixth's in form, but not in shape.
My seventh's in hand, but not in arm.
My eighth's in hot, but not in warm.
My ninth's in part, but not in all.
My tenth's in yell, but not in squall.
My whole's an army, brave and strong,
To fight for right and conquer wrong.

88. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 61 letters.
My 9, 28, 48, 5, 14, 34, 45, is a grand leader in the temperance work.
My 10, 47, 4, 57, 52, 22, 19, 1, 23, 52, 26, is a noted temperance orator.
My 46, 8, 33, 13, 35, 40, 62, 16, 52, 56, is an officer of the National W. C. T. U.
My 6, 2, 27, 36, 11, 30, 29, is a United States city where a national temperance convention was held.
My 7, 37, 61, 40, 64, 9, 21, 18, 59, 10, 32, 53, 49, 5, 44, 19, was an American poet who was very dear to the hearts of the people.
My 64, 51, 60, 50, 3, is the time to take a stand for temperance.
My 24, 17, 41, 25, 38, 55, is a cover for a sword.
My 31, 39, 23, 54, 63, 47, 51, is to break into fragments.
My 20, 12, 15, 43, 8, 11, 42, is a kind of boat.
My whole is a Bible verse.

89. Letter Puzzle.

To three-fourths of a cross
Add a circle complete;
Next two semicircles
Perpendicular meet;
Next, add a triangle
That stands on two feet,
Two semicircles,
And a circle complete.
Place these in order and you'll see
What ruins boys—we'll all agree.

E. F. A.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

No. 78.—Willard and Lathrop.
No. 80.—Fortune, heart, want, misery, home, votes, suffice, chain.—"Every man is the architect of his own fortune."
No. 81.—George W. Bain; John B. Gough; Francis Murphy.
No. 82.—Miss Frances E. Willard.

Answers have been received from Isaac P. Monfort and Hattie M. Campbell.

# Home Department.

## MATTHEW ARNOLD'S PRAYER.

Thou who dost rule alone;
Thou who dost know thine own;
Thou to whom all are known,
From the cradle to the grave,
Save, oh, save!
From the world's temptation;
From tribulation;
From that fierce anguish
Wherein we languish;
From that torpor deep,
Wherein we lie asleep,
Heavy as death, cold as the grave,
Save, oh save!

When the soul growing clearer,
Sees God no nearer;
When the soul mounting higher,
Feels God no nigher;
But the arch-fiend Pride
Mounts at her side,
Foiling her high emprise,
Sealing her eagle eyes;
And when she fain would soar,
Makes idols to adore,
Changing the high emotion,
Of a pure devotion,
To a skin-deep sense
Of her own eloquence;
Strong to deceive, strong to enslave,
Save, oh save!
From the ingrained fashion
Of this earthly nature,
That mars thy creature;
From grief that is but passion;
From mirth that is but feigning;
From wild and weak complaining;
Thine all-self revealing,
Save, oh save!

From doubt where all is double,
Where wise men are not strong;
Where comfort turns to trouble,
Where just men suffer wrong;
Where sorrow treads on joy;
Where sweet things soonest cloy;
Where faiths are built on dust;
Where love is half mistrust;
Hungry and barren, and sharp as the sea,
Oh set us free!

Oh let the false dreamer fly
Where our sick souls do lie,
Toiling continually!
Oh, where thy voice doth come,
Let all our doubts be dumb,
Let all words be mild,
All strife be reconciled,
All pain beguiled.
Light brings no blindness;
Love no unkindness;
Knowledge no ruin; fear no undoing.
From the cradle to the grave,
Save, oh save!

## AN INCIDENT.

BY SARA A. CLUTE.

In the cool evening twilight of a hot day in August, I heard a footstep on the stair following the inquiry, "Is Miss C. at home?" The voice was strange but pleasing. I stepped from my room to meet, on the landing, a form in the full fresh vigor of early manhood. Holding his hat and looking intently a moment in my face, he said, "I think you do not know me," to which I replied, "Pass into the parlor, please, a better light may reveal a friend." There are moments when we receive impressions unmistakable, and an impalpable something becomes the medium of truth as pronounced as that which the tongue utters, and this was one. I lifted the curtain and turned to meet the handsome eyes and sunburnt face of a traveler. Another moment of inquiry, and, stepping forward he extended his hand saying, "And you don't know Dan!" The genial grasp, the name, the handsome eyes, recalled a boy of sixteen who had been an inmate of my home twelve years before.

"Yes, I do know you, Dan," I replied, and glad am I to see you. Be seated, please, and tell me the record of your life since you were a student boy in this very house so long ago." And this is his story:

"You remember my mother had died before I came to live with you, and soon after my school year closed my father sold our farm not far from here and bought a much larger one near a thriving town in Iowa. I worked with him, and my sister also, whose husband had joined his fortunes with ours. We were very prosperous and happy. The years went on when suddenly my father sickened and died. Grieved and bewildered our hearts were heavy, and our hands for a time powerless. At length we all felt there was nothing better to do than to follow out his plan of business.

Less than a year ago I was in a field at work some distance from the house, when a storm of driving sleet came on, and my clothing was wet through and frozen, I took cold, and the next morning I wakened literally stiff. I could not move without pain. This state continued several days, when my sister, becoming alarmed, took me to a water cure for treatment. After a close examination by the attending physicians, I was told if my worldly affairs needed attention now was the proper time, as my case was a critical one. This being finished, I was put into a bath, seemingly in water at the boiling point; a vigorous rubbing followed, and I could move my limbs a little. The process was repeated the next day with equally favorable results. My improvement was so rapid that my sister left on the third day and I remained several weeks. Finally the day came when I was to be dismissed, cured. At the last interview with the leading physician, he said to me, "Young man, you have had a narrow escape. Few persons have had so severe an attack of inflammatory rheumatism and recovered so quickly, or, if relieved at all, have not been crippled for life. One thing has saved you. Had your blood been poisoned with tobacco or liquor, your chance for full recovery would have been very small." When he said this, Miss C. I thought of the advice you gave me the morning I left your home. "I do not remember that I made you such a gift. If it were good I hope you kept it; have you?" I asked. "Well," said he, modestly, I neither drink, smoke nor swear. I have come to thank you for your counsel, and now must bid you good bye." "But," I said, "stay to tell me if in all these years you have not found your inspiring angel, one to lead and lift, and love you, now you have left your boyhood teacher. "O, yes," he frankly said, while the brown cheek grew browner with emotions my question had raised. "I was to come for her last fall, but when the time arrived she was miles away and I was so stiff I could not raise my hand. She waits my coming now." His face glowed with well-earned expectation of coming joys. If mothers in the other life watch over their children here, I should think, at this exalted moment his mother's glance would make a shining passage in the heavenly ether through which, when life is ended, a pure spirit might pass to rest. I followed him to the doorway; he stood a moment in the lingering twilight taking in the boyish past and the manly future, then turned, saying, "If ever I come within ten miles of this place, I shall visit your home, and I hope to find you here. Good night."

# The Sunday School Lesson.

MARCH 23. LESSON XII. 1884.

## TOPIC: CHRISTIAN DILIGENCE.

Lesson Text.—II. Thessalonians, 3: 1–18.
Golden Text.—Be not weary in well doing. II. Thess. 3–13.
Time.— A. D. 53.
Place.—Paul writes to Thessalonica from Corinth in Greece.

1. When Paul asks Christians to pray for him and his co-laborers, it is that human hearts may be opened, not that the Divine heart may be touched. A good man was once asked by another who had long been seeking Christ, to pray for him. Said he, "I had far better pray *to* you, than pray *for* you." "I beseech you in Christ's stead," says the apostle, at another time "be *ye* reconciled to God," which comes very near praying *to* the unreconciled. A stronger faith is needed on the part of all Christians, in the willingness and ever readiness of God. We are all too much like the leper, and say in our hearts too often "Lord if thou *wilt*, Thou canst."

2. We have in this lesson very positive instruction as to what should be the conduct of the disciple of Christ toward those who do not after repeated injunction, follow in His ways and practice His commands. The word is "Withdraw thyself from such." Temptation which is needless, and in venturing upon which we cannot claim God's care and deliverance, comes certainly of continued companionship with "them that do evil." This is not church ex-communication, but a withdrawal from voluntary communion and comradeship. It is not punishment or the infliction of injury. It is simply in safety to Christian character. Withdrawal from association need not and should not mean enmity nor revenge.

3. The coming of Christ, Paul teaches, should not make any difference with our daily associations if we are living as Christ would have us. It will not matter if He finds us baking bread or holding meetings; patching garments or preaching Him, if so be we are possessed of His mind, doing all in His name and for His sake.

4. Neither should we weary as He delays His coming. The "well doing" of Christian life is to go on through the ages, and we need never expect any appearance of our Lord that will stop Christian work. Even the angels about His throne are servants, working in an angel's measure just as surely as we are working in our own. Well doing is not always the doing of great things. It is the purpose to serve God in *all* the ways of life, the little as well as great, which needs to be kept steadfast. Success is sure to wait on the steadfast. "Keep on running" even though the race seems lost. Even the swiftest runner sometimes fails at the last minute to reach the goal, and the sure and steady plodder takes the crown from him. During the war, a train of cars in possession of the Union army was seized while standing at the depot by a party of the opposing forces who managed to secure the engine and escape with it. Two blue coated soldiers ran after it in seemingly hopeless chase, but still they ran, nor gave over the attempt for miles and miles of running. Why they persisted, nobody could imagine, nor did they themselves probably, realize the apparently stupendous folly of their persistence. Finally, however, they came up to the fleeing, but now deserted engine, stopped by a huge tree which had fallen directly across the track, and which the small Confederate force had been unable to remove. They secured it and drove back over the scene of their race in triumph, simply because they kept on running—were not weary in well doing.

Two gentlemen sat near the door of a railway-car on a cold morning. A young man went out leaving the door ajar. One of the gentlemen rose and shut it, and then said: "This makes twice that I have shut this door after that man during the last few minutes. Somebody will probably have to do it for him as long as he lives." What an amount of work just in shutting doors will this young man impose on others during his life! Boys, shut the door after you! It is selfish and mean to take advantage of other people by making them do your work for you.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

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## PRACTICAL PITY FOR THE RUMSELLER.

There is a large class of sufferers by the liquor traffic too often overlooked in temperance appeals who should have the compassionate sympathy of every philanthropist. We allude to the rum seller class.

The vender of intoxicating beverages needs commiseration because:

1. He is obtaining a livelihood from the community, and perhaps actually aggrandizing himself by a trade which is conferring not the least benefit to society in return—adding nothing to national prosperity or social enjoyment. Indeed, it must be very humiliating for a man to get his living out of others without giving the slightest equivalent for what in this traffic he receives. Moreover, he must know, unless utterly oblivious to the results of his doings, that he is not only of no use whatever to the world, as far as this trade is concerned, but is inflicting a positive, unmixed, enormous evil on the community. He is standing at the very fountain head of nearly every mischief that curses society—dealing out the essence of Pandora's box to his fellow creatures for pelf; thus enriching himself on tears, groans, fevers, delirium, pestilence, famine and bloodshed.

2. The liquor dealer should, in military parlance, be "relieved," because he is doomed to ultimate disappointment. Nothing but the inordinate love of money, doubtless, could induce persons to accept, much less ask for license to engage in this business; and yet lucrative as it seems, it is remarkable how few accumulate wealth, or at least retain for any considerable time, property thus acquired. It is a striking fact which has often been noted, that fugitive as is wealth in general no riches are so swift-winged as those obtained in this iniquitous way. Not only, as Mr. Wesley said more than a century since, are the very walls and roof and floor of the "poisoner general's" house stained with blood, but many examples might be cited, had we space, in proof of the assertion that, with rare exceptions, the property of dram sellers, however massive, "perishes with them," and often disappears before its accumulators are called to their final account.

3. The tapster is to be pitied also because he is engaged in an employment of imminent peril, both to himself personally, and also to his offspring. Indeed, no class of community is so much exposed to tempation as those who are constantly dealing out alcoholic drinks. Is not that law cruel which gives the least encouragement for men recklessly to rush into an expedition or snare for filthy lucre that is fraught with unmingled mischief to society, and also attended with such appalling waste of life to those who engage in it.

4. The vender of intoxicants, moreover, is one of the unhappiest of mortals. We speak not of the liquor dealer of fifty years ago when he knew not what he did, but of the intelligent man of this day who well knows what alcohol is and what it does, even if its deadly power is not intensified by poisonous drugs. Flippant, however, as is his tongue in defending his position as he stands at the tap, and self-complacent as he seems, his buoyancy of spirits is all assumed to stifle or conceal the tortures of an accusing conscience that, betimes, preaches more thrilling temperance lectures than human tongue ever delivered. Aye, often in the midnight hour when the bar room carousal is closed and the group of haggard penniless victims have been pushed into the street, perhaps to perish in the gutter, and the guilty vender has laid him down on his couch all feverish with excitement, then it is that conscience asserts its prerogative, and preaches to him in such thunder tones that he shivers as if the clangor of the judgment trumpet were already sounding in his ears. And although he makes all he can of the fact that he holds a "license" to prosecute this bloody work, and also that some of his customers are professed Christians (shame upon them!) yet so forcibly does the inward monitor perform its office that often he is not only almost persuaded never to sell another glass of liquor, but is led to exclaim as a certain rum seller was once overheard to say in the solitude of midnight, "O it is horrible business! If men who drink such stuff must go to hell, what will become of those who deal it out to them?"

5. Most of all, then, the persistent liquor dealer, whether distiller, brewer, hotel keeper, saloonists or druggist, should be pitied in view of his future doom. Ah, there is a depth and breadth of meaning to the "Woe" pronounced by the Almighty on the person who intoxicates his neighbor, of which the bustling tapster has at present, but little conception. In this world he has only a slight idea of the terrible desolation he is producing. Of course he knows something of its immediate effect, but cannot see the ultimate fruit of his doings. Little does he realize how efficient an auxiliary he is to Satan in colonizing the empire of perdition.

Could the frightful spectres of all whom the veteran rum seller has murdered by alcoholic poison directly and indirectly, together with the ghostly forms of all who have died of broken

hearts, caused by the dram shop, be assembled together and each relate his woeful experience, it would be such a temperance meeting as was never witnessed on this planet.

The day is coming when the unrepentant drunkard-maker will behold more frightful things than these, and his ears be saluted by more terrific sounds. Knowing, therefore, the terror of the Lord, should not we be untiring in our efforts to persuade, aye if need be, compel our neighbors to abandon a traffic the consequences of which are so appalling? For "if light had not come they had not had sin, but now they have no cloak for their sin." For the sake of pecuniary gain they deal out alcoholic poison with their eyes wide open. They hoist the floodgate of fire which will burn to the nethermost deeps, in full view of its terrible results in this world, and with at least a fearful intimation of its dreadful issue beyond.

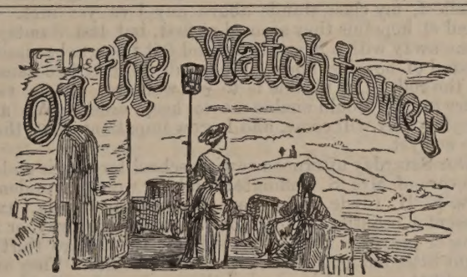
And now are we to be counted as the enemies of such men because we utter the truth? Nay, woe be to us if we refuse or neglect to declare all the counsel of God on this subject whether men hear or forbear. If seeing the sword coming we lift not loudly the voice of warning, the very stones will cry out against us. Let us remember the noble words of Martin Luther: "If an offense come out of the truth, better by far is it that the offense come than that the truth be concealed."

Does any one ask specifically what ought to be done about it? The answer is plain. If we would relieve society of an an intolerable burden; rescue the poor inebriate from his dreadful thraldom; the drunkard's wife and children from degradation and cruelty that eclipse the woes of darkest heathenism, and especially save the drunkard-maker from the doom that inevitably awaits the incorrigible evil-doer; we must stop nothing short of securing at least a total, legal, constitutional prohibition of the drink traffic in all its forms. Let us not be content to say this should be done. The rather one and all, by action as well as by our word, let our motto be: It can and must be done; and it will be done.

## AMONG THE BOOKS.

D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, have sent us Prof. A. A. Hopkins' excellent temperance stories "John Bremm," and its sequel "Sinner and Saint;" also Mrs. J. F. Willing's "Only Way Out," which has already been reviewed in our columns. That it is coming into wide favor, we are glad to know. It ought to command its place on the library shelves of the Sunday school, the public library and the reading room of the W. C. T. U. The first two named above, John Bremm and its sequel, though not new publications are new to us, and have been read with fresh appetite, quickened by the expectation of unusual viands, owing to their authorship. They have proved fully equal to the anticipation, and to our thinking deserve a rating far above the "temperance novel" of the past twenty-five years. The literary quality is good, the style clear and only occasionally hampered by affectations such as "mother mine," etc. The plot of the story, for it is *one* story, though *two* books, is natural and well sustained. The portraiture of beautiful character and fearful struggle is made with a pen of conscience, and the lesson so thoroughly diffused as never to be "lugged in" or obtruded.

The new edition of "Buried Cities Recovered," sent us by Bradley, Garretson & Co., of Philadelphia, is a book which deserves a more extended notice and faithful rescript than our space will allow. It is written by Rev. F. S. De Haas, for many years United States Consul to Palestine, and was published several years since as "Travels and Explorations in Bible Lands," but in its new presentment contains chapters on Egypt and its buried cities not incorporated before. From his official position the author has derived advantages by which the reader will profit, he having been personally connected with the explorations of Warren, Wilson, Drake, Ganneau and others, while to the Bible student his pages have a value above that of the ordinary scientific volume, as they contribute many buried facts to a corroboration of the Biblical record. As a book of travels the general reader will find the volume full of interest, and the story not of a stereotyped order. The traveler is, in this case, one who sees not by the guide book, but who dares to investigate with the reverent freedom of a truth-loving student. Egypt, the land of Israel, and Trans-Jordanic Palestine all pass before us in a vivid review which is aided by the remarkably clear and finely printed illustrations, very creditable to the publishers. Baalbec, Jerusalem, Damascus, with their magnificence but faintly seen in ruins still magnificent, are pictured in detail, and scenes and places that must ever be sacred to the Christian heart are thus made accessible to the stay-at-home traveler who misses the discomforts, but shares much of the pleasure of the author's journeyings and explorations.




Prof. Foster is hard at it in the Dominion parliament, pushing the prohibitory resolution which, after a preamble setting forth familiar reasons reads as follows:

*Resolved*, That this house is of opinion that the right and most effective legislative remedy for these evils is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

It is to be seconded by Mr. Fisher, M. P., the mover and seconder represent, respectively, the goverment and opposition sides of the house; and members will have a chance to vote with perfect independence of their party ties.

* * * * *

Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster was introduced by Joseph Cook for an "interlude" at his Monday lecture a week or so ago. Mrs. Foster briefly showed from the organs of the liquor dealers, that high license had not at all checked the sale of liquor in Nebraska, and that the "Scott law" in Ohio had not reduced the number of saloons. She cited the statement of the treasurer of Hamilton county, which showed that 2,200 out of the former 2,220 rum shops had paid the tax and continued business.

* * * * *

A good word comes from Greenville, Ill., for James Clement Ambrose, whose lec ure on the "Sham Family" is said to be the *very finest* ever delivered there in the interest of good morals and character.

* * * * *

You remember that they held a very successful special election in Iowa a few weeks ago to choose a member of the lower house in place of the good and true man who died. A prominent democrat was asked if he lost anything on that election. He replied: "Oh no, I didn't lose anything on the election. I know better than to stake my money against the Lord and a W. C. T. U. prayer meeting."

* * * *

And speaking of Iowa reminds me of another incident which has almost convinced me that "the Prince of the Power of the Air" had a great deal to do with certain haps and mishaps that befell Iowa legislators about the time of the prohibition vote. Representative Weaver, not he of unexplainable greenback-prohibition position, but a member of the lower house, fell on the ice at his home in Cedar Falls a few days before the crisis came in the legislature, disabling him seriously. Like the heroic Holbrook, however, he insisted on standing in his lot and place, and was carried from his bed to an easy chair, then to a baggage car, transported to Des Moines, conveyed to the capitol, carried up to the hall of representatives and reclining on his chair, his injured limb entirely useless, listened to the debate and answered every roll-call on the right side. *He remained in the capitol building day and night*, it being impossible for him to leave it. Women, take off your bonnets to such prohibition heroes!

* * * * *

Mrs. Marion B. Baxter made a handsome donation to the Iowa Orphan's Home on her recent visit to Council Bluffs by giving it a benefit lecture in the Grand Opera House, generously tendered for the purpose by the proprietor.

* * * * *

"Beef tea" and "hot water" are among the attractions now offered by the fashionable saloon for twenty-five cents the drink. The latter beverage has become the subject of scientific preparation, the successors of Delmonico giving the following proper recipe for "cooking" water:

The secret is in putting good, fresh water into a neat kettle, already quite warm, and setting the water to boiling quickly, and then taking it right off for use in tea, coffee or other drinks, before it is spoiled. To let it steam and simmer and evaporate unti the good water was all in the atmosphere, and the lime and iron and dregs only left in the kettle—bah! that is what makes a great many people sick, and is worse than no water at all.

* * * * *

Two hundred young men of Providence, R. I., have organized a Young Men's Christian Temperance Union for aggressive work.

* * * * *

This week Weston completes his "five thousand mile" total abstinence walk. He has suffered for it pecuniarily, but not physically. If it had been under the auspices of "sports" his purse would be vastly heavier. The temperance folk of England should not be behind the "world's people" in such a matter.

* * * * *

The Kirkwood Seminary class in scientific temperance passed a very handsome examination a short time since and the subject is popularized thereby.

* * * * *

The Dominion Alliance of Canada, in its annnal announcement to the public, calls for a W. C. T. U. in every town in every province. "This society," says the circular, "has proved an invaluable agency for work in every part of the Dominion."

* * * * *

An earnest Minnesota worker says of Miss Burnett's "Temperance Talks" in THE UNION SIGNAL:

I have not seen a temperance article that held better "meat" or more of it "in a nutshell" than Miss C. S. Burnett has packed into the first of her "Short Temperance Talks," and I hope the sisters will take time and care to digest it. When I began reading I said to myself that I would note the best points. Read the first and said, "I must remember that"; the second, "That too," the third, "That too," and so on to the end, when I concluded to take it whole.

* * * * *

Nowhere is there to be found a truer word concerning the undoing of the saloon, that this from Mary Allen West's trenchant pen:

Between the public schools and the saloon there is a conflict as irrepressible as that which made the first three quarters of this century historical in politics. The saloon does all in its power to unteach what the schools endeavor to teach. The school teaches the children to be prompt, punctual, efficient; the saloon teaches them to dawdle and loaf, and takes all the snap out of them. The school urges them to be industrious; the saloon trains them to be shiftless and thriftless. The school would inspire them with reverence for law; the saloon trains them to trample upon all law, human and divine. The school inculcates the principles of true citizenship; the saloon incuicates the lowest kind of demagogism. The school teaches them love to men and love to God; the saloon teaches them to despise the one and hate the other. In this irrepressible conflict, on which side do you stand? with the saloon or the school? "Choose ye this day," and then vote as you choose.

* * * * *

The temperance war is being carried into Africa in Lebanon, Mo. The plan of publishing the names of petitioners for saloon license having been adopted, lo! over sixty names of church members appeared in this unsavory connection. This year considerably fewer have graced (?!) the dram shop keepers' documents.

ON DUTY.

# News from the Field.

## MICHIGAN.

Petoskey.—Believing you are pleased to hear from all the W. C. T. U. workers I venture to write a little from this northern retreat. Our beautiful little town, of nearly 5,000 inhabitants, lies on Little Traverse Bay, being, as you see, very near to "much water." Yet the serpent is here persuading plenty of men that they need something "a little stronger," and eight saloons are taking in the dimes and dollars from many a needy home.

However, there is a radical temperance element here also making vigorous efforts against the enemy.

A letter from my old fifth district president with reference to crusade anniversary sent me out forthwith, in this my new home, looking up the W. C. T. U. with a view to a public meeting and a collection. Found the ladies somewhat discouraged but quite willing to again take up the oars and "pull for the shore." A re-organization was at once effected, a public meeting held with encouraging results, and five dollars secured for the National treasury.

Our union is now just one hundred strong, and still "there's more to follow," as new members are received at each meeting. This number includes about twenty young ladies who are active and interested; have also about thirty honorary members, though in this direction we have only made a beginning. We have set no bounds and expect to keep gathering in till a large number have taken decided ground.

Our monthly mass meetings are of much interest, the Presbyterian and Methodist churches uniting with us in the service.

Last Sabbath evening, (Feb. 17) the announcement that Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, president of the fifth district, would give her lecture, "Who is to Blame?" filled our hall to its utmost. The appreciation of this address by that large and intelligent audience was manifested by the close and unwearied attention which followed the speaker for fifty-five minutes, as she showed in her own clear and original manner how we ourselves foster that which is our destruction.

Mrs. Benjamin is giving some three weeks' service in these northern districts under the direction of Mrs. R. A. Campbell, eleventh district president, and we may well pray Heaven's blessings to richly follow her as she unflinchingly, and at the sacrifice of personal comfort, braves the winter's cold and storms, kindly enters the open doors, and becomes a light bearer unto many.

Following the Sabbath evening lecture, we held on Monday evening a drawing room meeting in the Cushman House parlors. The elegant accommodations proved none too ample for the two hundred and fifty that assembled. Printed invitations were sent to many of our best homes and were generally accepted. Mrs. Benjamin occupied about thirty minutes, telling us of "Our Work and Workers," which was highly enjoyed by those present as the hearty applause indicated. A few choice recitations, by our young ladies, and fine music by the young people's orchestra, added much to the interest of the evening; as did also the refreshments which followed, consisting of ice-cream, cake and coffee.

The influence of this meeting has told well in the interests of our work. Many are newly awakened, and the children are eagerly awaiting their first meeting, which is to be held the first Saturday in March. Of this we will tell you hereafter.

Each of our ladies keeps a nice little "bow of white" and wears it on all public occasions. Our town affords two weekly papers, each of which has granted us a "temperance column." The greatest difficulty we find is with our city officials, altogether too much of the conservative element, but we are trying to get from them just "all the law allows," and hope we may soon see better men in these important places. This, you know, with Bay View only a little distance, has become a popular summer resort, especially for hay fever patients. It is truly a charming retreat, with its beautiful waters, its bright skies and invigorating air, its coral agates, trout streams and woodland shades. It is also in close connection with Charlevoix, Mackinac, Traverse City, etc. Bay View is especially delightful, with its handsome cottages and lawns, spacious camp-grounds, etc.

Two of the leading hotels, the Arlington and the Occidental, have "bars" in them. Alas! alas!

We desire that a strong temperance influence shall reach the people as they flock to our shores, and we ask that all friends of temperance see to it that they patronize temperance places. The W. C. T. U. hopes to have coffee rooms in successful operation ere the season opens, where not only coffee, but ice-creams, ades, lunches, etc., can be obtained. We are making free distribution of temperance literature a prominent feature of our work. Have just sent for the beer series of union hand bills, and hope that ere long many will know the riches of the dear Union Signal.

Mrs. P. J. Howard, *Pres. W. C. T. U.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The W. C. T. U. of Pennsylvania, foremost in all good works, stands side by side with our sisters of the Red Cross, in timely ministrations to the flood sufferers, along the Ohio valley. Several large and valuable boxes have been sent from the W. C. T. U. coffee rooms, Lock Haven, to the W. C. T. U. of Steubenville for distribution. Warren union has sent six large boxes of clothing and comfortables to the auxiliaries at Bellaire, Steubenville, Martin's Ferry and other points along the Ohio river.

The work of organization is being pushed in the Keystone state, as never before, and new unions reported continually. About a year ago the busy temperance "spiders" drew into their net a capital prize in the person of Mrs. Dudley Blanchard, the now indefatigable president of the W. C. T. U. of Lock Haven. Scarcely a year ago she did not know what the magic letters, W. C. T. U., meant, now she is the standard bearer of a splendid auxiliary, and with her noble co-workers has established a coffee room, Band of Hope with a hundred members, and gave me substantial aid in organizing four new unions in Clinton county viz., Mill Hall, Mackeyville, Salone, and Clintondale. These societies start out under very encouraging auspices.

The Warren union, one of the oldest in the state, born of the crusade, is having quite a revival. Mother's meetings, Bible readings etc., are among the specialties. A coffee room is one of its future possibilities. A number of new members have recently been added and Warren bids for the best talent in the W. C. T. U. lecture field. Tidiomte, for a few years dormant, has had a thorough resurrection and is ready for work, defensive and aggressive.

This pleasant little river town is the home of the Grandin brothers, three in number, whose lives and character are synonomous with the first syllable of their name. Bankers, manufactures, and owners of the celebrated Grandin farms of Dakota, they are foremost in all humanitarian and beneficent enterprises in their native town. They employ a small army of men and insist on sobriety among them. They promise a good club for The Union Signal. Youngsville union has just elected Mrs. Dr. Crawford superintendent of juvenile work, and wheels gracefully into line with the state union.

Thorough advertising by press and pulpit, has made the last two weeks of work in Clinton and Warren counties unusually fruitful. The union meetings held on successive Sabbath evenings in Lock Haven, Warren and Tidiomte, have drawn out splendid audiences and have given the work in these places a new impulse. Mrs. H. W. Smith, state organizer, and our matchless and tireless Ellen M. Watson corresponding secretary are determined to push the work through every county in the state. A surprising growth in public sentiment prevails in many sections. Mary Byron Reese.

Harrisburg.—We have four temperance schools in our town and I have the Sunday afternoon class, a short session, during which we sing, pray, read and talk temperance.

This class was formed last October, and if expertness and variety in mischief is indicative of brightness of intellect, my class stands above any I've yet met. A band of hopefuls they seemed at first, but last Sunday I came away with a heavy heart and felt them to be almost a band of hopeless ones. We number eighty-two names on the roll. Our trouble is to get workers; one or two more to help would enable me to keep order. We are praying they will come, and I grow impatient that they are not yet.

Our Saturday afternoon sewing school for girls is under the care of Mrs. S. Buffington, and our worthy president, Mrs. E. H. Clyde. They are progressing nicely, and present a beautiful picture, forty-six stitching away, or in song or prayer. They have made for themselves thirty-eight little red petticoats with cotton bodies. They are taught to sew, and keep what they make. Last Sabbath one little girl was so pleased with her new skirt she showed it to her mate, when another little one said, "I did not put mine on today because 'twas raining." A third said at another time her's was not to be worn until confirmation day, she being a little German Lutheran expecting to be confirmed shortly. All looking as though there were no skirts to spare. One little boy comes to the sewing school, and has made himself a shirt. He looks so happy in their midst. When we first opened in October we received boys and girls promiscuously. Three of us found it a hard task to preserve order; they were packed too closely. They seem to have too much energy for the number of escape valves permitted. 'Tis not so with the girls. I believe if the boys' fingers could be employed at our week day temperance schools it would help both teacher and pupil. Can the friends suggest some kinds of work for week day schools?

When I returned last Sabbath from my school, I was much discouraged.

A city missionary dropped in, and left me a volume entitled "Our Coffee Room," by Miss Elizabeth Cotton, whom I found had had a similar experience and discouragements to my own, and yet her heart by final results had been greatly cheered. So encouraged by her experience and years of looking to the Lord for help I take courage and go forward trusting there are brighter days in store for us.

We enjoyed our visit in imagination to Miss Willard's work room, and are glad to hear the subject of moral hygiene is to be brought forward. Oh for a general heart awakening for those who have suffered from that class of society who transgress and are not placed under the ban.

Give them the requisite knowledge, teach them the pure, healthful life and they will learn how illy we can afford to transgress, for truly the way is hard. How blessed it is to learn the truths of the heavenly life, appropriating them, feeding upon them, being lifted up, and proclaiming them wherever needed. This is our work, being led by the Holy Spirit.

Agnes Kemp, M.D.

Bellefonte.—Miss Narcissa E. White gave our county two weeks, and in that time delivered two lectures to organized unions, (our own, and Lock Haven), and eight to unorganized places. I am happy to report that, with one exception, they are that no longer.

Our most successful work in Bellefonte is in connection with our Band of Hope, of which Mrs. E. M. Blanchard is superintendent. It was something wonderful the way the children took hold of it, and reminded me of the enthusiasm of the children's crusade. They flocked in numbers of eight to ten to her house to sign the pledge, and many of them took the triple pledge. The Band of Hope now numbers over 200. Our Y. W. C. T. U., organized during our state convention held here in October, numbers about forty ladies and gentlemen, and they are very enthusiastic. This winter they carried around petitions, and defeated three wholesale liquor sellers at our court.

We met our school directors in the fall, and secured through their courtesy the passing of a compulsory law in our public schools on teaching scientific temperance. We furnished all of our teachers (some seventeen) with Richardson's Text Book.

Then we visit our schools each week, and distribute leaflets, etc. We are now raising funds for a teacher's library. Our private schools also use Richardson's Text Book, and many of our teachers are interested workers.

We have done nothing lately to influence legislation, but presume we will soon have work to do in that line. In regard to the ballot, I can hardly report at all. I know of one husband who is willing his wife shall vote on the prohibition question whenever it comes up, and there are doubtless others, but—well we will no doubt be ready to fall in line with our other W. C. T. U. sisters when the time comes, and the question will never be settled I believe until it does come.

Mrs. John P. Harris, *Pres. W. C. T. U.*

## NEW JERSEY.

Trenton.—I am aware that you have had but few communications from Trenton, but it is not because our W. C. T. U. is asleep, or is not doing all in its power to awaken an interest and educate our people on the all important question of the day.

In a general way we see little results from our efforts, but we have learned to leave results with God, knowing that our part is simply to scatter the good seed.

The last two weeks we have witnessed wonderful things in our conservative city, and God has truly visited us.

We believe as yet it is as the gentle shower before the abundant rain of blessing that shall fall upon us. God put it in the heart of our union to invite Messrs. Mabee and English to come and hold some meetings here, and as several small churches in the outskirts of our city were offered for our use, we considered the way was open, and those good Christian workers came at the appointed time.

We found at the very first meeting that no small audience rooms would do, but immediately some of our largest churches in the centre of the city opened their doors and invited the workers to come.

Many of our ministers said "This work is of the Lord," and gave the gentlemen the right hand of fellowship; the meetings increased in size and interest from night to night, until there was no place large enough to hold the people all through these last two stormy weeks.

Nearly 2,000 signed the pledge, and Mr. Mabee left us with a well organized Reform Club of over 200 men well officered by Christian men. They held their first public meeting in the opera house, which was literally packed, February 24.

The best part of this movement is that Christian people have had their eyes opened as never before, to see that there is something for them to do, if they would see the dram shops closed, and the club does not consist of reformed men only, but Christian men and ministers have all banded together to fight the evil. Pray for us in Trenton. Anne T. Baily.

## SOUTHERN GLEANINGS.

Maryland.—The committee of arrangements are preparing for a visit from Mrs. Emily McLaughlin of Boston. The kindergarten, superintended by Mrs. Welsh formerly of Savannah, is in successful operation; it is hoped that a school on a larger scale will be established in the near future.

West Virginia.—The annual meeting will take place early in March. Mrs. Emily Chambers, the energetic president, is also superintendent of R. R. work for the state. At Parkersburg, the able press superintendent, has just organized a Y. W. C. T. U., who hope one day to welcome Anna Gordon to address them.

Georgia.—Mrs. Chapin and Mrs. Sibley have been

very busy in this state. Mrs. Chapin organized three unions in one day. At one point on the road, where she had an appointment, the mayor of the town, the college students and others were waiting to receive her. She has gone to attend the Florida convention. Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith and Mrs. Dickinson will also be in attendance, thence she will meet appointments in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas.

ALABAMA.—The union at Tuscaloosa is doing good service, also that at Gadsden, under direction of Mrs. Woodliff, the state president. The national organizer, Miss H. G. Moore, has been most cordially welcomed and appreciated in the state. The press is lavish with encomiums, styling her an eloquent, logical, persuasive advocate of prohibition. Her last engagement was in Mobile. She goes thence to Texas.

TEXAS.—The Lone Star state is fortunate in having for its president Mrs. Beauchamp, an able writer and speaker, as is Mrs. Lizzie Johnson, the corresponding secretary. This consecrated worker, deeply interested in prison work, has an enviable record in the results of her prison visitations. She is looking forward to Mrs. Chapin's coming, whose influence in the community not only among the white, but the colored population also, is something wonderful. Their vote is necessary to secure prohibition, for in most of the southern states they hold the balance of power.

MISSISSIPPI.—The women of this state are not idle. Mrs. Inge worked with all her soul for the Corinth prohibition law, and after witnessing its passage in the lower house, she went immediately to the senate, and there, taking some of the anti-temperance senators by the hand, plead with them to "vote for my bill, it is in the interest of my home, my people," and she succeeded in pledging some of the hardest cases to the measure. There is scarcely a limit to a determined woman's influence. Mrs. Foster who passed that way last year will be glad to hear of this. MRS. G. H. MCLEOD.

## NEW YORK.

PEEKSKILL.—A mass meeting of the citizens of Peekskill on the Hudson, was held on the evening of February 19, in the First M. E. church to listen to an address from our national superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, having reference to a bill now pending before the legislature of the state of New York, asking for the enactment of a law that shall require such instruction in all the schools that are under state control or supported by public money.

A large and enthusiastic audience filled the house and after hearing the able and entertaining address of Mrs. Hunt, the audience left feeling that if the bill should pass the house and become a law, the state of New York would be largely indebted to the persevering labors and forcible appeals of this earnest Christian woman, who is making such a great sacrifice of time, strength, and the quiet of home, during these best years of her life, to bring about such wonderful results.

At the close of the address the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Dwight Herrick, Esq., and adopted by the entire congregation:

WHEREAS, A bill is now pending before the legislature of the state of New York entitled, "An act relating to the study of physiology and hygiene in the public schools," the design of which is that in all the schools supported by public money, instruction shall be given in these branches, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, and

WHEREAS, Such legislation looks to better citizenship, and is, therefore, within the power and duty of the state; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, citizens of Peekskill, and citizens of the state of New York, approve the bill in question and recommend its speedy enactment.

Edward Wells, Esq, also offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be published in our village papers, and that a committee be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, Hon. George W. Robertson, to present these resolutions to Hon. James W. Husted, member of assembly, with the respectful request of the meeting that he will give the said bill now before the assembly, his earnest support, and will aid in securing its passage into a law of this state.

Mr. Herrick was appointed such committee.

A. M. STEWART, *President W. C. T. U.*

## DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON.—Yesterday was one of the red letter days in the history of our No. 2, or colored W. C. T. U. For some weeks arrangements for a mass meeting under their auspices had been pending, which yesterday were successfully culminated. By invitation Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, our national superintendent of work among colored people spent the day in our city. The meeting of the day was held in our largest African church in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Before the hour arrived a large audience was seated and when Mrs. Harper began speaking every available seat was taken, and some remained standing. The address was of more than an hour's duration, but commanded the respectful and interested attention of all. Mrs. Harper, from her experience in active work during the days of slavery knows how to speak to her people, and her experience in the contest we are waging in these days of slavery to the rum traffic gives force to what she says. The response to the appeal for financial aid was met most liberally, the collection amounting to very nearly twenty dollars. A good example for all of us.

The union has a record to be proud of, considering the circumstances of its organization. It numbered previous to this meeting some thirty members; seventeen new names were secured at the mass meeting, and also a greatly awakened interest which will result in others joining.

The reading room for working men, under the care of our Y. W. C. T. U. is just at the end of its first year, and we feel we have much to be thankful for. Our books books show that 7,000 visitors have availed themselves of the attractions of the room, which is well supplied with daily and weekly papers, illustrated periodicals and a library numbering over two hundred volumes. Our gospel meetings are increasing in interest, held every two weeks, the services conducted in a very simple manner.

The first steps towards the establishment of a kitchen garden have been taken, and we are expecting Miss McClees during the coming month to give the necessary lessons to our normal class.

We are looking forward with interest to the 9th of March when we are expecting Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, and have arranged for her to speak in our opera house, at the time of the M. E. conference which convenes in our city. Hope to have such a meeting as will be worthy of a report in these columns. M. S. H.

## MONTANA.

DILLON.—The W. C. T. U. of Dillon is quietly and resolutely holding on to the work in the face of many discourgements. The Band of Hope has a regular attendance of about fifty. Our union is small and we have everything to learn. The people have to be "educated up" to temperance work and principles in this new country where the liquor element has had full sway from the first. The Dillon *Tribune* makes the following pleasant mention of our reading room:

"Thanks to the ladies of the W. C. T. U., Dillon now has what was long needed, a first-class temperance reading room and a lunch house, where a nice, hot cup of coffee, pies, cakes, etc., can be purchased at moderate prices. This reading room, located centrally on Montana street, is growing more attractive and it is better appreciated as its benefits are more fully understood. In the evenings the reading room is a retreat from the temptations of the saloons, and there are many, with room for many more, who welcome this place of public resort and its gratuitous attractions. The thanks of the community are due the ladies of the W. C. T. U. for opening this institution." MRS. JAMES KIRKPATRICK.

BUTTE CITY.—We had our first public meeting on Sunday evening, February 17. The ministers were invited to take part with us, and all did so except two, who seem to stand aloof when temperance work is being done; but when we know how unpopular the temperance cause is, we are not surprised that even ministers here stand back. But let me assure you that the day is not far distant when it will not be so.

Our meeting was held at the Reform club reading rooms, which were filled to their full capacity; yes, and so overflowing there was no standing room left unoccupied. There were a number of good speeches and several expressed their intention to join us in our noble work. Since the public meetings have been started it is hoped that they will be kept up, thereby keeping the public agitated about temperance. MRS. J. W. CHAPMAN,

*Corresponding Secretary.*

## MAINE.

OLD ORCHARD.—A little union was formed here about a year ago of eight members. It has steadily increased, till they now number fifty-six. The president, Mrs. Jas. Brown, a veteran temperance worker, is fully alive on this subject. A woman past sixty-five, with many home cares, she has attended every meeting, with one exception, when she was detained by sickness in the family.

The union has held public meetings once a fortnight. Several ministers from Portland have kindly lectured for them. Our state president, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, who is ready to help anywhere along the line, gave an evening of encouragement with her cheering words and unfailing zeal. The pastor of the M. E. church, Rev. W. H. H. McAllister, is a radical temperance man, and has fearlessly spoken the words of truth and soberness to the people of Old Orchard.

God has blessed the union with many noble Christian women who are ready to "do with their might what their hands find to do" in this cause. Some of our meetings have been held under very unfavorable circumstances, but by their presence, words and prayers these sisters have shown that they were in earnest.

The influences going out from the union and the persistency of its members, has made an impression and public opinion is quite in advance of what it was a year ago. Calls have been made at several places where liquor was sold, with good results. One apothecary was fined $800 and he afterward left town; also one house of ill repute; its inmates hearing they were to be called on the next day, left during the night. A Band of Hope, under the charge of the union, is in a flourishing condition. Altogether the outlook is good and much is hoped for the coming year.

The annual meeting was held at the house of the president, who recently fell on the ice and broke her wrist, but bears it with Christian fortitude, feeling that it is among the "all things," that work together for good.

The following officers were chosen for the year: President, Mrs. James Brown; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Irving J. Brown; treasurer, Mrs. D. F. Hasley. With such workers much will be accomplished for "God, and home and native land." M. T. ANDREWS.

## VIRGINIA.

LINCOLN.—While we cannot boast of the number of UNION SIGNALS that circulate in our state, yet we do know that the leaven is working, and we must be content to allow time for prejudice and pride to be overthrown. When these enemies of all progress are dethroned our car of gospel temperance will move forward. We are just taking the first steps in organization, and we can see that in some directions there has been a gain. Our late convention (the first) was held at Richmond on October 17-19, 1883, and though small was a success. In many places the White Ribbon army has many adherents. The department of scientific instruction in our schools has been successful in one county, —the teachers giving oral instruction in almost every school, — while in other parts of our state good progress is being made in the same direction. Bands of Hope are multiplying, and the numbers increasing at Richmond, Staunton, Alexandria and at other points. Our standard is supported by a noble army of young recruits. Our department of heredity and hygiene, with Dr. Tamgin Jannez at the head, is doing service in that much needed reform. We would be glad to have some of the gifted National workers take our neglected state in their route, and help the woman side of this question in the Old Dominion.

R. D. WILSON

## ILLINOIS.

CONVENTION OF FIFTH DISTRICT.

The fifth district held a convention in Marengo, the 13th and 14th of February. On account of the inclement weather the delegation from abroad was small, but the local interest was great, and large audiences were present at all the sessions.

The convention opened Wednesday afternoon at o'clock, the president, Mrs. S. B. Sill, of Aurora, presiding. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. S. A. Crissey, of Marengo, who in fitting words welcomed the delegates and visitors to "our town, our homes, and our work." The response was given by Miss F. E. Willard, who said that in this whisky-making, beer-selling state of Illinois she was glad to be welcomed to a town that had not had a liquor saloon for twenty years.

Much routine business was disposed of, and then a stirring talk was given by Mrs. S. B. Wilkins, of Rockford, who graphically described the work of the W. C. T. U. of that city. The address was full of helpful hints to other unions. Mrs. Wilkins and Miss Willard also presented the claims and excellencies of THE UNION SIGNAL with such good effect that nineteen subscriptions to the national organ was the result of the appeal.

An essay, "Liberty and Intemperance not in Harmony," was given by Miss Mansfield, one of the teachers in the Marengo public school.

Through the kindness and liberality of some of the business men of Marengo, the opera house was provided for the first evening session. Though the night was stormy some six or seven hundred people were present to listen to Miss Frances E. Willard, who gave the address of the evening.

Thursday morning Miss Anna Gordon addressed the convention upon young ladies' societies and juvenile work.

Mrs. Dr. Whitford, of Elgin, gave a scholarly paper upon "Scientific Tracts Concerning the Human Tissues" illustrated by the blackboard, and object lessons.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Henry, of Rockford, gave a brief address upon "Temperance Evangelistic Work," relating some of her experiences. The rest of the session was devoted to reports of the local unions, a pleasant entertainment by the Marengo "Earnest Temperance Workers," conducted by the president, Mrs. L. W. Sheldon, and a talk to the children from Mrs. Mary B. Willard.

Thursday night the church was crowded to its utmost capacity with people whose interest had steadily increased during the sessions of the convention. Mrs. Willard, editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, gave the closing address, dropping many seed thoughts into the minds of the assembly, concerning the future of woman's work in temperance, and how it could be made most effective.

*Secretary pro tem.*

LOCAL UNION NOTES.

—Belvidere raised $13 toward sending THE UNION SIGNAL to the state prison at Chester; has had for several weeks the services of Mrs. Henry, of Rockford; a Reform Club organized numbering over 70 members; many conversions reported among these men; gospel temperance meetings held each Sunday afternoon.

—Marengo furnished Temperance Lesson Leaves to all the Sunday schools for last Sunday in September; held consecration meetings every afternoon during week of

prayer; Band of Hope of over 100 members called "Earnest Temperance Workers."

—Whole number of unions in fifth district 17. Two new ones, those at Harvard and Woodstock, organized since the state meeting in October. Membership now over 600, an increase of over 92 since the annual meeting in October.

—Capron edits a temperance column in their weekly paper; a temperance concert each month. Several drinking persons have signed the pledge and six have been converted.

—Elgin, a year of wonderful success; 80 members; coffee house that pays all expenses; night school from seven o'clock till nine; attendance of 300.

—Aurora, largest union in district, 102 members; meeting held every Thursday; Band of Hope of over 300 members.

—Sycamore distributed 100 copies of the Memorial number of The Union Signal.

—Sandwich circulates 246 copies of the *Morning and Day of Reform* each month.

—DeKalb is hoping to soon have temperance headquarters.

—South Elgin has a reading room.

REPORT OF CHRISTIAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Christian county W. C. T. U. met in convention at Pana on Tuesday the 26th, and adjourned Wednesday night. The sessions were well attended, and much interest manifested throughout the entire convention. Four unions were represented. Mrs. Orendorf, our district president, was present, and assisted us greatly with her kind words of advice and encouragement. Tuesday evening the audience was entertained by an excellent address of welcome by Mrs. Gilbert, of Pana, to which Mrs. Orendorf reponded; an exceedingly spicy address by Mrs. Goldsmith, of Grove City. Mrs. McBride, county president, closed the exercises of the evening with a well rendered recitation.

The second evening brought us a treat in the way of a very fine lecture, by Mr. J. C. Ambrose. "The Sham Family" was mercilessly exposed, and of course the liquor traffic and those engaged in it came under the head of shams. Prohibition and woman's ballot were popular themes during this convention. I cannot refrain from complimenting the ladies of the Pana Union on their success in making delegates feel at home. Rev. Mr. Higgs, pastor of the M. E. church, whose wife is president of the union, seems to be their right hand man.

A Member of the Convention.

Nashville.—Let me tell the readers of The Union Signal a few words about the work here.

Mr. Jacob Hoofstitler organized a club of reformed men a year ago last November. The anti-license ticket was defeated last spring, but since then the prohibitionists have increased greatly in numbers. Also, many country clubs have been organized. A temperance tabernacle, costing over $4,000 will be built this year; $3,200 has been subscribed already. One of the saloon keepers has closed his grog shop and is going to join the club.

A county convention of the prohibition party was held on the 22d of February. May God's blessing rest upon them in the work. Paul L. Phillips.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—We want to remind our county and district presidents again to send notice of conventions that literature may be sent them.

— Miss West is arranging fer a meeting of the executive committee at Galesburg, March 30. Let each member of the committee bear this in mind and plan accordingly.

—The annual meeting of the Central W. C. T. U., Chicago, March 20, promises to be of unusual interest. The sessions will occupy the entire day. Miss Willard will give the address of the evening.

— Conventions are announced at Troy, March 20 and 21, and at Hillsboro, March 26 and 27. Miss West and Mrs. Willard are to be at both, and Mrs. Babcock, our vice president, is expected at Hillsboro.

— The 17th district (Mrs. A. V. Boulter, president), will hold its annual district convention at Hillsboro, Montgomery county, March 26 and 27. Mrs. Willard and Miss West will be there to add to the interest of the convention.

— The sixty-eight thousand Leaflets already published have well nigh exhausted the $500 appropriated for our State Leaflets, and yet a cry for more is heard from all quarters. Shall we stop the supply, or will the unions roll in their pledges for our state work?

MRS. FIXEN'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Sedalia, Mo., March 9; Washington, Mo., March 10 and 11; New Haven, Mo., March 12 and 13; Brownsville, Mo., March 14 and 15; Pleasant Hill, Mo., March 16; Kearney, Mo., March 17 and 18; Princeton, Mo., March 19 and 20; Gallatin, Mo., March 21; Wetmore, Kas., March 22; Atchison, Kas., March 23; Harrisonville, Mo., March 24; Chanute, Kas., March 25; Garnett, Kas., March 26; Humboldt, Kas., March 27; Schell City, Mo., March 28 and 29; Parsons, Kas., March 30; McAllister, Ind. Ter., March 31; Caddo, Ind. Ter., April 1.

## VERMONT.

Mrs. Greene, our state president, has been in Addison county, under the combined auspices of the county W. C. T. U. and the Addison County Temperance Society. The first meeting at Vergennes was very largely attended and the addresses by Rev. Mr. Speare and Mrs. Greene were warmly applauded. At Monkton Mrs. Greene was alone, and though the roads were in bad condition from the long thaw, there was much enthusiasm, and many new members were added to the organization. A regular love feast was held.

At Bristol the Baptist church was well filled and Rev. Mr. Palmer aided Mrs. Greene to revive the declining union, arousing lively interest at the two meetings held. On the way to Addison Mrs. Greene was thrown from the sleigh at Weybridge and her injuries were such as to detain her there in helplessness for a fortnight, after which she was obliged to return to her home in St. Albans. Preparations are now going on for the Addison county institute to meet in the county early in May or June. The ladies of this state will not suffer this glorious cause to wane for lack of stirring up.

Temperance day in Middlebury was celebrated by meeting in Congregationalist church addressed by Mr. Whitcomb of Burlington. This gentleman was afterwards present at the temperance sociable the same evening and expressed much gratification at the manner in which the W. C. T. U. conducted their monthly parlor meetings.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The Y. W. C. T. U., auxiliary to the Brooklyn (N. Y) union upon the hill, is doing a work that cannot be over estimated. At their regular meetings papers bearing upon the different phases of the temperance question are presented, and sociables are held every month at the home of one of the members, to which those young ladies and gentlemen whom they wish to reach and win for total abstinence are invited. The active practical work done by this union, is the sustaining of a free reading room for boys, open every evening from 7:30 to 10 o'clock; also a temperance school at the News Boys' Home.

The Y. W. C. T. U. of Cornwall, Vt., gave a successful entertainment, Feb. 15. An able and instructive lecture upon Martin Luther was delivered by Prof. Foster, of Middlebury College, who kindly gave his services free of charge, and this was followed by an oyster supper. This union has been recently organized but is rapidly growing and all seem in a working spirit.

Sterling (Ill.) has declared for licence at its recent election—"Sold out to the emissaries of the Evil One," writes the secretary of the W. C. T. U., adding, "But if they think that we are going to give up the struggle, they are very much mistaken."

C. J. Holt has just closed a meeting of ten days at Pierce City, Mo. Great good has been accomplished. Over 500 signed the pledge. A reform club and a C. T. U. have been organized and eighteen new members added to the W. C. T. U.

At Canisteo, Steuben county N. Y., the W. C. T. U. served a free lunch on "town meeting day," and were abundantly rewarded for all their labors by the election of a ro license board by a majority of twenty-seven.

The Murdock, (Ill.) union, with many others of the "white ribboned army," has substantially remembered the Ohio sufferers by sending a box of bedding and clothing, valued at $45.

George Woodford's meetings in Springfield, Mo., have been attended with grand results. Under his labors, Springfield has been stirred up as never before on the temperance question.

The Alton (Ill.) Band of Hope has just given a delightful "Jug Breaking" and literary entertainment which netted the Band forty-five dollars.

The temperance wave is still sweeping everything before it in south-west Missouri. At Carthage over 1,000 signatures to the pledge have been secured.

Mrs. Marion B. Baxter's lectures at Galva, Ill., Feb. 29 and March 2, are very highly commended.

# Official Communications.

## INFLUENCING THE PRESS.

The press of the country is the index of its civilization; the lever of its morality. How shall we as temperance workers write upon it the truths we believe, and through them move humanity to higher grades of thought, to clearer conception of duty, and greater loyalty to God? As more and more the home is recognized to be the central power of the world, temperance, which means knowledge, purity, God-likeness, is revealed as a primal law. How shall this law be so inwrought into human brain and heart as to renew the creation defiled by ignorance, sin and selfishness?

The years are continually casting new moulds for human life, and the press, ever keeping pace with the demands of the age, is itself reformed by reformers. What impress shall the four-fold character of the W. C. T. U. make upon the future through the avenues now so generously opened to our care? For it is not so much a question of obtaining as possessing the land. About ten thousand papers are published in the United States. Is not this good year, the first of the new decade, the time to enlarge our borders and see how many we can pre-empt? And of those whose pre-emption deeds are already written out, shall any be left unoccupied? How shall we possess? how occupy? Only by intelligent, faithful prayerful labor.

The purpose of this department is:

1. The education of public sentiment in favor of temperance, by articles, editorial or contributed. in all newspapers, both religious and secular. Sanitary science, laws of hygiene and heredity, facts, pointed arguments, etc., come especially under this head.

2. The information of the public regarding the movements of the W. C. T. U., its history, aims, and methods of work, its scope and power and usefulness.

The objective points are the secular and religious weeklies, and the daily newspapers, especially the metropolitan press in the twelve cities, and the associated press and co-operative newspapers, to be reached by means of state and local superintendents, and special correspondents; capital cities to receive special attention during political campaigns and sessions of the legislature.

1. Plans of work: Each state and territory is represented by a superintendent who shall have charge of the work therein, with assistant local superintendents in each union, if possible, these to be appointed by the union. Note. (In states where the work is too great for one superintendent to have proper oversight, it would seem advisable for each congressional district to have a superintendent appointed by the state W. C. T. U. would be chairman, who would communicate with the National superintendent. This division of labor would increase the effectiveness of our department.)

2. The state superintendent should understand her field of labor by acquaintance with the papers, their character and influence in the community, and value as a medium for temperance literature. To this end secure a list of papers in the state, and divide the same in counties and towns. A personal letter to each editor, so far as may be practicable, is necessary, setting forth earnestly the claims of temperance, and respecttully asking for such favor as he may be disposed to grant, whether the insertion of editorial, contributed or selected articles, or the setting apart of space for a W. C. T. U. or temperance department, to be conducted by a local superintendent. This does not conflict with the work of others, but enables the superintendent to direct her available forces with economy, and to provide for the supplying of all papers.

3. Secure a list of local unions in the state and the appointment of a local superintendent in each. Urge that this matter receive the attention it deserves, and that the best woman for the duty be chosen. Help her all you can by suggestions, and encouragement, by occasional articles and frequent letters. All the zeal of any department is wasted without intelligent comprehension of its needs, and tact as well as talent, wisely used.

1. Suggestions to local superintendents: When space is granted for the temperance work, either by your own solicitation or that of the state superintendent, you will need a varied supply of temperance and religious papers, first among which, and best, stands The Union Signal. Don't try to enlist as a soldier without ammunition. You should also have access to standard books, as Dr. Richardson's "Lesson Book," Pitman's "Alcohol and the State," etc. The community to be influenced should be carefully studied. Uphold at all times the honor and dignity of the grand organization to which you belong. Speak of its departments and what is being accomplished. Gather all items of general interest, making them fresh with your own inspiration. Give prohibition arguments where you can. If the editors will not permit these, choose scientific arguments. Make your paragraphs polished and pointed.

2. As the W. C. T. U. stands the invincible advocate of prohibition, each superintendent should consider herself a sentinel on duty, to make reply to, or refutation of, fallacies concerning total abstinence and prohibition, allowing no misleading statement to go without its antidote. If the superintendent cannot reply, let her write to her superior for help, or turn to some bright and well informed person in her own community.

3. Cultivate a strong home interest by mention of work in your own state. When meetings are held, try to have the editor report them; if he does not, report them yourself. Interest the union to help you watch for bright clippings and pithy facts. Make yourself an integer of the work by constant, devoted labor.

4. Keep your state superintendent informed of your success. Ask her advice when necessary, and send her an occasional copy of your paper.

Dear sisters, in no other department of the W. C. T. U. do we need more faithfully to keep the "trysting time with God." Let us ask His blessing on our united labors to advance His kingdom.

Esther T. Housh.

*National Supt. Press Dept. W. C. T. U.*

*Brattleboro, Vt.*

## Publisher's Department.

**Rates of Subscription.**

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" " " 6 months..... 1.00
" " " 3 months..... .50
In Clubs of ten or more..... 1.50

☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN,
161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

## TEMPERANCE LESSON LEAVES.

The Temperance Lesson Leaf for March 30th, being number 5 of the series prepared for the National W. C. T. U. by eminent clergymen, is now ready for issue and can be obtained at the office of THE UNION SIGNAL, 161 LaSalle st., Chicago. Price 50 cents per hundred, postpaid. The lesson is entitled "Concerning Temptation." The author is the Rev. SIMEON GILBERT, D. D., Western editor of *The Congregationalist*, who is widely known as a most successful writer of Sunday School Lessons. Send for sample copy.

SHALL WE LICENSE THE DRAM SHOP? and HOW THE DRAM SHOPS PAY THE TAXES are the titles of two articles by GEO. E. FOSTER, which have just been issued by THE UNION SIGNAL, in the form of handbills convenient for circulation. They are splendid arguments against license, and should be widely distributed before the coming spring elections. Price 30c. per hundred postpaid. Address THE UNION SIGNAL, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago.

To any of the friends who desire copies of THE UNION SIGNAL for gratuitous distribution and missionary work, we will send 10 copies to one address for 30c; 20 to one address for 50c; fifty for $1.00.

THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Amendment Herald*, one year for $2.25.

THE UNION SIGNAL and *Our Herald* (Mrs. Helen M. Gougar's paper) will be sent to one address for $2. per year.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2 50; Artist proofs $5 00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is to day the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters. Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—The National Minutes, 235 pages, are out. Price 15 cts. per copy. There is no better "exhibit" of woman's work anywhere extant. Several thousand local unions with a following of one hundred thousand here show their cumulative strength.

—The annual leaflet is just out—fifteen thousand copies envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo*. FREE. For forms of Constitution, and other helps and for all the foregoing send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, 126½ Walnut street, Cincinnati, O. She will acknowledge the same.

## Important Announcement.

**We pay for the following goods partly in cash and partly in advertising. Our object is not to dispose of the goods at a profit, but primarily to increase our subscription list and incidentally to favor our subscribers. Hence, in supplying them to our readers we would make no account of the advertising and consider only the cash which we have to pay.**

## SPECIAL OFFERS FOR 30 DAYS.

(Dating from February 18, 1884.)

### 1st Offer.

For each NEW subscriber for THE UNION SIGNAL (at $1.75) which shall be reported to us within thirty days by any subscriber, we offer AS A PRESENT 75 cents worth of any of the articles in the appended list. Accordingly, for one NEW subscriber we offer three copies of Henry George's Land Question, or Gray Heads on Green Shoulders, or any other choice from the following list to the amount of 75c. A club of two NEW subscribers secures one volume of the Red Line Gilt Edition of the poets, or any other choice to the amount of $1.50. Four NEW subscribers takes the penograph or any other choice to the amount of $3.00, etc., etc.

Should you fail to get a club large enough for the article desired, send along the names you have and we will inform you how much additional in cash will be required for it, as well as for any others you may wish to purchase at the same time.

### 2nd Offer.

For each dollar's worth of goods which shall be ordered from the following list at the regular retail price for the same, we offer 40 cents worth of THE UNION SIGNAL, renewal or new subscription. For example, any person who shall order a Penograph at $3, will get not only the best fountain pen ever offered at any price, but also a dollar and twenty cents worth of THE UNION SIGNAL for himself or any one else.

### 3rd Offer.

We offer a choice of the following articles IN COMBINATION for the exact amount in CASH which we are required to pay for them, provided every order shall amount to at least $5, and shall include one or more subscriptions or renewals. For example, we offer John W. Lowell's edition of Charles Dickens' complete works in 15 vols., price $22.50; either Rollins' Ancient History or Knight's History of England in 4 volumes, price $6; Barnes Popular History of the United States, publisher's price, $5; Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men in 3 volumes, price $4.50; any five volumes of the Standard Classics, price $6.25; Foote's Science in Story, five volumes in one, price $2; Henry George's Progress and Poverty, price $1; 2 copies George's Land question, 50 cts.; How to Read Character, price $1.25; New American Dictionary, price $1, and three subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL, price $5.25: making a total value of $55.25—all of which we offer in combination for $23.00, which is but 50 cents more than the price of Dickens. The person who shall send us such an order is expected to collect $5.25 for THE UNION SIGNAL subscriptions, which leaves a balance of only $17.75, which secures 34 books worth $50.00, boxed and shipped by express. As already stated, we pay for the goods partly in advertising and charge our subscribers only what we have to pay in CASH. If you wish to know the price for any other combination, please mention the articles desired, give the full name and address of this journal, state whether or not you are a subscriber, and address our agent S. S. Wood, 230 E. 34th st., N. Y., who answers all inquiries in regard to the following goods and attends to their shipment direct from the manufacturers to our subscribers. But all ORDERS and REMITTANCES must be addressed to this office and not to New York.

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"Prohibtiion doesn't prohibit," but the liquor dealers report the falling off of 90,000 barrels in Kansas sales last year from what they sold two years before. They also report an increase of 4,000 barrels in Nebraska. Which prohibits, high license or prohibition?

Dr. Howe, of Massachusetts, says that half the idiots of England come from drunken parents.

There are five hundred magisterial districts in Kentucky where the sale of liquor is prohibited.

## A SHORT TEMPERANCE SPEECH.

I do not think it best
To wait till I'm a man,
But sign the temperance pledge
As early as I can.

Let's be teetotal boys
Till we grow up, and then,
'Tis my opinion, with God's help,
We'll be teetotal men!

—o—

Eli Perkins shows how even the best temperance men are financial sufferers, if nothing more, by the existence of the drink traffic. He says: "I paid $425 taxes on my New York house last year. What was this tax used for? It was to govern a city where three-fourths of the arrests were made on account of drunkenness. I can govern myself, but I have to pay $425 a year to be protected from the criminal classes, made criminal through rum."

In Traer (Iowa) the city council posts a list of drunkards in every saloon, and orders the keepers to sell no drinks to them.


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## Signal Notes.

Temple Hotel and its Successes.—In the onward march of temperance reform measures, one of the most practical is the establishment of home-like temperance hotels and cafes. Washington City has one such place in Temple Hotel, 9th street. Rented by its enterprising proprietor before the foundations of the first building were laid, planned and watched over with faith and perseverance, occupied, fitted and furnished three years since, with a valuable addition last winter, it has been truly demonstrated that houses for the accommodation of hundreds of guests may be conducted without the profits accruing from the sale of wine or liquors. Persons of refinement and high literary attainments, such as Miss Willard, Mrs. Alden (Pansy), Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. Laura Redden Learing (Howard Glyndon). John Burroughs of "The Century," and many others of earth's nobility, have found congenial quarters there during the present winter. Though high rents are paid, and a suite of attractive parlors are furnished free for use of guests, Temple hotel is a success, and is conducted by a W. C. T. U. woman, the district organization having its headquarters at this place free of any expense whatever.

The drunkard-maker always hates his oldest and most reliable customers, and is proud of cursing and kicking them out. How we should be surprised to hear the shoemaker slam the door against an old customer, and say, "You villainous old scamp, I made boots and shoes for you and your family for twenty years, and you have paid for them, and here you are for more shoes! Get out, and don't let me see your face again." How funny it would look to see a tailor basting an old schoolmate into a gutter, because after getting his clothes there for fifteen years he wants to buy an overcoat. Or a minister assaulting an old standby because he has been twenty-five years a communicant and elder in his church, and therefore must be unfit company for anybody. Isn't it time for drunkards to be ashamed of the drunkard-makers?—*Broadaxe.*

The crusaders (Catholic) of Minnesota have decided that members frequenting saloons for the purpose of purchasing cigars, billiard-playing, etc., violate their pledge in so doing, and their names will be dropped from the rolls.

The Florida law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors except on petition of a majority of the voters of the election district has been declared constitutional by the supreme court of that state.

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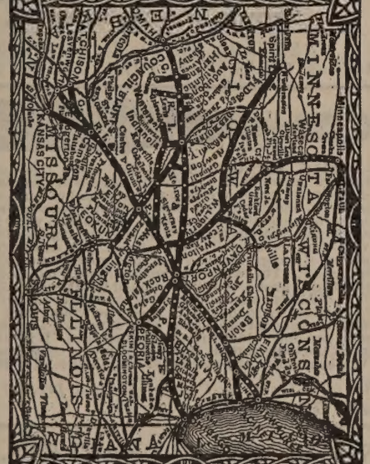

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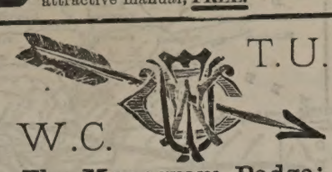


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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 12. CHICAGO, MARCH 20, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


SIR WILFRID LAWSON is authority for the statement that in England no public house (saloon) or beer house has ever been licensed by a working man. Alas! it is not true in this country. The votes of the workingmen of our land are the great power behind the saloon.

JUDGE NOAH DAVIS is a man of plain and direct speech. In the great Chickering Hall temperance meeting he is reported as saying: "Shall I be mealy-mouthed when I speak of such men?" referring to liquor dealers. "By heaven, I will denounce the rascality that sells liquor to men, women and children, with as much violence as God gives me power to utter!" When conscientious men speak out with such vehemence the atmosphere is charged with the electricity of the moral cyclone. Look out for it.

THE soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian service are not allowed to wear the blue ribbon, or any addition to their prescribed uniform, We hear, however, of some ingenious men at Rangoon who have hit upon an expedient for displaying the blue without pinning it upon their bosoms. They simply attach a bit of blue to their walking sticks and in this way show the faith that is in them. A native in Rangoon who wished to don the blue found himself involved in a difficulty of another kind. His broad bosom was covered by nothing save its own rich black complexion, and it would have been rather painful to pin the the ribbon to the naked skin. The poor man, however, was not to be defeated. He quickly tied a string round his arm, and to this was fastened the ribbon which he proudly carried in triumph away. When total abstinence finds a will, it quickly makes a way.

PROHIBITION, or rather the submission of the question to the people has been defeated in the New York legislature by the narrow vote of 91 to 63. A reconsideration was secured, however, so that another attempt will be made to pass the amendment. It will be remembered that the state republican convention last fall promised to give the people a chance to declare themselves upon the matter, and an analysis of the vote shows that of the 61 votes in favor of the amendment, 53 were republican, and 8 democratic. Of the 63 votes against it, 46 were democratic, and 17 republican. Among those who helped the temperance republicans to carry out the pledge of their Richfield platform were eight noble-minded democrats; while seventeen republicans were found who refused to fulfill that pledge, and voted not merely against prohibition, but against even allowing the people to declare their will on the question.

DID you know, good friends who are claiming and championing the revenues of high license as necessary to the prosperity of the city and the town, that you can far better afford to pay every one of the 500,000 saloonists and druggists of our land, $500 to quit the business, than to receive it from them for the support of your local governments? This would amount to only $250,000,000. You can then pay $50,000 to each of the 5,000 distillers and brewers of the country, as a condition of abandonment of the manufacture of liquors, with another $250,000,000 and have still another $250,000,000 left from the annual drink bill of America with which you may yearly reimburse tax-payers for the evils inflicted by the traffic through the term of years during which the government has fostered and protected it. Where are the nation's financiers?

As the reign of King Alcohol nears its close in Iowa it is well to note in memory a few of the figures and statistics of the old regime, for future comparison. In 1880, the record of criminal convictions shows that a little over thirty-five per cent were the cases of saloon-keepers. Now when prohibitory law comes to its estate, it is very likely that the percentage of these convictions will be still larger. Let no man beguile you when that illustrious day shall rise, with the rather trite assertion that prohibition does not prohibit, because of this fact. The figures above quoted are the legetimate result of even the lame prohibitory law which has been in existence for a quarter of a century, and it is because it has been so well enforced that so large a percentage of the convictions have been meted out to offending saloonists. No one is senseless enough to claim that the prohibitory statute just enacted will convert the minds and hearts of the would-be dram-shop keepers. So long as the will to keep a dram-shop exists, so long sinful and criminal endeavors will be made which the law may now most blessedly interdict and crush.

WHEN the captain of the Glaucus saw the wreck of the Columbus he passed quietly on his way, not seeing the poor wretches clinging to the rigging. There was nothing to prevent his going nearer, so that he might have seen these dying men, but it does not seem to have occurred to him to turn a little out of his way to make sure that there were no living beings whose agony he could relieve; he went on undisturbed by the horrors of that dreadful night. That may be sea-faring usage and the way of captains, but it has very much the look of barbarism and cold-blooded savagery. We shudder thinking of it, and wonder if those forsaken ones will not haunt his dreams.

But there is a sea around us as insatiate and as merciless as the Atlantic. Its victims are going down into the bitter wave, dragging the innocent and lovely with them. They are not removed from sight by distance, we cannot say that we do not know of, or see them. We hear the wail of childhood and the drunkard's despairing cry. We see the dreary home and crowded jail. Are we much moved, or do we go on our way, singing and dancing, happy in the last new novel or the most bizarre fashion, delighted with gossip and charmed with our pets?

Let us ask ourselves, are we very different after all from the captain of the Glaucus?

MAINE is still advancing along the line of law enforcement. At Augusta the clergymen of the city and a large number of the best citizens voted for the prohibition candidates at the last election. Upon being warned that such votes would surely throw the offices into the hands of the democrats, some of them replied, "Democratic rum is preferable to Republican rum, not being quite as inconsistent in the case of the Democratic party as in that of great 'moral ideas.'" The situation is the same in Bangor as in Augusta. In the former place there is a growing feeling in favor of the law-abiding principle.

One of our workers visiting a town near Bangor she was told that there was considerable strong drink sold in the place. Being the guest of an intelligent, true hearted man who had studied the situation from all points of view, she asked him about it, and after a moment's thought he said: "You know we have a college here?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, there isn't a single place where one of the students would think of going, did he want a drink never so much. It certainly is a safe place for them." And then he went on to say: "No doubt there are a few obscure dens where a man with no pride, or some far-gone drunkard might go and find his drink."

This is not total extermination but it may be all we have a right to reasonably expect at this stage of prohibition history; and considering how far the traffic has been driven during the last thirty years in, or rather out of Maine, have we not a right to be getting our trumpets ready to blow at the end of another decade?

## Contributed.

### A SONG OF HOPE.

BY MRS. JUDGE LANDON.

We sing the time that's coming,
When all who love the Lord
Shall dwell in perfect brotherhood,
And so fulfill the word—
The time when faith and science
Shall radiantly unite,
To span, with fadeless coronal,
The waiting brow of Night.
Coming—coming; the shadows melt apace,
And through the rainbow mists of dawn
Truth lifts her lovely face.

We sing the time that's coming,
When woman, pure and free,
Shall wield the sovereignty of love
In sweet humility—
Shall share her brother's burdens
With heart, and hand and brain,
Till both in garments fair and white,
The mountain top shall gain.
Coming—coming; I hear the fetters fall,
I see the golden gate of day
Swing wide to welcome all!

We sing the time that's coming,
When war shall be no more—
When symphonies of peace shall rise
From happy shore to shore;
When ocean's farthest islet
Shall hear Messiah's voice,
And o'er His last returning sheep
The shepherd shall rejoice.
Coming—coming; sweet friends 'twill not be long!
I note the sweep of hurrying wings—
I catch the seraph's song!

O wondrous day that's coming,
We hail thy herald beams!
Thy rising beauties far outshine
Our fancy's fairest dreams.
O kingdom of the blessed,
O city of the free,
Thou New Jerusalem, come down!
We wait, we long for thee!
Coming—coming; thank God! through rifted skies
Steal down the music and the balm
From fields of paradise.

### THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TO THE BAND OF HOPE.

BY REV. CHARLES GARRETT,
*Ex-President British Wesleyan Conference.*

What is the relationship that should exist between the Sunday school and the Band of Hope? Shall they be antagonistic, or neutral, or amalgamated? This is a question of immense importance, for they are two mighty and influential organizations. I suppose I shall not be far wrong if I say that the Sunday school has five million scholars, with 700,000 teachers, while there are 10,000 Bands of Hope, with more than a million members. Every one will see that the relationship of these great organizations is a matter in which not only every Christian, but every patriot, is deeply interested. Their antagonism would be an immense calamity. Their neutrality would be an injury to both, while their amalgamation would benefit each, and make them an immense blessing to both the church and the world. Believing this, I am most anxious that every Sunday school teacher should believe it also. I want, therefore, to give a few reasons for my belief, and I pray you look at them without prejudice, and in the fear of God.

For what object does the Sunday school exist? Not merely to keep children out of mischief, and to give employment to teachers who can find no other way of spending the Sunday. Not that we may have great organizations, and large collections, and agreeable tea meetings, but that we may gather the young people around us, and by God's blessing make them good citizens and devout, intelligent and earnest Christians. This is the object that every right minded teacher sets before him, and for this he lives, and labors, and prays. Whatever is accomplished, if this is not done, the school is a failure; and whatever is not done, if this is accomplished, the school is a success. Thank God, in innumerable cases this has been accomplished, and the devoted teacher has been able to say, with holy joy, as he has looked at many on earth, and others in heaven, "For what is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at His coming? For ye are our glory and our joy." But what of many others? Alas! their history may be written in tears and blood. Let any teacher examine the register of his school twenty or thirty years ago, and then carefully inquire after the history of the names recorded there, and if he writes the record, it will be like the prophet's roll, written within and without, with mourning, lamentation and woe. Some will be found to be "walking in the counsel of the ungodly," others "standing in the way of sinners," others "sitting in the seat of the scorner," some in the betting ring, some outcasts, some in prison, some transported, and some gone to an early and unhonored grave. In their case the teacher has labored in vain, and has spent his strength for nought. If he is a wise man, will he not endeavor to ascertain the cause of this destruction? And if a sensible right hearted teacher, will he not be prepared for any sacrifice and toil, if, by God's grace, he may preserve the children still in the school from falling victims to the same destroyer? If so, I think there will be no hesitation as to the decision of this meeting, and of the teachers whom you represent. I know there are many evil agencies in operation to promote this destruction, but there are a host of witnesses to testify that the giant evil is strong drink. This assists and intensifies all the other agencies, and at the same time exerts an influence peculiarly its own. I will not quote instances, for they are innumerable. I should insult you if I were thus to hint that you doubted that which is patent to all. The great question for you is, will the incorporation of total abstinence with the Sunday school lessen this destruction, and make it more efficient for its great work?

As to children taking intoxicating drinks, the medical world unites in testifying that for young people, at least, they are not only unnecessary, but absolutely injurious. That, as Sir William Gull says, "They spoil their health and injure their intellect," and it is also equally certain that it is fearfully injurious to their moral nature. Years ago an aged and eminent man remarked, "If there is a particle of depravity in a man's heart a glass of brandy will find it out, and stir it up." And what is true of brandy, is true of alcohol in every shape. From the time of Noah till this day its effects have shown that it has an affinity for the worst part of our nature. Hence we cannot be too careful in guarding young people against it, and as Sunday school teachers are especially devoted to the instruction and training of young people, the Band of Hope movement has a special claim upon their sympathy and co-operation. Leaving, therefore, the question of the danger of children taking intoxicating drink, I want to show you the great advantage which will result from the Sunday school and Band of Hope being incorporated—from the Band of Hope being not a mere accidental appendage, depending for its very existence upon some one outside of the school, but its becoming an integral part of the Sunday school organization, as completely so as the mission society, or library.

Let me name a few results of this union. First, it will be an immense benefit to the Band of Hope movement. This movement has made wonderful progress in spite of the apathy of some, and the hostility of others. In many cases, the Band of Hope has existed outside the school, and too often outside the church. It has been an orphan uncared for and untrained. The natural result of this has been that it has sometimes said and done things that it never would have said and done if it had been more kindly treated. This, however, has been its misfortune rather than its fault. With all its defects and faults it is a fine healthy child, and if the Sunday school will but adopt it, and give it its place among the children, its faults will soon be cured, and its defects remedied; placed in such a beautiful home, its strength will be fully developed, it will throw its protecting arm around the children, and our country will soon become as sober as she is free.

Look also at the many benefits which this union will confer on the Sunday schools. These seem to me to be so many and so great that I can barely name a few of them. First, it will infuse new vigor into the work of the school. Without this there is necessarily a great deal that is monotonous, a great deal that taxes the patience of the children, and a great deal that is confined to the Sunday. Now we all know that children are naturally active. They must be doing, and if they haven't something good to do they will be doing evil. The children's poet says that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." With all respect to the writer, I think Satan might spare his pains, for the children will find it for themselves. It is, therefore, our wisdom to keep them from the temptation, and employ them in something useful and good. This is no easy task, for they get through their work so rapidly, that they will tax all our ingenuity to keep them employed. Many teachers forget this, and coerce the school into a state of order that destroys its efficiency; while other teachers, whose physical force is not so well developed, and who are not such martinets, allow the school to degenerate into a Babel. It is in a chronic state of disorder, and the happiest moment of the superintendent and teachers is when the school closes, especially if it closes without a storm. All this arises from ignoring, or endeavoring to repress, the God-given activity of the children. Set them to work, and especially set them to work on something which they can understand, and in which they are interested, and all this discord and confusion will speedily be remedied.

A temperance organization in the school will provide just what is needed. The teachers and scholars will soon be united in the sympathy which arises from being engaged in a common work. They will soon begin to understand and appreciate each other more highly. It will provide work for all, and give each the work for which he is best fitted. There will be meetings arranged for, songs to be sung, recitations to be given, absentees to seek, adherents to gain. Thus every one will be actively employed, and each will have the joyous consciousness that he is not living in vain, but that he is taking his part in the noble work of delivering his country from its greatest foe. Besides this, the school would not be content with merely holding meetings, but, as is the case in all well-managed Bands of Hope, would organize a literature department, the scholars being encouraged to attempt the sale of books and periodicals. These being obtained at wholesale prices, will leave a good margin of profit, and the whole amount made by each scholar being given to him in some useful form at the end of the year, will form a powerful stimulus to industry. The books thus earned will form the nucleus of a good library, a library that may be of immense value both to them and those with whom they are associated. This is not a mere theory. I know of one Wesleyan Band of Hope in a poor neighborhood that sells as many as forty thousand books and periodicals per annum. The value of such a work as this is beyond computation. For not only is a vast amount of pure literature spread where it is greatly needed, but right habits are formed by the litte tradespeople, and the whole school is strengthened by the result. Such an arrangement as this in every school would soon turn the whole army of Sunday school scholars into home missionaries and colporteurs, and would exert a mighty purifying and educating influence upon the population of the country.

### SHORT TEMPERANCE TALKS. NO. III.

BY MISS C. S. BURNETT.

*No. 3.—Some of the mistakes they make.*

By *they* I mean the men who in any way are engaged in the liquor traffic. It is a mistake to suppose that the money for which no equivalent is given can ever bless them or their families. "It is the price of blood." It is a mistake to suppose that the sighs and prayers of the widowed mother and worse than widowed drunkard's wife which daily enter the court of heaven are unheard and will be unheeded. "Vengeance is mine; I will repay saith the Lord." Retribution may seem slow but it is

sure. "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting," is written against every one of these workers of iniquity.

They make a mistake when they think that the law-abiding American citizen will forever sit still and see the debased from other lands come here and fasten upon us, in spite of law, the vices which caused the poverty and degradation in the homes they left. It is right that America should stretch out her arms to welcome all the oppressed of other lands but she should say "Leave behind you that which caused your oppression. If you cannot do this stay away. If you who are here do not like Sunday laws you are free to go back to the land where lager beer and potato whisky flow free to your destruction." It is a mistake to suppose that our 7,000,000 voters will be forever held in the clutches of the 500,000 men who are engaged in the rum traffic. The money which has ruined our homes will not always purchase votes enough to hold "the balance of power." The whisky power made a mistake, so far as it is concerned, when it declared "We will vote only for such men and measures as will support our cause." They placed temperance in politics, not the temperance people. We are only meeting them on their own ground. They fight for, we against, but there is yet the vast army that stand between and do not want to help either side. They want the whisky power controlled but also want their vote. The vote of this class is a curse rather than a help to any party. It is a mistake to suppose that the present order of things is going to last. Because men now defy law is no reason why they should always do so. God's Word says, "Woe to him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips." It is a mistake to suppose that this woe so often denounced shall not finally overtake the evil doer. Sin is always a mistake.

## "ALL THINGS ARE YOURS."

BY MRS. ESTHER T. HOUSH,
*Editor of Woman at Work.*

One evening last autumn I climbed to the top of a hill in the midst of this lovely village. Under my feet were timeworn rocks, covered with gray moss and bordered with sumach leaves glowing with the fire of the faded summer. Before me lay the majestic guardian of the town, Wantastiquet, looking benignly on the hills that circled the horizon, looking over them to the hills and valleys beyond, and away and up to the light clouds bathing themselves in the gold and rose, the amber and flame of the steting sun. All the trees had on the gala robes of the year; crimson and orange in myriad shades outlined the course of the brook and dappled the green hills with lines of plumes and torches and banners until their hues were lost in the blue of the sky. Not fairer was the promised land to the eyes of him that beheld it from Mount Nebo!

There are thoughts in the lowlands that seem hedged about of ourselves, human, that on the hill top seem inspirations beyond us of God. Words that have been almost meaningless become freighted with a power that baffles description. It was thus in the midst of this wonderful beauty that the message of a dear friend seemed borne to me with an uplifting of understanding I had not known before: "'All things are yours,' says the word. Labor is yours, tribulation is yours, triumph is yours."

What a wealth of possession! Not in deeds or bonds, not in treasure, that moth or rust can corrupt, or thieves break through and steal, not in wood or hay or stubble that the floods can destroy or flames consume, but yours by the eternal word of Him whose the world is, and for whose glory we were created. "All things are yours!" Measureless height! Fathomless depth! Boundless breadth! Infinite riches! Dower of the sons and daughters of a King whose throne is from everlasting to everlasting! Promise and pledge to each loyal child! And as I thought of those who should inherit this reward I remembered with a thrill of joy the precious band of the earth's workers, around whom cluster everything good and true and pure, the W. C. T. U. In woman is all humanity represented, the humanity for which Christ died, for which He lives, and to whom is His sacred promise, "All things are yours!" In mental review came these hosts of earnest Christian women up from the valleys of silence, up from the lower interpretation of the law, out from narrow creeds to the largeness of the gospel; coming through the fields they had planted, bringing the sheaves they had gathered with the song of labor on their lips and the garlands of victory on their brows; coming up the hillside a glad triumphal band bearing the banner of "For God and home and native land." And the memory of what had been won, the battles fought, first with self, then with the world, the consecration and union, the devotion and truth, the heroism and strength born of woman's love and faith lifted the hillside to a mountain top that compassed the world, and the voice of the message to fill all space with, "All things are yours!"

At that moment of revelation the glow of the setting sun rested on the summit of the mountain before me like a halo of benediction, then faded away. The shadows fell, the beauty fled, but the message I send to you, dear sisters of the W. C. T. U., it is our promise.

"Labor is yours." Without arrogating to ourselves any praise, by the providence of God, woman is today called to a larger field of labor than she ever filled before. It is supplemental work to much that has been done, adding to the good work of man. It is complemental, in that it brings beauty and harmony where crudeness and discord prevailed. It is not only labor in the home for the home, but labor in the world for the home. This labor is prompted by the great heart of motherhood reaching out to the homeless, the uncared for, the untaught, the weak, the tempted, the erring. The labor is itself love, going down into the slums of the cities, up dark stairs, into byways and highways, seeking the lost. In its eager grasp it holds as a sacred trust the coming generations whose feet shall find a straighter path for their treading. To its resistless plea the nation bends a listening ear; its power is undermining the very stronghold of evil. There is no place in all our broad land where the influence of this love has not gone. Under its searching power, governments are questioning if what is is right; churches are filled with a true spirit of the Master; schools are coming to know "the greatest study of mankind is man," and that to "know thyself" is more important than all other knowledge, and homes are finding the hearts within. It is a labor of love, because love has labored. But love has also suffered. Take alone the 3,000 local organizations of the W. C. T. U., and in every one from ten to a hundred heroes. Who are heroes? They who know the truth and are not afraid to speak it; they know how the right and are not afraid to do it. It means a good deal to belong to our band in some places. It means a good deal more to have the spirit of the Master and to be willing to follow where He leads. It means labor, tribulation, and triumph. In very fact the first two of these cannot be separated. "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world."

To the woman leaving the allotted fields of life the way seems rugged and weary. Much of duty doing is cross bearing. The gospel temperance meetings have been ample witness to this. One woman I knew, a little timid, shrinking creature, full of faith but also full of fear. The minister called for volunteers to take the pledge down the aisles among the men, bloated, blear-eyed, whisky-numbed that filled the lower part of the church. Something told her to go. "Oh, Lord," she cried, "I am a woman, a wife, a mother, don't send *me!*" Still she was bidden to go. Not daring to disobey she started down the aisle. "It was as if a thousand needles were in my feet," she said, "and when I looked up at those great strong men I seemed such a child beside them, yet all at once with a rush of sympathy for the wives and children of these drunken husbands and fathers, I knew why I, a wife and mother was sent." Since that time thousands have learned from her the way of life. She carried the cross until its light filled her face, and labor and tribulation was lost in triumph.

No one sails to heaven on "flowery beds of ease." We should be weak Christians if we did. All the promises are to those who overcome. Out of the depths of tribulation shall come the white robes of rejoicing. But while bearing the burden and enduring the sorrow we must not forget that triumph is ours. We know the broader work, the better work of these later years must grow into wonderful results for the future. And is He not true who has said "He that goeeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him"?

Enlisting in the service of God and humanity may mean treading narrow paths, climbing steep hillsides, crossing dangerous passes, walking in darkness and perplexity and through tribulation, until in the blessedness of overcoming the trial shall mean joy; but the path of duty, whether it leads by the home door, or out in a rough, untrodden world, leads to one goal, triumph—and to the possession of the promised inheritance, for "All things are yours."

*Brattleboro, Vt.*

## WHAT BECAME OF THE TRAMPS.

BY SARAH K. BOLTON.

"Going over to the meeting tonight? Very important business to be attended to. The country is getting full of lazy tramps who won't work, and can't get it I suppose, if they would. The work-house must be enlarged right away, and already the taxes are dreadful." The above remarks were made by a politician who was going to hear an address by Mr. Grandison, councilman from the ninth ward of the city of Haverland.

This city of forty-thousand people had a Woman's Christian Association, Girl's Reformatory, Home for the Aged, relief societies for the poor, a Woman's Temperance Union to look after the product of four hundred saloons, and yet the number of tramps increased.

Mr. Grandison was the chief speaker at the meeting. He had long been desirous to represent the city in the legislature, and to do this he must keep himself before the people, and upon some burning theme. The tramp question had indeed become an important matter. Mr. Grandison was a pompous but suave man, who by a turn of the wheel of fortune had become reduced to poverty. His wife put on her accustomed airs, and by dint of opportune calls upon her neighbors, (at meal time,) and sending the children to friends for long visits, her family managed to subsist. She was an officer in as many benevolent societies as possible, for she had high hopes for the future.

Mr. Grandison spoke well on the evening above mentioned. The tramps were punished severely for being without work, and their parents before them, for allowing them to become tramps. Of course compulsory education and the compulsory learning of some trade were suggested as remedies. Reading rooms were urged where men might sit in comfort, away from temptation. The Woman's Temperance Union had already begged books and money, and given ten cent entertainments, till the people were tired of the very name of "reading-room." Capitalists were urged to provide workshops, but the principle of self-preservation governs saints and sinners alike. Capital will not squander itself, with no return of income. A benevolent society might buy land at the far west, and loan money to build homes, but the tramps would not go. Finally an Agricultural Reform Farm was attempted, where drunkards should stay till they were cured, and vagrants till they loved work; but still the tramps increased in number.

Taxes were growing more burdensome. The times were hard, and the worthy poor were without work. The cry of "economy and retrenchment" was raised. This cry usually reaches the public schools first. Some persons seem to feel that what we need least is brains. Teachers, most of them women, and therefore having no votes in the coming election for legislators, were at once cut down in salaries, Then the high schools were dispensed with. In vain did some protest that fifty per cent of those who attended were the children of working men, who would otherwise have no opportunity to reach high positions in life; that the greatness and glory of the republic depends largely upon education. The Public Library was closed; the place where tired men had gathered to read the papers, and forget for a few minutes the struggle for daily bread.

Next the churches were taxed. True, they were built largely by the self-sacrifice of the few for the ennobling

of the many, but the money was needed for jails and workhouses.

Mr. Grandison, who had helped to bring about all this economy, was rewarded by a place in the legislature. His wife was proud and satisfied, no not that exactly, for when were a politician or his wife ever satisfied unless the presidential chair were reached. And now what perplexed and amazed everybody was the fact that there were more tramps than ever.

Mrs. Grandison received an early call one morning. She was wanted at once at the jail. She had often been there in her benevolent work, and yet could not divine the present urgent request. She hastened down, and was brought face to face with a strange scene. Her two sons—wild boys they had been, but she loved them—in a drunken quarrel had killed a man! Her boys, whom she had petted and spoiled! She was completely prostrated, and the father was at once called. Then a new truth forced itself upon him; he saw what made tramps and murders; what made taxes burdensome and people poor; the four hundred saloons of Haverland. These two sons whom he idolized had been ruined by the very haunts of sin which the law caressed and protected. Both sons paid the penalty of a broken law, a law which allows "HELPS TO MURDER," placed along every pathway, and then hangs those who commit murder. Mrs. Grandison did as other mothers have done; lay down in her grave, broken-hearted in her prime.

Not so her husband. All the forces of his nature were stirred within him. He showed the people of Haverland how they helped to support men who were tearing down the purity and honor of the community by their business; how mothers were crushed and wives ruined by the dreadful traffic. Stealing and murder were prohibited; why not also their prime cause? The church and the women became doubly in earnest. Politicians were proud to be on the right side, when that seemed the winning side.

The police were glad to enforce the law if they were sure of being sustained in, and not lose their positions. The need of daily bread makes a man very careful about his principles if he have any. As usual when good men and women are united in doing a thing, evil is overcome. Haverland closed its saloons. Of course there were some would drink in cellars, and by way of back doors, and paid death his bill when he came early, as he always did, but the "Tramp Question" was settled. These do not grow where there are no saloons, nor remain when saloons are closed. Hon. Mr. Grandison did the best work of his life in this act, and was rewarded by higher political positions.

## Correspondence.

### OUR YOUNG WOMEN AGAIN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I have been wishing for some time that we could learn through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL more about the work of the Y. W. C. T. U's scattered over the country. I was very glad to find in your issue of Feb. 29, a beginning of the fulfillment of my wish in the communications from Rose E. Patten and Mary Whitall Smith of Philadelphia.

In our union of the South Side Chicago, we have always made social influence a very strong point,—a part of temperance work which I feel I cannot too strongly urge upon the Y. W. C. T. U's everywhere.

For the benefit of other unions, from which I often receive letters of inquiry, I want to give briefly our plan for the advancement of total abstinence and the promotion of good fellowship, etc., in a social way. Our union begins a series of socials each year, the second Thursday in October, which are continued the same evening of each month until May or June, closing with a lawn party or picnic in July. The socials take place at the residence of members of the union according to invitation. Refreshments are furnished by the union. A committee of five ladies and five gentlemen are appointed each month at our business meetings, by the president, to have charge of entertainment and refreshments. Each member has the privilege of inviting a guest. During the evening the guests are given an opportunity of signing the pledge and joining the union. The gentlemen paying one dollar and the ladies fifty cents. These are our annual fees.

Our last social occurred on St. Valentine's eve. The committee, with quick recognition of the "fitness of things," made valentines the feature of the evening. All cards of notification to the members bore the the request that each one should bring a valentine, "original preferred." The result was that the hat box which was placed in the hall for their reception, was almost filled with a variety of wise, witty, sentimental, and pretty valentines, some of them being beautifully designed, painted and written by the young ladies themselves. These, with recitations and music and a three minutes paper by one of our honorary members answering the question "Is prohibition a success?" afforded very pleasant entertainment for the evening. Five new members were added to our roll and several others took the subject under consideration. I want to say *en passant* that dancing at our socials has been prohibited by a unanimous vote of the union—the voters included the gentlemen.

A program at one of the socials this winter which gave much pleasure consisted of P. P. Bliss' little operetta "The Professor at Home," and tableaux from "The Hanging of the Crane," accompanied by readings from the poem.

At our next social one of the young ladies will answer the following question in a three minutes paper, "Why is it necessary for temperance people to sign a total abstinence pledge?" There will be vocal and instrumental music and recitations; then we shall all proceed to the kitchen and dining room of our hostess where a man sent from a confectioner's will have made everything ready for the young men and maidens to indulge in the old-fashioned sport of "candy pulling." And a great bowl of lemonade on the table will prove an acceptable acid to neutralize so much sweet. Thus saith the committee.

These monthly socials have been largely the means of the increase in our membership. In this way is our influence constantly going out into society. At one of our recent socials, a young gentlemen who was asked to join our union hesitated a few moments over the pledge and then wrote his name. A few evenings afterward he said to one of our young ladies: "I went to a banquet the evening following the social, where one other gentleman and myself were all who turned their glasses down. Had the banquet occurred the evening before I should have taken the wine." An invitation from a young lady to the social followed by a presentation of the pledge made the difference between a man squarely committed to the right, and one thoughtlessly letting his influence swell the tide of wrong.

One of our young gentlemen carries an autograph pledge book in his pocket, and presents it as occasion offers to his business acquaintances for their signatures. "I feel now that I have had some influence since I joined the union," said a young man to me, "in dissuading where once I was persuaded when the 'social glass' was offered."

Numerous cases of this kind have come under my notice, where thought has been arrested, interest awakened, and a staunch reformer made through the socials of the Y. W. C. T. U. Is it any wonder then that I insist so strongly upon the continual observance of this part of our work? Don't overlook the socials! Have them at regular intervals; make them as pleasant as possible; vary the entertainment; always have some simple refreshments— coffee and cake, ice cream and cake, etc.; and always have enough temperance leaven in the program "to leaven the whole lump." You know a very little leaven, if of the right strength, works wonders.

I want to say a few words about the young ladies before I close. Some of our best, most efficient workers have become interested first through our socials. Others, who for various reasons, cannot give their time and strength to the work, can and do carry this blessed temperance gospel with them wherever they are, no less on shipboard, or in France, Italy, Germany, etc., than in their own country and in their own homes.

Do not think because I seem to exalt this social phase of our work that I underestimate the importance of other branches. I know the best life of an organization comes from the work it has to do. Exercise is a law of growth. But whether our specific work be Bands of Hope, kindergartens, reading rooms, industrial schools, or kitchen-gardens, we have always found that we received valuable recruits from our socials, and certainly in no other way can we so easily reach the young men and women in society.

Since writing the foregoing, THE UNION SIGNAL of March 6, has come with its wise and timely editorial for the Y. W. C. T. U. May God bless the words so fitly spoken for our upbuilding. In the glow of its inspiration I feel like subscribing myself with renewed emphasis. Yours gratefully, FANNIE C. JONES.

*Pres. Y. W. C T. U. South Side, Chicago.*

### UNFERMENTED WINE AT THE LORD'S TABLE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—In addition to the reason which you give for avoiding the use of fermented wine at the Lord's Supper, that it may lead some reformed man to fall again into his evil habits in a reason which, for me, has been underscored in blood, from the fact that one Sabbath evening I sat by the side of a church member, who, after a terrible experience as a drunkard, had been reformed and had lived an earnest Christian life for months, but had that day, by a taste of fermented wine at the communion, fallen again, a fall from which I think he never recovered. Besides that reason, which ought to be sufficient, on the principle of Paul, that if anything causes a brother to offend it should be avoided, there are two other reasons not commonly given, which your earnest ladies might use with their pastors and church officers. One of these is, that by the use of fermented wine the church is compelled to patronize the rum seller in the purchase of its supplies, which is certainly no small objection.

But what I wish especially to emphasize in answer to the stock argument against the use of unfermented wine, that the wine which Christ used was probably fermented is, that the fermented wine used at the Lord's table in these days is in most cases probably not wine, but alcohol doctored, not containing, in many cases, any of the "fruit of the vine" to which Christ refers at the first Lord's Supper.

The recent trouble with Germany with regard to American pork has brought out in the way of retaliation the fact stated in dispatches to the New York *Herald* that the German wine exported to America is for the most part adulterated or manufactured, and the same fact has been attested by one of our consuls in France in regard to the adulteration of French wines even at the vineyards. It is well known to those familiar with the tricks of the rum trade that a box of prepared drugs is sold to rum sellers by which they can make any kind of foreign or native wine by adding to alcohol a certain amount of drugs. In view of these facts, there is not the slightest probability that one church in a thousand which make it a plea for using fermented wine, that such wine was probably used by our Lord, really uses wine at all. In purchasing unfermented wine from Christian and temperance stores where it is supplied, one is at least sure of getting the fruit of the vine, and something which will not destroy the Christian life of any of those who partake of it, nor do we then encourage the rum traffic by our patronage.

This is not written to meet those who take the ground that there is but one kind of wine mentioned in the Scriptures. Personally, however, I believe there were two kinds of wine, the reference to the new wine in old bottles, seeming to me to be conclusive. It must be unfermented wine which is there called new wine, because its fermentation is that which is to burst the "bottles." But, whether one kind of wine or two be referred to in the Bible, the argument for unfermented wine at the Lord's table in our day, stands in either case. Christ did not proclaim an anti-slavery crusade, for the times were not then ripe for it; for the same reason He did not inaugurate a temperance crusade. To these two great reforms His thoughts were doubtless turning when He said to His disciples, "I have many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now." Those two movements were to be left as chapters of the newest testament that was to follow the new when people were able to receive it, as the new had followed the old. One can no more defend the use of

intoxicating drinks because Christ did not denounce them, than he can defend slavery because Christ did not condemn and prohibit that. The principles of the Bible in every land where it has become the text-book of religion have abolished slavery, the principles of that same book as they are applied to society will also abolish, among Christians at least, all use of intoxicating drinks.

WILBUR F. CRAFTS.

## THE WORKSHOP.—NO. IV.

Commend me to the methods of the West Virginia W. C. T. U. After vain endeavors to secure help from outside, they have, like the old farmer of the fable, concluded to reap the white harvest themselves. Therefore under the leadership of their president, Miss Taylor, of Wheeling and her right hand coadjutor Mrs. Jane A. Johnson, of Parkersburg, they have begun the work. I quote from a note just received from the latter, one of the royal women who help to make the world a pleasant place to live in:

"Congratulate me, West Virginia begins to move. 'Hints and Helps,' juvenile literature, etc., have been ordered, sufficient for purposes of organizing. Miss Emma Fowler, our corresponding secretary, who heartily responds to every call, will come to our city next week, and with aid of copygram and denominational minutes, we will ask the co-operation of pastors at all important points in planning for the reception of our corresponding secretary and other workers who come into their midst to organize the W. C. T. U. This is our plan:

"Secure co-operations of pastors, send helps to some earnest intelligent wise temperance woman. Have her read and hand to other workers; plan for a public meeting to be preceded by a special prayer meeting of those interested, say at the parsonage; plan for the reception and entertainment of our corresponding secretary (who by the way is just the woman for the work). Advertise the mass meeting through the papers and pulpit. Secure good music, three or four pointed pithy ten minute talks by the spiciest speakers of the town, one of which, is to pave the way for Miss Fowler to advance and present the cause of the W. C. T. U. After which a collection for state work will be taken and announce that the next day an organization will be effected.

"I shall send off with this, letters to several of our prominent temperance men of wealth, asking contributions to carry on this work."

Dear sisters in the partially organized states, is not this plan practicable for you? Miss Fowler does not profess to be a speaker yet (though I predict she will be one) but a quiet worker whose earnestness and zeal make her willing to go forth on this errand of mercy and hope.

—Our national superintendent of work at state and county fairs, Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, of Indianapolis, reports that out of ninety-two counties in her state, only one allows the sale of intoxicants at its annual fair. Philo Parsons, Esq., president of Michigan agriculturical society, has used his large influence effectively in securing the banishment of poisonous drinks from the great festival of the people in that state. What a grievous contrast is that reported from Wisconsin where the state officers replied to our Mrs. Bascom (wife of the philosophic Dr. John Bascom), that license being the law of the state they could not well prevent the sale. Would that my honored father, who was for years president of Wisconsin agricultural society, might have had that noble woman's request preferred to him! Sisters of the Badger State, "let us do valiantly for our people" and to the unjust judges "dressed in a little brief authority" let us return until by our continued coming they grow weary.

—A town in Michigan reports a "prohibition concert" held on Sabbath night. Will not the W. C. T. U. send on the program? This is a new form of home missionary work.

—Mrs. M. Helen Crane, of Asbury Park, N. J., sends to our "workshop" an attractive and timely leaflet, "How to Conduct the Regular Weekly Meeting." Presidents of local unions will do well to enclose stamps and secure these hints and helps. Mrs. Crane is widow of the well known Rev. Dr. J. T. Crane, and sister of the late Bishop Jesse T. Peck. She comes of a clear-headed line.

—Mrs. Laura G. Fixen has issued a song leaflet of ten most available hymns, just the thing to distribute to a temperance audience and ensuring hearty congregational singing. It also advertises all the chief temperance papers. Note especially a clarion prohibition song to the tune of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled." Sing this just before your speaker begins if you want her words raised to the highest power of which she is capable. Miss Effie Kilbourne, office UNION SIGNAL, sends this leaflet for $3 per thousand.

—Here are some suggestive extracts from letters:

DEAR MADAM:—I feel as if I would shirk a duty, if I did not put in a plea for the unfortunates called morphine takers. Can you not have some of the able ladies, when addressing their different audiences, urge upon our physicians not to use the miserable drug? Just at present, I have under my care, a person, highly educated, fit to adorn any society but I have been obliged to place her in a retreat because of drunkenness, not from a liquid but a solid; morphine.

I can cite you to many in our city who are as much drunkards as though they visited the rum-shops daily.

Do encourage your ladies to drop earnest appeals against physicians using the drug to such an extent, for in almost every case, a taste was contracted, by an effort to alleviate pain. Drunkenness from the drug, is so much more damaging than from liquor, it in every case leads its victim to debauchery, and not one case in five hundred has will power to stop.

I hope you will pardon my presumption, but I must tell you how I felt one day last week while I sat and heard the question discussed of our little folks being taught prohibition in the schools. We all know that early impressions are lasting ones. Why wait to teach this great truth of prohibition to our public school children? Why not begin with the little kindergartener? They are like putty in our hands, and at three years old object lessons can be given them, and sewed by their little fingers upon card board, and while sewing it on that card the lesson will be sewed as well on the brain, where no time can obliterate it.

The child carries home that same little card, shows it to papa and mamma. We are certain of three getting that lesson, and, perchance many more. Then we must remember our charity kindergartens comprise those who most need teaching in that direction.

Hoping everything for your good work, I remain, most respectfully, MRS. E. C. PRESTON.
*Detroit.*

From Georgia: "I am convinced that now when we know it is popular to provide for the colored people we of the south ought to turn our attention to a dangerous class growing up among us, the poor whites, who are Anglo-Saxons with all the vices of civilization and without its enlightenment. To better the condition of the women and girls of this class Miss Laura Haygood (sister of Atticus Ga.) called a meeting of the benevolent ladies of all the different religious denominations. She suggested an industrial school to teach these people how to work. She also asked if any one could tell her of the practical workings of the kitchen garden. Very few present were members of our W. C. T. U. here in Atlanta, but one of us stated that our 'National' made kitchen garden work a department and offered to 'get the documents.' Since then a helpful letter has come from Miss McClees, of Yonkers, N. Y., National superintendent of this work."

—"Is not Ohio now the banner state? We have about six hundred local unions?"

—"Florida is organizing rapidly."

—"Miss Henrietta G. Moore is a most unqualified success. She has the refinement of manner indispensable to a pioneer in the south, and combines the strength of a man's logic with the tenderness of a woman's heart. Her very voice pleads. She is organizing in all the leading towns of Alabama. Fortunate is the National in such a representative."

—"Mrs. Chapin has had such a campaign—spoke fourteen times in five days, and formed five unions, some of them one hundred strong. Mrs. Sibley went with her to two places—they were all in Georgia. Mrs. Beauchamp is working up a fine campaign in Texas. The Gadsden (Ala.) Band of Hope sent Mrs. Chapin a lovely satin banner by way of a 'valentine.' No more heroic worker is in our ranks than Sallie F. Chapin, and none more loyal to the National W. C. T. U."

Mrs. "New Hampshire Knox" has been out on a temperance tour. She was away from home one week and spoke ten times. Eleven new unions in her state since the Detroit convention.

—Mrs. Ellen Watson, of Pennsylvania, writes of "twenty-four new unions since the middle of October." "Florida has a baker's dozen since Christmas, thanks to the active president, Mrs. Walter Gwynn. Their late convention (Mesdames Chapin, H. W. Smith and Mary L. Dickinson present) was a great encouragement."

—"February 27, Olympia, Washington Ter. I send you a few flowers from my garden, grown in the open air. The bees were gathering honey from them as I passed. They will help to rectify your ideas of our climate."

Think of that! But Puget Sound is to be the center of our most delightful climate and most glorious civilization. The metropolis of all nations will yet stand upon its shores.

—"Mrs. C. H. St. John, of Denver, Col., (well known in Illinois 'home protection' annals as 'the country parson's wife,") is going to Washington, D. C., as a delegate to the Good Templars' highest council."

—"Mrs. Shields, of Colorado, is *our* 'temperance Great Heart.' She holds district conventions and visits the local unions constantly, spends the first Sunday of March with our women in Leadville. Her heart is in the Utah work, and if we could pay her expenses there and back, she would take her own risks in attempting to plant our society all through that territory. Would that some business man would furnish the wherewithal for this endeavor! The W. C. T. U. can be a mighty force in helping peaceably to settle the mooted Mormon question."

—"There is a great stir here in Washington (D. C.) The Sabbath afternoon meetings of the W. C. T. U. are crowded. Members of congress are speaking for us and bravely helping on our work. This is something new."

—Oil City Y. W. C. T. U. writes (through its president:)

"We have one gold pencil in answer to Miss Willard's call in THE UNION SIGNAL, and hope we may have more pretty things. We read the letter at our last meeting; are to examine their stock of 'pretties' and report."

—Mrs. L. N. Pease, our new state president, writes from beautiful Asheville, N. C., surrounded by sixty peaks, each as high as Mt. Washington:

"I have urged Mrs. Chapin to come to us. Am now awaiting a letter of advice and instruction from her. Mrs. Huntley, of Greensboro, N. C., our corresponding secretary, who is very earnest and efficient, will also, by my request, correspond with Miss H. G. Moore, asking her to visit the eastern part of the state before warm weather render this impracticable."

—Mrs. Cornelius, president of Arkansas, announces their convention date: May 14, Forrest City.

—Mrs. Judge Brown, president of Wyoming W. C. T. U., writes:

"Our society presented a petition for local option to the legislature, but we fear it will not pass."

It did not. Women constitute but one-fifth of the population, and do not yet hold the balance of voting power. When I asked a leading man in that territory last August, "Why do you not have prohibition?" he replied, "We have not yet women enough to give us the majority."

—One of our leaders writes after this incendiary sort:

"I think our entire system of juvenile temperance work needs renovating. I would change name, pledge, motto and badge."

—Some one also suggests clubs for the "big boys" who will not attend the Band of Hope and are too young for the Y. W. C. T. U. Why not call them the "F. V.s," "Future Voters," or the "Young Patriots;" and train them not alone to total abstinence but in the principles of government? We have too much neglected to train the on-coming voters in the *prohibition argument*.

—At Mrs. Hagans' recent convention in Joliet, Ill., Mrs. C. W. Lumry of Wheaton, made the best talk about THE UNION SIGNAL I have yet heard. She likened our work to that of a great marching army and called our paper the "supply train," with food and ammunition, amplifying most ingeniously on each. She said it was both education for the public and inspiration to the worker; you could always tell a thorough-going W. C. T. U. woman by her interest in the paper. Sure enough, what would one think of a politician who never reads his party paper or a church member who did not care for the organ of his denomination? She thought that haggling over the price, $1.50 for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each, was like scolding the postmaster because you had to pay for the extra stamp on an over-weight letter from home. I have only outlined her breezy talk, the best result of which was seen in the zeal of delegates to subscribe and "renew."

—The "Handbook of Prohibition," by Rev. Dr. A. J. Jutkins, corresponding secretary of "P. H. P. P.," (87 Washington street. Chicago,) is a book that should be in the hands of every W. C. T. U. woman in the land. It is fresh and attractive in style and available in contents. Mrs. Jennie Eggleston Zimmerman has the best brief history of our work ever yet given. It is just the thing to read at a public meeting. Send twenty-five cents and get the "handbook."

—The compliments our workers pay each other sometimes before audiences are amusingly caricatured in the following excerpt from a "dream of fair women," which "Little Opportune" (an alias for A. G.) rehearsed to me this morning. She dreamed she was in the midst of a certain state convention and introductions were the order of the day. A leading worker was brought forward, the delegates rising in recognition, as our custom is, and the presiding officer thus complimenting the lady presented: "Beloved sisters, she is truly remarkable, she is full of longitude, and at the same time permeated with all the latitude there is." FRANCES E. WILLARD.

# Our Children.

## LILLY'S QUESTION.

BY ALBERT HUTCHINSON.

I take my seat at eventide.
And to my easy chair
There comes a little maiden,
With sunny golden hair.

She asks me for a story, oft,
And unto her I tell,
The story of the great crusades
And what they did so well.

She listens with wide open eyes,
And cherry lips apart,
With breath abated, stopping quite,
And loudly beating heart.

I tell her of the women's work,
The good they oft had done,
The great discouragements they met,
The many victories won;

And then I tell how wicked men
Had tried to do them harm;
And while I speak, her little heart
Is filled with vague alarm.

And as I start to tell her more
The darling speaks again,
And says in tones of great surprise,
"Why, where were all the men?"

*Indianapolis, Ind.*

## "NEVER START ANYTHING YOU CAN'T STOP."

BY HELEN PEARSON BARNARD.

"Look at Rob; going so fast you can see the soles of his new boots! What's up?"

Rob Kerr paused to answer the boys. "Going to ride on grandsir's engine."

"Couldn't you squeeze us in, too? Say, Rob"—

But Rob thought he heard the car bell, and was showing the soles again. The boys followed.

When they got there, Rob's grandfather, Adolph Kerr, was carefully examining the engine, oil can in hand, while Silas, the fireman, looked out of the little window.

"Hercules is all right, boss; I've looked him over myself," said Silas.

"I know you always do," said Mr. Kerr, "but it's my way to look over the engine myself before starting. We can't be too careful."

"He's right," Silas told the boys. "Ef he hadn't, reg'lar as clock-work, traveled all over the Hercules, he wouldn't be called the best engineer on the road. 'Dolph Kerr's run the longest, too."

Rob was pleased to have the boys hear that.

"Rob, here—he'll be running the Hercules when grandsir's laid up," added Silas.

"I could now, almost," said Rob.

"Oh, hear him!" laughed Silas. "We may as well both lay ourselves away, boss."

Mr. Kerr made no reply, but stepped aboard. How the boys envied Rob as he rang the bell! The conductor shouted, "All aboard!" and away they went along the iron track.

They ate supper while the train waited at a junction. Silas made coffee and boiled eggs; Rob toasted bread on the end of the boiler.

Every chance he could get, Rob was on the Hercules. All the other engineers knew Rob, the grandson of old Adolph Kerr, and never sent him away if they saw him about the engine house. They trusted him because his grandfather did. Rob was very proud of this.

One day, when he was alone on the Hercules, two schoolmates came along.

"Grandfather away, Rob?"

"Yes, and Silas. They've left me in charge."

"Let us get up there, too?"

"Couldn't think of it!" said Rob. "If Silas catches boys round here he'll give them a shaking."

"We won't stay but a minute; we'll run when we see him coming."

"If I let you fellows aboard you'll get into mischief," said Rob.

They promised not to touch anything. At length Rob let them come up where he was. Very soon one said, "My uncle makes engines, so I know a lot about them, too. Wouldn't it be fun to set this going, just a minute?"

"Rob don't dare start up!" said the other.

"I dare, but I won't!"

"What's the harm?" asked the first. "Uncle showed me how to reverse the lever."

Rob said no; but they kept on hinting and coaxing. By-and-by Rob peered out to see if anybody was coming, a strange, guilty look on his face; then there was a familiar sound from the mighty horse—it moved slowly along the siding.

"There, didn't I know how to start it?" cried Rob.

The Hercules went faster, it seemed to be getting ready for a race.

"Now we must stop it!" cried Rob. "Reverse the lever, quick!"

But the boy had forgotten how! He jumped from the engine, telling the other to "Come on." So Rob was alone, and in a sad fix. Pale as death, he tried with all his strength to do as he had seen his grandfather. It was useless! He had let loose a force he could not stop. He, too, jumped, throwing himself the same way the engine was going; rolled over and down the bank into the bushes.

And now there was a great cry from Silas and Mr. Kerr. With terrified faces they chased the Hercules. They were too late to get aboard; the engine had left the siding for the main road; sped along to a bend and disappeared, the ground trembling beneath its powerful tread.

Rob felt that he never could look his grandfather in the face again. He hid till dark. Then he went home. His mother was crying. And his grandfather? It seemed as if he had grown years older. Silas was there, too, talking pitifully of the Hercules as if it were some living reature that had lost its life.

"Why, here's Rob," said Silas, "ye won't have no more fine rides with your grandsir and me! They've put us out of a job. Heard how the Hercules got away today? Wouldn't be ketched no more'n a wild horse o' the desert; he stove up a coal train and pitched head-fust into a pasture!"

Rob was surprised that no one suspected him. "Anybody killed?" he whispered.

"All living," was Silas's queer reply, "except your grandsir. It pretty nigh finished him."

"Of course he'll get another engine, he's so smart," faltered Rob.

Then his grandfather spoke, in a deep, troubled tone. "Nobody would trust the old man again, Rob. They turned him off with hard words. Oh it's a cruel ending for the work of a lifetime!"

Tears filled his eyes; they rushed into Rob's too. He could keep it from his grandfather no longer. He told him all. "If you'll only forgive me," he sobbed, "and trust me as you used to, I'll never touch an engine again, never!"

It added heavily to Mr. Kerr's sorrow to find that Rob had caused their misery, but he put his arm about him and spoke kindly. There's many other things besides engines gets the upper hands, if folks touches them," he said. "I'd willingly suffer if I thought you'd learn this lesson: Never start anything you can't stop. There's men in this town 'll tell you they started drinking and swearing long ago; and it's running away with them now, just as the Hercules did with you. Think of this, Rob, when you remember what happened to your grandsir's last engine!"

That was ten years ago. The old engineer has gone where faithful service is rewarded. Rob has become a young man, but not an engineer; he has never stepped abroad an engine since that painful experience on the Hercules.

But often in the Sunday school class, where he is now teacher, his boys say, "Tell us the story of the wild engine!"

They listen eagerly to the end, when Robert Kerr closes with his grandfather's motto, "Never start anything you can't stop."—*Congregationalist.*

## OUR CHALK TALKER'S LETTER.

Dear Children of the Prevention Army:—I wish I had time to tell you how the boys and girls and even the tiny children make my pictures on the blackboards the next day after my chalk talks. I had amongst others a picture of angels' faces that I had made in my "work shop." One day I thought I would draw them for the children in Griggsville. A teacher in one of the departments gives her pupils a half hour each day to do as they please. When the half hour came around the day after I was there she noticed that nearly every child took out his drawing materials and went to work. She was so amazed at the cause of it that when the time was up she went down the aisle. Pausing at the first desk what should look up at her from the drawing paper but a cluster of angels' faces. She thought it strange and passed on to another and another, and nearly every pupil of the fifty had been making angels' faces. She then asked, "Children, what does all this mean?"

"Why, Nelly Bayley has been here, don't you know?" said they.

When the letter came to me from dear Mattie Yates, that loving, earnest, Christian worker, I was like one in a dream, and I thought, Is it really true? Have my children been making the faces of the angels? Why didn't they make some of my other cuts? Why did one and all make the angels' heads? Ah, I know why. It is because the real, the living angels hover so closely about childhood, beautiful childhood.

Oh, dear young ladies, can you not afford to give some of your time when angels leave their bright abodes to minister unto them? They will not always be children dreaming of the angels, they will ere long drift away from the happy home, the pleasant school room, and be surrounded with temptations. The coming man and woman are the little boy and girl of today. Some little word that you may say, some picture that you may draw may touch some heart and be an amulet of safety for the little feet to the shining gates of paradise. The harvest never was so white, surely "The Master is come and calleth for thee." Will you not hear His voice and come?

Nelly Bayley.

## CHARLIE'S HYMN.

Charlie goes to Sunday school and is very fond of the hymns sung there. He likes Happy Land better than any other, and sings it a great deal at his play.

One day he went to his mother and asked her for a cookie.

"What does my little boy say when he wants anything?" asked mamma, for Charlie, like other children forgot to say please.

He thought a minute, then looked up in her face and said, very soberly,

"Why will ye doubting stand,
Why still delay?"

Mamma got him the cookie.—*Standard.*

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

90. Scriptural Acrostic.
*(Taken from the Psalms.)*

Write down the verses in the order given and read the initials downward. They will form the address of an important contributor to The Union Signal. Psalms 141, 3; 132, 15; 147, 5; 129, 8; 119, 108; 149, 6; 65, 1; 59, 17; 107, 8; 50, 2; 94, 3; 127, 1; 119, 17; 119, 7; 119, 6; 119, 5; 144, 11; 140, 13; 144, 15; 140, 9; 119, 137; 119, 18; 106, 8; 122, 6; 119, 8. I. P. M.

91. Amputations.

Syncopate a large twisted cord and leave an animal.
Syncopate inclined, and leave a kind of bread.
Syncopate to aim, and leave a measure.
Syncopate the coast and leave painful.
Syncopate a warrior, and leave a metallic cement.
Behead to strike repeatedly, and leave to use up.
Syncopate a servant, and leave a chemical fluid.
Behead confidence, and leave to corrode.
Syncopate a grain, and leave a labyrinth.
Syncopate a small animal, and leave to meditate.
Syncopate to cause to come, and leave a vessel.

The amputated letters form the object of all temperance work.

92. Cross-word Enigma.

In daughter, not in son;
In walk, not in run;
In fun, not in tricks;
In ten, not in six;
In lame, not in limp;
In lace, not in gimp;
These six letters to you will show
A temperance man of long ago.

93. Drop-letter Puzzle.
*Cities.*

1. B-n-i-g-o-.
2. -e-p-r-.
3. T-e-t-n.
4. C-e-e-a-d.
5. C-n-i-n-t-.
6. M-l-a-k-e.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

83.—Whisky will ruin any man.
84.—Annie Wittenmeyer.
85.—Union Signal.

Answers to puzzles have been received from T. H Munroe, May Bomberger, Hattie Campbell, F. E. Barker E. M. Cook, and Lena Banks.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

## QUARTERLY TEMPERANCE LESSON.—No. V.

*March 30.*

BY REV. SIMEON GILBERT, D. D.

### Topic: CONCERNING TEMPTATION.

**GOLDEN TEXT:** Luke xxii: 46. And Jesus said unto them, Why sleep ye? rise, and pray, lest ye enter into temptation.

Now the serpent was more subtile than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made. And he said unto the woman, Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden? And the woman said unto the serpent, We may eat of the fruit of the trees of the garden. But of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, God hath said, Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die. And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die.—**Gen. iii: 1-4.**

Abram dwelt in the land of Canaan, and Lot dwelt in the cities of the plain, and *pitched his tent toward Sodom.*—**Gen. xiii: 12.**

But every man is tempted when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed. Then when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin; and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death.—**James 1: 14-15.**

Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do; he was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.—**John viii: 44.**

**OUTLINE:** Temptation always a lie; always a fraud; always a mocker; always cruel; always murderous; everywhere, constant exposure; to be avoided; to be resisted; watching against; praying against; in the name and power of the Lord; victory over temptation; glory of the victory.

**1. Intemperance and Temptation.** Two most awful facts always found together. The great Christian Temperance movement of our time, late in getting started, can make no progress without fighting for every inch of its ground against the terrible power of Temptation. An appallingly large procession of tipplers, year after year, continue to go tripping, sliding, stumbling, reeling, wailing down the steep, slippery incline of the drunkard's delusion, sorrow, wo and doom; as if thousands upon thousands of persons, getting into boats above Niagara should push out from shore, float with the current, and, in full sight of each other, one after another "shoot the cataract" into the abyss. How is it that so many can persist in the fatal way? What makes them do it? What is the truth concerning the terrible Temptation?

You are starting today on life's journey,
Along on the highway of life;
You'll meet with a thousand temptations,
Every place with evil is rife.
This world is a stage of excitement,
There's danger wherever you go;
But if you are tempted in weakness,
Have courage, my friend, to say "No."

**2. Temptation always a Lie.** Gen. iii: 1-6. It declares that there is some better way than God's way; promises what cannot be fulfilled. The devil, "the father of lies." Said God to our first parents: "Thou shalt surely die," said the tempting Serpent: "Thou shalt *not* surely die." The tempter gave the lie to God! Those who yield to temptation consent to the same thing.

**3. Temptation a Fraud.** James i: 12-15. It not only lies, it robs and steals. It not only does not make good its enticing promises, it cheats the soul out of what good it has. Those who yield to it are doomed to disappointment. The sinful illusion incapacitates, pollutes and spoils its victim. The Christian martyr may be scourged and thrust into reeking dungeons or burned at the stake; but what compensation he has! The drunkard, the sensualist in the swift ending of his guilty pleasures, in his deepening self-degradation and moral pollution; what compensation has he? He has staked his all, and lost it.

There's a demon in the glass—
Dash it down!
With a chain of triple brass—
Dash it down!
There is many a bosom's throe,
And a world of bitter woe,
Lying underneath its flow—
Dash it down.

**4. Temptation a Mocker.** Prov. xx: 1. The devil tempted Judas; Judas tempted the high priests; when the disillusioned wretch began to see his wretchedness, and wanted them to take back the price of his treachery, what cared they for his tortured conscience? With crushing scorn they retort: "What is that to us; see thou to that." The intemperate man said in his heart, "I won't be bound by the laws of purity and of God." Now, how do the chains of appetite and passion and habit mock at the impotence of his broken-down will and lost manhood.

All its mirth is but a snare—
All its promises are air—
And its laugh becomes a grin,
And its pleasures turn to sin,
While it draws its victim in—
Dash it down!

**5. Temptation a Murderer.** John viii: 44. Which is worst, to kill the body, or to murder the soul? Under the enticements to sin there lurks the malice of murder. How fair and noble, how bright and glorious human life in this world *might have* been; think what sorrows, shame and woe have cursed it. But see how the intemperate, as if with the mocking cruelty of fiendish spirits, will go on *tempting each other* to still deeper undoing. The liquor saloon, how horrible its murderous business of temptation!

While it offers to defend,
And it flatters as a friend,
There is ruin in the end—
Dash it down!

**6. The Extent of Temptation.** Who is there that has escaped it, in one form or another? So certainly as death follows every birth does temptation, in some way test and entice every person born into the world. It is in the air; it is in the sinful heart itself. No fondest mother loves her child too much; but she should remember its *exposure* to temptation. It is a "hard world" for both boys and girls; always so in case their parents, their friends, or they themselves, are heedless concerning temptations.

Rescue the perishing,
Care for the dying,
Snatch them in pity from sin and the grave;
Weep o'er the erring one,
Lift up the fallen,
Tell them of Jesus the mighty to save.

**7. The Strength of Temptation.** Mark ix: 17-29. A depraved heart; a tempting devil; a world full of tempters. How fearful, fiendish and deadly the power of temptation that can blast so much beauty; destroy so much good; do so much harm.

Yield not to temptation
For yielding is sin,
Each victory will help you
Some other to win;
Fight manfully onward,
Dark passions subdue,
Look ever to Jesus,
He'll carry you through.

**8. The Peril amid Temptation.** Prov. xxiii: 20, 31, 32; Matt xxvi: 41. Where saloons abound temptations multiply; nothing is safe. Prov. vi: 27. Can a man take fire in his bosom and his clothes not be burned? No one brings a blacksmith's shop into a powder magazine. Yet thousands with a most temptible appetite, steal away from their homes into saloons with just the safety of summer flies that swarm about the fascinating flame.

Dare to do right! Dare to be true!
You have a work that no other can do;
Do it so bravely, so kindly, so well,
Angels will hasten the story to tell.
Dare to do right! Dare to be true!

**9. Is Temptation, then, Irresistible?** See I. Cor., x: 13. But this does not mean that one who, ignoring all dangers and defying all restraints and spurning all cautions and heavenly helps, shall wilfully slide off the roof of a house, can say, when half way down to the ground, "No! I won't touch the bottom!"

Down in the human heart,
Crushed by the tempter,
Feelings lie buried that grace can restore;
Touched by a loving heart,
Wakened by kindness,
Chords that were broken will vibrate once more.

**10, Avoiding Temptation.** — The prayer our Lord taught us, "Lead us not into temptation." See Prov. 1: 10–17. Avoid the places, and the company, that "lead into temptation."

**11. How to resist Temptation.** James iv: 7-8.—Resist the devil, draw nigh to God. Resist; he will flee. Draw near, for He will draw near. The way to put out darkness, strike a light. Yet the heart cannot remain "empty, swept and garnished." "Christian temperance," the only safe platform for temperance reform.

**12. When to Resist.** Instantly; constantly. To stop for debate, parley and dalliance with temptation, is to invite defeat and moral disaster.

**13. Watching against Temptation.** Matt. xxvi: 41: Mark, xiii: 33-37; xiv: 38. Luke, xxii: 40-46; Eph. vi: 18. It is the temptation that comes suddenly, or else subtilely and unawares that is most to be dreaded.

**14. Watching and Praying.** Heb. ii: 18. "He is able to help them that are tempted." There is no tempted soul that does not need His aid. Most wonderful the victories over temptation, gained through the power of Christ. The conversion and reformation of the drunkard, the miracles of Christian history.—Rev. iii: 10.

**15. Victory over Temptation.**—Rev. ii: 7, 9-11; 26–38; iii: 5; 11, 12; 20-22. The world loves to celebrate the great victories of history. Thousands of monuments have been reared to perpetuate the memory and the glory of these. As this great uprising, widening Christian Temperance movement goes on in the name and power of Christ the Lord, conquering and to conquer, sweeping through all churches, all Sunday schools, all communities, rescuing the perishing, delivering the tempted, building, in just laws and dominant sentiment, the impregnable barriers of home-protection; and, alike in city and in country, purging the land of the almost infinite defilements, degradations, and woes now caused by intemperance, *what victories* there are certain to be, over which all good people and the angels of heaven shall join in celebration! Rev. v : 11–14.

Mine ears have caught the footfalls of the coming of the Lord,
He is marshaling His squadrons He has girded on His sword;
The timid and the silent, they are must'ring at His word;
Our God is marching on!

From the closet and the prayer-room tones of hallow'd wrestling swell,
Up from "sample-room" and "cellar" ring the madden'd cries of hell;
Where shall wave the victor's banner, grandest words of promise tell;
His day is marching on!

Sister, up; for He is passing; rise! today He calls for thee;
Yours has been the heavy anguish; you shall share the victory;
Lo, the might of God is in you; you shall triumph gloriously.
His day is marching on!

POINTS FOR THOUGHT AND ACTION.

1. Is the Temperance outlook, at the present moment, encouraging?
2. Looking at the present situation, what are the points of immediate urgency.
3. What more might be done to warn, and to educate the young against temptations?
4. Is there anything more that might be done to lessen and to offset the temptations of the so called working classes?
5. What a courageous and faithful *enforcement of the laws*, as they are, would have to do in lessening temptations.
6. The duty of all Christians with reference to Citizens' Law and Order Leagues.
7. The true motive in all this Temperance movement.
8. The reasonableness of spiritual courage.
9. The value of spiritual courage.
10. How to protect our homes from the temptation.

## THE LEGEND OF THE PIASAU.

Many thousand moons before the arrival of the pale faces, when the great Megalonyx and Mastodon, whose bones are dug up, were still in this land of green prairies, the numerous and powerful nation called the Illinois, inhabited the state which now bears their name, over the greater portion of which their hunting grounds extended. For many years they continued to increase in numbers and prosperity, and were deemed the bravest and most warlike of all the tribes of the great valley. At length, near the most populous districts of their country, near the residence of their greatest chief, there appeared an enormous animal—part beast and part bird—which took up its abode on the rock, and banqueted daily upon numbers of the people, whom it bore off in its immense talons. It was covered with scales of every possible color, and had a huge tail, with a blow of which it could shake the earth. From its head, which was like the head of a fox, with the beak of an eagle, projected immense horns, and its four feet were armed with powerful claws, in each of which it could carry a buffalo. The flapping of its enormous wings was like the roar of thunder, and when it dived into the river it threw the waves far upon the land. To this animal they gave the name of the bird of the Pi-a-sau, or "Bird of the Evil Spirit." (According to some, "the bird which devours men.")

In vain did the medicine men use all their power to drive away this fearful visitor. Day by day the number of their tribe diminished to feed his insatiable appetite. Whole villages were desolated, and consternation spread through all the tribes of the Illinois. At last the young chief of the nation, Wassatogo, or Ouataga, beloved by his people and esteemed their greatest warrior, and whose fame extended even beyond the great lakes, called a council of the priests in a secret cave, where, after fasting many days, they slept, and the Great Spirit came to the young chief in his sleep, and told him the only way to rid his people of their destroyer was to offer himself as a sacrifice. Wassatogo started up, aroused the slumbering priests, and informing them of what had occurred to him, announced his determination to make the required sacrifice.

Wassatogo then dressed himself in his chieftain's garb, put on his war paint as if going to battle, and taking his bow and arrows and tomahawk, he placed himself on a prominent point of rock to await the coming of the monster bird. Meanwhile, as had been directed in his vision, a band of his best braves had been concealed in the interstices of the rock, waiting each with his arrow drawn to the head of the monster when their chief should be attacked, to wreak their last vengeance on their enemy. High and erect the bold Wassatogo stood, chanting his death-song with a calm and placid countenance, when suddenly there came a roar as of awful thunder, and in an instant the Bird of the Piasau, uttering a wild scream that shook the hills, darted down upon the chief. At that moment Wassatogo dealt it a blow on the head with his tomahawk, and every bow sprung at once, sent its arrow quivering up to the feather in its body. The Piasau uttered a wild shriek that resounded far over the opposite shore of the river, and expired. Wassatogo was safe. Not an arrow, not even the talons of the bird had touched him. The Master of Life, in admiration of the generous deed of Wassatogo, had held over him an invisible shield.

The tribe now gave way to the wildest joy, and held a great feast in honor of the event, and to commemorate it, painted the figure of the bird on the side of the rock on whose summit the chieftain stood, and there it has endured for ages, a mark for the arrow or bullet of every red man who has since passed it in ascending or descending the great Father of Waters.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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## THE DAY OF HIGH LICENSE.

The history of license is full of compromises very like the present high license episode. All through the two and a half centuries since men began to rid (?) the world of the drink traffic by a system of legislative teasing and torture, there have been occasional outbursts of enthusiasm over a new device of legal torment designed and expected to accomplish all that is possible in the way of suppressing the evil.

The first license act on record is that of 1660, but it did not even check the then rapidly flowing stream of intemperance. Hogarth's brush all too truthfully portrays the drink inspired horrors of Gin Lane and Beer Alley, and the government moves to a redress of some of the most grievous wrongs by way of the Gin Act of 1736—an act so far transcending the scope and purpose of excise duty that it remained a dead letter until 1743, when a moderate tax on the gin, and a small fee from the dealer was required. In 1820 still another effort was made by increase of duties, to secure a greater immunity from the ills of liquor sales, an effort which has been repeated frequently during the past sixty years. For nearly a quarter of a century the excise tax on spirituous liquors has been $2.50 per gallon throughout Great Britain while the beer tax is scarcely four cents per gallon. How far this legislation contributed to decrease the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, the excise returns for the years immediately following tell the story:

In 1862 the receipts were $91,660,000, and increased steadily year by year till in 1877 they reached the sum of $138,680,000. The increase of receipts from malt liquors was not far behind growing from $29,331,510 in 1862, to $40,201,890 in 1877: In the one case an advance of over 150, and in the other of 75 per cent.

In 1830, Parliament hoping to secure a decrease in the consumption of distilled drinks, opened the flood gates of beer by the notorious Beer Act. Then, as in later times and efforts, good men urged this measure as a sure aid to temperance. But a short experience served to show its futility. We have often referred to Sydney Smith's epigrammatic summing up of the case against the Beer Act:

"Everybody is drunk," he wrote, "and those not singing are sprawling. The sovereign people is in a beastly state."

The church set its seal to the facts, and civil authorities agreed in the verdict, one of them averring that "this unfortunate Act not only increased enormously the consumption of beer, but also generated and stimulated an appetite for stronger liquors and the consumption of them largely increased."

In our own country the history of governmental dealing bears the same mark of failure. The revenue from the manufacture and sale of liquors in our country has mounted up steadily year by year, and for the last few years at the alarming increase of ten or eleven millions per annum; and so great has been the impetus given to manufacture that there are now over sixty million gallons of spirits lying in bond, not wanted in the market, which, nevertheless, by the expiration of the bonded period must be put upon the market glutting it and sacrificing it, unless congress will give further govermental aid and protection to the traffic by extension of the bonding period.

We have made in the last twenty years an increase of nearly five hundred per cent. in the manufacture of distilled, and of over eight hundred per cent. in the manufacture of fermented liquors. No wonder statesmen and philanthropists cry out for some new device by which to hedge about the encroachments of the fearful traffic. Tax laws have been exploited, but the simple change of name effects no cure, nor eases the pain under which the country smarts. It is not the genius of this country to delude itself with this sort of extenuation. Temperance agitation and education has accomplished the awakening of the populace to the evils, the extent and the impending calamities of the system. The revenue is in excess of governmental demands. Politicians warily scent the breeze of popular opinion and trim their projects to meet the new sentiment. To turn the surplus revenue back into the pockets of the people would seem to be a popular measure, and would at the same time fasten the liquor revenue more securely upon the government. But the national conscience has been too much enlightened, and this sally from the port holes of the citadel meets no huzzas from the people. Right at this juncture high license comes forth, from the same stronghold however, and with disarming frankness says, "The abolition of the liquor traffic is a question of time. Do not seek to capture the fortress at one onslaught, rather make your attack by substantial but gradual approaches. If you cannot get what you want, take what you can get."

Beside this plausible pleading the new claimant makes a vigorous drive at some weak and unenlightened consciences in this shape:

"If you withstand and oppose high license which must inevitably close up the lowest liquor dives, how can you reconcile it with your love for God

and humanity if by your opposition this possible curtailment of the powers of evil fails to become law, and the appalling tide of sin and shame and sorrow rushes on unchecked."

Good men have been dragooned by these specious pleas and false thrusts at conscience into a support of high license as against low license, not, they claim however, as against prohibition. If such could only see how by these ill-judged concessions they do really retard and by so much oppose prohibition, we are sure their action, whether it be of votes, or incentives to high license legislation, would be bewailed in bitter repentance.

But the great hindrance to the near triumph of the reform, that which makes all this trifling and higgling possible, is the fact that the relation of the liquor traffic to government has never yet been made a moral question in government. If it were this today high license would be scouted with the same vigor and firmness as low license.

Let the moral principle involved in the licensing of saloons be once thoroughly understood; let the powers of the liquor license, derived from the consent of the public, be fully estimated; let its effects on individual and national character be clearly demonstrated, and no force under heaven can be found strong enough to bind its sin-cursed yoke upon the nation's shoulders. Financial considerations, political affiliations, national prejudice, all will go to the wall when once the great heart and brain of the nation apprehends the toleration of the liquor traffic as *wrong, wrong only, and wrong continually.* When this long delayed consciousness arrives, when the strong will and keen sense are fully aroused to face the temperance question with the sharp, decisive Is it *right?* Is it *wrong?* then the day of high license, and all similar compromises of expediency with integrity, is over. God speed that day.

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The temperance committee appointed by the synod of West Jersey, is "following on" to educate and agitate along the lines laid down by the synod: Says the chairman of the committee, Rev. J. DeHart Bruen, to his constituency:

I would respectfully urge upon the reverend clergy of the Presbytery of West Jersey, the duty of frequently presenting this great subject bothfrom the pulpit and in the Sabbath school, and of securing the circulation of a carefully selected temperance literature, I would urge further that you endeavor to arouse the sentiment of the communities in which you live by means of public meetings and lectures. In view of the action of the synod denouncing liquor selling as a crime, and approving its legal prohibition, and in view of the facts of the great struggle, I would earnestly recommend that you instruct the voters who listen to your teaching, in regard to their duty in this work, especially in attending the political meetings of their several parties, and opposing by every honest means the election of men in sympathy with the liquor trade to offices in the city, county or state, or as delegates to nominating conventions, and that they seek to nominate and elect men who will fearlessly and earnestly work for the abolition of this liquor business, as inimical to the interests and rights of both church and state, a fruitful source of misery, crime and death, temporal and eternal, and as involving a cruel and tyrannical trespass upon the rights and personal liberty of a vast number of citizens (often helpless women and children) nearly related to its victims.

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A Christian lawyer is one of God's noblemen Such an one was Cyrus L. Blanchard, the youngest son of President Jonathan Blanchard, whose name is enshrined in many loyal hearts, the pupils of a long and busy educational life.

The tenses of the verb To Be suffer strange and infelicitous usage as the pen essays to note that incident in life which men call death. We say Cyrus L. Blanchard *was*—because on a certain day and hour the manly figure, the luminous face, the cheery voice passed from our sight, but our eyes grown used to seeing that which is invisible, peer out a little way into the land that is *not* very far off, and watch the triumphal progress of his freed spirit through the ministries of heaven.

A useful life here must be a useful life there—a valiant soldier of the Lord here surely will not fail in courage, zeal or faithful service by promotion to the ranks on high. The beauty and strength of Mr. Blanchard's character strongly impressed all who knew him, but none more thoroughly appreciated him than the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Chicago in whose service he spent many laborious days. The song of his happy, unselfish life was,

Use me, God, in Thy great harvest field,
Which stretcheth far and wide like a white sea;
The gatherers are so few, I fear the precious yield
Will suffer loss. O, find a place for me.

A place where best the strength I have will tell—
It may be one the other toilers shun;
Be it a wide or narrow place, 'tis well,
So that the work it holds be only done.

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"Profit and Loss," a late addition to the Chellis Library, published by the National Temperance Society, is a bright story by Mrs. Chellis, whose pen has much enriched the Sunday school libraries of the country. The temperance story is an old, old story, new only in its applications, but scarcely varying in incident and plan. The wonder is, however, that people read it so calmly and then go on hugging license delusions to their souls.

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For solid appreciation of true worth, and perception of the "fitness of things" commend us to the governor of Maine who has appointed as commissioners to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centeninal Exposition, two of the general officers of the Maine W. C. T. U., viz: the president, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, and the recording serretary, Miss Farwell of Rockland.

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A new volume of Moody's sermons is among our accumulated store. It is entitled "The Way to God," and How to Find it, published by F. H. Revell, Chicago. These are sermons given both in Great Britain and our own country, and have been signally owned by the Master as pointing, like John of old, to the Savior of the world.

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Easter approaches, and the National W. C. T. U. literature committee have a beautiful and bountiful supply of Easter cards. Send your orders to Miss Julia Colman, 72 Bible House, New York.

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The *Patriot* of California urges Dr. R. H. Mc Donald's name for the second place on the prohibition presidential ticket. Few men have invested more in the temperance reform.

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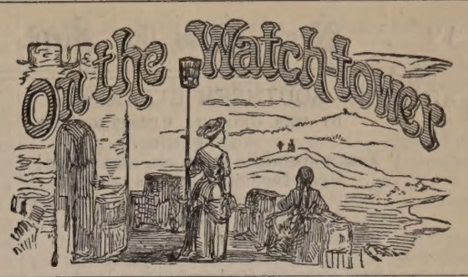
Maine amends Iowa's happy thought so as to read, "A school house on every hill-top and in every valley, and no saloon anywhere!" And Maine "directs."




Miss Rose Phillips, Missouri's live secretary, writes me:

Mrs. Clara Hoffman made a most earnest and eloquent plea for our cause today before the St. Louis M. E. conference assembled here. She gave some most unanswerable, and therefore convincing testimony of the evil effects of the tobacco habit, and urged upon the ministers the duty of beginning a reformation in the church, even if their efforts did cut close to prominent lay members, Sunday school superintendents and church officials. These are those who do most harm by indulging in such an evil habit. The boys try to imitate the men they most revere. She said the tobacco habit is ruining the present generation of boys. Her address was well received.

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How many hopes, prayers and tears were represented in that beautiful basket of flowers presented to Professor Foster, that faithful Knight of Prohibition, in the Dominion parliament the other day! I don't know as I regret that the women are personally unrepresented there, since they have the free speech of flowers, and a voice so resonant from Nova Scotia to Vancouver's Island.

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It looks too as if the woman's soprano was about to pipe in with more than metonymic power in Canada. Ontario, I see, has decided in favor of woman suffrage with regard to municipal elections. A bill to grant women the right to vote at municipal elections has passed its second reading by a large majority, the government and opposition leaders being both divided in opinion on the subject. As the passage of the second reading involves the acceptance of the principle of the measure, there can be little doubt that the bill will become law and without mutilation in view of the large majority—sixteen in a house of sixty-eight—in its favor.

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Dr. Dorchester in one of his admirable reviews of the temperance reform, says that in 1876, out of 8034 saloon keepers in Philadelphia, it was found that 7,155 were foreigners, 2,179 Germans, and 3,041 Irish, only 205 were Americans.

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A wise woman in Minnesota, the wife of the Indian agent on a reservation in that state, wishing to produce some lasting temperance impressions on the minds of the red men within her reach, sends ten dollars to The Union Signal, copies of the paper to be sent in return to the Indians who can read. Alcohol she says, is their worst enemy. Total abstinence will be their friend.

* * * * *

I happen to know of a beautiful home in an inland town, visited by recent financial misfortune which would receive a few children of good families, whose parents by reason of illness or misfortune are unable to give them home care and training. The family is one of unimpeachable Christian character, bred in ways of culture and refinement, and would afford rare opportunities in the matter of education, careful training and wholesome Christian influence. I shall take pleasure to answer inquiries that may arise in regard to the matter.

* * * * *

O breaking heart, full of sorrow for some body's sin, listen to this bit of comfort from Mrs Whitney's pen:

I heard an old farmer talk, one day,
Telling his listeners how
In the wide, new country far away,
The rainfall follows the plow.

"As fast as they break it up, you see,
And turn the heart to the sun,
As they open the furrows deep and free,
And the tillage is begun,

"The earth grows mellow; and more and more
It holds and sends to the sky
A moisture it never had before
When its face was hard and dry.

"And so, wherever the plowshares run,
The clouds run overhead;
And the soil that works, and lets in the sun,
With water is always fed."

I wonder if that old farmer knew
The half of that simple word,
Or guessed the message that, heavenly-true,
Within it was hidden and heard?

It fell on my ear by chance that day:
But the gladness lingers now,
*To think it is always God's dear way*
*That the rainfall follows the plow.*

* * * * *

Gov. St. John writes: "I want to tell you all about the good that comes of woman's ballot in Wyoming territory." He has been there to see.

On Duty.

# News From the Field.

## SOUTHERN GLEANINGS.

BY MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

SEEDLINGS.

"Your pure white snow, oh, north land!
Upon the brown earth's breast,
Keeps warm the seed not long since sown,
As birdlings in their nest—
The golden grain of by and by,
Will glorious harvest yield—
Seed sown for God and native land,
In every whitening field;
And some were dropped in southern soil,
Tended with loving care,
The temperance victors' Harvest Home
We'll join in, everywhere!"

Maryland.—The Maryland house of delegates (Feb. 29) concurred in the senate message to appoint a temperance committee. The speaker appointed a committee of four. Bills were introduced in the senate to impose additional license on the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors. Persistent efforts of the Maryland Temperance Alliance and the W. C. T. U. are beginning to tell.

West Virginia.—Miss Jennie Smith and Miss Sherman, are in attendance at the annual meeting of the Martinsburg W. C. T. U.

A new and flourishing union was organized last week by Mrs. Love, at Terra Alta, with Mrs. Dr. Frey as president. Miss Sherman reports a large meeting on the occasion, with forty-five signing the pledge preparatory to becoming members.

Alabama.—"Here we rest" the state's significant name, will soon need to be changed by the earnest workers in the ranks of the W. C. T. U.

Their appreciation of our national organizer, Miss Henrietta G. Moore, of Ohio, and their courteous hospitality and co-operation in her work, is pleasant to hear of. The state president writes thus: "Miss Moore, who will be in Mobile March 2, has accomplished a vast amount of good in the south and we feel that no truer, purer, more heroic woman than Henrietta G. Moore, has ever enlisted in the holy war for 'God and home and native land.' May we raise up a nation of such women."

Another Alabamian writes: "Miss Moore and Mrs. Chapin are the only ladies who have ever addressed a public audience in our town. Mrs. Chapin is beloved by all, and as a speaker attracts and magnetizes. The two are so entirely different we attempt no comparisons. Miss Moore is gentle and winning in manner, her style logical, eloquent and persuasive."

Florida.—A convention letter with full account of the same will go direct to our national organ. The outlook is encouraging. A minister of the M. E. church south, writes: "Our local option law is good, but I am sorry to say it is not faithfully enforced in Jacksonville, the opinion of the county commissioners to the contrary notwithstanding. The advocates of temperance in the city are waging uncompromising war against the vile traffic, but the liquor men are organized and defiant. They engage in their nefarious calling Sunday as well as every other day. I use the word 'calling' because a man who sells liquor is called of the devil."

Texas.—Mrs. Jennie Bland Beauchamp, the president of the state W. C. T. U., to quote a Dallas journal, "Is an intelligent, enthusiastic, wide awake worker. Under her direction the W. C. T. U. is laboring diligently. Success to their efforts!"

Mrs. Lizzie Johnson, of Paris, is engaged in prison work and many a sad heart is encouraged by her self-sacrificing efforts to lift them up to the light of the cross, and in some cases won to be new men in Christ Jesus.

At Whitesboro the Band of Hope, Mrs. Hearn superintendent, is exercising a wide influence. The girls are aiding and lending attractions by their sweet gifts of song—among them Misses Quinlan, Craven and March. And yet, as in other states, the banner of the Lone Star droops sadly over dark scenes. A few days since, Judge Davis left the hotel at Whitesboro, wandered two miles out on the prairie and there, amid the raging elements, died a miserable death, his dead body found next morning. This was the sad end of another victim to the drink habit—once a lawyer of high promise and a member of the state legislature. How long shall these things be?

## MICHIGAN.

The sixth district is carrying out the will of the national as far as possible. Some counties are more thoroughly organized than others, this is especially true of Livingston county. They have just held their county convention at Pinckney, a little village on the new air line, with a purer air than many of us are permitted to breathe, for local option is carried out there.

The program was very full, and whether finished papers or impromptu talk, all were alike good. The last evening was given up to the discussion of license versus prohibition. The night was inclement but three old veterans rode ten and seventeen miles to help us, and the thoughts of one who had waited for the dawn of this "Easter morning" forty years, stimulated our courage, encouraged our patience.

Milford.—"More alive than dead" may be ascribed to the temperance sentiments in Milford, as was manifested by the ladies on a recent Thursday afternoon, who met by appointment Mrs. Johnston, president of the sixth congressional district of the W. C. T. U. She is thoroughly alive to the great work and gave us out of her storehouse such thoughts as would inspire us to renewed efforts and zeal in this great field of labor, and the key note to all her talk was faith in God and in prayer, believing that in His own time His cause must triumph, not forgetting that this must be followed by works, which is God's own appointed way.

Her enthusiastic remarks were followed by others no less earnest in their love for souls, till all caught the inspiration and seemed loth to leave the subject which lies so near the heart of every earnest reasonable Christian man and woman. W. C. T. U.

Grand Rapids.—The temperance organizations of this city, viz: Good Templars, Royal Templars and W. C. T. Unions, have united for aggressive work. Sunday afternoon temperance meetings are held, with good speakers, music and fair sized audiences. It is hoped that this movement will awaken a renewed interest in the cause, and bring into active co-operation many who are now in sympathy with us but are not openly avowed temperance people.

The first meeting was held Feb. 17, the speaker being Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of Lafayette, Ind. Her subject was "High License," and by her eloquence and logical argument she proved this "craze" to be a "snare and a deceit." Mrs. Gougar made many friend in Grand Rapids, and it is hoped she will visit us again in the near future. Feb. 24, Hon. A. B. Cheny, of Sparta, a well known advocate of temperance and prohibition, gave the address, and March 2, Mr. James Chalmers, state organizer for the I. O. G. T., entertained and instructed the audience, which was largely composed of young men. Mr. Chalmers is but twenty-one years of age, is well posted, a natural orator, and gives promise of a wide and useful career as a public speaker.

The W. C. T. U., in connection with the Union Benevolent Association, have conducted through the severe cold weather, a soup room where poor persons—men out of employment, boot blacks, newsboys, and poor women with children—have been provided with food.

We are working (strange as it may seem that there is any necessity for it) to banish from the Lord's table fermented wine. Several churches in this city have thus far withstood all the enlightenment and Christian remonstrance, still clinging to the old custom.

One of our resident physicians has written a very able article on the subject. We have had it printed in the *Saturday Evening Post* and assisted in its circulation.

We are trying to work as best we can, leaving the result with God. Mrs. J. M. Wheeler.

St. Joseph.—From across the sand dunes and frozen grandeur of old Lake Michigan I send you greeting. Be it known unto you that our little city "which is set upon a hill and cannot be hid," is having a temperance revival. Hughes and Ward have been with us and 800 persons have signed the pledge during their stay, while the work is still carried forward by the W. C. T. U. aided by many of our business men. Blue ribbons (the Hughes and Ward color) are thick upon our streets, and as they multiply of course the number of cardinal noses will diminish. One good sign is that temperance men who never signed a pledge before have put down their names and pinned on the blue ribbon. A society or club has been formed and a reading room nicely furnished. The officers of the society are all men deeply interested in the manufacturing and business interests of St. Joseph, men of large means and good strong determination, so we have good ground for expecting to push the whisky ring to the wall. We are hoping to elect temperance candidates this year, so ridding our city of saloons. Of course we cannot foretell the result of the election, as the whisky men have their paid workers who vote early and often. But we have strong faith that this year we shall see "the beginning of the end."

## CANADA.

Quebec.—We have just held here our second annual meeting, from which you will gather that we are the second union in the province. Mrs. Youmans was with us at our last anniversary, and from her visit dates the new impetus given us. Her inspiriting words and her fearless denunciations roused many till then halting between two opinions, and those who were fortunate enough to know her personally will never forget what a kind, motherly, unassuming soul she was in private life, in such strong contrast to the energy and fire with which she charged the "gates of hell" on the platform.

In October Miss Willard was with us, and she took all hearts, and won praise from even her natural opponents. Here in Quebec where we are generations behind you Yankees—for every state in the Union is Yankee to us—where we are, though the conquering race, wofully in the minority, where our laws, our language and our religion form a barrier which circumscribes every effort of ours (for outside of our own creed and race we must not venture scarcely to do good, for fear of rousing the priesthood), we are thoroughly conservative, and a woman on a platform is a *rara avis* indeed. Consequently to hear a young and handsome woman (one too who did not rant nor cant) many came from mere curiosity, and among all there has never been heard a word save in the highest eulogy. One fault, however, has been found by all, her stay was all too short, and a rainy Sunday afternoon and evening by no means satisfied us, though packed houses and good collections at both meetings greeted her.

Last in order of the trio we have been privileged to hear and entertain during the year comes Mrs. McLaughlin, who was with us three days, and who spoke in public four times, besides holding a drawing-room. Of the enthusiasm created by her it will be unnecessary to attempt a description for those who have seen and heard her, scarcely even to say that one of our largest churches had to be secured for her after the first evening. Thanks to her, thanks to them all, our union is growing and flourishing, and steady efforts are being made by women who, but for the example of these noble women, would never have dared to testify even had they been convinced. You over the border who have extended through these your sisters, to us a helping hand, cannot guess how great has been the good done; for it has shown even us women who are timid, that women like ourselves may really *work* in these days like our masters, and that we need not fear in a cause upheld by such women as Mrs. Youmans, Miss Willard, Mrs. McLaughlin and hundreds like them to dare public opinion if need be. The sight of a womanly woman in the highest sense of the term, not ranting, wearing bloomer costume nor endowed with any of the other monstrosities popularly attributed here to a woman who ventures over the threshold of her own home, has done us all good in every way. The temperance cause and every one who confesses its principles has good right to be proud of such advocates as those that we have welcomed among us, and parted with so unwillingly as to make us hope to see them again ere long.

The writer may trouble The Union Signal again from time to time. (The editor trusts that she will.)

Leila Geggie, *Cor. Sec. Quebec W.C.T.U.*

## FLORIDA.

CONVENTION NOTES.

The closing services of the state convention were most kindly noticed by the Jacksonville press. Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin presided, Mrs. Davis, of Fitchburg, Mass., conducting the devotional exercises. The committee on juvenile work reported 1,500 members enrolled.

The report of Mrs. Gwynn, the state president, was able. It held that the law makers, not the rum sellers, were responsible for all the ruin and desolation caused by its sale. Local option was eulogized and the W. C. T. U. congratulated on the influence and effect of its work.

Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith held a consecration meeting at noon, and gave a Bible reading in the evening. She had also appointments in three different churches for the Sabbath. She is welcomed by crowded houses.

The children of the Bands of Hope of Jacksonville gathered at the grammar school (good omen!) and marched to the hall with banners flying, interrupting the afternoon exercises of the convention. Mrs. Chapin introduced them as "Our future voters, presidents, congressmen, governors, and—their wives." Master Willie Archibald responded eloquently to Mrs. Chapin's question, "Boys does license pay?" with arguments to prove that it does not pay.

Mrs. H. W. Smith has agreed to remain a few days, the great delight of the citizens. G. H. McL.

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

Jersey City.—A series of meetings continuing one week have been held here by Mrs. Downs, state president, and Mrs. J. T. Ellis, state secretary. Much interest was manifested in all the services, and a union of thirty-five members was formed. A children's meeting was held conducted by Mrs. Baldwin, state superintendent of juvenile work, who gave a fine blackboard lesson to the great delight of children and friends present. The clergymen of the city were exceedingly kind and helpful. Of all the cities of our state which we have visited, we find none so completely under the dominion of the rum traffic; the ignorance, the arrogance and aggressiveness of which is without a parallel. No reading room opens its doors, inviting homeless youth within its hospitable portals, no temperance restaurant, most grocers selling intoxicants, no place in that great city where a traveler can get a cooling drink of water, but saloons on every side, and on every corner, and beer, whisky and wine flowing everywhere. To this field of activity in good works this new organization is introduced, and we pray God to help them to be valiant in the fight. Mrs. Downs and Mrs. Ellis go next to Paterson for two meetings. Mrs. Foster's appointments in our state commence March 11 at Lambertville, March 12, Flemington, March 13, Washington, March 14, Jersey City, and on the 16th Camden, which is the Sabbath of the New Jersey conference.

Moorestown.—A large number of friends recently met to hear Dr. Childs on the use of alcohol and its effects on the stomach, blood, liver, heart and brain. He

stated that one-half of the insane in the asylums were made so by alcoholic drinks, and urged education on this subject in the family, school and church. He deemed prohibition the best remedy for the evil. Dr. Haines, Dr. Jenny and R. Bingham sustained the speaker and advocated total abstinence prescriptions in the treatment of diseases.

CAMDEN.—The National secretary of railroad work, Miss Jennie Smith, addressed crowded houses Sunday afternoon and evening. Miss Smith, although feeble from recent illness, is doing a mighty work in her journeyings. Our state gives her a right glad welcome. In her meetings along the railroads some of the wives and children of the employes through her instrumentality are among the saved.

DORCHESTER.—This quiet village is on the Maurice river and contains one M. E. church, two extensive ship yards, and I blush to say, one licensed saloon. For seventy years there have been found twelve freeholders each year to certify that this thing was necessary and would conduce to the public good. But at last, thank God, there is to be a mighty effort made this spring to do away with this evil, and we expect success. Money is already subscribed for this purpose.

OCEAN CITY.—We are a temperance people here and stand united on this all important subject.

## NEW YORK.

Resolutions passed by the Westchester county convention assembled in Yonkers N. Y. February 26 and 27. Sixty-two delegates present.

*Resolved*, That we will continue to urge upon the prayerful consideration of pastors of churches the importance of banishing alcoholic wine from the table of our Lord, believing there is no authority from the Bible for its use.

*Resolved*, That we believe it to be the duty of the church to organize temperance societies in the Sunday schools, and to require at stated times Bible instruction upon temperance.

*Resolved*, That we rejoice in the action taken by the senate of our legislature in Albany in passing the bill requiring instruction in the public schools of New York in physiology and hygiene relating to intoxicating beverages, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system.

*Resolved*, That we are in harmony with the avowed principles of our national and state organizations in the preventive measures embraced in the departments of heredity and hygiene, believing that it is to the highest interests of mothers to study those subjects.

*Resolved*, That we are in accord with our national authorities in the different branches of work included in educational, evangelistic, social and legal departments, that we will employ such agencies, so far as we are able, believing that if we sow beside all waters, in faith and love, in due season there will be an abundant harvest.

*Resolved*, That we endorse the action of our National W. C. T. U. convention at its recent session in Detroit, to memorialize the political conventions on an amendment to the national constitution prohibiting the liquor traffic, with a duplicate of the same to the congress of the United States.

ROCHESTER.—Permit me the use of a little space in THE UNION SIGNAL, to refer to the work of Mrs. E. Obenauer of East Saginaw, Mich. Not that Mrs. Obenauer requires an introduction to the N. W. C. T. U., but I write in order to aid and encourage any of our sisterhood who may be considering the matter of evangelical work among the Germans.

The engagement of our union with Mrs. Obenauer was for service chiefly among the German population, which in Rochester is estimated at 30,000, with the hope that a temperance organization might be effected. The Baptist, Methodist and Evangelical Association German churches were opened and a cordial welcome extended. A written testimonial from one of the most prominent of these gentlemen, endorsed by the pastor and handed to me, expresses much personal regard and high appreciation of her ministry.

To induce the Germans to receive the gospel of temperance as we hold it, will require time, but we feel that a very important opening has been been made here and hope to recall Mrs. Obenauer soon to garner the fruits of the efforts recently made.

The public services in various churches, Bible readings and private counsels as well, have been greatly blessed spiritually, and have endeared this cultured woman to many hearts, so that we judge her as one of the class to which the apostle refers, as rightly dividing the word of truth.

Having been detained by the demand for her assistance by unions and churches in Rochester and vicinity, since the second week in January, Mrs. Obenauer is at present writing in Buffalo. M. A. HARRINGTON.

*Cor. Sec. Rochester W. C. T. U.*

### ALLEGANY COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. of Allegany county held its tenth convention in the Presbyterian church, at Almond, Feb. 6. Mrs. M. E. Steele, of Almond, gave an inspiring and instructive address of welcome, and was responded to in a pleasing manner by Mrs. Marion Davis, of Friendship. Miss Emma Ross, of Wellsville, gave a talk to the children, a large number of whom were present, the public school having adjourned for the purpose. Miss Ross chose for her subject "Character Building," and showed the necessity of being strictly temperance boys and girls, illustrating the effect of alcohol upon the system by plates showing different stages of the diseased stomach. At the evening session Mrs. Niles, of Hornellsville, opened the workers' conference by saying it was and always would remain a fact, that success was the result of prayer and its secret holding onto God. God works when we pray. She compared our connection with God to the coupling link which connects the mighty engine with the cars. Urged the necessity of being courageous to face difficulties. Rev. Mr. Steel being called, said: The object for which the Christian women are working will just as surely be attained as the Lord reigns. He spoke of the advancement, during his memory, of the temperance movement, referred to the states, south and west where prohibition was partial or complete, closing with the evident fact that there was a God and that He was for temperance. Mrs. Bradley gave an interesting account of the work of the union in Richburg, and what seventeen members had accomplished, proving that "through God we shall do valiantly." Mrs. Coats, of Wellsville, was next called, and well brought out the comparison between the anti-slavery and prohibition sentiments. Mrs. M. A. Green related a circumstance which occurred on her way to the convention. An old gentleman, who said he lived in Ohio, ludicrously bemoaned the "hard times" the prohibitionists were having in his state. She then showed the need of being earnest and faithful, saying: "When we buckle on the armor we must not expect an easy time, but work, persistent work, doing whatever needs to be done, remembering God does not reward according to results, but according to our motives."

The president introduced Mrs. Scott, of Friendship, who, in the absence of Mrs. Stoddard, gave the lecture, which was equal to any ever delivered before our convention.

Thursday morning at 9 o'clock several met for a prayer meeting, led by Mrs. Gray, of Almond. At 10 o'clock the convention was called. Mrs. L. H. Kenyon presented a paper on beer, which we wish might be published in proper form, for distribution throughout the county. The following questions from the box were answered: "Can a man be a conscientious Christian who votes to support the liquor traffic?" Answer, "A conscientous Christian must be honest." "Which is the greatest offender, the man who drinks or the man who sells the drink?" "The man who drinks sins against himself and his God; the man who sells sins many times, against many." "Will not God hold every protessed temperance worker responsible, if in any measure party, principles are allowed to stand in the way of prohibition?" "God will hold every man responsible for his vote."

The afternoon session, after a prayer meeting, led by Mrs. Larkin, from 1:30 until 2 o'clock, was called to order by the president. Miss Grace Busby held the interest of the large audience by reading the thrilling piece entitled, "Four Scenes" which was followed by a paper, "Self-Control, the Self-Imposed Limitation of Liberty," by Mrs. E. P. Larkin, of Alfred Centre. Discussion, "How can we secure a W. C. T. U. in every Town in the County?" was opened by written suggestions from Miss M. E. Farr, of Angelica. Mrs. Steel said it was quite as important to know how to keep a union running after it was organized. Mrs. Alford said organization lay very heavy upon her heart and strongly urged missionary work to this end. She strongly urged young women's work, saying they had an influence where older ones could do nothing. One encouraging feature of this convention was that, notwithstanding, the weather was very unfavorable and traveling bad, the attendance was good at every session. It was remarked that never before has so large a number of young people been present.

"If there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a (woman) hath and not according to that (she) hath not."

L. A. HULL, *Secretary pro tem.*

## OREGON.

ALBANY.—I very much enjoy reading THE UNION SIGNAL and it seems to me the last number, Feb. 14, is overflowing with good things. There is something in it for every class, and I do not believe anyone can carefully read it without becoming interested in the great reformation advancing so grandly throughout our land.

Our W. C. T. U. was organized in April, 1881, by Mrs. Rebecca Clawson, with sixteen members; it now has a membership of eighty ladies and twelve gentleman. Our work is steadily growing in interest and favor with the people generally and we are thankful to believe we have the confidence of the community.

Our regular meetings are held each alternate Tuesday. Twenty minutes are given each week to devotional exercises and once a month we use the excellent readings prepared by Mrs. H. W. Smith. We have purchased the course of readings on "Total Abstinence" recommended by Miss Willard, and are having selections read in our meetings. A course of seven lectures was given during the winter which were appreciated by the people and aided the union financially. We fill two columns each week in our local papers with items of interest and information from our local work, and clippings from THE UNION SIGNAL and other papers. Have a standing committee on temperance literature, which are doing good service. Several thousand pages of literature have been placed on hooks and distributed at public meetings.

Our committee on work for THE UNION SIGNAL have sent a goodly number of names, and we hope to do much more the coming year. Have taken up evangelistic, Sunday school, public school, and young women's work, and have superintendents appointed for each. The organization of the state union last June, infused new life into our local organizations. Our juvenile work has taken the form of a temperance school. The catechism on alcohol is taught, object lessons frequently given which the children seem to enjoy, with occasional recitations and dialogues.

We have recently rented a room and fitted it up nicely for our meetings, and hope in the near future to open a reading room. Have a good beginning for a library March 4 we have an "opening" for our room—some dedication services followed by a sociable.

Though we have labored under many discouragements yet we rejoice that now our condition is so flattering and prospects so bright. The Lord has indeed blessed us. Praise be to His name.

MRS. M. J. TOWNSEND, *Pres.*

## NEBRASKA.

AURORA—Mrs. Mary T. Folsom, state secretary of the W. C. T. U., lectured here March 1 and 2. Saturday afternoon she spoke to the local union of our responsibility and opportunity in introducing "Scientific instruction" into our public schools. Women in Nebraska have the right to vote on matters pertaining to education. She also told us of the national meeting at Detroit in such an interesting manner that we are all better acquainted with the grand sisterhood to which we belong.

In the evening Mrs. Folsom spoke upon the work of the W. C. T. U. with its thirty-eight departments. The variety and extent of work being accomplished by this organization was a revelation to many in the audience. Sabbath afternoon she addressed the Band of Hope which now numbers over one hundred members.

The children of Aurora as well as the older people will be glad to see Mrs. Folsom here again. Sabbath evening she set forth the need of prohibition and the failure of every other method for suppressing the liquor traffic. The people were pleased with her as a lady and as a public speaker. We hope her words will not be forgotten, but that when our town election occurs in April the voters will roll up a good majority for prohibition. The Red Ribbon Club has opened a reading room. The W. C. T. U. has a column in each of the local papers. We are planning for socials every two weeks, and hope, in this way to interest the young ladies and gentlemen.

March 3 the Band of Hope gave an entertainment consisting of temperance recitations, dialogues and music. The proceeds go toward furnishing books and papers for the Band. MRS. A. L. SEWARD.

*Cor. Sec. W. C. T. U. of Aurora.*

## VIRGINIA

RICHMOND.—You do not often have advices from our state, but we are nevertheless working on smoothly and with some degree of success. A large number of petitions praying for a local option law have been presented to our legislature which is now in session, but they have not yet been acted on, and as the legislature have nearly reached the constitutional limit of the session fears are entertained that no general law will be passed.

In this city we are steadily at work. Our unions meet regularly once a week and there is always something of interest to add life to the meeting. The Y. W. C. T. U. are much interested in a course of reading upon "Alcohol," and a very interesting book called "Mabel." They have two Bands of Hope under their charge, and the children are deeply interested in the work.

We had a delightful entertainment recently from them assisted by some of the boys from the Male Orphan Asylum. The exercises consisted of recitations, songs, dialogues, etc. The boys were presented with medals given for attendance and proficiency in lessons.

In our work among the children we use Cook's Lessons, Band of Hope Library and the *Temperance Banner*. All seem eager for books and papers. We intend to push the work with greater earnestness and zeal as soon as the weather is more favorable and hope to be able in another year to report much larger results than at our last state convention. AITCH.

## ILLINOIS.

EUREKA.—Mrs. J. F. Willing lectured here on temperance to a full house, Feb. 28, and at the close of the lecture at the call of the president, Mrs. E. P. Hall, eighty persons came forward and took the union ironclad pledge, "swearing in" for the war against the rum power.

Mrs. Willing held an "after meeting" with the union pledging them to begin with new zeal two lines of special work;—the training of the children, and the providing of themselves with good temperance reading.

A committee was appointed to correspond with the people at headquarters and mature a plan by which the young ladies shall be set at work drilling the children. We have infinite faith in "our girls,' and we believe they can get every child in the town into their Band of Hope.

Another committee, Mrs. Hall and the indefatigable Miss Dickinson, will perfect a plan for procuring and caring for a good temperance circulating library. Mrs. Willing offers to donate her book, "The Only Way Out," as the sixth volume in said library.

ROCK ISLAND.—Sunday evening, February 22, there was the largest gathering of people in Rock Island for

temperance and law and order ever seen here. People came from the country all around us to attend this great people's meeting and hear Father Hagan of Chicago, who spoke under the auspices of our W. C. T. U.

We opened with reading the Scripture and prayer. Father Mackin introduced Father Hagan in a very delightful talk, and Father Hagan gave us a solid temperance talk from beginning to end. He was fearless and forceful, and I have no doubt he did great good among the people he would most influence, and every one pronounced the evening a success. I wish I could give you an idea of the singing, forty of the finest gentlemen embracing the best musical talent in Rock Island with a few voices from Milan and Moline gave us the grandest kind of gospel temperance songs.

We took a collection, having announced it previously for the benefit of the union. The next day my husband came home with an envelope which held a bank check (to be paid "To the little band of temperance solgers, E. Spencer, captin") for twenty dollars, signed by a dear old gentleman whose son has been a victim of intemperance for years, has tried to reform two or three times but never for very long. This donation helped us out on our expenses for the evening and left money in the treasury for the next meeting.

The proprietor of the opera house, Mr. Ben Harper, gave us the use of it and the gas was free. The editor of the *Rock Islander* printed the programs without charge and we felt that the people here are getting more interested in us and the cause we work for.

Mr. Paxton, of the Citizen's League of Chicago came down with Father Hagan, and on the following Tuesday night addressed a meeting of ladies and gentlemen, when initiatory steps were taken for the organization of a League here. We hope it will be a support to us and accomplish much in the special line of work undertaken.

Lura C. Spencer.

### EIGHTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Promptness is one of the many admirable characteristics of our worthy district president, Mrs. L. A. Hagans, consequently the first session of our convention opened precisely at the time announced, 10 a. m. The devotional hour was in charge of Mrs. T. M. Gunn.

An address by Mrs. Hagans followed, after which committees on courtesies, enrollment, plan of work and finance were reported, and reports from unions were heard. These reports showed a steady growth in interest and members throughout the district.

The devotional service of the afternoon session was led by Mrs. M. S. Stratton, of Wheaton. The first topic under discussion was "Kindergarten work," which was admirably presented by Mrs. Hagans. Miss Hood followed with a forceful talk upon state work and finance.

Mrs T. B. Carse, of Chicago, next addressed the convention on the need of a building for the W. C. T. U. workers at Chicago, and said one would be built. It is to cost $350,000 and twenty-five year bonds are to be issued, bearing 3 per cent. interest, which bonds can easily be paid during the time they have to run. Mrs. Carse gave a graphic description of the building as it was to be, and said she had faith to believe that a year or two would see the buildlng erected.

Mrs. Hagans introduced Miss Gordon, who spoke to the young ladies present, presenting in a very clear and pleasant way the various methods young ladies might adopt in forming unions and personally aiding the cause of temperance. She lamented the fact that young ladies generally are not actively interested in temperance work —not because they are opposed to it, but from ignorance as to the methods of working. She showed the terrible need of having all possible forces engaged in the work. We need to have the young ladies and young men waked up. Indifference was worse than opposition. Don't be satisfied with your missionary and prayer meeting labors, but lend aid in eradicating this evil. She showed how they had organized in her village in Connecticut, and how after organization, they discovered to their horror and dismay that nearly all their gentlemen friends drank more or less, but by systematic, personal work, most of them were persuaded to abstain. Her native village had come out squarely for no license, and a vote of thanks and an ovation were tendered the young ladies' temperance union by the citizens of the place, as being the potent factor in bringing about this result.

After reading the pledge, which includes cider, and a few stirring remarks on abstinence from even this light beverage, the meeting adjourned to meet in the evening.

A crowded house greeted Miss Frances E. Willard in the evening. Her address was intensely interesting, and it would be impossible to give our readers even a fair idea of her discourse in the small amount of space we can devote to it. She was introduced to the audience by Mrs. T. B. Carse, of Chicago, after preliminary exercises by the choir, Scripture reading by Mrs. H. N. Marsh, and prayer by Rev. F. A. Hardin. Mrs. Carse and Miss Hood made short addresses, and the convention adjourned until 9:30 a. m.

The second day's session opened with devotional exercises led by Mrs. Narramore, of Downer's Grove. The greater part of the morning was taken up with the discussion of finance, resulting in the adoption of a resolution to raise $600 for state and district work, and the "Question box" in charge of Mrs. Lumry, of Wheaton.

A Bible reading by Mrs. Judge Olin, of Joliet, opened the afternoon session.

The committee on resolutions gave most cordial support to the various departments of the C. T. U. work—and especially recommended vigorous prosecution of the two lines of work adopted as the special work of the year by the Alton convention—scientific temperance instruction and woman's ballot.

The resolution in reference to the ballot for woman called forth an eloquent and telling plea in its favor from Rev. F. A. Hardin, and by request Mrs. M. B. Willard spoke briefly upon the subject. Our legislative work was next presented by Mrs. Willard.

The children's mass meeting at four o'clock was *the* event of the convention. Mrs. Nellie Bayley so delighted her audience, which filled the spacious auditorium of Ottawa Street M. E. church to overflowing, that arrangements were at once made for her return in two weeks.

Mrs. Marsh, president of the Joliet Union, presided at the closing session Wednesday evening. Rev. F. A. Hardin followed the opening devotional exercises with a presentation of the W. C. T. U. work that opened hearts and pocket books, and $100 was placed at the disposal of of the eighth district W. C. T. U. The address of the evening was given by Mrs. Mary B. Willard.

An "after meeting" with the young ladies was requested by them that a Y. W. C. T. U. might be organized. This meeting was adjourned for two weeks when Miss Hood is expected to meet with and organize the young ladies of Joliet. A Band of Hope will also be organized, as deep and widespread interest in the work among the children was awakened by the convention.

*Secretary pro tem.*

### ILLINOIS NOTES.

—The W. C. T. U. of DuPage county will meet in convention at Wheaton, March 19, during the day and evening. Miss Willard gives an address in the evening at the college chapel.

—A union has been organized among the colored people of Decatur by Mrs. Lucy Simpson, with Mrs. Belle Woodford, as president, and Miss Birdie Miller as corresponding secretary.

—A few towns in Illinois have been fortunate in securing engagements from ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, for addresses during the last of March, and first part of April. He is to speak at Chicago, March 23; Eureka, March 25; Quincy, April 1; Monmouth, April 2; Geneseo, April 3; Rochelle, April 4; Rockford, 5. He is also to speak at Bloomington and Alton. A few more dates can be secured by writing at once to Mrs. G. H. Read, of Bloomington, who is arranging for the little trip in Illinois. Gov. St. John is a power as a prohibition speaker, and those are fortunate who have the opportunity to hear him.

## INDIANA.

At Wabash March 4, 1884, a faithful worker in the W. C. T. U. died suddenly. Mrs. Henrietta D., wife of Dr. A. J. Smith, in her fifty-fourth year. Her husband, five children, and this community, mourn the close of this noble life. A life filled with good works, in which "she hath done what she could." By the folding of these dear hands much work will be left undone, but that is the Lord's, and remains to us as her legacy, for completion. She has earned her "Well done good and faithful servant enter thou into the joys of thy Lord." E.

## MISSOURI.

Sarcoxie.—Mrs. M. M. Clardy organized a W. C. T. U. with five members the 12th of December. J. C. Holt re-organized December 31 with twenty-six members; also organized a C. T. U. and Band of Hope with National Cadets. Saturday afternoon of each week is given to instruction in Julia Colman's catechism and cadet drill. A temperance mass meeting is held every Friday evening. Such a public sentiment has been built up by the labors of Holt and Critchfield that one of our saloons closed on the 7th of February and the other bids fair to follow. Jasper county is elected for prohibition.

Mrs. Sarah Case, *Cor. Sec.*

## MRS. HOFFMAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

March 19, Wellington, Mo.; March 20 and 21, Lexington, Mo.; March 23, Brunswick, Mo.; March 24 and 25, Paris, Mo.; March 27 and 28, Monroe City, Mo.; March 29 and 30, Shelbina, Mo.; April 3 and 4, Brookfield, Mo.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Of Francis Murphy's work in Lowell, Mass., we have the following: Mr. Murphy is doing grand and effective work on the old line of gospel temperance. He is daily attracting great crowds limited only by the size of the public buildings, and arousing the whole community to an unprecedent interest in the cause he advocates. He is exerting an influence that gives a positive and powerful religious tone to the whole movement, and is winning large numbers to a life of sobriety. Mr. Murphy begins his work in Manistee, Mich., the 23d inst.

The women of Ulster county, (N. Y.) may be said to have seized the demon of intemperance by the throat. The matrons have pledged themselves to neither buy nor sell of a man who drinks, who sells drinks or who holds that it is defensible to do either. The young women have signed a pledge which binds them to avoid speaking to all young men who cannot put themselves right on the total abstinence question. These determined women will make no exception on account of social position, wealth, genius or influence.

As a result of special services held by the Cincinnati W. C. T. U. in Lytle Hall over fifty conversions are reported. In connection with these meetings, though not directly a supplement to the temperance work of the union, is a Bible class, having for its leader Mr. Abner L. Frazer. The class has grown to number between fifty or sixty, and is attended by persons ranging from twenty to seventy years of age. It meets at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon

The W. C. T. U. of Ontario (Canada) gave the Sanitary convention, which met at Ottawa the past week, the following very pertinent and important questions: Is the beverage use of alcoholic liquors by persons in health beneficial? Is the indiscriminate use of alcoholic liquors by persons not in health, even if on prescription, beneficial? Is alcoholic liquor, as obtained in common sale, necessary in medicinal prescriptions? If so, in what cases particularly?

At the close of Geo. Woodford's work in Springfield, Mo., the W. C. T. U. had increased in membership from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty-five. A Y. W. C. T. U. had been organized, also a Band of Hope numbering six hundred or more. Over one thousand have taken the pledge and the saloon men are crying hard times.

From California we have the good news that the Cadets of Temperance or Cadets in Blue, as in some towns they wish to be called, are being drilled for future action. In Oakland a military man is employed that the drill may be most thorough. Santa Cruz reports a large number of boys drilling enthusiastically.

At Oskaloosa (Iowa) the W. C. T. U. are in the midst of a glorious revival, conducted by I. H. Douglas, the Quaker Moody. Over fifty conversions in a little over a week, and many more souls brought out into gospel liberty.

Hughes and Ward held a ten days revival in Bellevue Mich., in December, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.; the workers were revived and nearly six hundred signatures to the pledge obtained.

The Minnesota W. C. T. U. celebrated Washington's birthday by holding five conventions in as many congressional districts. The home protection party is organizing fast all over the state.

Forty accessions to the church is the result of Alexander Cooper's work at Sandwich. He opened a series of meetings at Momence on Sunday evening, with a crowded house.

# Official Communications.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT DETROIT ON "DER BAHNBRECHER."

The committee to prepare a report on the relation of the W. C. T. U. and *Der Bahnbrecher* has met with delays entirely beyond control, hence the lapse of time in offering the following for the consideration of local unions:

There is a wide difference of understanding between Prof. Schmitz and ourselves as to how fully states have met their obligations as involved in the resolution adopted at Louisville, and how much of the sum pledged by the executive committee of the German national union has been paid. This arises from the fact that each claims Mr. Schumacher's donation as being for themselves. But Mr. Schumacher states definitely to us that his contribution was intended to relieve Ohio W. C. T. U. of its share of the burden, hence we so credit it.

But Prof. Schmitz continued the publication of *Der Bahnbrecher* as long as he possibly could, being under the impression the part of the German organization had been fulfilled by the donation of Mr. Schumacher and he depended in full faith on what he supposed would be due from the W. N. C. T. U. Hence we hope no imputation may rest upon our unions, and that in this case they may do more than their duty. Several states have fully paid up their respective quotas in accordance with the Louisville resolution and your committee recommend that in those states which has not done so, one dollar be given by each local union as recommended by the convention held at Detroit. This should be sent to the state treasurer to be forwarded by her to Prof. Schmitz, to be used in payment of debts as incurred in publication of *Der Bahnbrecher* whilst he supposed it to be entitled to funds from our organization.

Respectfully submitted,

Esther Pugh,
Isabella H. Irish,
Ellen J. Phinney,
Mary M. Hobbs.
} *Committee.*

*March 10, 1884.*

# Publisher's Department.

**Rates of Subscription.**

Single copy (Weekly).....$1.75
" " " 6 months..... 1.00
" " " 3 months..... .50
In Clubs of ten or more..... 1.50

☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN,
161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

## TEMPERANCE LESSON LEAVES.

The Temperance Lesson Leaf for March 30th, being number 5 of the series prepared for the National W. C. T. U. by eminent clergymen, which appears in this week's paper, is now ready for issue in leaflet form, and can be obtained at the office of The Union Signal, 161 LaSalle st., Chicago Price 50 cents per hundred, postpaid. The author is the Rev. Simeon Gilbert, D. D., Western editor of *The Congregationalist*, who is widely known as a most successful writer of Sunday School Lessons. See that your Sunday school is supplied.

Shall We License the Dram Shop? and How the Dram Shops Pay the Taxes are the titles of two articles by Geo. E. Foster, which have just been issued by The Union Signal, in the form of handbills convenient for circulation. They are splendid arguments against license, and should be widely distributed before the coming spring elections. Price 30c. per hundred postpaid. Address The Union Signal, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago.

To any of the friends who desire copies of The Union Signal for gratuitous distribution and missionary work, we will send 10 copies to one address for 30c; 20 to one address for 50c; fifty for $1.00.

The Union Signal and *The Amendment Herald*, one year for $2.25.

The Union Signal and *Our Herald* (Mrs. Helen M. Gougar's paper) will be sent to one address for $2. per year.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is to day the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters. Price $1.50. proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—The annual leaflet is just out—fifteen thousand copies envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo*. Free. For forms of Constitution, and other helps and for all the foregoing send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, 126½ Walnut street, Cincinnati, O. She will acknowledge the same.


# ANOTHER Special Offer.

**Arrangements have been made with the publishers by which we are enabled to offer Tunison's Matchless, Historical County, Railroad, Distance and Index Map of the United States, and Illustrated Map of the World, as a Premium upon exceptionally good terms.**

A double map, about four by five feet in size, mounted on rollers, bound with tape, colored, varnished and finished in the highest style of the art, with reversible attachment; shows the states on the largest scale possible to give the whole United States on one sheet. The counties are about one inch square, each in separate color, and the names are bold and plain. With each map is supplied, free of cost, a copy of "Tunison's Rapid County Finder, or Index," giving complete index of position and population of every county in the United States, by a superior method, used and adopted in the official publications of the government.

The style of engraving has never before been equaled; the names of the counties and county seats stand out bold and plain, and the diamond lettering enables us to show thousands of stations and postoffices not shown in other maps.

The map was constructed by the most accomplished draughtsmen and engravers, is based on government surveys, official railroad information, and its accuracy is unequaled, four to twenty years newer in design, possessing every quality and merit, and justly deserves the character expressed in its title, "matchless, historical, county, railroad, distance and index map."

This map shows all the new counties correct to date, including the thirty-two (32) new counties made last year. It also shows where every tribe of Indians is located, and gives the number inhabiting each reservation. Also shows all the new western surveys, mining towns and stage stations, and every post office in the west.

The rivers are double lined as far as navigable, enabling us to tell how far boats can ascend any river.

This is also a complete railroad and distance map, giving the names of the railroads printed on them, so we can tell what railroad to take to go to any town or place, and the distance is marked between the stations with figures; thus we can find the shortest route, cost of travel, and exact distance between any two places.

On the reverse side are three complete maps of the world, also separate maps of Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land.

The globular map (in hemispheres) shows the world round, as it actually is, and on a flattened scale, as it appears to us in traveling over it. and is one of the latest and best maps of the world published, showing latest discoveries in the Arctic regions, giving the explorations of the "Hall" and the "Herald Jeannette" expeditions, showing the islands discovered and named by them, within 400 miles of the north pole.

We have in this map the ocean routes of inter-communication, with distances marked from port to port; telegraph cables in the different oceans, and the routes of African explorations from the beginning of this century to those of Livingstone and Stanley.

Below the map of the world is a "Chart of the World," on Mercator's projection, showing voyages of discovery from earliest times to the present date. Names of navigators and the date of the voyages are given alongside each route. The degrees of heat and cold are given by Isothermal lines crossing those countries having same average temperature.

The distribution of races of mankind (illustrated by typical heads, in primary and secondary varieties, as taught by Prof. Guyot), is shown by a system of parallel rulings at different angles, covering the face of inhabited countries. The prevailing religions of the various countries are also shown, defined by different colors. Points of greatest depth in the several oceans, from official soundings are shown.

The small globes show the animal and vegetable life of both continents, arranged according to the zones to which they are native, with explanatory text. Bordering the globular map of the world are the eighty-one flags of the world. In the lower left hand quarter is our diamond map of Europe, and in the lower right hand quarter is our topographical map of the Holy Land, with ancient and modern names, showing modern Egypt in detail, railroad system, Suez Canal, Delta of the River Nile, the Sinaitic peninsula, etc. A map of the ancient world shows the travels of St. Paul, as recorded in Holy Writ, besides names and locations of places mentioned in the New Testament, the route of the wanderings of the Israelites from Egypt into Canaan, is shown according to reliable modern Bible scholars.

The columns on the sides show the different coins used in all parts of the world, giving the value of each in United States money. And in the triangular spaces we have a condensed historical and statistical description of the world. The variation of time in different parts of the world is shown by an original system. Clock dials, fifteen degrees apart, show the time of day at all places on those meridians when it is noon at London and "just the way the clocks tick all around the world." At the top are original illustrations showing the costumes, and architectures, also a landscape scene in the principal nations of the world.

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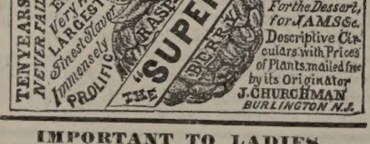


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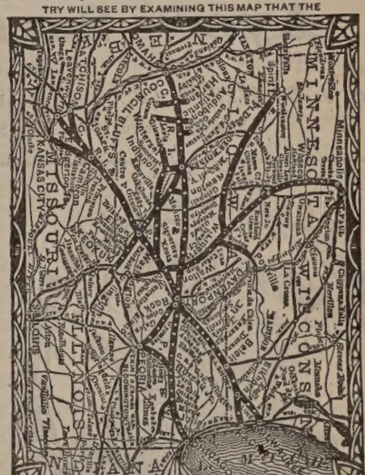

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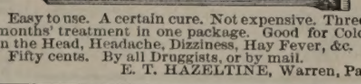


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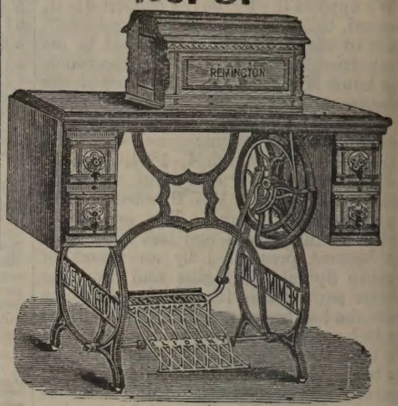


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# The Union Signal

*OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.*

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 13. CHICAGO, MARCH 27, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


THERE are now seventy-three temperance journals in England. How many are there in America?

IN the window of a Cincinnati saloon is a stuffed rattlesnake coiled upon a whisky jug and wreathed in flowers. The proprietor evidently has a correct view of the "fitness of things."

Do you suffer dear worker, for the well doing of the village temperance campaign? Remember,

"Hot grows the fire where wrongs expire"

and take courage.

BY a decision of the supreme court of Kansas those who should be prohibitory law enforcers and are not, can be ousted from office. One county has already relieved itself of its traitorous prosecuting attorney, under this ruling.

FOR vigorous law enforcement commend us to the Catholic church whose New Jersey bishop has refused church burial to a member because some three years ago he disobeyed the order of the church prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday.

THE woman's suffrage amendment which received such courteous and respectful treatment in the senate of the Iowa legislature, was yesterday (March 25) summarily and indefinitely postponed in the house. A reconsideration was moved at once however and the matter will prob bably come up again.

KANSAS is rapidly gaining by immigration. The "jug trains" are being superseded by the immigrant trains, and all are crowded. One authority says that the state has increased in taxable wealth over thirty millions since the enactment of prohibition.

SAYS Canon Farrar: "The liberty to do wrong is the mother of bondage. No man is free, and no nation is free, which is free from righteousness, and a slave to vice. The impulse of appetite is slavery, and the obedience to salutary restraint is the only liberty."

THE British Medical Temperance Association made a series of philosophical observations during the last week of Weston's total abstinence walk of five thousand miles, a report of which will be looked for with interest as a material aid to the scientific study of the temperance question.

SOMEBODY says that when the digits combine their forces against the liquor traffic, *the saloon must go.* It looks as if the alphabet were also to be pressed into service, *vide* the out-hanging sign of a Fifth Avenue saloon which this morning reads as follows:

BUSINESS LUNCH.
*ONLY FIFTEEN CENTS FOR A GOOD LUNCH,*
WITH A CUP OF COFFEE,
*or a Five Cent Glass of Beer.*

AS TO the value of an unauthoritative ballot read Mrs. Norton's vivid description of the woman's vote in Kingsbury county, Dakota. If a simultaneous vote of the women of the land on the question of prohibition could be arranged for, we believe a similar result would follow, and that one half of public sentiment would be found on the right side.

THE Illinois W. C. T. U. has published over a million and a half pages of temperance literature since October, and most of it is now in circulation. Frances Power Cobbe says that ink has done more to abridge the empire of the Prince of Darkness than all the holy water of the saints.

IT is said by students of the missionary problem that $700,000,000, would send the gospel to every creature on the known earth. And yet the earnest expectation of the creature waileth for this manifestation of the sons of God, while America staggers under a drink bill of exactly the amount needed to fulfil our Lord's conditions of His second coming and establishment of His kingdom in the earth.

SENATOR BILLS, a republican member of the Iowa legislature is reported as saying in his speech on the suffrage amendment that the republican ship is likely to take on more freight than it can safely carry, "with prohibition in the hold, the tariff amid ships, and woman suffrage on deck." If the republican ship is to be wrecked it will not be on account of this anticipated freightage, but because the noble bark built to carry moral ideas, has of late years been loading up with the heavy bullion of the whisky revenue, while the barnacles of office seeking and holding have been weighting her sides, the worms of false principle eating her timbers amid ships, and the guns of the reformers riddling her sails and crippling the rigging.

A PROHIBITION conference was held in this city last week, with a program of wide-scope and bearing. Many prominent citizens and clergyman took part, also John B. Finch and Miss Frances E. Willard. High license came in for a large share in the discussions, the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson throwing the electric light of "clear thought" upon its muddy surface. A number of dubious craft that have been laboriously sculling through its gelatinous "ooze," thinking soon to be in the clear waters of prohibition, began to see their mistake as the keen flashes discovered to them only thicker blackness ahead, and were—at last accounts—by slow degrees, heading back toward the point they started from. Their safe deliverance from the slime and mire of the license pool will be hailed by all their friends and well wishers. We shall publish Dr. Johnson's article in full next week, and shall prepare it for still wider circulation in leaflet form.

STRANGE to say, there are those who contend that the true Froebellian kindergarten has no place in its curriculum for religious instruction. To all such the story of Froebel's own religious child life, just issued by Miss Ross, superintendent of the training school of the free kindergarten association, will come we trust with power and conviction. The story is told by way of preface to a series of attractive Bible lessons for the kindergarten, prepared by Mrs. Virginia J. Kent of Chicago, a child-lover, and exceedingly apt in fitting truth to that expression which shall most surely move the child-heart. Accompanying these lessons is a set of beautifully designed outline cards, each illustrative of the lesson, to be wrought with the needle, or pricked with a pin. There are "The sparrows"—with the text—"Ye are of more value than many sparrows"—"The Good Shepherd"—"The Sower," "The Lily" and some eight more, all full of sound religious teachings and winsome moral precepts. These go into the homes of the children with rare power, as repeated by the childrens' lips. Mothers go hungrily to the teachers saying, "Tell me the story of the wise men and the star—I never heard it before," or with,

"Where do you get all them nice stories you tell to the children?"

"In the Bible."

"Well, where can I get one o' them books?"

Aptly says the teacher, "If such incidents occurred in foreign mission fields, they would be heralded as tokens of a dawning faith." How vastly more pathetic they are uttered in our own Christian land, and how surely they indicate the need of Christian teaching in the free kindergartens.

## Contributed.

### "THE MASTER CALLETH FOR THEE."

BY MARY E. GRISWOLD.

Through the ripple of the moments,
And the louder surge of years;
Through the prattle of the children
And the grief of woman's tears;
Midst the thunder of the battle
When peace crowns the bitter strife,
Everywhere, the Master calleth
Wooing to the better life.

Are there sick hearts? see! He poureth
Evermore the healing balm,—
And to those who conquer evil
Gives the victor's fadeless palm.
Lo! the fields are white with harvest
Waiting for the sickle's gleam;
(Days of sowing then the reaping,
With faith's trusting song between.)

Will you hear his silver accents,
Answer "Father here am I!"
Bear aloft the temperance banner
While the eager throng press by?
Hopeless wives, and sad-eyed children
Reaching mute, despairing hand,
Pleading ever "prohibition,"
Work for "God—Home—Native Land."

*Alameda, March 7, 1884.*

### WOMAN AND TEMPERANCE.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF MRS. JUDGE MERRICK BEFORE THE LOUISIANA W. C. T. U.

*Sisters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ladies and Gentlemen:* Geologists have told us about the differentand long periods of time required for the formation of this planet on which we live. They have proved that trees and plants existed a long while before the flowers, and demonstrated that a subsequent and comparatively recent age produced butterflies and bees.

Thus we are taught that nothing in all nature appears before it is wanted and called for, and that everything has a purpose, and when that is accomplished, it dies or disappears. Now if you believe that the intelligent superintendence which regulates the material world extends also to the affairs of humanity, you will not suffer yourselves to be agitated or disturbed about the position we occupy tonight, for it will seem to be in perfect harmony and absolute accordance with the eternal fitness of things that, in the evolution of the ages, woman should add her voice to that of the great multitude of good and true men who are calling for the protection of our nation from the evils of intemperance.

We have learned in the school of experience, that successful teacher even of fools, that it requires courage of a rare and heroic quality, like that which animated martyrs of old, to stand up in a public place like this and advocate the cause which has brought together our convention. To the casual observer we may appear presumptuous in supposing that any good will be the result of the counsel we have called of the women of Louisiana upon this momentous subject. In fact, an intelligent gentlemen whom the most dignified matron in this city would fail to awe into silent veneration said to us, "Why do you not get after people who eat too much, for, said he, gormandizing is a very common offense, and is equally ruinous as drink to the human constitution."

We replied that no amount of food, even the richest dishes that Francatelli ever compounded for Queen Victoria's table, could incite a man to abuse or maltreat his family, but stimulating drinks sometimes, and on some people, had this very objectionable effect.

"I see," was his reply; "liquor makes the home unpleasant, and you women don't enjoy that, so you have got up a great society among yourselves to put an end to the liquor traffic. And this, I suppose, is the outgrowth of your higher education and improved esthetic tastes; but you can never accomplish your purpose while we hold the purse." You cannot carry any important point in this world without money, ladies. Here I am reminded of the subject of finance, of which we are commonly supposed to be utterly ignorant. In our union, thus far, we have been able to meet all our obligations like men. And if we could not compete with that wonderful French woman you read about, who could give an elegant entertainment on three lemons, still we can truthfully say we have done much with very small means.

Our membership fees at present barely cover our incidental expenses, leaving us nothing to pay for the extension of our work; therefare, I would recommend that we shall in future double the sum, making it equal to that of our honorary members.

We have been frequently assured when business men fully understand our purposes and plans, and how disinterestedly we have sought to promote the public good, that they would generously give us all we need, just as they contribute with princely liberality to other charitable and philanthropic organizations. If they would do this without first requiring solicitation and person entreaty, how grateful we should be.

Some of you ladies, after years of housekeeping, will let your forgetful or pre-occupied husbands march off down town in the morning without calling him back to replenish your empty purse, and when he returns to his home he finds his favorite dishes all the same, and these housekeepers are not angels, they are the refined and delicate creatures who know how to cook, women of resource, who are never at their wits' end in any emergency, for their wit has no end. They are women who believe the sphere of their duty is only limited by the sphere of their capacity. We have great cause of congratulation on account of our friendly relations to gentlemen of the press, not only in this city, but throughout the state, and nation. They have nobly aided us in all directions.

Ministers of the churches also give us aid and encouragement. They pray for us. (God bless the preachers.) They tell us they wonder why we did not engage in this work before, for we have ever been the greatest sufferers from this gigantic evil.

Not a single preacher has ever told us to suffer on and say nothing—that was the womanly thing to do; but, on the contrary, we have been admonished in strong language that "for the final success of this cause we must continue to pray, plan and push and persevere, for the day of better things is already beginning to dawn." A gifted doctor of divinity said these words to us on our crusade anniversary. Can we ever forget them? The very cream of the churches, the active members, gravitate naturally toward us, and a pleasant spirit of Christian unity seems to pervade our ranks, instead of the old time sectarian narrowness.

Why some of us once thought that Mr. Wesley, that good and great man, had gone ahead and pre-empted for us and our children, with indisputed right and title, some of the very best places in heaven, and when in the progress of events we arrived there we fully expected to sit down for all eternity in ease and comfort, right in his Methodist corner. We now have a different idea. We expect to join in the universal harmony of the songs of praise before the great white throne. We may not with our different voices sing the very same part, but we think we shall accord together, and make a grand harmony—so we are practicing a prelude here—for the great hereafter which John saw in his vision!

A lady asked one of our members how she could find the time to attend so many meetings of our union, with her large family of children. Her reply was, "I take the time for the sake of my children."

The mother of the Gracchi made no nobler reply to the woman matron when asked to display her jewels.

I do not think the labors of our temperance workers represent neglected home duties, for, with the enlargement of our mental and moral horizon, we learn that it is necessary to make home happy for those we love, by banishing dullness and insipidity, and bringing in an amiable and agreeable cheerfulness.

Dear ladies, we can assure any of you who wish to join us tonight that your husbands will have more affection for you than ever, and your dear children will have the very same attachment, and we will do you good.

True, we cannot boast that bonfires are lighted in our honor, or knights in glittering armor are ready to march out to the sound of trumpets to do battle in this cause, but we have what is better. We are surrounded by staunch and true friends—men wise and strong who are ready to become a good and reliable committee of responsibility, who, while we carry on this work, will be sure to see to it that no harm shall befall us.

The first thing to be done here in Lousiana is to collect the children and organize them into bands of hope, and to this end we must have a superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, who is capable of directing the work for the state through the local unions. It would be her duty to secure a hearing for this theme before all gatherings of teachers, in institutes and conventions. In order to act judiciously she should be familiar with the school laws of this state. She should endeavor to secure the sympathy and co-operation of all moral and religious assemblies, therefore we should try to present this phase of temperance effort before church conferences, synods and associations as opportunity affords.

Our aim is to secure such legislation as will place the study of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, with other required studies under state control. Law is said to be embodied sentiment. We cannot expect legislators to write laws upon our statute-book which public sentiment does not sustain.

Not much more than one-fifth of the people of this state live in cities. In every parish which sends senators and representatives to the legislature we should have an efficient union organized, through which our able superintendent of this department could work and try to influence our law-makers to vote for temperance education in public schools. Vermont, New Hampshire and Michigan have already enacted temperance education bills, and such a bill has recently passed one house in the general assembly of the state of New York—and this has been done largely, if not entirely, by the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions.

We should begin now to urge and agitate this question in the parishes where the majority of the voters of the state reside, for it is a truth often enunciated to us that the education of the people is the antidote for the vice of intemperance.

The late movement here in New Orleans to introduce in the schools instruction in physiology and hygiene is directly in line with this the most important department of our work.

Let us be like the wise woman who builds her house. Let us begin with our little ones—even in the cradle, for we know that we ourselves constitute their first lesson. We know that mothers themselves are the books they soonest read, and as the alphabet forms the elements of all written language, so does her thoughts and acts and what the mother is, constitute and develop the future character of the little darlings who cling so closely to her in all the first years of their fragile young lives! Let us join hands, dear sisters, in a united, honest endeavor to make this a better country, withholding nothing, and doing everything with that unselfish devotion which ever characterizes every truly great soul.

And if we are not yet ready to teach the "Temperance Lesson Book" of the great chemist, Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson, you can get Julia Colman's "Juvenile Temperance Manual," and show the children blackboard pictures teaching that alcohol is a poison and tobacco in any form is injurious to them, and profanity is degrading and odious. We can teach them that the body must be kept clean and pure, for it is the temple of the Holy Ghost; that we are not our own, but have been bought with a price. And if we are constant in season and out of season and faithful, we shall, by a slow and sure process, train up a set of men temperate, honest, clear-headed, who will, when they step into power and place, rule this city and state in the interest of good morals, and with all the decency becoming a Christian community in the twentieth century.

I think we may educate our boys so that they will not think it right to make compromise with profanity, alcohol, nicotine, vice or crime, not even to obtain means to support public education, or to maintain hospitals, almshouses, or any other charitable institutions.

The responsibilities of mothers are heavy, and fathers

have also an equal share, though many times they are unwilling to recognize the fact.

A Band of Hope, numbering forty, was gathered up and for some time instructed in the chapel of a church in this city by the president of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union. They were doing admirably until they were excluded because it was feared they might soil or deface the chapel!

We have never since been able to collect that number of children together in that same locality.

Some Christians are far seeing and they send missionaries to foreign lands, and some too near-sighted to realize that we have ignorance, bigotry, indifference and intolerance to recover and contend with right here in this Christian city!

Oh! my brethren, suffer the little children to come into your churches under our instruction—they belong to Christ—and after you and I are laid away in the dust they are to fill our vacant places.

Some of us have cradled two generations in our arms and our grandmotherly hearts are just as tender to all young children as when after long hours of agonizing anguish, we clasped in an ecstacy of heavenly joy and thankfulness, our own God-given first born!

When the Savior girded himself with a napkin and washed the feet of His disciples, we learned this practical object lesson in humanity by heart.

Not for a moment could we expect one of you, gentlemen, would cross the threshhold of a drunkard's home to cheer up his sick wife or wash the soiled and tear-stained faces of his hungry children. While we own up to a natural abhorrence of this sin, whether found in palace or hovel, we are able and willing to try to rescue and comfort the sinner. But as we do this work, we draw nearer the "Rock of our strength." We are feeble creatures who grow strong only when we lean upon the Rock of Ages.

We shall be a long time in reaching the place occupied by the northern states on this question. There is little Rhode Island, with a population only a little larger than New Orleans, with thirty unions, while the state of Ohio has 500. But there is a perceptible movements all along our borders. Wherever our flag is carried, the women come to the front.

In Arkansas women have been permitted to vote on this question by signature and they have almost made it a prohibition state.

Let us not set down quietly here in Louisiana complacently contemplating our dozen unions and 1,000 members, nor must we count up those on the other side, asking, with faithless heart, "Can the Lord set a table in the wildernes," but make it our chief business to enlarge our borders.

And when your delegates to our national convention, at St. Louis, are called up to report from Louisiana, they will have a cheering word to say.

We have great satisfaction to inform you we have a superintendent of Sabbath-schools; one who is by natural gifts and graces well calculated to advance this branch of our work.

Our speakers are well received and the country parishes are all alive to this subject, so much so hitherto we have not been able to respond to their calls for help.

A dear old friend of mine from the state of Mississippi said to me, "Don't go and abuse the saloon-keepers," for, said she, "I think many of them are good men. I have found them to be very generous, and even more ready to help the poor than our own church members."

I told her we never abused anybody, for on our tongue was the law of kindness. We should give even our enemy bread to eat if he were hungry, and if he were thirsty we should give him the same article with which we regaled our friends—water to drink.

Still I thought no one need be hurt if I said that we all should be very glad and thankful to hear that all the liquor dealers had determined to abandon that business and engage in something else more congenial to good people.

Perhaps they think they perform a service to society by furnishing the material to carry off the worthless and criminal classes, weeding out the world's too crowded garden by strychnine, logwood, tannin, and prussic acid mixed up with alcohol, which are said to compose the adulterated fluids for which poor people and others squander their hard earnings. A guest at a temperance dinner whispered fretfully to his next neighbor, "At this rate these fanatics will soon say we must dispense with mustard in our roast beef." The lady replied, "If taking too much mustard on roast beef had saddled this country with taxes, disrupted its homes, emptied its churches and crowded its jails and poor-houses to overflowing, I think I would be willing to take my roast beef without any mustard to the end of time." That, however was a woman's logic.

We truly regret that our national president is absent—the woman we all love and revere for her devotion to the cause. Yes, she devotes herself and immolates her friends on the same sacrificial altar.

You may refuse to be offered up and be looking for some way of escape, but it will be in vain if you once trust yourself within the charmed circle of her influence. You all know about the great maelstrom on the coast of Norway, where ships, sailing too near, are said to be drawn in to their destruction. Our dear Miss Willard is a regular temperance whirlpool. It is not surprising that she should take in a small craft like mine, for I have seen stately vessels, well manned, with costly rigging and gay colors flying in the summer breeze, strike their colors and surrender to the same attraction.

Women who never before had courage to say a grace over their dinner, have been won over to enlist in this enterprise, which she says "will put to their mettle the strongest brains no less than the truest hearts."

If a ship in mid-ocean should spring a leak and after the men had toiled and exhausted themselves in fruitless efforts, would they think it unwomanly in the women to come down to the pumps and help to save the vessel?

We are all in the same boat and there is a fearful hole in the ship and the men have been working away lo, this long time, and it gets no smaller and the waves are coming faster and faster. We have come to help to keep off the last dire calamity.

We come for the sake of those dearer to us than our own lives. We may not perform faultless work, for we are not accustomed to our tools, but we pray to our God to pity and relieve us according to His tender mercy and loving kindness. Think you we are not heard? One hundred thousand praying women sending up their cries and tears to heaven. How can we fail?

Some of us are weak with age, and some of us are weak with youth, and none of us are overwise, and all of us are only women. But there are a good many of us and our numbers are increasing, and we have faith in God. Even the ancients knew that "they can conquer who believe they can." Therefore be of good courage, dear sisters, and let us do our duty regardless of the applause of men.

Let us bravely shoulder our cross no matter how heavy, and take our places in the Lord's procession of pilgrims to the Celestial City, for most assuredly we, too, have an appointed place somewhere.

Hear me, brethren. I think when our Savior, dying on the cross, commended the mother who bore Him to the love and care of His well-beloved disciple in that thoughtful act he commended all mothers to the kindly care of His followers in all ages. He remembered the woman who stood by Him.

Jews were wrought to cruel madness,
Christians fled in fear and sadness;
Mary stood the cross beside;
At its foot *her* foot she planted;
By the awful scene undaunted;
'Till the gentle sufferer died.

Poets oft have sung her story;
Painters wreathed her brow with glory;
Priests her name have deified;
But no worship, song, or glory,
Touches like the simple story—
Mary stood the cross beside.

And when under fierce oppression
Goodness suffers like transgression—
Christ again is crucified,
Yet if LOVE be there true-hearted,
By no fear or terror parted,
Mary stands the cross beside!

## A NOBLE LIFE.

The faithful attendant of Cyrus L. Blanchard in his last long illness has written to the bereaved parents this simple sketch of the later years of this Christian lawyer. The fact that he was the sworn ally of the W. C. T. U. and its regular attorney, as well as the wide acquaintance and renown of his venerable father, gives a general interest to the transcription:

DEAR PRESIDENT AND MRS. BLANCHARD:—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request to recount a few of the many words that your son, CYRUS LOUIS, uttered before and during his last illness, in regard to his hope in Christ Jesus. It would probably not be out of place to mention that after having been with him constantly for some months before his illness, and attending him during the same; I am brought to the conclusion, not alone by his words, but by his every day life, that he had a deep Christian experience.

In his practice in Chicago he used frequently to say when fighting for right and justice (and I never knew him to work for anything else), "If the Lord will do this," or, "The Lord has helped me today in court," or, "I will trust in God to help me show the right." And I never knew him to take a case without praying over it.

When he had succeeded, and he usually did, he always said, "God gave success today."

When he returned from his last trip to New York, where he gained a more brilliant victory than the most sanguine of his friends had hoped for him, defeating three or four lawyers who were employed against him, and completely outstripping attorneys who had made a life study of the special kind of litigation in which they were engaged; after all this the first words he spoke to me in reply to the question how he had succeeded, were, "The Lord was with me and enabled me to secure some splendid testimony."

Shortly after this he came from the city feeling very weak. It was prayer meeting night, and he said, "If I am able to go to Chicago I can go to prayer meeting." He loved to attend these meetings and was much benefited by all of them, but especially so this time. The next Sabbath evening he was much depressed and hardly able to be out of doors; yet he went to church, and when he came home his face was bright and he exclaimed with much feeling, "Oh I am so glad I went to church; I am so much better. The text was 'Rejoice with those that do rejoice and weep with those that weep.' The pastor spoke so well, and it did me so much good." This was the last time he attended church; and I never before saw him so much moved by a religious service.

I stayed with him most of the time after that. The first time we were alone he spoke of visiting Jerry Macauly's Mission while in New York. He said, "I sat and listened to that good man speaking and I had to weep; the tears ran down my face freely. I wanted to leave everything and give my whole life to the work of saving poor souls."

His heart was tender and his love for humanity was great and reached even to the lowest, for I seldom was with him upon the streets of Chicago when he did not speak pitifully of those degraded in sin whom he chanced to meet. Often did he take cases without hopes of pay, and never did he allow the poor and weak to suffer if he could help it. He frequently spoke of the inmates of the hospital and went in person to try and help them if it was possible.

A few days previous to taking his bed he spoke to me about going south, thinking that the warm climate would restore his health. His words were, "We will stay in the south until I am well then we will go and preach to the poor heathen."

In his sickness he seemed to be resigned to the will of God and prayed very much. He said at one time, "I am perfectly willing to go if God wants me to." At another time, "I want to do the work that Jesus has for me to do. I will do it if Christ makes the path plain." When in great pain he would sometimes moan, and then would pray for patience and grace to help him bear the affliction. He manifested much anxiety about the salvation of his unconverted neighbors; and would always speak about religion to those who came to see him while sick. He

loved to read the Scriptures and often repeated hymns from Cowper and Watts.

By his request several young men were accustomed to come and pray with him Wednesday evenings. At one time after they had sung the hymn "Bringing in the Sheaves," he remarked with much feeling, "Oh I want to have some sheaves when I go to meet Jesus, I don't want to go with my hands empty."

Those who associated with him the most have said to me that an hour never passed in his company without much benefit.

The last time he spoke about business and his plans for the future he prefaced it with the remark, "If the good Lord restores my health."

The good Lord did not restore him but we know that he has gone to Jesus on whom he believed and whom he faithfully served.

May the Savior who has taken your son comfort and keep you both until the pearly gates open and you meet around the throne of God to go no more out forever.

With love and sympathy I am your brother in Christ,

F. A. Shaver.

TRIBUTE OF THE CENTRAL W. C. T. U. OF CHICAGO, BY MRS. T. B. CARSE.

When the Central W. C T. U. two or three years ago undertook the prosecution of saloon keepers for selling liquor to drunkards, Mr. Blanchard was our lawyer; he carried on the suits with marked ability, and with a zeal which was born of hatred of that which was evil, and which must have won success if it had been possible to get justice, but under the present pernicious system of saloon juries this was out of the question in Chicago and we had to abandon the undertaking.

When women crushed and broken hearted from the effects of homes destroyed by the curse of strong drink, sought our help and desired redress through the law, a note from us to Mr. Blanchard asking aid for the unfortunates (who almost always were penniless) would meet with a warm response. I have never known him to turn his back upon cases of this kind because they had no money with which to pay him. Their cases were looked after as closely and argued with as much ability as those of his richest clients, and what was more, he almost always won his suit.

As I write there rise before me the sad faces of a number of friendless women in whose behalf he used his brilliant talents and gained redress for them at the hands of the law. Their gratitude to him was unbounded,—many of them have said to me, "I shall never forget Mr. Blanchard's kindness, and while I live I shall pray God's blessing to rest upon him."

"Whom the gods love die young," but if life is to be counted by deeds not years, Cyrus L. Blanchard was ripe for Death's sickle.

## Correspondence.

### A RACY LETTER.

COL. BAIN: MORE SOUVENIRS: A SENATOR'S WIFE: PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION.

Dear Union Signal:—The cause of temperance has taken a long stride forward in our city since the coming of Col. Bain, March 2. At two of his lectures, the first and last, one thousand persons were in attendance, and on the second evening, very nearly that number. Every one was delighted and instructed. The commodious gallery was filled with the future hope of the country—the boys from twelve to fifteen years of age; and a more attentive set of hearers cannot be imagined. Not a whisper was heard from them, and they watched the speaker intently as if drinking in every word.

This episode is mentioned because these same boys have filled that same gallery on other occasions in the interests of different causes, and have invariably disturbed the meetings by inattention and talking, inasmuch that it has been necessary to seat older persons at intervals in the attempt to preserve order among them.

But there was no necessity for such action in this instance. Col. Bain certainly exercises wonderful power over his hearers, and rivets the attention not only of adults, but young people, showing that even they, with their elders, are ready to be instructed on this great question of the day and hour, and to learn the best means of ridding the country of this dread evil, from one who has given the subject much attention and study.

In the preface to his closing lecture he invited the ladies of Springfield to meet with the W. C. T. U. at their next regular meeting, the following Thussday. As a result the room would scarcely hold all who came. Ten new members were added to the union and others promised to join. It is the old story—abstinence from cider being included in the pledge deters many from handing in their names.

At our next meeting we are going to have something said about "Satan's Kindling Wood," hoping and praying that the eyes of some, yea, all, may be opened so that they may make a full surrender of all that may make their brother to offend, or create a taste in themselves for something stronger.

I wonder how many of the sisterhood have followed the example of Mrs. Johnson, Miss Willard and Mrs. Judge Thompson, in sending some highly prized possession to headquarters, to be sold at auction for the benefit of the national treasury of the W. C. T. U.? We are so apt to judge others by ourselves, that I imagine the great majority of our women have done as I have,—neglected sending.

As soon as I read of the sacrifice our noble leader made in parting with her treasured "prize cup", I at once determined to send something. But alas! I possess no silver cup, never having taken but one prize and that a book, offered to a class in elocution long years ago. Books do not stand the wear and tear of years as do silver cups, so that sacrifice was not fitting to be made. The next dearest to my heart, at all suitable for sending, I bethought me was a couple of silver nut-picks, once the possession of a dear aunt now in glory. Here would indeed be a sacrifice, something so necessary to acceptable giving, and it was my intention to send them to Miss Pugh at once. But not until today did they leave their long abiding place and start to the great city of New York which by the way, was the old home of their original possessor, and the place where they were purchased by her. And now, dear readers of The Union Signal (all but Miss Willard, who I trust will not listen) can we not devise some means by which the cup she sent can be purchased at this grand auction and returned to her? It must not go into stranger hands. Some of us who are so fortunate as to be present can surely devise some means by which it can be restored to her. Of course she made a full and free surrender of the precious treasure and does not dream of its return, but let us see to it that a pleasant surprise is given her after the sale is over.

Of course all welcomed the annual reports and unite in heaping much well-merited praise upon dear Miss Hood's devoted head. What a worker she is to be sure! A little praise publicly administered will not hurt her. It would be very wonderful and differ from all other annual reports if entirely free from error. Mrs. Emma Derry is corresponding secretary of the Central Union, Springfield, instead of the undersigned. This is mentioned that correspondents may address her on business concerning that union.

It was gratifying to see the article on street car distribution of literature, by Mrs. J. F. Willing, recently in The Union Signal. Pardon the mentioning that for eight years past I have thus distributed papers not only on the street cars, but in stairways while passing along, hoping and praying they would fall into the hands and meet the eyes of those who needed reading matter, and I must add there is considerable satisfaction in such work. It has never been mentioned publicly before, and would not be now, but for Mrs. Willing's article, and the hope that others who have not practised this manner of sowing the seed may be led to adopt it. Some will surely fall into good ground and spring up and bear fruit for the Master.

In conclusion let me tell you a bit of good news from the national capitol. Mrs. Senator Cullom, in reply to a letter written her by her sister, Mrs. P. A. Dorwin, president of our Central Union, asking what she does at the state dinners in the White House with the six wine glasses at her plate, said, "I always leave them turned down." She further stated that the last time she dined at the White House Senator Wilson was her escort to the table, and his glasses, also, remained turned down. We cannot forbear three cheers for Mrs. Senator Cullom! May others follow her example. With such a wife and possessing such sterling qualities as he does, I am sure the W. C. T. U. of the land would not object to Senator Cullom occupying the presidential chair. We would be sure of at least one important thing, namely, that wine would be banished from the White House.

Ever yours in the work,

Mrs. G. C. Smith,

*Cor. Sec. North Springfield Union.*

*Springfield, Ill., March 11.*

### HOW TO WIN A VICTORY.

Dear Union Signal.—Just now our hearts are full of praise to our God for this wonderful victory in New York, the triumphant passage of the temperance education bill, through the senate with a vote of twenty-seven for to seven against, and last week through the assembly with only two adverse votes, and only needing the governor's signature to become the law. In a late note Mrs. Hunt says: "We are turning the tide of popular enthusiasm on the governor and we do not think he will veto the bill."

Just now—dear Union Signal—and without Mrs. Hunt's knowledge, we feel like telling your readers something of the story of this struggle ending so grandly for God and the children.

When at the annual meeting the New York state W. C. T. U. decided to work this year for the law which makes compulsory the study of scientific temperance in the public schools it was with great unanimity and enthusiasm that they sent forth Miss Greenwood as superintendent, Mrs. Alford as secretary and Mrs. Hunt as lecturer on this work. It was with many fears these ladies entered the field. The country towns, when once they understood its provisions, could be trusted to favor this law. But in the larger towns, where the liquor interests are so powerful, no one could measure the force and the power of the opposition. Not without a struggle, and a hard struggle would the brewers consent that the children should be taught in the public schools as says Prof. Willard Parker: 1st. What alcohol is. 2d. What alcohol will do to us if we drink it. 3d. What it will make us do. That even their beloved beer is a poison. Miss Greenwood in her department, Mrs. Alford at her desk, and Mrs. Hunt in the field, these women moved forward trusting in God to do battle for the children.

In the months of November and December Mrs. Hunt went up and down among the northern towns, and in the Adirondacks, visiting legislators at their homes, arousing the enthusiasm of the people and gaining hosts of friends for the bill; running down into the central cities for a speech now and then; working steadily, speaking almost nightly, until, as you, dear Union Signal, aptly expressed it, the whole region was buzzing with scientific temperance.

In January the state committee, with Mrs. Hunt, went to Albany. From there Mrs. Hunt writes: "Our bill is fairly launched on its perilous passage." These friends did not stop to lobby in Albany, but Mrs. Hunt went back to the people. She worked harder, if possible, than before, at one time, she writes, speaking sixteen consecutive nights save one.

In February this bill passed the senate, twenty-seven for to seven against. The brewers were now aroused. Their craft was in danger. "It was the brewers versus the children," and as Mrs. Hunt wrote we feared the brewers would win. But still the good work went on. The enthusiasm, great before, was now at fever heat. All along the great central towns, and up and down the Hudson, Mrs. Hunt spoke to crowded houses. At Poughkeepsie an audience of one thousand, and at Auburn fifteen hundred people gave a unanimous rising vote when asked if they would instruct their legislators to vote for this bill. In her last note home Mrs. Hunt says: "Our bill goes on its final passage this week. We have more than enough votes promised to carry it. It may be decided before this letter reaches you." Still Mrs. Hunt spoke nightly. Friends waited and prayed. For days no news, then the rumor, "The temperance education bill lost by one vote." As no word from her came still we waited and prayed.

Wednesday evening came the telegram, "The temper-

ance education bill has passed the New York assembly." In the morning another, "Only two adverse votes." We could hardly believe it. How came this marvelous change we know not. But we do know, as Mrs. Hunt writes, God has given us the victory. And in thinking of all the struggle we are reminded of the words of an unknown writer, "One with God is a majority." Even in New York the legislators obey the people's will. L. S. T.

*New Bedford, Mass.*

## BRAVE WOMEN OF DAKOTA

Dear Union Signal:—Have you heard of the glorious victory again won for temperance in Kingsbury county? Just as was the case a year and a half ago, the liquor element suddenly sprung a vote on the license question when nobody was expecting such a thing. Now, as then, very little time was given the temperance people to prepare for the issue, with this present disadvantage.

The beginning of March is a snowy, stormy time in Dakota, if there ever is one, and this year deep snows and heavy storms were worse than usual, so that the enemy must have chuckled as he prepared an election, thinking that this time the temperance people could not get anybody out to meetings, and the opposition would have it all their own way.

The stalwart temperance workers however were not idle. They sent for outside help,—among others Capt. Van Etten gave six lectures in the county to crowded houses, and the male votes gave 144 majority against license when the crucial day came.

But as valiant as were the brethren, I doubt if they could have carried the day without the sisters. The county president W. C. T. U. issued a call to every woman to go to the polls, and there in a box prepared expressly for the purpose, cast her vote against license. Of course her vote didn't count anything, and yet it did count a great deal. There were 266 of these little orange colored square women's votes cast into those women's boxes, at the polls in Kingsbury county that day, and every one against license.

Here is one woman's story of how they did their work in one place, that stormy March day:

We, the local union, held two previous extra meetings, at which we appointed committees in different parts of the precinct to call upon every woman, and explain the issue and urge her to come. We also ordered a free lunch to be prepared and served to the voters election day, and as we remembered the injunction, "If thine enemy hunger," etc., it was made free to all, friends and foes alike.

The election was held in the lower room of the schoolhouse, the men taking the north, the women the south side. Our committee had a long counter covered with white table cloths, on which were spread such refreshments as you remember Lake Preston women know so well how to prepare, both as to quality and quantity. Suspended from the ceiling just over the counter was the word "welcome" in large evergreen letters, while beneath and attached to it, was a draping of cretonne on which were our initials W. C. T. U. In the southwest corner hung the old flag between the mottoes, "Vote to save our boys" and "God and home and native land." Appropriate Bible texts were written on many of the black-boards.

Mrs. S. and I were first on the ground. It was with a sinking, palpitating heart I opened the door through which to enter upon that arena of wild and ferocious animals, as much of the talk in these days of franchise agitation would lead one to expect it to be. But few of the roaring element were there. We put the counter between them and ourselves and felt our courage rise, especially as we immediately set about the housewifely duty of "setting table." We had our tickets, as well as "no license" tickets for the men, ready for use as there was opportunity. The day was stormy and cold, and the crowd grew slowly, but at noon, when lunch was announced, we had our hands full, and, from that on till three o'clock we did what we could to give healthy stimulant to the inner man. Perhaps there was no man in the room more conspicuous than the little would-be saloonist, and none regaled themselves more heartily at our counter. Most of our women came out in the afternoon. One had ridden seven miles to give her vote against license (and yet our women would not vote if they could, you know!) An aged mother of foreign birth and able to speak little or nothing in English, came chaperoning a troop of young women. A mother, carrying her tiny babe was there; but the delegation of girls too young to vote, scattered through the town as improvised nurses, made such instances rare. Our judges, Mesdames K. O. and S., with the clerks, were faithful and efficient, and when the hour for closing came, sixty-one names graced our roll—well worth the cheers that had been called out through the day.

On the men's side, the count stood 47 for to 84 against license; and so closed our first election day. A staid Presbyterian sociable could not have been more orderly, and as for pleasant sociability, this rather took the lead. Henceforth—(listen to this conservative Presbyterian sister) I am a convert to woman suffrage.

With this second defeat, it is far more probable now than before that the liquor interest in Kingsbury county so signally put down, will stay down. In the brave little village from which the foregoing account was penned, a saloon has been trying all winter to establish itself. Constant fighting by moral means had kept it so far in *statu quo*, that its billiard table had been for sometime awaiting a settled home. The day after election the billiard table was quietly shipped to parts unknown.

So by the help of God, another grand victory has been scored in this fair Dakota land. Eternal vigilance, here, as everywhere, is the price of liberty.

*Pierre, D. T.* M. B. N.

## BLOSSOMS AND TEMPERANCE.

Dear Union Signal:—A large delegation of Ohio lumbermen were recently tendered an excursion over the G. R. and I. R. R. into northern Michigan, and received hospitalities from lumber manufacturers in several of our cities. We urge a few items from reports of these festivities and courtesies upon your readers. It is a conspicuous demonstration of the axiom "Tastes differ." The reporter from Cadillac says: "One of the features of the banquet was the absence of wines and liquors, and one of the gratifying events was the thanks offered by the president of the association, to several friends for the absence of anything of the kind." What sane, clear-headed person would not heartily congratulate the company that the beautiful floral decoration described below took the place of the tipplers' and guzzlers' outfit of bottles, decanters and glasses? Bottles, decanters and glasses may be very handsome, but a glimpse of the "devils" they are made to hold would be not the most assuring thing in the world at a fraternal feast. We are thankful that these lumbermen found (and that they appreciated it) in Michigan one noble exception to the rule usually followed, and saw it demonstrated that genuine royal hospitality can hand back to the low plane to which it belongs the flashy list of liquors and invest its money in that in which good sense and good taste may both delight. Reports of the lumbermen's visit in Big Rapids say "Champagne flowed as freely and without price, as water."

Knowing the consequences which champagne drinking surely includes, are we not fully justified in saying that this manner of expressing good will is not only in extremely poor taste, but is low and degrading in its whole tendency?

We confess to a delightful sense of relief and pleasure as we turn to the description of the novel floral decoration in which the sensible lumberman of Cadillac indulged.

Aside from the eatables under which the tables groaned there appeared upon them the most superb floral display which it has ever been our pleasure to witness. On the center table appeared a complete floral saw mill in size five feet by three and one-half and two feet high.

The ground on which the mill stands is represented by smilax vines closely woven, while a miniature lake represented by a small mirror, was nestled down between the green banks around it. The mill contained 3,000 carnations, 1,500 violets, besides a countless profusion of primroses, daisies, camelias and other flowers which made up the construction of the mill. The sides and roof of the mill are composed of white carnations, the cornice of white camelias, and each corner is decked with a calla, representing a water spout. On the ridge stands the conventional water barrels made of violets, primroses and carnations, while on the side of the mill, from the boiler room rises a smoke stack composed wholly of violets. The window sashes are represented by red carnations, and the window panes by clear white.

From the lake a slide reaches to the mill, a violet log resting there as if being just drawn into the mill, while on the other end is the tramway with two loaded cars made of primroses and laurestinas. The wheels are of violets and the track of primroses.

A description of this kind does the beautiful piece but little justice and it needs to be seen to be fully appreciated. Really too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the piece as it is a perfect marvel of beauty. Each of the other tables had a center piece composed of hyacinths, daisies, primroses, etc., while out of the center of each rose a miniature tree, among the branches of one of which a pair of squirrels sported, and upon the other were perched a pair of blue jays. Both pieces were beautiful and tasteful. B. W. M.

## "THE BLOOD OF THE MARTYR'S IS THE SEED OF THE CHURCH."

Dear Union Signal:—A letter just received from Stoystown, Somerset county, Penn., gives the following: "At a recent celebration of the first anniversary of the W. C. T. U. of that place, just after an address made by Mrs. Baumgardener, president, some scamp threw a bunch of fire crackers into the church door.

These, of course, exploded. Everyone was startled and the children screamed with fright. No one was hurt however, and this explosion of fire works from the enemy inspired the already brave workers with more courage intensifying their zeal tenfold." Now, hear the result: "Twelve new members joined the union at the close of the meeting and all felt like singing, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'"

But that is not all. Now they want me to lose no time in sending them circulars, constitution and by-laws, etc., to start a Y. W. C. T. U. in Stoystown!

You remember, dear Union Signal, Mrs. Youman's exclamation, "Oh for a Queen of Madagascar in the White House!" Well, as I wait and wait for responses to my circulars concerning Y. W. C. T. Unions, in view of the close connection between the Stoystown fire crackers and the Stoystown Y. W. C. T. U. is it very naughty to feel "just a wee bit" like exclaiming, Oh for many explosions of (at least moral) fire crackers in our beloved Keystone state. Yours, waiting and praying,

Mrs. Wm. Patten, *Supt. Y. W. C. T. U. Work, Pa.*

*Philadelphia, 1515 Wallace St., March 18.*

## THE NEEDS OF RURAL NEIGHBORHOODS.

Dear Union Signal:—Ever since I read M. I. W's. article in your issue of Jan. 17, entitled "The Rural Districts" again, I have felt like speaking. "The forward march into the country retreats" must be made before the millennium of temperance dawns; but there are hundreds of families in these retreats, who regard a dollar as almost akin to a fortune, and who would be deterred by the present membership fee of fifty cents per annum.

Yet these poor men drink whisky and vote, and their wives dip snuff and smoke, and how to reach and elevate these people for whom Christ died, is a problem some of us are trying to solve.

The nation's good demands that they be vivified and set to work, but a five cent quarterage would seem burdensome to many of them.

These facts need to be taken into consideration before deciding to raise the membership fees.

With the love of an old crusader, I am, for the good cause, Yours most faithfully,

Mrs. L. Maude Dodge.

*Berea, Ky., Feb. 26, 1884.*

I would be quiet, Lord, nor tease, nor fret;
Not one small need of mine wilt Thou forget.

I am not wise to know what most I need;
I dare not cry too loud, less Thou shouldst heed.

And in reply should say, "Child, have thy will;
As thou hast chosen, so thy cup I fill!"

This be my only, my supreme request;
Then as to all I need, I shall in Thee be blest!

Nothing is more expensive than penuriousness; nothing more anxious than carelessness; and every duty which is bidden to wait returns with seven fresh duties at its back.—*Charles Kingsley.*

# Our Children.

## A BRACE OF TEMPERANCE RECITATIONS.

### *TEDDY McGUIRE TO PADDY O'FLYNN.*

Och, Paddy O'Flynn,
Are yez at it agin—
Drink-drinking away wid the lame and the lazy?
Sure it 's small wit yez had,
At yer soberest, lad.
So what can it be when yer head has gone crazy
Wid whisky and gin?
Foolish Paddy O'Flynn.

Och, Paddy O'Flynn,
See the pickle yer in!
Bare elbows and toes, dhirt and raggedness, Paddy.
Saint Patrick would shame
To be spakin' yer name;
Wouldn't own yez a son of ould Ireland, my laddy;
But the devils would grin
To see Paddy O'Flynn!

Och, Paddy O'Flynn,
While yer spendin' for gin,
Or whisky, gossoon, what per na'in' for dinner.
Yer mither half dead
For praties and bread,
Sits cryin' her eyes out—ye graceless young sinner—
Not worth a bent pin,
Drunken Paddy O'Flynn!

Och, Paddy O'Flynn,
Sich a wurrld as we're in,
Topsy-turvey wid sorrow, how can yez be makin'
More trouble and care,
More grafe and despair;
More wapin' and wailin' and bitter heart-breakin',
More vileness and sin,
Wicked Paddy O'Flynn.

Och, Paddy O'Flynn!
Aich tumbler of gin
Is an ocean too deep for a sowl—it betrays ye;
Whin once yez go down
Ye're certain to drown
If yez float the say-sarpent is likely to saze ye;
And where are yez thin,
Wretched Paddy O'Flynn?

Och, Paddy O'Flynn!
Shtand up and begin
To look like a crature half-dacent and human!
Faith, I'll give yez me hand
Wid a bit of me land,
And I'll lind yez a shpade, and I'll kape the ould woman,
Till yer crops ye get in,
Neighbor Paddy O'Flynn.

Och, Paddy O'Flynn!
There's a heaven to win.
Hooray! smash the glass, shpill the shtuff, so defilin'!
How the divils will howl
Whin they see yer poor sowl
Makin' tracks up the sky wid the angels all smilin',
To welcome yez in,
Happy Paddy O'Flinn!

### *PADDY O'FLYNN TO TEDDY McGUIRE.*

Och, Teddy McGuire!
Me heart's bat'in' higher
To be gratin' yez here on American sile.
'Tis tin years, bedad,
Since I saw yez, me lad,
On that sorrowful day whin I left the Grane Isle;
A friend ye had been
To poor Paddy O'Flynn;
Ye had loved him and lifted him out of the mire,
And me mither died blessin' yez Teddy McGuire.

Och, Teddy McGuire,
I can spake like the squire;
But the ould tongue is best, when I mate an ould friend;
Here's a watch in me vest,
Like a birrd in its nest—
I've praties in plenty and money to spend.
Come home wid me, thin,
And see Mistress O'Flinn,
And she'll trate yez to somethin' ye're sure to desire;
It's a bountiful counthry, dear Teddy McGuire.

Och, Teddy McGuire,
No nade to inquire
If I've been at the whisky jug. Here is my hand,
As dacent and clane
As the hand of a quane,
And strong at the grip; not a man in the land
Could brag of more muscle,
Or bate in a tussle
Wid Paddy O'Flynn; and, troth, ye'll admire
The good clothes I'm wearin' now, Teddy McGuire!

Och, Teddy McGuire!
If ye sthay in the fire
There 's no help at all but ye're sure to be roastin';
Lord love yez to-day
That yez dragged me away,
And chated the divil in spite of his boastin';
Let him rage it he plaze!
I'll not barter me aise,
Nor burn up my soul for the thavish ould liar;
I've done wid the whisky-shops, Teddy McGuire.

Look, Teddy McGuire!
There's a church wid a shpire,
And beyant, a white house wid a terrace below;
Bay windows complate—
Now, isn't it nate,
Wid roses all round it beginnin' to blow?
Wid a lawn in the sun
Where the childer can run,
An orchard behind it, a barn and a byre;
And that is me residence, Teddy McGuire!

Och, Teddy McGuire,
Make haste and come nigher;
There's me wife in the portico watchin' for me.
A swate Yankee girl,
Wid a heart like a pearl,
And a will of her own, as ye're likely to see.
Her father was mad
Whin I courted her, lad;
He'd give her no money, he swore in his ire,
But she loved me and married me, Teddy McGuire.

Thin, Teddy McGuire,
I was workin' for hire,
Wid a beautiful farm and a dairy to tend;
But the ould man relinted
Add lift us, continted,
A snug little fortune to kape us, me friend.
See the childer come out
Wid a rush and a shout—
The swate little cratures!—to welcome their sire
Wid laughter and kisses, dear Teddy McGuire.

Och, Teddy McGuire,
Me blood is on fire,
Me heart it is batin' like waves of the say;
So great is me bliss
To be spakin' like this,
And bringin' yez home to me darlin's this day,
Sure I think whin yez die,
All the angels will cry:
"Here's the man that saved Paddy O'Flynn mountin' higher!
Make room for the swate soul of Teddy McGuire."

*—Amanda T. Jones, in The Continent.*

## THE CHILDREN'S CREED.

BY REV. ALBERT BRYANT.

We believe in our Father in heaven,
Who made the sky, earth, and the sea;
Who heareth the cry of the raven,
And careth for you and for me.

We believe in His Son, the Lord Jesus,
Who loved us when wandering afar;
Who died on the cross to redeem us,
The Babe of the manger and star.

We believe in His Spirit, the holy,
Who giveth our prayers every one;
Who dwelleth in hearts that are lowly—
One God with the Father and Son.

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children of the Prevention Army:—Here is a nice little letter from the mother of one of our little soldiers. It speaks well for a certain "squad" of the service, doesn't it?

Captain Deborah:—We have got some firm temperance people in our house. From Papa down to Baby Bess, we hate the "stuff" and its effects.

Little four-year old sister to nine year-old brother: "Louis, don't you never, never stop in front of a drunk store and go in and take a drunk, will you?"

The little boy turned to me and said: "Mother, that day we were waiting for a horse car in Boston, you stood right in front of a saloon, and I tried in vain to get you to move along, but you did not understand me."

This same little boy delighted my heart by voluntarily putting himself on probation, before signing the pledge, at seven years of age. He came home from the temperance meeting, saying that all the children had signed the pledge, but he had not because he wished first to try whether he could deny himself mince pies, of which he is very fond.

Need I say to mothers that I reserved, unknown to him, a generous jar full of the pie meat, for his personal use, before putting in even the boiled cider? And he did triumph. He decided that he could live without mince pie, just as I was having his ciderless pie made.

That is principle; and I thank God that my children have long generations of cool temperance blood back of them.

LOUIS' MOTHER.

In strong contrast to these well taught, well descended little folks, let me tell you of some children I saw one day last week. They did not look, at least many of them did not, as if there were any temperate blood back of them in their fathers, mothers, grandmothers and grandfathers. Some of them had eyes that looked out of half closed lids with such a very faint gleam of intelligence in them, that I wondered how the dear young lady who was teaching them could have any hope in her work. She told me how ignorant they were of all the good things that God has told us in His word, and I am sure no heathen in China could know less. For instance in one of their songs came the words "Marching to the better land." She thought she would see if they knew anything of this better land, and asked them where it was. One little girl said she guessed, "it was the theatre," but another older child with a very wise look in her eyes said "No, it must be the graveyard."

O, little soldiers, make haste and grow up, and rid our dear land of the saloon which curses these poor little people even from their birth.

Captain Deborah.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

94. Biblical Acrostic.
*(Taken from the book of Proverbs.)*

Write the verses as indicated and by reading the first letters upward you will see the name of a noted Evangelist: Proverbs 2, 3; 7, 31; 2, 19; 4, 8; 2, 8; 3, 6; 3, 21; 3, 34, 23, 28; 24, 17; 27, 11.

F. E. B.

95. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 30 letters.
My 9, 13, 21, 17, 14, 5, 19, is not straight.
My 11, 10, 19, is to marry.
My 20, 26, 24, 10, is a distance.
My 15, 18, 27, 16, is sang daily.
My 23, 4, 22, 26, 30, is a month.
My 4, 28, 6, 1, is not the whole.
My 24, 12, 8, 16, is not short.
My 1, 26, 3, 10, is that which passes.
My 29, 5, 7, 25, 10, is to lend.
My whole is true and demonstrated daily.

Julia Dunlap.

96. Cross-word Enigma.

In waste, also in want;
In ghost, also in haunt;
In married, also in wed;
In feeding, also in fed;
In square, also in round;
In hunt, also in found;
In martin, also in mink;
In whisky, also in drink;
In wagon, also in car;
In near, also in far;
In christened, also in named;
My whole is to be pitied more than blamed.

97. Biblical Acrostic.

One of the sons of Jacob.
The father-in-law of Esau.
One of Adam's sons.
One of Noah's sons.
One of Esau's wives.
Youngest son of Jacob.
One of Abraham's sons.
Abraham's father.
One of the sons of Shem.
The daughter of Asher.

The initials, read downwards, form the name of an ancient temperance society.

98. Letter Puzzle.

Before a circle doth appear
Twice twenty-five and five in rear;
One-fifth of eight subjoin, and then
You'll find what surely conquers men.

K.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

86.—1. "It is never too late to learn. 2. Idleness is the parent of many vices.

87.—Band of Hope.

88.—Willard, George W. Bain, Woodbridge, Detroit, Henry W. Longfellow, youth, sheath, shatter, pontoon, —"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

89.—Tobacco.

# Home Department.

## SIGN YOURSELF.

*A WORD TO WIVES.*

Your weddin' day to-morrow, lass? Come close here by my side,
And hear the story o' my life, mayhap 'twill be a guide,
To keep your home from shipwreck.

It wur forty year last May
Since John an' I wur married. Thirty year ago today
He died. The first seven year we wur as happy as could be
Wi' Will and little Bessie, arter that I seem to see
A sort o' change in John, and then, at last, one dreadful day
He came home—drunk. Next mornin', when the drink had passed away,
I begged and prayed him, as he loved hisself, his barins and me,
To sign the pledge and never drink agen. "But wife," sez he,
"Why should I sign the pledge? If other folk keep straight wi'out,
Why so can I." Awhile he went on right, and then broke out
As bad agen. He lived like that, steady a month or so,
Then drunk for days; but when I tried to make him sign, "No, no,
Just half a pint can't hurt," he'd say, and saunter out o' door,
Because he knowed I'd answer that one half-pint led to more,
And that wur truth he wouldn't own. The Parson said one day,
"Why do not you sign, Mrs. Brown?" "I would, sir, right away,"
I said, "if John would too, and so I've told him." "But John might,"
He said, "If you signed first." "Twould do no good," said I.

One night,
Nigh ten months arter, neighbour Jones rushed in. "Oh Mrs. Brown,
Your husband's killed; run over by a cart as knocked him down
Just as he left the 'Duke of York!'" I turned so cold an' queer
I couldn't scarcely stand; but soon they brought him in, poor dear,
Not killed but very badly hurt. 'Twur all that dreadful drink,
It never could have happened else. Three days it wur, I think,
He lay unconscious; Parson came to see him on the third.
We stood beside his bed and talked. "He'll never hear a word.
Poor John! to think he'd ever come to this," I sobbing cried.
"Why didn't he sign the pledge; I'm sure in every way I tried
To get him to." But then John's voice just whispered from the bed,
"Ah, wife, you never signed yourself." Though now he's long been dead
I can't a bear to think o' that.

Dear lass, remember me,
And git your man to sign the pledge; sign it yourself. You see
The men don't like us women-folk to seem more strong than they,
"If wife don't need to sign the pledge, what need for I," they say.

Come kiss me lassie. Cryin', dear? You must not cry to-night;
What will Jim say when he comes in? There, smile agen, that's right;
But, lass, remember this, to make your home a happy place,
Don't ever have the drink inside, an' daily seek God's grace.

E. A. M.

## THE BROKEN PROMISE.

BY MAUDE L. GREEN.

My son if sinners entice thee consent thou not.—Prov. 1: 10.

"Time enough for that, Burt, come on. Just take a little wine for your stomach's sake. You cannot deny that I am right now, for that's according to Scripture," and Carl Gilbert took his companion's arm and drew him away from the door of the little church before which he had paused as if to enter.

"What do you want of a 'pledge,' are you not man enough to leave liquor alone when you wish to? Come!"

"No, Carl, I'm not. I'm ashamed to say it, too, but if I go where liquor is I have to drink it, and its ruining me, beside breaking the heart of my dear, sick mother. And I promised her faithfully that I would sign the pledge tonight and never enter the club room again." There was the earnestness of despair in the tones of the young man as he answered.

"Oh well, if you've made a promise of course you'll have to keep it, but I wouldn't be sneaky about it if I were you," answered the wily Carl, who knew too well the weakness of his friend.

"Sneaky! What do you mean, Carl Gilbert?" demanded Burt, the color surging into his face.

"Mean? Oh, nothing much, only, if I had joined a society and then wanted to leave it, I would go to the members and tell them like a man, that's all. I wouldn't run away."

"But, Carl, I don't wish to go there again. I cannot trust myself, you know I cannot," he answered bitterly.

"There, there, Burt, never mind," Carl replied, and his tones were smooth and sympathetic, although there was a malicious sparkle in his eyes. "Come in and tell the boys about it. I'll stand by you, and you needn't drink if you don't wish to. You know I introduced you there, and I wouldn't want you to go off in this way."

"But my promise, Carl," protested Burt.

"Why, you needn't stay here ten minutes, just long enough to acquit yourself like an honorable fellow you know, then stop at the temperance meeting on your way home. Never you fear but there will be red ribbon enough left for half a dozen fellows like you."

They had reached the club room now and were standing where the light, shining through the beautifully stained windows, bathed them in its rosy warmth and fell about them in many soft shades of color upon the pavement. How cosy it was! Carl opened the door and drew his now unresisting companion in.

They were not related, these two; neither did they occupy the same social position, yet they had become friends, and in this way:

Carl Gilbert, the elder by some three years, was the son of a wealthy banker, and in this bank Burt Youngs, the only dependence of an invalid and widowed mother, held the position of book keeper.

Carl was absent at college when Burt had secured this place and all had gone well. It had been a happy day day in the little cottage in Pearl street when Burt returned with the news of his appointment, and many were the comforts that had been added to the life of the invalid mother since then. But a shadow was coming.

Carl Gilbert was a good specimen of a spoiled child. Wilful, cunning and dissolute, and on his return he immediately took it upon himself to give that "pale-faced youngster," as he took pleasure in naming Burt, "a taste of the world," and Burt, not a little flattered by the young man's attention, proved an easy prey.

The process had been slow. First it was "a ride" with Carl after his "pet trotter." Next a peep at the boys in the club room of "Our Jolly Young Fellows," a few minutes' chat and look at the evening paper. "No harm in that, surely?" Again, "one of the new cigarettes, not a bit strong," a "sip of catawba, perfectly sweet, my boy, wouldn't hurt a baby." All this and much more until poor unsuspecting Burt had so far lost himself in the treacherous net, that he made no resistance and every night found him with his companions.

With this came the petty fictions in giving excuses for evenings spent away from home, until the wan face and blood-shot eyes told their own story.

Then it was that his almost heart-broken mother entreated him, as only a tender mother can, and tonight he had promised.

A few hours later the two came out upon the street, Carl walking erect while Burt leaned heavily upon his arm and stepped in a dazed uncertain way.

"Seems to me, Burt, it takes precious little to make you top-heavy," was Carl's heartless remark. "I drank three times what you did, and I'm all right. You're fresh though; s'pose that's the reason, didn't begin imbibing at your father's side-board when you were knee-high to nothing—but look a' here, sonny," he continued as Burt pitched heavily forward, "straighten up, or you'll disgrace that red ribbon you were going after. Now, go easy while I take you home to your mother."

"Lemme lone, I'm not goin' home," stammered Burt, making an effort to free himself, "I never'll go home till—"

"Until your sober, do you mean? Then come down to the water and cool off," interrupted Carl.

They made their way to the dock and entering a small row boat pushed off into the lake.

"Better be careful, young men," called the old boatman as he drew up the chain that had fastened the skiff, "takes a clear head to weather a sea like this."

"Never mind us, Uncle, we need a little rough work before we go home tonight."

There is little more to tell. My story is a short one and full of sadness.

Out from the shore the waves were rough, and even the boasted strength of Carl gave way. The moon shone serenely above them, but clouds were scudding across the sky, and the wind was rising.

In the morning the old boatman found them lying on the white sands of the beach, whither the washing of the waves had brought them—drowned.

The mansion was draped, the cottage closed, for in a darkened room of each lay the hope and pride of the parent's heart.

A week later, and from the cottage door another funeral train has passed, and the broken-hearted mother is laid beside her misguided boy in the village churchyard; while the grandeur of the palatial home cannot shut out the shadow that has fallen across its threshold. But from the club room the light still shines through the stained windows and bathes other young men in its rosy warmth as it falls about them in soft and glowing colors upon the pavement.

Fathers, mothers, where are your boys tonight?

In a recent sermon Henry Ward Beecher said: "I feel sore at heart now. One of the noblest natures that used to sit in these seats, one I loved and who loved me; whose hand was as large in its generosity as a prairie; who had all the prospects of a noble and useful life, who could 'restrain himself and stop when he'd a mind to.' But he has gone down to such a degree of intemperance that his friends have given him up in despair. How many of that kind have I seen; and the time past did not suffice for him, or for them. They say: 'To be sure I smoke; but only a few cigars a day; but it is not a necessity for me—I can give it up.' Or, 'I know I drink a little; but it is not a necessity for me; I can give it up today.' But they don't; and they don't next year, or the year after; and when they hear the roar of the tide of perdition, over which they will plunge finally, they can't."

# The Sunday School Lesson.

April 6.] Third Quarter, No. I. [1884.

## TOPIC: PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY.

Lesson Text.—Acts 18: 23–28; 19: 1–7.

Golden Text.—"And when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them." Acts 19:6.

Time.—A. D. 54.

Place.—Ephesus, in Asia Minor.

1. One of the best works of Priscilla and Aquila, was the perception and confirmation of Apollos' possibilities and ministry. A Jew, faintly apprehending Christ, well versed in the scriptures, eloquent in speech, he was to be a power in the early church, and to these wise disciples belongs the credit of foreseeing his usefulness and at the same time perfecting him in the knowledge of Messiah and His kingdom in the earth. Priscilla, to whom great prominence is given by Luke in this and other instances was evidently a woman of more than ordinary culture, of rare insight amounting almost to prophetic gift, and a diligent student of the scriptures as well as of the later Christian teachings. God's providence in allowing these faithful disciples to be expelled from Rome, that in Corinth they might learn of Christ from Paul, and thence go with him to Ephesus to bring in as a Gospel yokefellow the silver-tongued Apollos, the recognized partner of Paul, seems very plain to us who view it in the long perspective of the centuries. Just as surely is God's hand to be looked for in every event of a consecrated life.

2. A blessed possibility opens to every humble worker in a good cause. He may not be gifted to argue brilliantly, to plead eloquently or even to labor as earnestly as some, but he may be gifted with a prophetic instinct direct from God, pointing out to him the available qualities in those around them, enabling him to bring to light and anoint for service the hidden apostle whose tongue may reach thousands before inaccessible. Let us keep our hearts open to the heavenly suggestions, and our eyes fixed on the harvest field.

3. Paul returning to Ephesus must have found a dearth of spiritual gifts, a cold church, a want of happy, joyous Christian life. Instantly he divines the reason. "Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed" means "Ye are wanting the gift of the Comforter." How many societies and churches bear the same token of a great lack! And in every case the prescription would be the same—Christ's presence—His promised spirit is not with you. Seek that, and love, joy, peace, and all the precious gifts of heaven come down to earth are yours.

4. The gift of the Holy Spirit confers even more than the enjoyment of peace and happiness—it gives tongues, power of expression. Some good Christians there are who have never apprehended this, who possessing a large share of the gifts of the Spirit enumerated in Galatians 5: 22, 23, yet fail to realize that the spirit gives the power of utterance. They cannot make up their minds to be heard in a prayer service, to conduct the opening exercises of the W. C. T. U. meeting, or to give personal testimony to the exceeding goodness of God. There is emphatically "more beyond" in such a Christian experience, sweet and lovely as it may be. The gospel would never have made great progress in early ages but for the gift of tongues. The world needs it today. Why not have it?

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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Miss Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Mary B. Willard, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. M. A. Woodbridge, Ravenna, Ohio.


## PLEDGE OF THE N. W. C. T. U.

"*I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.*"

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*Heredity*—Mary Weeks Burnett, M. D., Room 1, Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill. Assistant Supt., Miss Mary Whitall Smith, 4663 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia.
*Hygiene*—Mrs. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
*Scientific Temperance Instruction*—Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Hyde Park, Mass. Secretary, Mrs. C. C. Alford, 315 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Sunday School Work*—Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, 644 W. Monroe St., Chicago.
*Juvenile Work*—Mrs. Anna M. Hammer, 23 Rowland St., Newark, N. J. Assistant Superintendent, Miss Anna Gordon, Evanston, Ill. Organizer, Mrs. Eva C. Griffith, Whitewater, Wis.
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*Free Kindergartens*—Miss Annie Crary, San Francisco, Cal.
*Temperance Literature*—Miss Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, New York city. Local Advisory Committee—Miss F. E. Willard, Mrs. C. B. Buell, Mrs. H. E. Brown, Mrs. E. M. Wymond, Mrs. R. L. Clapp, Mrs. A. G. Ruliffson, Mrs. I. A. Atwater, Mrs. D. P. Kidder, Miss D. P. Baker. Treasurer, Mrs. H. McLean, 318 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.
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*Effort to Banish Intoxicants from R. R. Dining Cars*—Miss Jennie Duty, 107 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.
*Effort to Overthrow the Tobacco Habit*—Mrs M. Bynon Reese, Steubenville, O.
*Suppression of the Social Evil*—Mrs. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
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*Prison and Police Stations*—Mrs. J. K. Barney, Providence, R. I.
*Work Among Railroad Employes*—Miss Jennie E. Smith, Mountain Lake Park, Md. Secretary, Miss Addie Sherman.
*Soldiers and Sailors*—Mrs. S. A. McClees, Yonkers, N. Y.
*To Secure the Use of the Unfermented Juice of the Grape at the Lord's Table*—Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt, Portland, Me.
*Young Woman's Work*—Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, 73 E. 54th St., New York City. Secretary, Mrs. F. S. Evans, 71 East 54th St., New York City.
*Parlor Meetings*—Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
*Kitchen Gardens*—Miss Mary McClees, 141 Washington St., Yonkers, N. Y. Assistants, Miss Hallie Quigley, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. A. C. Robinson, Baltimore, Md.
*Flower Mission*—Miss Jennie Casse day, 216 East Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.
*State and County Fairs*—Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, 231 College Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
*Hayes Testimonial*—Mrs. C. C. Alford, 315 Monroe st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Assistants, Miss Esther Pugh, Mrs. C. B. Buell.
*Legislation and Petitions*—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Clinton, Ia.
*Franchise*—Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, Indianapolis Ind.
*Southern Work*—Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, Charleston, S. C., Secretary, Mrs. G. H. McLeod, 287 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.
*Work on the Pacific Coast*—Mrs. M. G. C. Leavitt (P. O. Box, 2647) San Francisco, Cal.
*Work Among Foreigners*—Mrs. Sophie Grubb, Kirkwood, Mo., Assistants, Mrs. Emma Obenauer, 157 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. N. Harris (Box 1589) Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
*Work Among the Colored People of the North*—Mrs. Frances E. Harper, 1006 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia. Pa.
*National Organization*—Miss Henrietta G. Moore, Morrow, Warren County, O.; Mrs. S. M. Perkins, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Boonsboro, Iowa.

These officers, together with many other well known writers, constitute the corps of contributors and news-gatherers of The Union Signal. Its foreign correspondents are:

*England*—Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.
*Switzerland*—Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.
*Denmark*—Pastor Karl Eltzholtz, Horsen, Jutland.

## A GOOD WEEK FOR ANNIVERSARIES.

Last week was a good one for fine annual meetings. The W. C. T. U. of Cleveland ushered in the anniversary exercises on Sunday, March 16, with a program of large interest. A previous meeting on Saturday gave a history of the Crusade, by Mrs. Howard Ingham, and a history of the second amendment campaign, by Miss Jennie Duty. But Sunday, "the great day of the feast," was given to both crusade and union anniversaries, the former occurring in the morning at the Third Presbyterian church, of Cleveland, and the latter at the Second church of the same denomination, and devoted to an address by the National president, Miss Willard. The Cleveland *Herald* report says:

Her address last evening was in its entirety characteristic of herself—full of forcible logic and reason. The meeting was called to order at 7:30 o'clock, Mrs. President Prather, Rev. Dr. Wolcott, Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, Rev. G. O. King, pastor of the Wilson Avenue Presbyterian church, occupying seats in the pulpit. After the beautiful anthem by the choir, Scripture reading by Rev. Mr. Davis and prayer by Rev. Mr. King, Dr. Pomeroy stepped forward and in a few well chosen remarks introduced Miss Willard. In her clear, penetrating voice, which she carried through to the end, she delivered her address.

On Monday the annual business meeting was held and the election of officers, resulting in the following roster:

President, Mrs. J. S. Prather; acting vice presidents, Miss F. Jennie Duty, Miss M. E. Ingersoll, Mrs. William T. Smith, Mrs. J. F. C. Hays; honorary vice presidents, Mrs. H. C. Ford, Mrs. Stillman Witt, Mrs. Amasa Stone, Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller, Miss Sarah Fitch; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Morgan; corresponding secretary, Miss F. Jennie Duty; assistant corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. B. Hanna; treasurer, Miss Anna L. Hubbell; auditor, Mr. H S. Raymond, and an executive board of thirty-one ladies, among whom we notice the familiar names of Miss Anna Edwards, Mrs. Howard Ingham and Mrs. E. J. Phinney.

The trustees are Messrs. Joseph Perkins, J. D. Rockefeller, Captain A. Bradley, Colonel W. H. Harris, Gen. Edward S. Meyer.

Advisory committee, Messrs. Joseph Perkins, E. C. Pope, W. H. Doan, D. P. Eells, J. D. Rockefeller, J. B. Meriam, Reuben T. Smith.

On Monday evening the palatial home of Mr. Jos. Perkins was opened for a reception to Miss Willard and the Cleveland W. C. T. U. Again we borrow from the *Herald* its description of this delightful episode:

From four o'clock until nine the rooms of the house were thronged with invited guests, all assembled there to do honor to a noble woman and to partake of the elegant hospitalities of a generous host and hostess. Over one thousand invitations had been sent out, and every effort possible was made to render the reception a success. Weisgerber prepared the bounteous repast, while the sweet music of the Germania Orchestra echoed throughout the halls of the house. Beautiful and sweet were the flowers scattered profusely throughout the rooms that filled all parts of the residence with their fragrance. The reception was, indeed, a fitting and appropriate termination of the great anniversary of a mighty benevolent organization, having for its motto, "Happy homes and temperance for the masses."

The Central W. C. T. U. of Chicago, not one whit behind her Ohio compeer, brought on its anniversary program just following the Cleveland celebration. "Ten wonderful years" indeed are they which have just ended, and the Central Union has every reason to be glad and grateful for the record of their useful service. Hershey Hall, one of the prettiest small halls of the city was decorated and adorned for the occasion. The broad platform was furnished like a drawing room. Easy chairs, folding screens, *etageres*, graceful tables crowned with living plants, mirrors, easels with pictures, costly draperies, and all the accessories of a beautiful *salon* were disposed artistically upon the stage and the participants in the exercises "sat about" with the air of hostesses receiving guests, rather than as speakers on a public platform.

The morning was devoted to official reports—that of the treasurer giving the receipts for the year as $5,727.61; expenditures, $5,691.80. The report of the corresponding secretary, Miss Helen L. Hood, showed that $3,000 of this sum had been devoted to the Bethesda Mission, a gospel temperance and medical missionary institution in the heart of the Black Hole of Chicago, where a free kindergarten, a Band of Hope, industrial school, children's church and Sabbath school, are operated in connection with the free dispensary and nightly gospel temperance work.

This report also revealed the fact that this union is about to move in the direction of a $350,000 building to be located in the business centre of the city, the rentals of which will in twenty years pay off the bonds with annual interest, taxes and improvements. Mrs. T. B. Carse is the honored leader in this grand forward movement. To her it has been given to found on business principles the stock company now publishing the national organ, and no one who knows her faith and works, and her entire dependence on the Power that works for us, can doubt concerning the final success of this new building.

A new constitution and by-laws made necessary by the incorporation of the society for the legal protection of its property, were adopted and the officers elected for the new year, as follows: President, Mrs. T. B. Carse; first vice-president, Mrs. J. B. Hobbs; second vice-president, Mrs. Nathaniel Norton; third vice-president, Mrs. H. W. Plummer; recording secretary, Mrs. M. L. Howell; corresponding secretary, Miss Helen L. Hood; treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Bigelow; a board of thirty lady managers having been elected at a meeting previous to incorporating. The trustees are Messrs. William Deering, J. B. Hobbs, R. T. Crane, Matthew

Laflin, C. H. Case. A Bible reading of an hour conducted by Mrs. Stroud Smith of Liverpool, opened the afternoon session which was devoted to reports from the police station work by Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, from Bethesda Mission, by the editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, and an eloquent address on "The thought of the hour" by Miss Lucia Kimball.

The police station work showed that 151 girls under twenty years of age had been under the care of one police matron alone, during the year; that destitute women to the number of 103 had been aided and helped to better lives; in another station 152 young women have been placed under the matron's care.

Miss Kimball plead that a room in the new building be devoted to the young folks and children, since there was no building in the vast city sacred to childhood. She earnestly begged for systematic Sunday school temperance work, and showed clearly how it might be secured. The entire school should be organized into a cold water army, and each child have a card showing that he belonged to it. The church of God ought to lead in the temperance work, but the Sunday school was the most powerful agent. A lady should be appointed temperance secretary in each Sunday school.

Several numbers of beautiful music were interspersed in the program and the effect of the entire day's work was excellent, a large audience remaining through the whole.

The evening entertainment was however the crowning glory. A fine orchestra relieved the waiting interval at the beginning and gave several fine selections. Mrs. J. B. Hobbs occupied the chair, Mrs. L. A. Hagans read the crusade psalm, and the Rev. Mr. Fawcett offered prayer. The National president was then introduced and gave a clear exposition and history of the "Ten wonderful years" of the Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance Union. "The city of contrasts," she called it, this great western city, with 4,000 saloons on one hand, three hundred churches on the other; Mrs. T. B. Carse a mighty leader of temperance work, and Harry Rubens, a wily leader of the L. L. D's. (Liquor Dealer's League); Bethesda, the pool of healing, and the Black Hole. She said,

Great opportunities came along so fast they could hardly use them. God was in this organization preparing the plants that were going to be set out in the garden of government before the youngest there was gray. The women who learned parliamentary usage in Farwell Hall are the ones that later on will be able to take the reins of a bigger meeting than that of the W. C. T. U. This would not be by revolution, but by evolution—by growth. She was talking the human question tonight. Where women were not the deterioration of men was easily seen. If women were patient, gentle, and true this would come in God's good time—not theirs. They were always pitching their tents one day's journey nearer the end. Miss Willard referred in touching terms to those of their band who had gone on before. Before the next decade there would be snowy hair upon many heads now present. She begged forgiveness for mistakes, so easily made. The curse of the liquor traffic should not go forth from America without a fight. The saloonkeeper said he must recruit his patrons from some mother's fireside or cradle. He would change his face until his mother wouldn't know it, and change his soul until God wouldn't know it. If there was ever any dress parade in the temperance cause it is past. "Sin worketh: let me work too. Death undoeth: let me undo."

A liberal collection was taken up in response to Mrs. Carse's earnest appeal for the "sinews of war." And so ended the second of these notable anniversaries.

What hath God wrought?

IT is with great regret that we chronicle the continued illness of Mrs. Mary G. C. Leavitt, in California. Her brave labors are therefore at a temporary stand still, but all hearts pray

"God love her
Aye, and in good sooth
We may be sure He doth."

MISS WILLARD requests that the following corrections be made in the "official statement" of the supplement:

The statement is made that the recording secretary in her capacity of president of Ohio W. C. T. U. sent "for plans." The reading should be "*sent forth* plans." In "Document II." for "vivid" read "varied."

The Canada temperance women appreciate Col. Bain. One gifted singer, Mrs. M. H. Wright—sends this bit of verse after him:

Work on! Kentucky Brother,
For Canada's fair fame,
And every wife and mother
Shall bless thy honor'd name.

If broad and noble waters
Roll twixt your land and ours,
Though broader were those waters
We'll bring Immortelle flowers—

The laurel, and the queenly rose,
To strew where thou shalt tread,
Like perfume of thy noble acts,
When thou art with the dead.

* * * * * *

He never made a more complete capture however than in the university town of Evanston, Illinois last week. The people surrendered unconditionally to his southern challenge, to protect the home against the saloon—and the college students are thinking of placing him with Gough on their next winter's lecture course.

* * * * *

At the close of his lecture Miss Gordon stepped to his side, and in the neatest of little speeches concocted on the spot, presented him a magnificent basket of flowers from Miss Willard, herself "on duty" that night in Chicago.

* * * * *

My good, wise, little friend, Dr. Bessie Cushman, endorses the animadversions on "pie" that have been printed in THE UNION SIGNAL lately.

* * * * *

The woman's suffrage amendment passed the Iowa senate week before last and now waits only the assent of the house of representatives to go to the people. Remember whom you represent, good friends, the women of the home and the church, they who stay by the stuff in times of war and legislative sessions, and who ought to share the spoil equally with those who go to the battle.

* * * * *

In the senate, while this matter was pending, one senator brought forth from his treasures new and old, the not particularly new plea that "woman with the ballot must trail her garments through the slums of the saloon." Whereupon Senator Logan, with faith as sturdy as his corporeal frame or his "consecrated common sense" replied by saying "that after the 4th of July next, both the slums and saloons will be gone."

* * * * *

Our evangelists are making full proof of their ministry this winter. Mrs. Lathrap is at Summerfield M. E. church Milwaukee, conducting a blessed revival service which already yields rich harvest. Mrs. Mary H. Villars of Illinois at Olney, has seen over 114 conversions result from the meetings.

* * * * *

I had a peep this morning at still another "souvenir" about to be packed off to the national museum. It was an ivory and gold pencil case, the property of Mrs. Ruth Riley Cooper, who won it in a prize poem contest at a county fair in Michigan. The poem was written "on the spot" and the muse was kind. A later poem of Mrs. Cooper's is the story of "Real Life" put up in leaflet shape, a tiny bit of ministry, just the thing to put into the hands of some poor struggler with appetite.

* * * * *

THE UNION SIGNAL croweth lustily and who shall deny it the pleasure? over the fact recently reported to me that a town election in New York state (Sodus) was won largely through the instrumentality of its no license ract, "Shall we license the dram shop?" written by Prof. Foster, M. P.

* * * * *

I have great faith in Governor Sherman of Iowa; in his principle, and surely in his gallantry since his happy presentation of the pen with which he signed the prohibitory law, to Mrs. Florence Miller, the W. C. T. U. state editor—than whom, says the governor, no one has been a more faithful or helpful advocate of the new regime.

* * * * *

Col. George Babcock, of California, recently captured the hearts of large assemblies in Washington, D. C. Among other good things said, he arraigned the inconsistency of his compatriots in assailing the great transcontinental railroads, one of which, the Central Pacific, last year employed 12,300 men as laborers, and paid them in coin $7,900,000; the licensed liquor industry of the state, "the whisky ring" employed about an equal number of licensed and unlicensed saloon-keepers, who took from the labor element over $21,000,000 in profits, and nobody complains.

* * * * *

"'Amen,' says your brother for the 'human question'" is the *finale* of our W. C. T. U. brother-in-law, Edward Morris, fixed to the decision of the court of common pleas, to admit Mrs. Carrie Burnham Kilgore to practice in the courts of Pennsylvania.

* * * * *

I am asked to inquire what people, i. e. UNION SIGNAL people, would think of an index or table of contents inserted on the first page of the "organ, etc." I'm not sure myself that it wouldn't spoil the general effect of that usually clean looking "outward presentment," but then I usually stick to my "Watch Tower" and don't advise.

* * * * *

Miss Lucia Kimball has the "open sesame" of the churches. Union Park and Bethany Congregational have recently had the benefit of her public and Sunday school ministrations; and in her work in organizing the Band of Hope in Chicago, she meets a just and generous welcome everywhere.

* * * * *

Ben. Hogan, the ex-prize fighter, is doing good in Dillon, Montana. During three evenings upwards of one hundred and eighty persons signed the pledge, and among that number were fifty daily drinkers. A Reform Club is to be organized, and already fifty names are down for membership. Mr. Hogan lectures very aptly on "Training," or "How are men put in condition?"

* * * *

A valiant soldier of the south is the Hon. Mr. Wood of the Kentucky legislature. His recent speech on prohibition therein, is sound to the core and brave to the quick.

* * * * *

There are some drops of sorrow in THE UNION SIGNAL cup. One of them fell in at reading the following, (so says the publisher.)

Sing, sing, birds of spring,
Tell of the flowers the summer will bring.

With truest pleasure the address of Prof. George E. Foster on prohibition was read in THE UNION SIGNAL, of January 14. As our union is planning a prohibition campaign for this parish (corresponding to your county), I forthwith betook myself to the office of our *Tribune* to learn at what price I could obtain three hundred copies for use. "Five dollars," was the answer. I then hied me to the *Democrat* office, and the question elicited the same reply. "But with the privilege of using it in our pages." To this I acceded, and in due time obtained my copies all ready for distribution. THE UNION SIGNAL, just two weeks later, tells me that the address is dispensed at that office for thirty cents per one hundred!

"Wail, wail, Nightingale!
Sing of a mourner, bowed and pale."

* * * * *

It was not the Y. W. C. T. U. of Yonkers that gave the $50 thankoffering to the "National"—but the mother of this fine daughter—the "old original," W. C. T. U.

* * * * *

Here is a "bid" for closer watching. Of course I ought to have seen that bonfire before this:

Denver, Col., is not too far from the Watch-Tower to interest the watchers. The whole state is firing up for a grand bonfire in honor of Right—this illumination already showing even daily papers that *their* duty—and advantage—opens their columns for as extended notices of the doings of temperance workers as the latter care to use. A new departure! A rousing citizens' committee, to prepare for municipal prohibition this spring, includes two women—W. C. T. U., of course. Moreover, good men who called us fanatics a year ago, now lead the movement, and strike for as much as we could ask.

* * * * *

The editor says this scrap from Mrs. Washing'on is too good to keep:

Please to say if the enclosed is received and will appear, or is it doomed to the fearful "waste basket," receptacle for many a tale
'Twere better never told;
A world of dross, where one might fail
To find a grain of gold;
And yet the trifles that I write are far too dear to me,
The "devil's" kitchen fire to light,
Or keep him company.

ON DUTY

# News From the Field.

## NEW YORK.

Canandaigua.—Your last number calls for "more news" from New York, and I gladly answer the call. We are rejoicing over the good tidings that the scientific instruction bill has passed both houses of our legislature, and with such decided majorities as to almost ensure its becoming a law of our state so we follow the lead of Michigan, New Hampshire, Vermont, and look to the future for our grand success in the temperance work. We, of western New York, have been pushing this line of work for two years past, have had the assistance of Mrs. Louise Rounds, who has given many telling blows for the cause during the past winter. Her convincing manner and words carry conviction wherever she speaks. I will not ask space to enumerate the different methods we have used, but the culmination came in a lecture from Mrs. Mary D. Hunt, who has worked so faithfully and successfully in the state during the past winter. We had a union service at our largest church Sunday evening, March 2, and it was crowded in every part. The Congregational pastor presided, and the Methodist and Baptist assisted in the devotional exercises. We have never listened to a more convincing argument, or had our attention called to a more practical method than she proposed for its accomplishment. At the conclusion of her address Rev. S. E. Eastman presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, A bill is now pending before the legislature of this state, entitled, "An act relating to the study of Physiology and Hygiene in the Public Schools," the design of which is that in all schools supported by public money, or under state control, instruction shall be given in those branches, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, and

Whereas, Such legislation looks to better citizenship, and is therefore within the power and duty of the state: therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, citizens of Canandaigua and of the state of New York, do hereby recommend its speedy enactment.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be presented to Hon. Frank Rice, our member of assembly, with the respectful request that he will give the said bill his earnest support, and will aid in securing its passage; and that a copy be also presented to his excellency, Grover Cleveland, governor of the state, with the respectful request that he will give the said bill his careful consideration.

After reading them a rising vote was taken, and they were adopted unanimously.

We are sure that the influence of this lecture will make it easier to enforce the law when it comes upon our statute books, and without which our labor will be all in vain.

Mrs. Theodore Perkins, *Cor. Sec. W. C. T. U.*

Cold Spring.—The people of Cold Spring, Putnam county, have been doing a grand good work during the past winter, and by organing a Law and Order League, have set the temperance ball rolling with such velocity that a large number of liquor saloons have disappeared on account of the increase license fee. The league is composed of some of the best and most earnest Christian men of the place, led and upheld by the pastor, and it is one of the most efficient organization in this region. The women, too, have asked for an organization, and that has been accomplished.

A meeting was held March 14, in the Baptist church, with about thirty ladies present. Fifteen of the number became members, and after adopting a constitution and electing officers they professed themselves ready to enter enthusiastically into the work. It is a live town, and we shall hear more from them after election which will occur in a few days. Officers elected were Mrs. M. L. Palmer, president; Miss Jennie Morrison, secretary.

Mrs. A. M. Stewart,
*Organizer for Putnam County.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Honesdale.—The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held in the Presbyterian chapel, Feb. 13, 1884. The report of the secretary containing a summary of the year's work was full of encouragement and strengthened all who heard it in their purpose to work for temperance. The receipts and disbursments for all purposes during the year were $100. The superintendent of juvenile work reported a Band of Hope organized June 8th with 75 members. It was held each week during the summer vacation. The interest in some classes steadily increased. The study of alcohol was entirely new to all. Some expressed themselves as fascinated with the study. The most discourageing feature in the work was the indifference of mothers. Inexcusable and unaccountable as it seems, the fact remains that the mass of mothers do not support zealously temperance instruction. The delusion that our own sons and danghters are safe is very general. The Sunday-school committee reported eleven hundred and fifty temperance lesson leaves published by National Union used in six schools. Committee on scientific instruction report that text books have been placed on the desk of each teacher in the Honesdale graded schools, that the teachers may inform themselves upon the subject, and be prepared for their work where scientific temperance has been embodied in the school laws of Pennsylvania.

Committee on prison work reported religious services held regularly in the jail under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and reading furnished the prisoners of Honesdale and vicinity three hundred tracts in the schools. Committee of literature reported fifty copies of temperance perodicals taken by the members. Press committee reported that our three county papers have given valuable space for temperance items, also free notices of regular and special meetings.

The committee on literature is busy getting up a club for The Union Signal which we consider indispensable in our work.

The four Protestant churches of our town use unfermented wine at the Lord's Table.

As these reports were given the sweet face of our beloved president, Mrs. Dr. Westwood, (recently removed,) came before us. We remembered that her clear brain and consecrated lips called into existence these committees and by her the machinery of organization was set in motion.

Mrs. W. B. Holmes, *Cor. Secy.*

## VERMONT.

Under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. a series of temperance meetings were held in Burlington during the month of February. Rev. C. C. Frost, of Norwich, Conn., was in our city nine days, holding "gospel temperance meetings" every night save one.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather the city hall was filled with an interested audience. During the meetings one hundred and sixty signed the pledge, the majority being children.

A week later Mrs. McLaughlin came to us for a few days and by her practical suggestions and sound reasoning the temperance sentiment advanced with rapid strides.

A lady of our union, Mrs. Dr. Nichols, kindly gave a reception for Mrs. McLaughlin. A large number of ladies were present and listened with close attention to an informal talk of more than an hour. Bits of experience from her own work, practical suggestions, all told in a delightful way, afforded us a treat not to be soon forgotten. Mrs. McLaughlin gave the ladies an opportunity to ask any questions they desired. Steps were taken that afternoon toward the organization of a Y. W. C. T. U.

Mrs. McLaughlin spoke with much earnestness. She evidently thoroughly believes that "There is something for you and for me to do."

Monday evening the topic discussed was, "Is the temperance cause a failure?" One of our local papers stated the following morning, "Those who did not hear Mrs. McLaughlin last night missed not only a convincing series of arguments against intemperance, but also a rare intellectual treat." She reviewed the temperance work from the earliest period, showing very clearly that advancement had been made, and that we had great reason for encouragement.

Mrs. E. M. Wheeler.
*Local Supt. of Press Work.*

## MICHIGAN.

Kalamazoo.—Having never troubled you much by my communications, I feel at liberty to say a few words in relation to the lectures which we have been having here this winter. We first had the inimitable Carswell, who opened the course with two lectures to the satisfaction of all, many saying thay thought he far surpassed Gough. Then followed Major Baird in his lecture "The City of Hell," which laid open to the mind of the public the horrors of the liquor traffic as never before. This lecture will do immense good wherever given. Next came John B. Finch, who by his indictment of, and clear cut argument against the liquor taffic, left no ground on which a man, without compromising his better judgment could stand and vote to license this curse of curses in our midst. Yesterday, March 11th, brought to our city Col. G. W. Bain of Kentucky, whose lecture on "Our Country, our Homes, and our Duty" must be heard to be fully appreciated. A well filled house greeted the speaker, and the oft repeated sounds of applause testified the hearty appreciation of the audience. One of our business men remarked to me referring to a good sized box which I was taking to the express, "If that box were filled with gold as the proceeds of Col. Bain's lecture, it would be as nothing to its weight of influence for good upon the citizens of Kalamazoo." The W. C. T. U. feels much encouraged by the visit of these temperance giants and our benediction shall ever follow them in their labors "For God and home and native land."

M. E. Pengelly, *Pres. W. C. T. U.*

## OHIO.

Richland County.—This county has nine unions, six or seven of them organized within the past year. Mrs. F. A. Gilbert of Mansfield is the county president, and I wish every county had one as energetic and as devoted to the cause. Pursuant to her call a convention has just been held in Shelby.

This Shelby union was organized in July it now has ninety-seven members, and a juvenile union of more than two hundred members.

At our meeting in the morning, after the devotional hour, we listened to reports from the unions which were exceedingly interesting, showing that good work is being done for the cause by those new unions.

A question-box was opened in the afternoon and the replies were given by Mrs. S. M. Perkins of Cleveland. The convention on resolutions [then gave] their report and an animated discussion followed. A resolution favoring the ballot for woman was passed by a large majority.

A vote was taken to have every member pay a certain sum of money to assist the county officers in the prosecution of the work, as the county treasury is entirely without funds.

In the evening a large audience assembled in the Presbyterian church and Mrs. Perkins gave her lecture, "The need of prohibition."

It was a day fraught with interest to the cause, and the Shelby women did everything in their power for the comfort of the delegates. Flowers and plants adorned the church, the music was good, and all the sessions were well attended.

S. M. P.

## WISCONSIN.

Black River Falls.—We have gained a no license victory. The Lord has been better to us than all our fears. The most sanguine did not expect to win sixty-three majority. We sometimes forget how great the power of God can be in the hearts of men when we are look toward this "abomination that maketh desolate" (the liquor traffic). Hon. W. T. Price came home from Washington to help our cause both by vote and influence. Opera Hall was packed to its fullest capacity at our last temperance mass meeting of the campaign to hear Rev. James McCleary, of Kenosha, president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. He dealt some telling blows against the traffic especially when alluding to German legislation which restrained by rigid laws strictly enforced, paying no attention to the "personal liberty" of the subject. Our work here lay in the line of convincing our Norwegian and Catholic friends that temperance was the one thing needful. The Rev. Mr. Handkisson spoke in Norwegian to a crowded house of his countrymen. The work of these two gentlemen helped us to win the day perhaps more than all other effort combined.

For the year past our W C. T. U. has held its ground in the face of discouragement and has been the only temperance organization alive to the situation. We commenced gospel temperance meetings last October and have held them every Sabbath afternoon. Though the rougher class has not been drawn in sentiment has been kept alive and crystalized in the minds of the earnest and thoughtful portion. Saturday afternoon, March 1, we held a special meeting in the pleasant parlors of Mrs. D. J. Spaulding, where Mrs. I. H. Irish, our state president, gave us an informal talk on local and state work, recommending the plan laid down by our National President, and urging upon us especially the appointing of committees for Scandinavian and German work, also the holding of a county convention the coming summer which would be productive of good, as thereby a union could be formed in every town in the county, thus broadening and deepening our usefulness in helping on state work which is crippled for lack of means. While she commended our zeal for local prohibition she felt that to make it more effective we must work for state prohibition. This first visit of our state president will be of lasting good to us making us feel more than ever that we are a part and parcel of the great army of workers in our land. At the close of our meeting little tables were placed around the room as if by magic and Mrs. Spaulding, assisted by two of the members of Our Girls' Union, served an elegant lunch in her own inimitable way.

We have organized Our Girls' Union with a membership of twenty-five, representing our best young ladies; have had one parlor meeting; eight young men took our pledge and became honorary members, donning the white ribbon. Then our Little Temperance Workers, I wish you could see them, about forty enrolled. I am so happy in superintending them. I have been pressing the claims of The Union Signal and hope to send in ten names soon.

Mrs. L. M. Kimball.

Early in February the president and corresponding secretary of the state union addressed a letter to each member of the executive board of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society reminding them of the resolution to prohibit the sale of beer upon the fair grounds once adopted by their society at the request of the W. C. T. U. and asking its renewal and continuance. The letter also called attention to the fact that at the last fair the state law forbidding any device for gambling was disregarded.

This letter met with favorable response from the temperance members of the board, and on Tuesday Feb. 5, about a score of ladies of the W. C. T. U. entered the Agricultural rooms at the capitol to hear the discussion of the temperance question. Two of the ladies made brief remarks. Earnest and able speeches in favor of temperance on the fair grounds were made by Messrs. J. W. Ward, of Baraboo and J. M. Smith, of Green Bay. The greater part of the time however was taken up by the advocates of beer, and the discussion was closed with a motion, which was carried, to postpone the decision although the question had been put, voted upon, a division of the house called for and in response to this call several names had been read by the secretary and the votes recorded.

This action of the Agricultural Society has called out

indignant comment from all parts of the state. Newspapers at home and abroad criticise or ridicule according to their nearness to and interest in our state affairs.

Mrs. Emma C. Bascom, corresponding secretary of the Madison W. C. T. U., wrote an open letter to the executive board giving an outline of the arguments advanced by the principal speakers in behalf of beer. To this letter replies have been made in strict accordance with the famous principle said to have been given a law class by a distinguished member of the bar: "If you have no case, abuse the opposing attorney."

Since recording our last items for "News from the Field" we learn that the River Falls union celebrated Memorial Day and sent ten dollars to the treasury of the National Union.

The Rosendale union also observed the day and sent three dollars to the German fund. The memorial service of the Dartford union was unavoidably postponed until Feb. 16. After the usual opening exercises, reading of Crusade Psalm, prayer, singing of Crusade hymn, a member of the union read an address, which was followed by brief and excellent remarks by Rev. Mr. Creighton, presiding elder of Waupacca district. The receipts were about eight dollars.

Sarah P. Bradish, *Cor. Sec'y.*

## CONNECTICUT.

Birmingham.—From reports given I infer that you do not hear from this state very often, and especially from this place. Our W. C. T. U. was organized some four years ago and they have struggled hard to keep their head above the great tidal wave of intemperance. Now meeting with success and again with discouragements. It was prophesied that the fanatic zeal of a few women would burn out and leave nothing but smoke. But such has not been the case; the work of our union has been slow but sure, we have our semi monthly open meetings from which lately quite an interest in the temperance cause is arising. After one of our late meetings, about ten or twelve of our voters came together and formed a prohibition caucus and sent two delegates to the state convention in Hartford. Six months ago we could not have accomplished such a thing. On March 10th we gave a supper for the benefit of the union from which we netted about thirty dollars. We have a mother's meeting and a Band of Hope numbering about eighty children. They meet every Sunday afternoon and are doing a grand work in educating the children to shun the intoxicating cup and instilling into their young hearts temperance principles that may never be overcome by temptation.

Our late encouragements have given us new zeal and we will go forward and press the work until victory crowns our labors. "God will bless the right."

*Recording Secretary.*

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Taunton.—The W. C. T. U. of this place have been favored with a visit from Mrs. J. K. Barney of Providence R. I., a lady of pleasing address and good ability. Gospel, and prison work were her themes, and very impressively did she enjoin upon all, who would do good work, to feel it to be the Lord's work, and to be done in His spirit, it must commence with humble, earnest, definite prayer. By illustrations she showed where this is omitted, how soon comes impatience and discouragement.

Her words on prison work will doubtless cause our union to enter upon that important, but hitherto neglected field.

She showed how heart and head are needed to give power; the union of love and knowledge gives useful work. Our union has been asked to petition for suffrage as a temperance movement, but has declined; not from opposition to woman suffrage but from doubting the utility of joining the two reforms; thinking there is more surety of hitting the mark if the aim is at but one object.

A. L.

## MISSOURI.

Butler.—For the benefit of our cause I want to say a few words about our work in this place. We organized April 18, 1883. The society has since progressed slowly but surely and is now doing good work. I want to tell you of one way we took to raise money for our work. July 4, 1883, there was to be an industrial parade here.

The ladies conceived the idea of having our society represented also. So we arranged a wagon with appropriate draperies, flags and mottoes, in which sat our president with as many children as could be seated, dressed in white, with banners bearing the inscription "Hope", all drawn by a span of white horses. Then we had a temperance booth where we sold iced tea, ice cream, lemonade, and gave meals in any way to suit purchasers. For this privilege we were charged by the committee (who were saloon keepers) ten dollars, and yet we cleared sixty dollars and seventy-five cents.

We had Mrs. Laura Fixen the 5th and 6th of March, 1884, who spoke to a crowded house. We feel that her talk made some prohibitionists and did a vast amount of good.

Mrs. M. E. Walley, *Pres. of Bates Co.*

Springfield.—The work with us goes steadily on. Meetings of the league which combines under one organization all temperance societies in town are held regularly every week, also a union service of all the churches once a month. Gospel meetings of W. C. T. U. alternate on Sunday p. m. with the Band of Hope, which starts in a most flourishing manner with between twenty and thirty large classes. The W. C. T. U. assisted the young ladies in forming an organization which gives good promise for the future. A free kindergarten and a kitchen garden are among the plans for the immediate future. A room has been secured which will be kept open as temperance headquarters, reading room, etc. An effort is being made to obtain good lecturers to follow Mr. George Woodford, whose late work in our place has been fraught with so much of good, and whose high standard on all questions was warmly seconded, and will be sustained by our ladies.

It is hoped the thirteenth district convention may come to Springfield. If it does not a good delegation will attend from here wherever it may go.

H. C. Miller, *Press Correspondent*

## MINNESOTA.

Winnebago.—Our union proposes to send a copy of Professor Foster's "Shall we License the Dram Shop?" To every voter in the village. We are strongly threatened with license at our next municipal election (the second of April,) and we women intend to clear our skirts by placing in a plain way before our voters the evils induced by the saloons, and the actual sin and responsibility which rests upon them if they by their vote license them. The past year we have had no license through the influence and efforts and prayers of the W. C. T. U. We have driven the liquor dealers into the closest kind of quarters, where although it is true we cannot so readily get at them, still we feel that they cannot long continue in this way. Three prosecutions for illegal liquor selling resulting in convictions and fines within the last three months has had the tendency to drive the business behind locks and keys where they hope to hold it until the spring election, when if license is voted and a license board elected, they will be in readiness to flaunt their sign again to the public. Our W. C. T. U. feel that we have gained a victory in thus having driven them into these dark places and hope that with no license vote and board that the opportunity may be given by which we can finally drive the business out of our town entirely.

E. J. Holley, *Pres. W. C. T. U.*

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

We consist of fifteen unions, four organized before Miss Willard came, and one organized by Miss Willard. The remaining ten were organized last fall by Mrs. Leavitt.

There has been a steady increase in membership since the September convention, and a spirit of earnestness and interest prevails in all the unions. We have now eight superintendents of departments, are represented in ten, if not more, of the newspapers of this section, have made some progress towards getting temperance instruction into the schools, have organized several Bands of Hope, and had just made arrangements for the organization of unions in several towns in this vicinity when the storm begun, and we have been obliged to call a halt.

Several towns report reading rooms established with profit, and steps are being taken towards a coffee house and reading room in Los Angeles. Mrs. Skelton is with us, and her enthusiasm is so contagious that we pray with fresh faith and courage.

Martha Hathaway, *Pres. W. C. T. U.*

## ILLINOIS.

The following circulars prepared by our state superintendent of Sunday school work, have been sent out very generally, but if more are desired Mrs. Tyng will gladly furnish them on application to her at Peoria:

He that is not with Me is against Me,
And he that gathereth not with Me scattereth abroad.
Matt. 13: 30.

For this purpose the Son of God was manifested,
That He might destroy the works of the Devil.
I John 3: 8.

*To the Superintendents of the Sunday Schools of the State of Illinois:*

Dear Brethren:—We desire to urge upon you the prayerful consideration of the plan proposed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, that the quarterly lessons, (or what is styled the thirteenth Sabbath) should be devoted to the subject of temperance. We would most earnestly press the claims of this subject for a special place in the teachings of the Sunday school for the following reasons:

1st. Because the Sabbath school is the most important, blessed, and far-reaching agency for the moral and religious training of our children and youth of our country. We look to it to send forth a generation of men and women, not only exhibiting in their lives all the sweet graces of the Spirit, but also those who shall be brave defenders of the faith, and outspoken champions of the right, and courageous opposers of all that is evil. It needs no prophet's vision to predict, that in a country where the institution we call a "saloon" is upheld and protected by law, where its doors are thrown wide open upon the corners of our streets, where $700,000,000 of money is annually expended, and where even the government of the nation is largely controlled by it, that the coming generation, now being trained in the Sunday schools of our land, will have to meet and solve the great problem of our nation's life or death. In such an emergency, in the face of such a sin, and the danger which it threatens, is it not fitting that the Sunday schools should give temperance the special place which the importance of the subject demands, and speak upon it with no uncertain sound?

2d. We would claim this earnest teaching upon the subject of temperance, for the personal benefit of the scholars. Youth is the time when deep and abiding impressions may be made—it is also the time of peculiar temptations, and the face of this tempter has grown so familiar on all our streets, that earnest and solemn words of warning need often to be spoken. Doubtless, many frequenters of the saloon today are graduates from the Sunday school, and might say, "My Sunday school teacher never warned me of the danger:" now the habit is fixed, and it is too late!

3d. We would claim that there is power enough in the gospel of Christ, if properly taught, to overthrow this great sin of this Christian nation. Shall Mohammedanism, which has rid its followers from the sin of intemperance, have more power than the glorious gospel of our Lord and Savior?

We would jealously claim for it its own exalted place of defender of all that is pure and true, and blessed, and opposer of all that is vile, and debasing, and blighting—its glory would we not give to another.

Having been a member of the Sunday school all my life, and during twenty-two years a teacher of two classes every Sunday, I am second to none in my interest in the purity, as well as efficiency and *responsibility* of Sunday school work, and therefore felt constrained to urge this matter upon you as one of your own number.

Yours, in the Master's service,

Lucie B. Tyng,
*Sup't of S. S. Department Illinois W. C. T. U.*
*Peoria, March 1, 1884.*

For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that He might destroy the works of the devil—I John 3: 8.

*To the W. C. T. Unions of Illinois.*

Dear Friends:—I enclose you the circular of the National Superintendent of Sunday school work, in the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union," with the request that in every local union, one person should be appointed to have this department in charge. Her work will be, personally to present this subject to superintendents of Sunday schools in her vicinity, and try to induce them to introduce into their schools on the four Sundays of the year which the Sunday school committee have left open, the Temperance lessons prepared for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. I send one of these lessons as a specimen, and in Miss Kimball's circular you will find a list of those already prepared. These, as well as the circular, can be obtained in any quantity, at 161 LaSalle street, Chicago.

It is my earnest desire that these lessons, or kindred ones, be universally used in our Sunday schools, and I am persuaded that no part of our work offers so sure and well founded a hope of success and usefulness as this. That we may faithfully do all that is in our power in this direction, and that God may give this cause favor in the eyes of our brethren in Sunday school work, and prosper it according to His will, is my earnest prayer.

Yours affectionately,

Lucie B. Tyng,
*Supt. of S. S. Work in Illinois W. C. T. U.*
*Peoria, March, 1, 1884.*

Decatur.—Mrs. Lucy Simpson has been holding a series of meetings in Decatur. She began her work February 24, and delivered eight lectures. The meetings were held in our tabernacle, the largest audience room in our city, which was crowded nightly. She returned March 10 and delivered four more lectures, and is engaged to return April 11 and remain until our city election.

One of our prominent German citizens said that if she would return he would see that she was paid, which shows that our German population is being influenced upon the subject of temperance.

A good work has been commenced among the colored people of our city, fifty-seven of them signed the pledge one evening. Maggie E. Crissey, corresponding secretary; treasurer, Miss Fannie Briston; organist, Miss Ellenoro Rogan.

The executive committee of the ninth district met in Eureka, Tuesday, March 11, at the residence of Mrs. F. Hoyt. Seven of its ten members were present. The object of the meeting was to discuss and complete plan of work for the year. A part of this plan is to hold a convention in each of the six counties of our district during the year. Miss Shedd read an excellent program, prepared by Elder Chaffee, for a five day's temperance camp meeting at Eureka, beginning August 15, 1884. Each of our superintendents seems fully impressed with the importance of the work in her department, and anxious to do all that can be done in her line of work. The financial plan adopted at our late convention meets with general favor among our local unions. Miss Emily Shedd, our new president, enters upon her duties with great enthusiasm.

Alice Briggs, *District Secretary.*

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—The present officers of the Du Quoin Union are Mrs. G. W. Scanthon president, Mrs. Lucia F. Neely corresponding secretary.

—A convention of the eighth district will be held in Princeton, April 2, 3. Miss West, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Hathaway and other prominent state workers will be present.

—The tenth district W. C. T. U., including the counties of Knox, Fulton, Stark and Peoria will meet in annual convention at Galesburg Thursday and Friday, March 27, 28.

An unusually interesting program will be presented. A number of the state executive will be in attendance as the second quarterly session of the committee is to be held at Galesburg on Saturday the 29th inst.

—Dr. C. Bernrenter, of Nashville, Ill., will accept engagements for general temperance work. He will present the temperance question to Germans from religious, political and scientific standpoints and will organize German voters for temperance. Terms $25 per week and expenses. I would urge many and prompt engagements for Dr. Bernreuter. Ada H. Kepley,

*State Supt. German W.C.T.U, Work, Ill.*

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Port Townsend.—At the last regular meeting of our local W. C. T. U. one dear sister said, "I always look through my Union Signal for news from Washington territory and see something from all the other states and territories but never a word from ours." Another said, "They don't even know we are alive." Now this letter is to inform you that we *are* "alive," thoroughly so, indeed we are almost too busy to write, but we feel so proud of our success that we want to see our name in print.

Our union was formed in the early part of June last by Mrs. Switzer, with ten or twelve members. On the 2d of July we were blessed with a visit from "our" beloved Miss Willard through whose magnetic influence we received large additions in membership and much encouragement.

We have now thirty-six working members and eight honorary members which seems a marvelous growth. At nearly every meeting too we receive some new members which shows a steady improvement in our organization. We meet regularly once in two weeks on Tuesday evening and have very interesting sessions.

Our chief efforts have been in the line of establishing a public library and reading room and we have been so successful that we expect to make quite a presentable beginning very soon. A committee of our W. C. T. U. went through the village on a thorough canvass and secured by subscription and cash $230 which has since been increased to $360 by two lectures, a literary entertainment and a basket festival. This last was such an enjoyable affair as to deserve further comment. It was conducted on this wise: Invitations were sent out for a social gathering on a certain evening at the hall. Every lady made a pretty little basket and filled it with a dainty lunch for two, placing her card under the napkin cover. At the close of the evening the baskets were auctioned off to the gentlemen present, and every purchaser enjoyed the contents with the lady whose card was found in his basket.

There was much merriment over the auction and some of the baskets brought handsome figures which gladdened the faithful heart of the W. C. T. U.

Privately, let it be understood that each basket contained enough lunch for three or four, and that there was moreover, a table conveniently near, loaded with good things so that all might be bountifully served.

Satan's strongholds in our midst are so many, so influential, and so powerful, from a moneyed point of view, that it requires Spartan courage and large faith in God to enter the lists against them.

But "the cause" lies very near our hearts and we are united in our determination to wage uncompromising warfare against the liquor traffic which has so long and so woefully cursed and enslaved our town.

A drama is in preparation to be given in the interest of the W. C. T. U.

Temperance sentiment is yet a very tender plant and in unhealthy soil but we are tending it with gentle, fostering care and are glad to feel and see that it is gaining both stature and vigor. A Member.

## IOWA.

CLAY COUNTY.

As the question of finances is being so much agitated I thought perhaps my mite on the subject might not come amiss. Our president, secretary, and treasurer, live in Spencer and they planned to give a basket sociable for the benefit of our county treasury. It was quite a success, netting our society about eighteen dollars, and we think it paid. Our cause is not hindered for the lack of of a little money to use at the right time, and altogether we have a peaceful, happy, restful feeling, that we could not have with an empty money box. It is our intention to give before long another entertainment.

We expect to have our county convention the 31st of May, continuing over the Sabbath, and we have engaged Mrs. Laura G. Fixen to be with us at that time.

A new union was organized by Mrs. M. J. Janes on the 9th inst., making ten organizations in Clay county. We have lately sent five new yearly subscriptions to our beloved Union Signal.

Eva Soer Gilchrist, *Secretary Clay County.*

The regular semi-annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Iowa will be held at Ft. Dodge, April 8 to 12 inclusive. A full attendance is desired.

The following officers, according to Sec. 1, Art. 4, of the constitution, constitute the executive committee: The general officers, vice-presidents, our agents and superintendents of the different departments of work. Each officer is requested to present a written summary of her work. Mary J. Aldrich, *Prest.*

S. V. Maxfield, *Cor. Secy.*

## SOUTHERN GLEANINGS.

BY MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

Maryland.—This state with its appropriate motto, "Womanly words, and manly deeds" has in its united forces for the temperance cause made within the year most encouraging advance.

The second state quarterly meeting just held was unusually well attended.

Resolutions of sympathy were passed, and ordered sent to the friends of Mrs. Gen. Nye, a state vice president, whose death is felt as an irreparable loss.

A resolution was read that had been passed by the Maryland state grange, indorsing the work of Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. McLeod presented letters expressing the high opinion entertained by southern women of Miss Henrietta G. Moore. Mrs. Thomas also spoke of her reputation as an advocate of prohibition, adding that prohibition is absolutely necessary for the freedmen of the south, who seem to consider drinking as one of their especial rights and privileges.

The following appeal to the legislature was submitted and endorsed, also one to the voters of Maryland, this last Mrs. McLeod was requested to insert in every paper in Maryland, especially in the German press.

Mrs. Fuller, of St. Louis, Mo., who was present made some earnest remarks on the subject of constitutional amendment.

The committees reported completed arrangements for the meetings to be held by Mrs. Emily McLaughlin of Massachusetts, the 15th and 22d.

APPEAL.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly of Maryland:*

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Maryland and the undersigned citizens of the state recognizing the futility of all effort to control by license, the appalling results which invariably accompany and follow the traffic in alcoholic liquors of all descriptions, respectfully present this memorial, praying that your honorable bodies will take such measures as shall lead to an amendment of the constitution of the state of Maryland, forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors.

The women of Maryland have taken their stand for prohibition and intend to follow the example of the importunate widow of the Scriptures, ask until they receive.

Georgia.—All honor to the brave persistent work of the women, whose president, Mrs. Sibley, wields such a keen pen and whose influence is a power. The prohibition sentiment is gaining ground in the rural sections of the state. Last week Whitfield and Ohio counties voted in favor of prohibition by more than two to one. In both the colored voters went almost unanimously for prohibition. Mrs. Chapin's wonderful influence among the colored folk is proved by this fulfillment of their pledge to her.

Miss Henrietta G. Moore, of Ohio, who has won such golden opinions in the far south, has been invited to visit in the near future, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland.

## ARKANSAS.

The annual convention of the Arkansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Forrest City, the 14th of May, 1884. It is expected that able speakers from abroad and from different parts of the state will be in attendance.

Mrs. M. A. Cornelius, *Prest.*

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The J. Ellen Foster Band of Hope, of Louisville, Ky., taught by Mr. McGill at the First English Lutheran church, numbers 133. Its officers are all children.

The Y. W. C. T. U. of Oil City, Pa., are deeply interested in the plan of the souvenir and jewelry fund and have sent Miss Pugh two gold pencils, a silver perfume stand, and a silver cup.

A very interesting series of meetings led by George Woodford, has just closed in Nevada, Mo. Crowded houses greeted Mr. Woodford every night. About 450 signed the pledge and a Band of 280 strong was organized.

A new temperance organization has just been formed in Portland, Me., to be known as the "Law and Order League of Portland." Dr. Carleton Kimball, a brother of Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, is one of the leaders in the movement.

Over ten thousand signatures were obtained for the petition to the Rhode Island general assembly, asking that body to submit to the people an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this state.

At the regular monthly gospel temperance meeting of the Grafton (W. Va.) union, the following pledge was presented and received eighteen signatures: "We, the undersigned solemnly promise not to invite others to drink, nor to drink with others upon their invitations, nor to pay for drinks at any place of entertainment or club."

A sumptuous dinner was given by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. of Martinsburg, W. Va., on the occasion of their anniversary here of the foundation of their association. A number of invited guests were present, among whom were Miss Jennie Smith, R. R. Supt. of the N. W. C. T. U., and Miss Adelaide Sherman. Their presence cheered the ladies of this branch union, and their many friends here were glad to see them.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—For copies of "The Voter's Pledge to the Home," to be generally circulated by local unions, send to Mrs. Buell at Headquarters. This is good solid work and has all seasons for its own.

—For leaflet on the W. C. T. U., its Origin and Objects, by Mrs. Jennie Eggleston Zimmerman, send to Rev. Dr. A. J. Jutkins, 87 Washington street, Chicago. He gives ten thousand copies to our work without charge. Order promptly or they will be gone. Just the thing to read in public meetings.

# Official Communications.

## THE THANK OFFERING ADDENDA.

The following amounts have been received since the date of the last report, Feb. 29:

New Hampshire.—Centre Sandwich, $3.

New York.—Fredonia, $5.

New Jersey.—Millville Presbyterian church, $5.25; Little Silver M. E. church, $2.10; Dover M. E. church, $1.75; Pt. Pleasant M. E. church, $2; Middletown W. C. T. U., $2; Bridgton W. C. T. U., $7.54; Woodbury W. C. T. U., $2; Hackettstown W. C. T. U., $5; Keyport W. C. T. U., $1; Hoboken W. C. T. U., $2; Cape May City W. C. T. U., $3.80; Phillipsburg W. C. T. U., $2; Florance W. C. T. U., $3; Trenton W. C. T. U., $4.64; Cedarville W. C. T. U., $3.30; Beverly W. C. T. U., $1.84.

Delaware.—M. E. Elizabeth Maris, Wilmington, $1.

Maryland.—Mrs. Thos. G. Canby, Baltimore, $5.

Georgia.—Dr. Gwaltney, Rome, $5.

Ohio.—Per state treasurer, being one-half the collections of Dec. 23. Bridgeport, $1 83; E. Cleveland, $2.98; Groveport, $1 50; Hillsboro, $15; N. Fairfield, $0 67; Amherst, $0 62; Brighton, $1.39; Berea, $0.53; Burton, $1.09; Wauseon, $0.64; Kenton, $2; Philo, $0.55; Port Clinton, $0.68; Malta, $1; Belleville, $1; Sandusky, $1; Brookfield, $1.50; Bainbridge, $0 87; Mt. Pleasant Sabbath schools, $2.50; Attica, $1; Mesopotamia, $2; Sylvania, $0.50; Ottawa, $1.25; Warren, $4.50.

Indiana.—Fort Wayne W. C. T. U., $10; Fort Wayne, a friend, $5.

Michigan.—Olivet, $5; Midland City, $2; Lambertville, $5; Allegan, $2; Alto, $1.25, Ionia, $8.65; Lowell, $6.80; Lyons, $1; Otsego, $2; Plainwell, $1.50; Portland, $3.50; West Bowne, $0 30; West Lowell, $0.50; Petoskey, $5. I also understand that Grand Rapids has sent $8.37, but it has as yet failed to reach me.

Illinois.—Moline, Mrs. Heald, $1; Mrs. Eells, $5; Lewiston W. C. T. U., $1.50; per state treasurer $10.

Iowa.—R. R. E., $5; Spencer W. C. T. U., $0.50; Humboldt, $3.30.

Wisconsin.—Eau Claire, $9.67; Warren, $2; Sheboygan, $1.63. Per state treasurer, being one-half the collections Dec. 23: Menasha, $1; Eureka, $2.50; Augusta, $2.75; W. Atkinson, $1.75; New Richmond, $2.

Kansas.—Emporia, $5.

Minnesota.—Winnebago City, $6.

In previous report, one dollar, credited to Belmond, Iowa, should be credited to Ft. Dodge; one dollar credited to Indianapolis, Ind., should be credited to Middlefork, Ind.; Kirksville, Mo., was credited $3, this should have read $5.

There were some typographical errors in names of places which deprive unions of proper credit. Littlebridge, Greedfield, Mass., should read Southbridge, Greenfield. For Carversville, Pa., read Curwensville. For Mob City, Mo., read Webb City. Salem, Ohio, should read $4.72, instead of $0.72.

Esther Pugh, *Treas.*

*126 1-2 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.*

The series of leaflets advertised as "Ammunition for Temperance Workers" issued by the Illinois W. C. T. U., consisting of ten tracts on various subjects of the greatest importance to all temperance workers can now be obtained from Helen L. Hood, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago. Price $1 per hundred postpaid. Sample package containing one copy of each leaflet, 10c.

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☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.


We have secured Dr. Herrick Johnson's matchless indictment of High License recently read by him before the prohibition conference in Chicago, for publication, and it will appear in our next issue. We shall issue this in Leaflet form, making it No. 3 in the series of License Leaflets now being issued from this office.

We are in receipts of many letters testifying to the good results of circulating these tracts. In two towns it is claimed that no-license tickets were elected solely through their influence. There is nothing equal to them in creating sentiment in favor of no-license.

Do not fail to order a supply before election day. Price 30c. per hundred, postpaid. Address The Union Signal, 161 LaSalle street.

The Union Signal and *The Amendment Herald*, one year for $2.25.

The Union Signal and *Our Herald* (Mrs. Helen M. Gougar's paper) will be sent to one address for $2. per year.

Shall We License the Dram Shop? and How the Dram Shops Pay the Taxes are the titles of two articles by Geo. E. Foster, which have just been issued by The Union Signal, in the form of handbills convenient for circulation. They are splendid arguments against license, and should be widely distributed before the coming spring elections. Price 30c. per hundred postpaid. Address The Union Signal, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is to day the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters. Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—The annual leaflet is just out—fifteen thousand copies envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo*. Free. For forms of Constitution, and other helps and for all the foregoing send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, 126½ Walnut street, Cincinnati, O. She will acknowledge the same.


# ANOTHER Special Offer.

**Arrangements have been made with the publishers by which we are enabled to offer Tunison's Matchless, Historical County, Railroad, Distance and Index Map of the United States, and Illustrated Map of the World, as a Premium upon exceptionally good terms.**

A double map, about four by five feet in size, mounted on rollers, bound with tape, colored, varnished and finished in the highest style of the art, with reversible attachment; shows the states on the largest scale possible to give the whole United States on one sheet. The counties are about one inch square, each in separate color, and the names are bold and plain. With each map is supplied, free of cost, a copy of "Tunison's Rapid County Finder, or Index," giving complete index of position and population of every county in the United States, by a superior method, used and adopted in the official publications of the government.

The style of engraving has never before been equaled; the names of the counties and county seats stand out bold and plain, and the diamond lettering enables us to show thousands of stations and postoffices not shown in other maps.

The map was constructed by the most accomplished draughtsmen and engravers, is based on government surveys, official railroad information, and its accuracy is unequaled, four to twenty years newer in design, possessing every quality and merit, and justly deserves the character expressed in its title, "matchless, historical, county, railroad, distance and index map."

This map shows all the new counties correct to date, including the thirty-two (32) new counties made last year. It also shows where every tribe of Indians is located, and gives the number inhabiting each reservation. Also shows all the new western surveys, mining towns and stage stations, and every post office in the west.

The rivers are double lined as far as navigable, enabling us to tell how far boats can ascend any river.

This is also a complete railroad and distance map, giving the names of the railroads printed on them, so we can tell what railroad to take to go to any town or place, and the distance is marked between the stations with figures; thus we can find the shortest route, cost of travel, and exact distance between any two places.

On the reverse side are three complete maps of the world; also separate maps of Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land.

The globular map (in hemispheres) shows the world round, as it actually is, and on a flattened scale, as it appears to us in traveling over it, and is one of the latest and best maps of the world published, showing latest discoveries in the Arctic regions, giving the explorations of the "Hall" and the "Herald Jeannette" expeditions, showing the islands discovered and named by them, within 400 miles of the north pole.

We have in this map the ocean routes of inter-communication, with distances marked from port to port; telegraph cables in the different oceans, and the routes of African explorations from the beginning of this century to those of Livingstone and Stanley.

Below the map of the world is a "Chart of the World," on Mercator's projection, showing voyages of discovery from earliest times to the present date. Names of navigators and the date of the voyages are given alongside each route. The degrees of heat and cold are given by Isothermal lines crossing those countries having same average temperature.

The distribution of races of mankind (illustrated by typical heads, in primary and secondary varieties, as taught by Prof. Guyot), is shown by a system of parallel rulings at different angles, covering the face of inhabited countries. The prevailing religions of the various countries are also shown, defined by different colors. Points of greatest depth in the several oceans, from official soundings are shown.

The small globes show the animal and vegetable life of both continents, arranged according to the zones to which they are native, with explanatory text. Bordering the globular map of the world are the eighty-one flags of the world. In the lower left hand quarter is our diamond map of Europe, and in the lower right hand quarter is our topographical map of the Holy Land, with ancient and modern names, showing modern Egypt in detail, railroad system, Suez Canal, Delta of the River Nile, the Sinaitic peninsula, etc. A map of the ancient world shows the travels of St. Paul, as recorded in Holy Writ, besides names and locations of places mentioned in the New Testament, the route of the wanderings of the Israelites from Egypt into Canaan, is shown according to reliable modern Bible scholars.

The columns on the sides show the different coins used in all parts of the world, giving the value of each in United States money. And in the triangular spaces we have a condensed historical and statistical description of the world. The variations of time in different parts of the world is shown by an original system. Clock dials, fifteen degrees apart, show the time of day at all places on those meridians when it is noon at London and "just the way the clocks tick all around the world." At the top are original illustration showing the costumes, and architectures, also a landscape scene in the principal nations of the world.

This map contains more than 100 illustrations. Among them are views of celebrated places, cathedrals, places, etc., of the Old World, and engravings of the government buildings in Washington—capitol, treasury, patent office, postoffice, department of the navy, war, and state, White House, etc., and many engravings of natural scenery, and great engineering works in the United State, with measurements and descriptions. No brief description can do this great work justice But you can see this map is far ahead of all others. The publisher claims ten improvments: First, the distance marked between stations; second, names on the railroads; third, small towns given; fourth, the new counties; fifth, the new surveys; sixth, the "sea shell" tint colors; seventh eighth, three maps of the world; rivers double lined as far as navigable; ninth, separate maps of Egypt, the Holy Land Europe; and tenth, the more than 100 illustrations forming a pictorial history of the world, showing what kind of people inhabit each country, styles of their dress, structures they build, houses they live in; a landscape view in each; and the political subdivisions; prevailing religions; degrees of heat and cold; products and exports; animals common there; the flag of the nation; the coins from lowest to highest denomination, and value of each in our money. Then, with the views of palaces, cathedrals, places, cities, etc., we have a complete pictorial history of the world. Retail price of the Map and Index Book, $4.00.

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## Signal Notes.

Out of 1,081 criminals convicted in Iowa, 380 were saloon keepers.

Bishop Simpson says that the rum traffic will be finally overthrown by woman suffrage.

The Indians say there are five murders and fifty fights in every barrel of whisky.

There are five hundred magisterial districts in Kentucky where the sale of liquor is prohibited.

The Cumberland *Presbyterian* says high license is a mere subterfuge to draw attention from prohibition.

In Illinois 95,000 women expressed a wish to vote against saloons. Not one in ten refused to so express herself.

A new party has been formed in Michigan called the Union party. Its foundation principle is prohibition.

Several English life insurance companies charge twenty per cent. less to total abstainers than to moderate drinkers.

In Danville, Ky., where prohibition has prevailed for many years, a recent election showed only forty-one license advocates out of a vote of 582.

Senator Wilson, of Ia., says the republican party will execute the will of the people and pass a prohibitory law.

The reformed Presbyterian church resolve thus in regard to the only living issue in our land:

*Resolved*, That we rejoice in in the growing favor in which prohibition is being held, and we pledge ourselves anew to the principle, and to the use of every legitimate means for the securing of constitutional prohibition in the several states which we represent.

The Boston *Traveller*, commenting upon the pending bonded whisky scheme, says: "The extension of the time of payment would make the government a more active partner in the whisky business than it is already." Just so. And the pecuniary advantage would be all on the side of the whisky-ring and the political corruptionists. It is quite time that this partnership was dissolved.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

The extraordinary peril to which a beer drinker is subject is evinced in the death of W. J. Flynn, of this city, from a slight bruise, and now the following is published: "Men working about the English breweries and drinking beer constantly, dare not so much as scratch their hands on a nail without fear of lock-jaw, or strike their shins against a step, lest the leg have to be amputated."

Professor Scott, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, who has, it is said, had extensive opportunity for observation in Germany, is reported as saying in a recent address: Germany is probably sinking in immorality and crime more rapidly than any other nation in Europe. In some of the cities half the births are illegitimate. In ten years saloons have increased by fifty per cent., and the people are fast becoming sodden with their immoderate beer drinking.

The *Christian Home* says very pertinently: When the public mind shall have been enlightened, and the false but firm beliefs and rank prejudices which are deeply rooted in our society shall have been eradicated, as they surely will be by the present methods of temperance education, prohibition will surely follow as a matter of course. It is as absurd to say that prohibition is impracticable by society as to say that total abstinence is impracticable by the individual. It is impracticable only when the moral principle is lacking.

Prohibitory ideas are marching on. The United States senate, on Thursday, voted to prohibit the manufacture, importation or sale of intoxicants in the territory of Alaska, where liquors are doing no more mischief than in many other parts of the country. The senate has already voted to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in the senate restaurant. The senate is on the right track. Unluckily, the house is in a less hopeful state; for it is said the house restaurant continues to supply liquors to all comers. The house restaurant is under the direction of the house.—*Lewiston Journal.*


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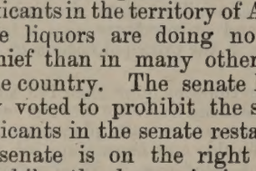


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**Christian Statesman,**
**Philadelphia, Pa.**

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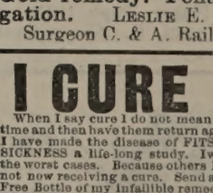

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## Miscellaneous Selections.

A Baptist preacher, referring to the "rare wines" now offered at the White House, says they were "much rarer" in the days of Mrs. Hayes.

Some one commending King Philip for drinking freely, Demosthenes replied: "That is a good quality in a *sponge*, but not in a *king*."

Wise men mingle mirth with their cares, as a help either to forget or overcome them; but to resort to intoxication for the ease of one's mind is to cure melancholy by madness.

Cincinnati has six miles of rumholes. New York has seventeen and London seventy-three—almost a hundred miles in three cities. And what a road to travel! Flooded by scalding tears, lined with broken hearts!

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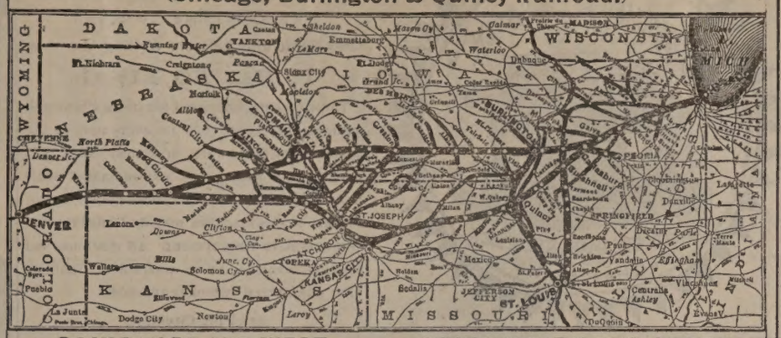


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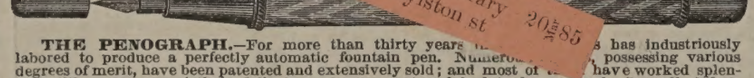

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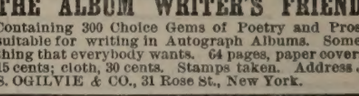


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VOL. X.—NO. 13. CHICAGO, MARCH 27, 1884. $1 5 PER YEAR.

# AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

BY THE

## GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U.,

## RELATIVE TO THE NON-APPEARANCE OF THE GREAT MEMORIAL.

HEADQUARTERS, 16 EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK, March 15, 1884.

*To all Members of the W. C. T. U.:*

DEAR SISTERS:—Nearly five months have elapsed since the Detroit convention and you have heard nothing from the Prohibition Memorial there agreed upon. The General Officers to whom the work of carrying out that agreement was entrusted owe it to you no less than to themselves, that a full explanation be given of the delay which has rendered it impracticable to circulate the memorial in the manner desired by the majority, *i. e., universally throughout the nation.*

The convention at Detroit adjourned on Saturday, Nov. 3, and the general officers supposed that a great memorial to congress and the political parties, universally circulated and asking for action in favor of national constitutional prohibition, had been agreed upon with practical unanimity by the delegates from twenty-seven states represented at Detroit.

Our Executive Committee met on Monday, Nov. 5, all unfinished business having been referred to that committee for final settlement. In the afternoon session the question was asked: "Who shall be responsible to carry out the vast amount of detail work involved in the convention's action relative to the prohibition memorial?"

The astounding fact was then developed that some had voted for a memorial *officially* signed by the general officers, *but not generally circulated*, and it was stated that the Plan of Work committee *had so reported*. The president said this could not be, for the reason that the chairman of that committee had told her, that "the committee was going to report on the subject of the memorial in the exact language of the president's recommendation in her annual address." As there was no debate or explanation at the time the Plan of Work was acted upon, the inference seemed a fair one, that, no matter what the Plan of Work committee *intended*, the convention *understood* a memorial on the largest scale possible to be secured by circulation throughout the United States, for this was clearly the recommendation of the president.

In this most difficult dilemma, and under the head of "unfinished business," the executive committee now proceeded carefully, after a most solemn season of prayer, to discuss and determine what should be done, and finally the nineteen members present voted with but one dissenting voice, to adopt the following:

*Resolved*, That the executive committee authorize the general officers to carry out in detail so far as possible, the suggestion of the president's address of a memorial to the national political conventions of 1884, and a duplicate of the same to congress.

Concerning this action the entry in the minutes is as follows:

After long discussion and earnest prayer the ayes and noes were called, and in full * committee each member present voted aye. By motion unanimously adopted, the president was requested and authorized to prepare the great petition called in the "Tabulated Recommendations" of her annual address a memorial. (See annual minutes, page 44.)

A few days after this the president started on her projected trip involving twenty states, speaking often of the great memorial as a projected undertaking of the National W. C. T. U., and finding it cordially endorsed by temperance people. She also prepared the memorial, as authorized by the executive committee (after advising with able lawyers) and in good faith presented it to the Baptist and Methodist "ministers' meetings" in Boston, December 10, 1883, which heartily endorsed the movement and gave their signatures to the number of 109. Meanwhile the recording secretary in her capacity of president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., sent for the plans for the campaign in her own state, which she had pledged for four hundred thousand of the one million signatures upon which the national Executive Committee has informally agreed as the maximum to be sought. The president prepared an article to accompany the memorial (see document III) and forwarded both to THE UNION SIGNAL, our national organ, with special request that they should appear in the memorial number, of which an edition of forty thousand copies was to be issued, hoping by this means to bring the enterprise before the whole country previous to the week of prayer. But meanwhile, letters came to the president showing strong dissatisfaction on the part of some who were in prominent positions in our National Union, and taking the ground that the action of the Executive Committee at Detroit antagonized that of the Plan of Work committee, and exceeded the former's legitimate powers.

In view of these considerations and the retrospective character of the memorial number, the president's article and accompanying memorial were withheld by the Business Committee of our national organ. The fact was soon developed that Illinois was strongly adverse to the general circulation of the memorial, having become disgusted by the repeated rejection of its great petitions to the state legislature, and being convinced that a farther appeal to the old parties would be in vain. The national president had in the Detroit executive committee pledged her own state for two hundred thousand names which, under these circumstances could hardly be secured.

It was also learned that the executive committee of Michigan had voted not to co-operate and a similar sentiment was reported from Iowa, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. When the attitude of Illinois was ascertained by the president, she suggested to the four other general officers, that in view of disagreement between executive and plan of work committees and non-co-operation of Illinois, the *general circulation* of the memorial be given up, and that the responsibility for non-action be assumed by the five general officers. But the four officers thus appealed to, felt that the responsibility for the "masterly inactivity" suggested by the president was greater than they were ready to assume. Of the replies sent by them, that of Miss Pugh is given as embodying their general sentiment:

The enclosed suggestion to hold back the great memorial for national prohibition reached me today and I have given the whole matter earnest consideration. Never in the executive committee, in my experience, was such serious, prayerful care, given to any subject as was given to this at Detroit and never did anything go forth from us so baptized with the influence of the Holy Spirit and this fact makes it a difficult matter to answer to our own consciences and to God for any change without the best of reasons, and I fail to find any given. It is said there is a want of harmony between plan of work committee and executive committee. At the time this was passed upon there was no plan of work committee in existence, it had ceased when its report was accepted by the convention and the executive committee was left with full power to act within the constitution, till the next annual meeting. The executive committee voted upon the matter of the petition (as brought up in Miss Willard's address) and thus fully under head of "unfinished business", adopted it and constituted the general officers a committee to take it in charge, to carry out in the most effectual manner as to plan and detail. I do not understand that we *now* have any power to *decline to fulfil our charge* unless it be impossible to do so. We were appointed to *execute*, not to *consider*, the consideration was given in the full board. As I have given this plan to men of power and intelligence and influence, they have most fully endorsed it, seeing in it the hope of the future and we must have good cause for a failure in our trust now.

I certainly give our beloved president credit for having the best of reasons for her present attitude and it grieves me much to appear to differ from her. But I cannot without further knowledge withdraw from the position which I took at Detroit. ESTHER PUGH.
*Treas. N. W. C. T. U.*

The executive committee was then convened at Indianapolis, Feb. 20. (It may here be appropriately stated that though these various steps do not follow each other rapidly, they have been taken just as fast as was possible in view of the widely severed constituency to be consulted, and the delay in letters owing to absences, etc.)

After careful consideration the members present at Indianapolis, barely a quorum, adopted the following resolution:

Notwithstanding a seeming necessary delay, the executive committee after careful consideration, believing the convention understood in its acceptance of the report of the Plan of Work committee, the issuing of a petition for the signatures of the people, as definitely outlined in

*i. e., As full as usual after the convention.

the president's address, requests that it be immediately prepared and circulated.

Probably the chief reason for this action was that as but three of the executive committee were present, aside from four of the general officers, the former (Mrs. Lathrop, of Michigan, Mrs. Wells, of Indiana, and Miss West, of Illinois) could not well advise the latter to act contrary to the decision of the executive committee at Detroit with a large number of members present.

(From the foregoing statement Miss West's name should be excepted, as she consistently represented her state by voting at Detroit and Indianapolis against the general circulation of the memorial.)

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop said at Indianapolis to the committee that she was confident her state would rescind its action and co-operate in circulating the memorial.

The general officers now proceeded with the arrangements so long delayed. The memorial (of which a hundred thousand copies were to have been at once issued) was placed in the printers' hands (see Doc. I.), Mrs. Foster having consented, by telegram, to have her name appended thereto. (See also Doc. II., Methods of circulating the Memorial). And now our editor, to whom, from various parts of the country had come adverse expressions relative to the action of the executive committee at Detroit, offered her resignation on the ground that a memorial *numerously signed* had not been authorized by the Detroit convention, and she declined to take the attitude of seeming acquiesence in a movement which in her judgment misrepresented the will of the majority. A quorum of the general officers being in Chicago at this time, it was agreed to compromise this difficulty by sending out a circular letter to each delegate and asking how she voted.

The following is the form of said letter:

16 East 14th Street, New York,
February 22, 1884.

*My Dear Sister:* At the Detroit convention Miss Willard read the following as a part of her annual address:

And now, beloved sisters, standing as we do upon the mount of vision, with the lesson of ten years' work behind us, what is the duty of the hour? We are wiser than we were; our intellects ought to be all aflame with clear and penetrating thought. We are more loving-hearted than we were; our sympathies ought to move with more compassionate enthusiasm to the rescue where the onslaught is most fierce and the crisis most inevitable. We have a steadiness of purpose that comes of faith in God, and our wills ought to fly with resistless sweep to the execution of both thought and sympathy in glowing deeds.

Revolutions never move backward. Pillar of cloud, pillar of fire, where dost thou lead? This question has burned in my heart as I read the news of our defeat in Illinois and Michigan: our victory in the states that having eyes have also seen—the Buckeye and the Hawkeye! Sisters, we must send the plea of "Home, Sweet Home" into the national convention of the republican and democratic parties, when six months hence, they meet to select candidates for the presidency of these United States. Thank God, the nation has one senator who declares his purpose to insist on a prohibitory constitutional amendment plank in the platform of his party.

You know his name: *Henry W. Blair, of the Old Granite State.* Let us give emphasis to his demand by rolling in such petitions in its support as never before bombarded a political assembly!

Let us redeem the pledge made to the senator when he addressed our Washington* convention by entrenching him behind such towers and bastions of petition as will give decisive courage to the good and bring confusion to the counsels of the base.

At the close of the address Miss Willard tabulated this recommendation in the following words:

For convenience of reference, I have tabulated my recommendations, well knowing that as in the past, they will receive the candid attention of the delegates, and well pleased to abide your decision as to their adoption or rejection at this time.

I recommend:

1. A memorial to the national political conventions of 1884, asking a plank in their platforms which shall declare in favor of an amendment to the national constitution, by which the prohibition of the liquor traffic shall become an integral part of national organic law.

2. A duplicate of this memorial to be presented to congress in 1885.

When the plan of work committee made its report, through Mrs. J. E. Foster, it copied the exact language of this tabulated statement, thus:

12. We recommend a memorial to the national political conventions of 1884, asking a plank in their platform which shall declare in favor of an amendment to the national constitution by which the prohibition of the liquor traffic shall become an integral part of national organic law.

14. We recommend that a memorial be presented to the next congress, asking a submission of a prohibitory amendment to the national constitution.

Now, dear friend, will you please send me *by next mail* your reply to these questions:

1. In voting on this report of the plan of work committee, did you suppose you were voting for what Miss Willard had plainly described in her address as a petition, (i. e. a memorial with many names attached to it) or did you mean a memorial officially signed by representatives of the National W. C. T. U., but not generally circulated throughout the country?

Please state in full whether you voted for or against a petition memorial [as recommended by Miss Willard] also, in case you did not vote, tell me what you believe to have been the general opinion of the convention on the one question—Shall we petition (by general circulation of the memorial) or shall we merely take to the political conventions and to congress a memorial with a few representative (official) names?

Do not delay over one mail, I beg, if you can possibly avoid it, and please explain in full.

Yours on behalf of the general officers,
Caroline B. Buell, *Cor. Sec.*

Returns have come in so generally that we feel authorized to give the following summary. All the state presidents have been heard from and of the 25 present at the Detroit convention 18 understood and voted for the prohibition memorial to be universally circulated. All the general officers so understood and so voted.

Number of delegates at Detroit convention, 191.
Number responding to circular, 170.
Number who voted for and understood memorial universally signed, 81.
Number who understood the same but did not vote because of not favoring it, 6.
Absent at time of vote or not voting but understanding general petition, 10.
Number voting for and understanding memorial officially signed, 44.
Absent at time of vote or not voting, but understanding same, 9.
One delegate understood that a memorial both officially and generally signed was intended. Doubtful 19.
Total number who understood memorial numerously signed 97.
Understood memorial officially signed 53.
Doubtful 19.
Understood both 1.
Total 170.

We will make a later statement when all shall have responded, but do not feel warranted in withholding longer this outline of facts. Although the count indicates that the executive committee did not mistake the intention of the majority, it develops an amount of misunderstanding never before approached in our national council. A few extracts from letters will show the conflicting views:

—"In reply to questions will say that as a member of Plan of Work Committee, I voted for a memorial to be sent to the political conventions of 1884, also to Congress. In speaking of a memorial or petition we generally understand one signed by the masses, unless some other method be specified. I do not remember of hearing said committee speak of any particular plan of presenting memorial consequently I inferred that it meant *general circulation.*"

—"The Plan of Work Committee thoroughly discussed the Prohibition memorial matter and emphatically recommended a representative petition of (official) names and not a popular petition signed universally."

—"I voted in *this case* for a memorial with many names attached, and understanding it to mean the general circulation of petitions through all our borders. In the case of petition to Congress for the passage of the 16th Amendment I voted for a memorial signed by the general officers of the W. C. T. U. because I had found we could not carry the resolution to memorialize by general petition."

—"I voted only on what was regularly before the convention at the time the vote was asked for—viz.: the Report of the Plan of Work Committee, and I interpreted the word 'Memorial' in the Recommendation to mean a statement of what the National Union desired officially signed by its representatives. There *is* a great difference in the form and style of a *memorial* and *petition.*

"I did not vote either for or against a petition-memorial as recommended by Miss Willard, because Miss Willard's address was not before us to be voted upon, nor was the thought contained in her address of the general circulation of a petition brought out in the presentation of the Report of Plan of Work Committee."

—"Did not vote—was attending a committee meeting when the action was taken, but believe almost every one understood that a petition was to be generally circulated throughout the Union."

—"My understanding was a memorial officially signed by representatives of the N. W. C. T. U. I remember the discussion and voted clearly as I have stated."

—"As the wording of the report of Plan of Work Committee was the same as Miss Willard's recommendation, I supposed of course it meant the same, a petition memorial, and as such I voted for it. I did not hear much discussion of the subject. It seemed an accepted fact that this petition should *be.*"

—"I believe that the general opinion of the convention was that a petition with many names attached, was what we were voting upon, and not one merely signed by a few representative or official names. Else how could we 'roll in such petitions as never before bombarded a political assembly.' I voted against a petition memorial because I knew my constituency behind me would *not* approve of such a measure. I call to mind the animated discussion on this very question."

—"I voted for a long petition to be signed by a million names if we could get them, and do not think any other kind of petition was ever thought or talked of."

—"Understood we were voting for a 'Memorial' in the general acceptation of the word 'memorial,' to be signed simply by the national officers of the W. C. T. U., and this method seems the only *action possible*, after the vote of that convention."

—"I emphatically understood it was to be a petition memorial, circulated through each state and signed by thousands of petitioners."

—"I voted to send *one million* names to Congress in a mammoth petition."

—"I certainly understood when voting that what was meant by the recommendation of Miss Willard was a popular petition and that her language transferred to the report of Committee on Plan of Work meant the same thing, viz.—a *popular petition.*"

We believe the explanation of all these "misunderstandings of good people" is largely due to the repeated discussions relative to a petition or memorial for woman's ballot. It was especially explained in the convention and in the executive committee after adjournment of convention, that the word memorial as used in relation to the ballot for woman meant *not* a *generally circulated* but merely *an officially signed* document. Many delegates, therefore, who did not give *consecutive attention* to the proceedings, were confused as to which was being discussed, the *prohibition* or the *suffrage* memorial. The general officers confidently believe that a large majority of the convention were determined *against* the *general circulation* of any sort of document relative to suffrage, deeming such action inexpedient, but that they finally compromised on a memorial as defined, in connection with that discussion: *viz.*, a document representatively but not generally signed. But the general officers as confidently believe that the convention *desired* a national memorial for *constitutional prohibition*, signed by hundreds of thousands, as indicated by the president in her annual official address. It is objected by some of our noblest and most earnest leaders that the word "memorial" in the president's address was ambiguous and she humbly admits her error in the light (or darkness!) of the trying ordeal she has passed through. But her co-adjutors deem her defense a strong one, embracing the following points:

1. Webster's definition of the word *memorial* which is as follows: "*A written representation of facts made to a legislature or other body, or a representation of facts* accompanied with a petition."

2. The president's definition as to the precise *kind* of *memorial* to which she referred.

3. The plan of work committee's adoption of her tabulated statement of recommendations.

4. The evident understanding of her meaning by the convention, as proved by the replies to Mrs. Buell's very explicit letter of inquiry, and finally the important precedent furnished by the great petition to congress in 1877 presented by Mrs. Wittenmeyer, circulated throughout the country, containing *thirty thousand names* and called "The Home Protection Memorial."

The general officers desire to offer the following suggestions for the future:

1. Let us have a by-law making the report of the committee on plan of work and the one on resolutions the special order for the *third day morning* of the session, and requiring that no action be taken by either of these two chief committees until the roll call proves that *two-thirds* of the members are present.

2. Let those committees *insist* on a full discussion of their reports. A single query, a moment of discussion on the 12th and 14th specifications of the plan of work committee's report would have cleared up the confusion of thought and definition from which has resulted untold anxiety and pain. So far as we can learn *all the delegates* voted *affirmatively* for the "tabulated statements" as copied by the committee, but how utterly different was the *understanding*—or the lack of it—behind those votes!

3. Let us all cultivate *careful attention* and *independent judgment* on all matters brought before us in the convention with a high sense of honor as to our *duty* as *representatives*, our sacred trust and responsibility not for good intentions only, but for *clear ideas.* Let us determine to be steadily at our posts throughout the *entire convention* remembering that the *closing* days and hours are usually those most deeply freighted with results.

4. Let the local committee choose with the utmost

* At Washington convention we voted to send an immense prohibition petition to congress.

care the anditorium in which our national convention is to be held, specially studying its *acoustic* qualities and the adaptation of its seating arrangements for the purposes of a deliberative assembly.

Last and most of all important, let us thank our Heavenly Father that without harsh controversy or alienation He has led us through this most intricate experience. There has been the utmost loyalty as to what the different "parties in interest" believed right, from their divergent points of view, but a sisterly tenderness and regard for each others feelings, a willingness to make concessions, an acknowledgment of mistakes, a teachable spirit, an incalculable amount of prayer.

Let us then "Talk with grateful tongue of storms and trials past, and praise the mighty Pilot who hath brought us through the rapids." Christ's hand was on the helm, for if it had not been, the good ship "National" would not be today in quiet seas. Your general officers declare, with unspeakable gratitude to God, that they believe the "unity of the spirit and the bond of peace" are as strong today as ever, from ocean to ocean, and your president often says that not for a thousand "great memorials" (or "petitions" as the case may be!) would she have jeopardized those priceless relationships between sisterly hearts that make ours a society concerning which skeptics *must* say "See how these Christians love one another."

God has set us for the defense of a most precious faith. He is schooling us for greater enterprises than we know; teaching us by mistakes, defeats and losses, not less than by fulfillments, the way in which He would have us walk, for after all, what we grow to *be* is dearer in His sight than all we try to *do*.

*In conclusion* we offer, to meet present emergencies, the following suggestions:

1. That, since the time is far spent, we do not circulate the memorial but have it signed in each state and territory by the general officers of the W. C. T. U., one copy being returned to our corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. B. Buell, 16 East Fourteenth street, New York, to be presented to each of the political party conventions by a representative delegation of our own ladies, and the other to be sent directly to the state or territorial delegation in the several party conventions from the several states and territories. This should be done in time for the Greenback National Convention which meets in Indianapolis May 28, the Republican, Chicago, June 3; the Democratic, Chicago July 6, and the Prohibition Home Protection Party (to be announced hereafter.)

2. Although we had a clear majority of the Detroit convention in favor of a great memorial to congress universally circulated, we deem it best because of time lost and in the interest of harmony not to urge farther at this time our view of that mooted question; but to preserve a "masterly inactivity" in relation to the great prohibition memorial to congress as well as to the parties, simply presenting to each a memorial representatively signed by the general officers of the states and territories. A full supply will be at once sent out from national headquarters, also a full supply of the voter's pledge to the home.

3. Lastly we ask your special attention to the following action of the Detroit convention *which is undisputed.* (See minutes p. 41.)

*Resolved*, That effort be made to secure in each state and territory, NON-PARTISAN PROHIBITION CONVENTIONS of men and women, *before* the party nominating conventions are held. *At such conventions, effort shall be made to unite electors in declaration that they will vote for no party which has not prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in its platform.* These conventions shall adjourn to meet after the last nominating convention has been held."

The central thought in this plan is to *arouse and unify the voting force everywhere*, and these conventions can be held in connection with spring conventions of the W. C. T. U. throughout the nation, the names of our officers with those of leading temperance men being affixed to the call.

4. The voter's pledge to the home (see document 4) ought, in our judgment to be circulated by *each local union*, beginning the work *at once* and keeping it up until in every municipality, state and territory in the nation the elections shall have been held.

We give in full from the electrotype plates, the memorial and documents intended to accompany it, as prepared when *general circulation* was intended, but our state and territorial presidents will readily understand the erasures necessary in using them according to the present plan.

DEAR SISTERS: We beg you most tenderly, to read with prayer, and intense desire to know and do *the duty of the hour*, the reasons as well as to study the methods of the accompanying documents, which though prepared for the petition may have been meant, in Heaven's sacred counsels, to help forward this action of the convention relative to THE VOTER'S PLEDGE TO THE HOME

In all this work so great, so glorious to the spirit, but so fatiguing to the flesh, God grant that to each of us the restful promise of the thirty-third Psalm may be realized: "O how great is Thy goodness, which Thou hast laid up for them that fear Thee; which Thou hast wrought for them that trust in Thee before the sons of of men. Thou shalt hide them in the secret of Thy presence from the pride of man; Thou shalt keep them secretly in a pavilion from the strife of tongues."

In this faith we are yours loyally,

FRANCES E. WILLARD, Chicago, *President.*
MARY A. WOODBRIDGE, Cleveland, *Rec: Secretary.*
CAROLINE B. BUELL, New York, *Cor. Secretary.*
ESTHER PUGH, Cincinnati, *Treasurer.*
L. M. N. STEVENS, Portland, Me., *Asst. Rec. Secretary*

DOCUMENT I.

[ *To the Reader: Take this Copy and Begin!* ]

Any number of Copies will be sent free of charge. Send to Frances E. Willard, 16 E. 14th St., New York City..

PRESS, PLEASE PRINT;

PULPIT, PLEASE CIRCULATE.

# The Memorial of the American Home

## For Protection From the American Saloon.

N. B.—The following Memorial is to be presented TO EACH NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTION THIS SPRING, AND TO CONGRESS NEXT WINTER. It is issued under the auspices of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and is STRICTLY NON-PARTISAN. It will be presented by a delegation of ladies representing all parts of the United States. Every patriot and lover of humanity is earnestly requested to take THIS COPY and set about securing names in separate columns of *voters and women.* WE AIM TO SECURE ONE MILLION SIGNATURES.

SEND BY MAY 1ST, to FRANCES E. WILLARD.
16 East 14th Street, New York City

J. ELLEN FOSTER,
National Superintendent Department of Legislation and Petitions.

CAROLINE B. BUELL, *Cor. Sec.*
MARY A. WOODBRIDGE, *Rec. Sec.*
L. M. N. STEVENS, *Asst Rec. Sec.*
ESTHER PUGH, *Treas.*

*TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:*

We, people of the United States, by this Memorial represented, believe that, while the poison habits of the Nation can be largely restrained by an appeal to the intellect through argument, to the heart through sympathy and to the conscience through the motives of religion, THE TRAFFIC IN THOSE POISONS *will be best controlled by* PROHIBITORY LAW.

We believe the teachings of Science, Experience and the Golden Rule combine to testify against the traffic in alcoholic liquors as a drink, and that THE HOMES OF AMERICA, which are the citadels of patriotism, purity and happiness, have no enemy so relentless as the American Saloon:

*Therefore*, as citizens of the United States, irrespective of SEX, SECT OR SECTION, but having deeply at heart the PROTECTION OF OUR HOMES, we do hereby respectfully and earnestly petition you, to advocate and to adopt such measures as are requisite to the end that *prohibition of the importation, exportation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages* may become *an integral part of the* NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

[SIGNERS WILL PLEASE NOTICE that in presenting this Memorial to the National Political Conventions the following addition will be made:

"AND THAT YOUR PARTY CANDIDATE SHALL BE BY CHARACTER AND PUBLIC PLEDGE COMMITTED TO A NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT."]

| VOTERS. | WOMEN OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE. |
|---|---|

DOCUMENT II.

## Methods of Circulating the Petition.

These will not be experimental, but have come to us as the result of long experience. Fortunately we know the best, most vivid, most successful methods. The great campaigns of Iowa, Ohio, Illinois and several eastern states have given us invaluable schooling. We know

First. That this is EVERY BODY'S WAR, and we must enlist all temperance societies, all churches, so far as possible, all zealous and discreet individuals. We must ignore all slights and criticisms, remembering only our sacred cause, and clasping loyal hands with all who favor that.

Second. That the pastors of the land will be our almost universal allies, if gently and courteously approached. They will present our petition in church and prayer-

meeting as a part of their practical Christian work. They will preach in its favor and lift the whole movement to the high plane of spiritual power.

Third. That the press will give brief, pointed paragraphs, news items, and, in many cases, articles and editorials, if kindly asked to do so; and that we must keep the matter steadily before the people by this most persuasive method of influence.

Fourth. That it will not do to rely on any but the most systematic plans, both in the public audience and in the house-to-house visitation. The latter must be conducted by carefully arranged districts, not too large, and in the former we must not simply invite the audience to sign, but must furnish slips to each pew, placing them in the hands of the person seated in the end of that pew (or, if in a church, distributing them in the hymn book racks before the meeting). Then, the petition having been distinctly read from the platform, let the signatures be given (names being written in full, so that ladies' names can be readily distinguished from those of gentlemen), and these slips collected at the close of the meeting and sent to Frances E. Willard, 16 East 14th street, New York, where they will be pasted on the interminable yard-wide strip of cloth which is to furnish the substantial foundation of the entire petition. Every temperance speaker will be supplied with the petition and will we hope offer it in the thousands of meetings to be held, not only for this especial object, but the general cause. All signatures from any locality must come with a responsible certificate that they are genuine and in no case repeated. The names will be arranged by states, voters being in the first column.

A great deal depends upon the pleasing manner, the tact, the intelligence of the one seeking to gain names to the petition. An apathetic person, one that easily antagonizes others, or one ignorant of the subject of the petition, will only injure the cause.

In large places it may be well to secure consecutively, so far as possible, the names of certain classes of persons, and those in the same profession. For example: Get the names of the city officials, then ministers, lawyers, merchants, and so on.

Do not fail to circulate petitions at the close of mass meetings. The labor of days may thus be done in a few minutes. The largest audience need not be delayed more than ten minutes for this work if it be systematically planned.

Be sure to have the audience well entertained with music or animated talking while the petitions are being circulated, so that the people may not become restless. Dr. Rankin's Anthem for the W. C. T. U. is admirable. Send to office of The Union Signal, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago.

Ladies should write their own first names instead of their husbands'.

DOCUMENT III.

EXPLANATION OF THE

## Memorial of the American Home for Protection Against the American Saloon.

The year 1884 will witness the presentation of a petition bearing, as we hope one million names. No movement less pervasive than the one set in motion by the Woman's Temperance Crusade could have made such a petition possible. No organization less devoted and intelligent than the W. C. T. U. would have ventured upon so vast an undertaking. No other work should outrank this until it is accomplished, for no other so clearly demonstrates the controlling animus of the National W. C. T. U., silences the criticisms of its friends and scatters confusion into the ranks of the common enemy.

I. What is the Petition?

1. It asks congress for an amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting the importation and exportation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a drink.

2. It asks each of the party conventions that meet in 1884 to nominate candidates pledged to this principle for the presidency and vice presidency of the nation, and to put into its platform a plank declaring in favor of this measure.

3. It will contain the names and residences of at least one million men and women, and will be presented by a delegation from the National W. C. T. U. to the various party conventions this spring and to congress next fall.

II. Why is the petition?

It is because the decisive hour has come. Ten years of quiet, faithful work by women added to the aroused zeal of the pulpit and the growing earnestness of temperance men have resulted in such a volume of educated public sentiment as to day holds the balance of power. Sectional strife is buried beyond the power of partisans to effect its resurrection; the internal revenue from the liquor traffic lies in the national treasury, a surplus that embarrasses good men and tempts the cupidity of bad among our politicians; and no living issue of our time outranks the question, "How shall we control the liquor traffic?" These facts are fingers on the dial plate of time, showing that God's clock is about to strike the hour of doom for the legalized liquor traffic in our Christian republic. But our forces must have a standard around which to rally; a focus for the scattered rays of public sentiment, and the great petition supplies this need. Beside all this, its reflex influence as an educational force upon our people will be of immeasurable value. It will create or confirm the arrest of thought in a million heads and the arrest of conviction in a million hearts. It will be in effect, a muster roll for our army and those who circulate it will be virtually recruiting officers in everybody's war. Their words of sweet reasonableness uttered in a million ears will mightily augment the sum total of temperance influence. The Gatling gun of pulpit, press and platform, sending out our many side argument and loving plea, will gain incalculably in directness of aim and force of impression from the clear cut issue furnished by the great petition. Nor will our work prove to have been love's labor lost in the great councils to which it is addressed. Nothing within the scope of our possibilities could be so influential and commanding. What one million of the most intelligent and forceful adults in this nation ask for, over their own signatures, will not long be disregarded or denied by their representatives. This petition will be the beginning of the end. Its undoubted sequel will be, ere many years are past, an outlawed—not an annihilated—liquor traffic. And it is well worthy the honest hard work of our noble W. C. T. U. bands, both north and south, east and west, to help make the saloon an outlaw, even as we shall by God's blessing added to our educational work, make the drinking habit a social pariah, an Ishmaelite banished from all reputable homes.

The petition will be presented by a delegation of our leading women, representing all sections and all creeds to the republican, democratic, greenback and prohibition home-protection parties in their national conventions to be called this spring for the purpose of selecting candidates for president of the United States. It will ask distinct recognition of constitutional prohibition in the party platforms. Itself utterly non-partisan it will come as the voice of men and women who believe that protection for the homes of America from the cruelty and crime of the American saloon, is the paramount demand of our time. When congress assembles, directly after the election of the new president, the same request will be repeated, (our petition being in duplicate). The political caldron will have quieted down after the seething of a presidential campaign, and in the following four years the temperance reform will make grand strides toward victory. How inspiring the thought that though not ourselves part of the government, we women can so vitally influence its action through the lever of petition—a weapon won for us by hard parliamentary fighting in years long past, when conservative minds combatted the innovation by the same arguments they now bring forward against giving us the ballot.

"The crisis presses on us,
Face to face with us it stands,
With its solemn lips of question
Like the Sphinx of Egypt's land;
To-day we fashion destiny,
Our web of fate we spin;
Today, for all hereafter, choose we holiness or sin.
Even now, from starry, Gerizim, or Ebal's starry crown,
We call the dews of blessing or the bolts of cursing down:
By all for which the martyrs bore their agony of shame,
By all the warning words of truth with which the prophets came,
By the future that's before us,
By all the hopes that cast
Their faint and trembling beams across the blackness of the past,
And in the Sacred name of Him, who for earth's freedom died.
O ye people, O my brothers, *let us choose the righteous side.*"

DOCUMENT IV.

*What is physically wrong, can never be morally right, and what is morally wrong, can never be politically right.*

# Pledge of the Voter to the Home.

We, the undersigned, realizing that the **Homes of this Nation are unrepresented save through us,** do hereby pledge ourselves to God, to our honored countrywomen, and to each other, that **for the protection of the HOME, from the curse of the SALOON** we will henceforth **VOTE ONLY FOR THOSE CANDIDATES** for office, Local, **State** and **NATIONAL,** who stand upon a **PLATFORM** demanding the **PROHIBITION** of the manufacture and sale of **intoxicating liquors** as a beverage, and who are committed by **character** and **public pledge,** to the **adoption and enforcement** of **PROHIBITORY LAW.**

| NAMES. | RESIDENCES. |
|---|---|
| | |

N. B. The seal of the National W. C. T. U. is stamped upon our "voter's pledge." It was designed by the gifted New York artist, Miss Mary A. Lathbury and is intended to symbolize our national motto, "For God, and home and native land," by the cross, the mother and child and the national flag. It bears the pine as an emblem for the north and the palm for the south, also the date of the Crusade's origin and monogram of the W. C. T. U., the Crusade's organized form, while shining down from the heaven of our hope, is the Star of Bethlehem with its conquering message of "Peace on earth good will to men."

Note.—Copies of this pledge, with the seal of the National W. C. T. U. as here given, will be sent *free* to local Unions from Headquarters. Apply to Mrs. C. B. Buell, 16 East 14th street, New York.

# The Union Signal

*OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.*

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 14. CHICAGO, APRIL 3, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


THE supreme court of Illinois has affirmed the validity of the $103 license ordinance enacted three months ahead of the efficiency of the high license law for the purpose of saving the four thousand saloonists of Chicago something like a million and a half dollars. The ordinance was for one year only, consequently all such licenses have now expired and the state license law must come into effect. We wait for results.

THE Dominion of Canada is rapidly prohibitng the liquor traffic. Estimating by counties, we find two thirds of Nova Scotia, five sevenths of New Brunswick, two fifths of Manitoba, and all of Prince Edward Island, have come under the the operation of the Scott act. One county in Ontario has adopted the law and nine others are agitating towards its adoption. Quebec is entirely behind in the matter, but such effort as is making across the border, in the contiguous provinces, will surely prove contagious.

THE New Jersey legislature follows its great neighbor, the Empire state, in withholding from the people the opportunity of voting the liquor traffic out of the state. The plea of the "bad majority" was that no minority ought to have the power to thrust the responsibility of choice upon the people, whereupon the clear headed superintendent of legislative work in the New Jersey W. C. T. U., asks the pertinent question. "If this be so, by what logic do our legislators insist that the minority can thrust their saloons on the people?

THE citizens of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, finding that there were three or more places in the town where spirituous and intoxicating liquors were sold contrary to the general laws of the state, resolved in annual town meeting assembled, that the town raise and appropriate the sum of three hundred dollars to prosecute and bring to justice all offenders. When the "town meeting" speaks like this, a better work is done than even citizens' leagues can do, better because the work rests in its rightful place, on the shoulders of the officials.

THE bill to secure a second extension of the bonded period was defeated in congress last week. The vote seems far more non-partisan than the country may have supposed,ninety-five democrats and eighty-eight republicans declaring against granting any further privileges to a traffic which deliberately overstocks the market with disease, pauperism, and crime. An effort is to be made to consolidate the customs and internal revenue branches of national income in one tax department, so affording to whisky the respectability of legitimate and necessary imports, and in other ways to lend governmental aid and comfort to the business. This will hardly be a successful one under the present state of the congressional mind, and does not deserve to be, as it is a part of the "refuge of lies" into which the liquor traffic runs whenever pressed.

IN an excellent temperance speech which we were privileged to hear, Judge Glenn, of the circuit court of the thirteenth judicial district, gave the following facts illustrative of the limitations of "personal liberty:" Some two years since, small-pox broke out in a small town in Mercer county, in this state. A few alert inhabitants proposing to restrict its ravages in every possible way, constituted themselves a board of health and issued an order requiring men, women and children to keep within their own borders for fourteen days. No ordinance of the village, no statute book of the state authorized such a proceeding, but the public safety required it, and it was carried out to the letter, and the extinction of the disease, with one exception. One man ventured out from his own door to attend to his store or other business. He was arrested and fined, and on appealing for redress to the circuit and state courts, was beaten, though no written law could be found to sustain the action of the impromptu board of health; the courts taking the ground that the demands of public safety must in the nature of the case, be the supreme law. The liberty of the subject must be second to the safety of the subject.

A FEW days since, in a certain nameless locality, a group of W. C. T. U. women were discussing arrangements for a lecture by ex-Governor St. John. One said, "Let us have the Rev. Dr. So-and-so introduce him." Another suggested the president of the Citizen's League. And so on around the circle the counsel varied, till one lady, a visitor said, "Is not this lecture arranged and paid for by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union?" The answer was affirmative, when she added, "Then, my sisters, I think you should have charge of it yourselves."

"What, sit on the platform and introduce the speaker!" chimed half the circle with scores of exclamation points bristling at the end of the sentence. "Yes, do it all yourselves," returned the visitor, more waywised than her sisters in effective W. C. T. U. arrangements. "You owe it to the community which supports your work to let them know just what you are doing with their money. You owe it to your society and the great national chain in which it forms a link, to dignify that society in every way possible in order to its larger usefulness. You owe it to yourselves and your own efforts to properly represent and endorse them—and as for your timidity and desire to shrink away from public notice, let me tell you that *the seat of true humility is often on the platform.*"

Such words deserved to conquer and they did. No one knows their truth better than the live W. C. T. U. worker, and the live worker, the wise visitor in the above instance was—the name may be told in order to give greater force to her counsel—Mrs. T. B. Carse, the successful president of the Central Union of Chicago.

IN the matter of local elections this spring, there never was a more widespread determination to secure good men for office—men who will be committed by well known character as well as public pledge, to the enforcement of law. The temperance leaven that has been working for years below the surface, is bubbling up now in a merry ferment. All things come to him who works and waits.

It is a singular feature, in this contest between the supreme good and the semi-respectable evil, that so many good men ask of the temperance candidates so much more than of those on the other side. For instance, the temperance candidate must be popular, must be influential, must be dignified, must be successful in business, must be cool, shrewd and virtuous all at once, whereas the man of license, or loose regulation and enforcement, may be a drinking man, may be known as affiliating with the law breaking classes, may have been notably unsuccessful in business, and yet successfully court the votes of men who truly if not intelligently love the public interests, but who would rather oppose incoming virtue than be found in unpopular ranks. Look out for such men. Fill their places in the ranks as you surely can by hard work, by beating out from their places of retirement the quiet but selfish citizens who fear to lose the sale of a yard of calico, or a pound of sugar by leaving their places of business long enough to vote or influence others to vote. The country towns and cities have it in their power this month to make and crystallize sentiment enough to overrule the lawlessness of cities and make peace in riot ruined homes. Every effort made for truth helps every other effort. Enough ripples make the wave.

## Contributed.

### ONE WOMAN'S QUESTION.

BY MRS. HELEN M. COOKE.

Dear Union Signal:—This honest thought of a woman patriot will be welcomed by your readers I am sure. Its author is a gifted New York journalist and chairman of the committee on journalism in "Sorosis." Our Mrs. Buell secured for us the first publication of this poem, having heard it read at the recent Sorosis annual dinner at Delmonico's. Yours ever,

Frances E. Willard.

I sat and watched the flags today,
Some fluttered near, some far away;
I saw them shrink and cling, as if
They could not float for weight of grief;
And then, the soothing April wind
Just kissed their hems with touch so kind,
They floated out, and I could see
They all were hung half-mast! "Ah me,
Some man is gone! Never," I said,
"Were flags half-mast for woman dead."

And why? Oh world, I ask you why
That flag up there in the blue sky,
That floats half-mast for *men*, who have,
Perchance, no laurels for their grave,
The flag for which my grandsires died,
Which was my honored mother's pride,
That gives its pledge of grief today,
Should not when I shall pass away,
My work well done, my prayers all said,
Why not half-mast when I am dead?

As soon as life's affections move
Oh does not *woman* learn to love
Each fold and stripe, and every star
That symbols liberty, not war?
The flag for which the sons she gave
Have marched unflinching to the grave,
That hung half-mast when life had fled,
Yet ne'er would droop o'er her if dead?

If I fought battles all my life
With sin and wrong and human strife,
And gained my victories, great and grand,
As any soldier in the land;
Or, taught the lowly how to live;
Gave to the poor all I could give;
Gave to life's wounded ones the wine
From the great healing Fount Divine;
And turned the evil into good,
Blessing the world's great brotherhood
With deeds of hand, or heart, or pen,
Of suffering, dying even—like men,
No starry flag would float o'erhead
Half-mast that I was lying dead!

And yet I love that flag so well,
I love to watch its rise and swell
Like a proud bird whose tireless wings
Could soar through cloudland as he sings
The song of Freedom with his might,
The song of Justice, Hope and Right.
I watch its graceful rise and fall
In the soft air and think of all
The women who have won a name
Immortal in the world of fame;
That brighten history's treasured page,
The true of earth, the pure, the sage,
The gentle ones, the singers sweet,
The martyrs with their bleeding feet;
Yet had I yielded all I prized,
And even life had sacrificed,
And my poor name had led them all
No flag half-mast would rise and fall
In the free heavens overhead,
That I was hushed and still and dead.

### THE DELUSION OF HIGH LICENSE.

BY THE REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D.D.

Prohibition is coming. And it is coming to stay. Thirty years of its thundering up in Maine have not been wholly on deaf ears. Men all over this land have listened, and have believed. Thirty years ago prohibition was an enthusiasm sweeping over many states. Today it is a conviction, getting rooted in many states. "The day has arrived," said Joseph Cook the other day in Boston, "when the two strongest passions of the Anglo Saxon, love of liberty and love of home, are to be locked around the neck of the liquor trade, and the latter broken once and forever." He might have mentioned two other passions, one lower and one higher, that are to have a hand in the conflict; the love of money, and the love of right. Property and conscience are to take this evil by the throat, as well as liberty and home. The traffic has come to be a fearful assault on property. It compels millions now for tribute every year. And property will not stand that forever. And higher and mightier than property, higher and mightier than liberty and home, is conscience. Get that roused, get the public mind once seized with the imperious grip of an ought, and the dram shop is doomed.

Yet now, thrust right in the way of our march to prohibition, is a new device. It is a sort of indeterminate nondescript or intermediate somewhat, a *tertium quid* called high license! It is a measure undoubtedly honestly advocated by a few as a step toward prohibition. Undoubtedly honestly advocated by others as the best thing attainable in the circumstances. And by still others undoubtedly as a bar to prohibition. Some good temperance men accept it as a substitute for something worse. Some liquor men accept it in dread of something worse. And no wonder it attracts such strange bed-fellows. It's a child of compromise—a Mr. Facing-both-ways; neither one thing nor the other. High license may be a tub thrown to the whale; but which whale! The biggest half of it—"license"—looks as if it meant the saloon whale. But the other section of the tub—"high"—looks like a squint to the temperance whale.

Honestly but mistakenly supposed by some to be a measure of genuine reform, I am prepared deliberately to pronounce it a miserable and mischievous device, that will put some additional dollars into the treasury, but turn to ashes every other hope of good from its operation.

There are five things—five indubitable things—that make high license, as a remedy for the evils with which we are cursed by the traffic in strong drink, a delusion and a sham.

1. The first is that high license gilds the traffic with *a certain air of respectability*. And behind gilded vice the most danger lurks. The more outwardly respectable you make the saloon the worse you make it. The assault upon morals and manhood is then subtle, insidious, treacherous. It is not your open, outrageous, infamous sinners that do the most harm. A blatant boasting Ingersoll is far less potent for mischief than a wily and ingenious sceptic wearing the guise of Christianity only to betray it. So it is not the besotted and loathsome drunkard, swinging from his drinks to the gutter, and crawling from the gutter back again to his drinks, who tempts wayward feet to the folly and filth of intoxication. The saloons that keep up appearances, that put on a pretence of virtue, that claim to be decent in conduct and law-abiding—it is these that play the mischief with our young men.

High license tends to give them the guise of respectability. Five hundred, or one thousand dollars paid to the government for the privilege of doing a certain thing, gives to the one doing it a kind of dignity, and inevitably stamps the thing done as business of some considerably increased importance and worth. High license may possibly, though only temporarily, wipe out a few low doggeries. But it gilds the saloons it authorizes. It gives them gloss and outward decency. Not one inherent evil of the traffic is smitten by it. On the contrary it places over the whole brood of evils a broader brand of legitimacy. And painting vice, we all know, is bad business. To give respectability to an iniquitous thing is to buttress it more securely. Reform by that road is down hill. Revenue gotten on such terms—the blood of duped and betrayed victims will cry from the ground against it.

2. My second point is that high license *induces the saloonkeepers to resort to other evils to make good their loss by it.* They are going to get back their license fee. That thousand dollars must come back into their till. They have not gone into this business on philanthropic principles, for the good of society. They will therefore adulterate their liquors. They will vitiate their stock. Ah, if they would only water it—literally, water it! But water is the last thing they or their patrons want in it. There is no sting in water. Nothing to bring the drinker back to his glass. So they ply the stock with cheap drugs. They swell its dimensions. They make its bulk large by their vile decoctions. And it finds its way down men's throats at ten cents a glass, smooth and pleasant to the sense, only to prove at last the very poison of death, often making of men physical and moral wrecks; shattering nerves stealing away brains and deadening conscience.

But this is not all. Under the pressure of high license, and to make the establishment pay back that large fee, saloon keepers are tempted to introduce other features, to marshall other forms of vice, and to link gambling and harlotry with liquor selling so as to swell the receipts.

And this is no wild guess or foolish outburst of temperance fanatics. It is the frank statement of our enemies, and out of their own mouths shall they be condemned. Last autumn the state protective liquor association of Illinois held its annual meeting at Quincy. And the report of the executive committee boldly charged that there were "men in the traffic with whom the sale of liquors is only a blind for the gambling houses and houses of prostitution, and who did not hesitate to advocate high license in the hope of ruining the poor but decent saloon keepers, and thereby attracting custom to their own establishments." If men will not hesitate to advocate high license on that ground, men will not hesitate to garnish their saloons with games and lewd women to make high license pay. Carrying up the license fee, therefore, may gild with an outside respectability, while inside the way is often made twofold more a way of hell.

3. My third point is that high license *leaves the fountain untouched while trying to dam up some streams.* The evils of this traffic that so curse society and home do not commonly start in the vile, disgusting dens where there is only raggedness and filth. They are born farther up. Suppose you shut a few of the low dram shops. They will inevitably be opened again. The wash of the upper saloons must go somewhere. The respectable varieties need the low groggeries to take care of their cast-off rubbish. For this reason you won't find them troubling each other much, because perchance, selling without license. Such talk is sheer nonsense. The poor doomed victims of drink, robbed of their manhood and decency, if they step down hill must find the saloon down hill. They *will* find it. That stream of descending lust and filth must have an outlet. If you would stop it you must go to the top and break up the fountain. Prohibition is the word, not license. You cannot trust men with this thing any more than you can trust them with dangerous explosives. Prohibition is ever strengthening its own restrictions. License of every kind, low or high, is ever weakening its own restrictions. Prohibition thunders "No," to every evil of the traffic. License keeps the door open for all the evils to enter in, and issues a kind of standing invitation to them. Prohibition tends to victory by its enforced denial. License tends to defeat by its legalized indulgence. License is getting rid of the evils of hydrophobia by cutting off the tail of the mad dog somewhere along its bushy end. Prohibition is getting rid of those evils by cutting the tail off just behind the dog's ears.

4. My fourth point is that high license *is a failure in practice.* It increases revenue, but it does not lessen saloons, nor change their real character. It puts more dollars into city and county treasuries, but it does not smite and destroy the dreadful evils of traffic in strong drink. Men are sometimes content with it because it helps pay taxes. But does that make it a success? Here is the logical process. Grog shops confessedly make criminals. Criminals necessitate police. Police cost money. High license makes the grog shops pay the money. In that vicious circle *crime is made its own successor.* It says to the saloon keepers, "Go on perpetuating crime and manufacturing criminals, but pay for it." I appeal

to any intelligent judgment if that is not bad citizenship and bad morals. If that is all of success there is in high license I brand it as a stupendous failure. Is that all its success? I know no other; I have yet to hear of any moral or social transformation it has brought about.

On the other hand the proofs of failure are signal. I give but two, the one covering a city and the other a state. The city is Des Moines, Iowa, and the facts are vouched for by a gentleman over his own signature as "taken from the records of the city clerk." In 1871, with the license fee $150 there were twelve saloons. In 1872, with license at $200 there were twenty-five saloons. In 1880, with license at $250 there were forty-nine saloons. And in 1882, with license at $1,000 there were sixty saloons. The state referred to is Nebraska, where prohibition is the general state law, but high license is optional and the local exception. The fee is $1,000. The law was enacted in 1881. In 1882 the records showed 226 less saloons, but in 1883 the records showed a gain of fifty-nine. The Hon. H. W. Hardy, ex-mayor of Lincoln, Neb., and the father of the high license idea, testifies: "There has been no improvement in our saloons." "Gambling and prostitution go hand in hand." "High license has done nothing toward waking up temperance sentiment." "Saloon keepers violate the law just as they always have." John B. Finch, prominent in the advocacy of the law, and an ardent temperance man, testifies: "I was a friend of the law at its birth. I now know I was terribly mistaken in my theories." "Many of the delusions urged in defense of high license have been exploded by the trial of the law."

Contrast now these statements and figures with those recently published as to the success of prohibition in Kansas. They were gathered by James A. Troutman, of Topeka. He wrote to every county attorney and superintendent and police judge in the state. Reports were received from sixty-six out of eighty-one counties. And these reports, be it remembered, were made by state officers, not by temperance partisans. In these sixty-six counties the number of saloons has been reduced, since May 1, 1881, when the prohibitory law took effect, from 708 to 313, of which latter number more than half are in Leavenworth. During this time the population has increased twelve per cent. In forty-one counties there is not one saloon. The fines have amounted to $95,000 and eighty-one saloon keepers have been imprisoned their imprisonment aggregating eleven years, five months and nineteen days. In fifty-one counties the reports all agree that prohibition sentiment is growing stronger. In seven counties it is reported as growing weaker; and in eight as at a stand still. Look on these two pictures and judge ye, does high license restrict? Does not prohibition prohibit?

It is said, high license will at least shut up the unlicensed saloons; for those who have paid so heavily for their license will prosecute in self-defence. This is the absurdest of fallacies. Here are three good reasons why: First, the house of the liquor dealer will not divide against itself. Secondly, the higher liquor dealers are mostly violaters of the law themselves. Many of them sell to drunkards; sell to minors; sell on Sundays. They live in glass houses, and they will not throw stones. Thirdly, they need these low saloons to take their refuse. They want these stations down hill, to get their own victims out of the way when they are done with them. The brotherhood is too close. Saloon keepers will not turn prohibitionists, as against their own clan.

5. The fifth and final point is that license, whether high or low, *is wrong in principle*. This objection to the system is radical and fundamental. It goes to the root of the whole matter. If once persuaded that it is well taken, it end all advocacy or connivance on the part of him of a good conscience.

The ground upon which the objection is based is this: The actual saloon is an iniquity. The evils directly traceable to it, and that inevitably in greater or less degree flow out of it, whenever and wherever opened, are absolutely appalling. These evils affect public order, public health, public decency: they increase taxes, imperil property, endanger life. They are by confession the prolific source of crime, poverty, orphanage, disease, death. They are open, public, notorious, civic and social. There is no such assault on health, on life, on property, on liberty, on society, on the home, as that which comes from the liquor traffic. There is not one solitary privilege that can be afforded the dram seller *consistent with the public good*. The saloon exists as a moral abomination.

Now the government, in issuing its license, virtually says, and without any possibility of question as to its meaning, "Pay me $500 and for one year you may proceed with that moral abomination. You may open a saloon and deal out strong drink, notwithstanding the fact that the saloon in any community is the invariable precursor and cause of social and moral blight and curse." The government thus lends its high sanction to the traffic, gives it a legal status, throws about it its sacred shield, and stamps it with a legitimacy as real as if it were the most innocent and beneficent business of life.

For the government to do that thing, whether for five dollars, or five hundred dollars, or five thousand dollars, *is a moral wrong!* Governments, like individuals, must forevermore do right. Permits to pursue the liquor traffic are permits to make inroads on almost every interest of life. License to sell intoxicating drink carries with it, not only liquor-selling, but the known and inevitable consequences of liquor-selling. This law of responsibility is true of the individual. It is just as true of the state.

But it is denied by some good men that license carries this fearful implication. It is held by them that license is simply in the nature of a tax, and is, so far as it goes, restrictive and prohibitory, giving no sanction and implying no approval.

Consult any legal authority and see how this befogs definition and challenges common sense. Bouvier defines license: "A right given by some competent authority to do an act which, without such authority, would be illegal." He defines tax: "A contribution imposed by government on individuals for the service of the state." Now mark the unmistakable distinctions here made. License is "a right given"; tax is "a contribution imposed." License implies a privilege. Tax implies an obligation. License is a permission. Tax is a command. License gives legal status. Tax gives nothing, but requires. License is for regulation. Tax is for revenue. The very essence of license is a permit to do. The license *fee* is simply an incident of regulation, and does not affect the nature of license at all. Whether the fee be five hundred dollars or five dollars, or not a dollar, or not a cent, the act is the same, viz., governmental permission and sanction to do a certain thing. No quibble of words can change this simple axiomatic truth. Tying Esau's hair to Jacob's hands and neck does not change Jacob's voice. The fundamental feature of license abides, whether with high fee, or low fee, or no fee.

If license carries no sanction, but is only prohibitive, then why not license prostitution? "No," say the good men who are confounding things that differ. "No: that is a sin *per se*." But what difference does it make whether prostitution is a sin *per se* or a sin per circumstance, if the licensing it is simply in the nature of a tax, and merely restrictive? If the position of these men is correct, then the licensing of prostitution carries no sanction, and their running to shelter under "sin *per se*" is blank cowardice and logical suicide. If their position is not correct, then licensing the drink shop is formal official investment of the drink shop with full right to open its doors and proceed with its work of ruin. One horn of the dilemma or the other, gentlemen. There is no alternative, save to wash hands clean and forever of the whole business of license.

I know the fallacies with which honest and conscientious men strangely delude themselves here. They get their chief expression in this concentrated piece of wisdom, viz., that half a loaf is better than none at all. But *is* a half loaf better than no bread at all? If in getting the half loaf I must compromise with an iniquity, then let the bread go! It is better to perish with hunger than to do a wrong. If in getting a few saloons closed, I must sanction the *saloon business* by advocating license, high or low, then let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth before it speak approval. I must not do evil that good may come.

Listen now to some of the misleading analogies by which good men seek to prop their judgment in this case: "If I have five children sick with some malignant fever, I will save three if I can't save all." Yes, but that father will do his utmost to the very last to save all. He wont go into the license business with death. He will attempt to save each child with the same fidelity and persistence with which he tries to save every other child. Anything short of that would be criminal. Now let him strive to shut *all* the saloons just as persistently as he would strive to save all his children, and he is a prohibitionist. Prohibition seeks to do just that and only that.

"But are not fifteen saloons better than twenty?" Let us see. Are fifteen murders better than twenty? Certainly not, if in lessening the number by five, the government must issue its formal license to commit the fifteen!

"But this kind of argument in the old slave-holding days would have made it wrong at the south to advocate a law prohibiting the sale of husbands from their wives, or any other cruel feature of slavery." Not at all. Such a law would not have been a provision for licensing slave-holding: but a provision for stopping one of its wrongs. Any honest opposer of slavery living in the south could have advocated such a law with a good conscience. But suppose the question had been, "Shall the state issue annual licenses to men to hold slaves, it being provided in the license that they shall not sell husbands away from wives? Or, to make the case exactly parallel, it being provided that the license fee shall be $500? You see the difference, and you see the fallacy.

It is the *license* feature in this business—the *giving the legal right to do a moral wrong*—that commands the protest of many good men, and which we believe will command the protest of millions more before the discussion is through. The half-loaf-better-than-no-bread theory goes to pieces against this rock of principle.

"But do not the scriptures speak of times of ignorance that God winked at, or overlooked? Did not Moses suffer divorce because of the hardness of the people's hearts? Were not slavery, polygamy and the taking of human life, divinely tolerated or regulated?" Yes. But the dim twilight of that distant past is not the high noon of today. The "times of that ignorance" are not the times of this knowledge. A fifteenth century conscience before Christ cannot justify a nineteenth century conscience after Christ. For a blinded Israelite to be allowed to do what he thought right, is no reason why an intelligent Christian should do today what he thinks wrong.

It is the action of a man who acknowledges the evil and curse of this saloon business that we are discussing. Shall he by voice and vote favor a law licensing the drink shop when he knows the drink shop is everywhere and always the prolific source of moral abominations? To put us under the toleration of that distant, blind, groping patriarchal age, would justify our regulating and licensing Mormon polygamy and letting back southern slavery. Jacob could not have had our light, and at the same time both kept his wives and a good conscience.

Emerson voiced a universal truth in saying, "Men are strong in proportion to their convictions." The stomach and the pocket do not rule the world. Ideas are more than all monies and appetites and armies and governments. Let us get the public mind once seized with some definite and intense convictions on this liquor question, get it thrust through with light and truth and fact, and there is not a power of legislative bribery, or a possibility of political combination, or enough bulking of capital, in any liquor league on earth, to stand against it.

The supreme business of the hour, therefore, is to make men see the truth about the dram shop; that there is no possibility of just compromise with it; that it is evil and only evil, and that continually; that licensing it is bad policy and bad morality. If men say, "The state is not ready for prohibition," let the answer be, "We mean to make it ready." Meanwhile, let us do what in us lies to enforce every prohibitory feature of the license laws. Inflexibly opposed to the adoption of any law that licenses, let us be inflexibly determined to enforce all legal restraints upon the licensed.

All honor to the Citizen's Leagues. It is true we believe they are trying to stop streams instead of fountains. But they are fighting some sore evils, and we will work

with them. We are not visionaries. Yet nevertheless and none the less we are held by behest of conscience and every interest of homes and hearts to prohibition, and for that and that only will we labor and pray.

## SPRING AND SUMMER FLOWER PARTIES.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNIONS AND OTHER YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATIONS.

Dear Union Signal:—The enclosed rhymes about flowers were used at a valentine party given in my home to the young people of my church, and as they afford innocent amusement combined with some temperance hints I have thought they might be of service in the sociables of the Y. W. C. T. U. during the spring and in the lawn parties of the summer, as a brief episode in the exercises. Let a supply of flowers be obtained by the managers (using scrap book flowers for any referred to in the following list of which real ones can not be obtained) and have the flowers numbered by a tag or otherwise in accordance with the list following. Let one of these flowers be given to every gentleman and lady of the party except the one who has prepared herself to read the Sybyl's rhymes. If there are more people than there are different flowers, let each kind of flower be given to two or three or more. When all is prepared the Sybyl announces herself as ready to tell each one's fortune by the flower he holds, and calls out, "No. 1." All who have flower number one hold it high aloft while the Sybyl reads the first rhyme, and so on to the end.

Another interesting feature for such a gathering would be the reading or repeating of brief quotations about flowers from Scripture and literature, a collection of such having been prepared on small slips of paper and distributed to those who had not provided themselves. Of course a flower stand for the sale of flowers could be added whenever revenue was an object of the gathering.

Cordially yours, Wilbur F. Crafts.

### *THE SYBIL'S*

FORTUNE TELLING BY FLOWERS.

1. Mayflower, (for Lady.)

That Mayflowers tells us your lover
Is a solemn New England rover,
And dates your wedding in May,
But pray, do tell us the day.

2. Thistle, (for Lady.)

The Thistle makes easy the guess,
You're some Sco ch laddie's sweet lass,
And see the red heather—her face.

3. Shamrock, (for Lady.)

The Shamrock shows that your boy
Is Ireland's Patrick Maloy;
May you have a fine passage over,
And live in potatoes and clover.

4. Roses, red and white, (for Lady.)

So you have some Britisher's posies
Red and white from the wars of the roses;
Your lover is reddening yonder
When do you whiten I wonder.
The union of roses concluded a strife
Some unions open the battle of life.

5. Fleur-de-lis, (for Lady.)

Flower of France, O Fleur-de-lis!
Worn on the coat of the Frenchman free,
Whose fine coat is adorned by thee?

6. Kaiser-blumen, (for Lady.)

Kaiser-blumen, Germany's flower,
Tells us some Fritz gets your dower.
Be true blue to him from this hour.

7. Edelweiss, (for Lady.)

Switzerland's Edelweiss
Means your heart is glacier ice
But you'll melt,
When you've felt
The warm rays of a mother's son
Who knows how ladies' hearts are won.

8. Marguerite, (for Lady.)

Marguerite is Italy's flower and queen
Whose queen you are is easily seen.

9. Cherry blossom, (for Lady.)

Cherry blossom tells from what land
Is the man you have promised your hand.
'Tis the national flower of the Jap.
Please tell us the name of the chap?

10. Carnation and Narcissus, (for Lady.)

Carnation and Narcissus.—
The oriental lover thus
Sealed his betrothal true.
Who sent these to you?

11. Fuchsia, (for Lady.)

So you have a scarlet flower
The color worn in the bridal hour
By the oriental bride.
Where does your bridegroom hide?

12. Geranium, (for Gentleman.)

So you too have a scarlet flower
The color worn in the bridal hour
By the oriental bridegroom.
Has your lady left the room?
Oriental grooms wore their scarlet round the neck.
How came you to put it on the cheek?

13. Yellow rose, (for Lady.)

A yellow rose of jealousy;—
Who is he, and who is she,
That makes love three and misery?
This threefold love will never do.
Let us get it reduced to two.

14. Moss rosebuds, (for Gentleman.)

Moss rosebuds do love confess
Who sent those we all can guess.
Large provision have florists made
Of moss rosebuds for the leap year trade.

15. Pond lily, (for Lady.)

The pond lily
Says, "will he
Bring greenbacks, silver and gold?
If so, I don't care if he's old."

16. Heliotrope, (for Gentleman).

The Heliotrope in purple dress
Speaks of "devotion" and "faithfulness"
To what fond lover's pray, confess.

17. Azalea, (for Lady.)

The Azalea of temperance "shows you think
A bar to matrimony is drink.
You won't share any man's love with rum
And so will wait for a temperance home."

18. Heartsease, (for Gentleman.)

It's easy to see why you're at heart's ease.
Invite us all to the wedding please.

19. Aster, (for Lady.)

The Aster tells us you're somebody's star
How we wonder whose you are?
And are you the star of love or war
To him who dotes on you afar,
And longs to link you to his car?

20. Sweet Fern, (for Gentlemen.)

Sweet fern
Means you are her'n.
Her favorite color is green
That is plain to be seen.

21. Grapes and Vine, (for Lady.)

So you are a vine,
On whom will you twine?
Being leap year, you know
You can choose where to grow.

22. Forget-me-not, (for Gentleman.)

Forget-me-not whispers your flower of blue,
Who ventured to ask so much of you?

23 Pansy, (for Lady.)

Pansies for thoughts, with their sweet poodle faces!
So like your lover's Yankee-doodle graces.
When your doctor orders thinking of no thing
Then let your thoughts to your lover take wing.

24. Dahlia, (for Gentleman.)

Dahlia, meaning "unstable,"
Shows you plainly unable
To give your great self to one lover
And so you scatter all over.

25. Buttercup, (for Lady.)

Little Buttercup with his gold
Says your lover is wealthy and old.

26. Dandelion, (for Gentleman.)

The dandy is easy to see,
But where the lion may be,
Pray tell us when he will pass
And then you may go back to grass.

27. Currants, (for Lady.)

Currants caution you "don't be tart,
Or you'll surely sour your sweetheart."

28. Pink, (for Gentleman.)

Your pink in prophetic irony
Foretells you a "Pink and white tyranny,"
Her face confesses in pink
As plainly as love-letter ink.

29. Lily of the Valley, (for Lady.)

Lily of the Vally means "return of happiness,"
That you've quarrelled with your lover
And made up, you thus confess.
May your course of true love
Run smoother after this.

30. Tulips, (for Gentleman.)

Tu-lips are sweet but four are sweeter
When and where are you going to meet her?

31. Ivy, (for Lady.)

The Ivy pictures twining love
That on old objects loves to rove:—
How old is he whom you approve?

32. Peach, (for Gentleman.)

The Peach says your lover is fair to see,
And sweet to taste besides;
*Can* her for life with a marriage fee,
And *preserve* her as your bride.

33. Calla, (for Lady.)

The Calla stands in its bridal dress
Bidding you give him a loving "yes."

34. Apple blossom, (for Gentleman.)

The Apple speaks of "preference"
For apple-pie, I take it.
Well, I can tell you of a girl
Who knows just how to make it;
But she is jealous of a beau
Who dotes on apple-jack,
And will not fail to answer "no,"
To one who's on that track:
But if a true lover should lord her
She'd keep home in "apple-pie order."

35. Sunflower, (for Lady.)

The Sunflower plainly shows you're wild
On somebody's poetic childe—
Take an 'os-car and flee
From poets and po-e-tree.

36. Daisy, (for Gentleman.)

The Daisy means "innocence," "beauty," "farewell," "I will think of it"—"Barkis is willing," it tells
O whom does that button-hole daisy invite
To pillow her head on its gold and white?

37. Clover, (for Lady.)

"Be mine," says the lover
Who sent you that clover;
He was hinting besides
That if you were his bride
'Twould put him in clover—
He was hinting moreover
That if you were to wife
'Twould fill up his hive
With the wee bees and honey
Of matrimony.

38 Pear, (for Gentleman.)

Pear—the fruit that you bear,
Plainly says "a sweet pair
Will in due time appear."

39. Broom corn (for Lady.)

The Broom corn tells us your doom,
You'll have a husband to *broom*
When he's "*corned*" by the rye—
Unless you wine-lovers defy.
Make of these a *clean sweep*,
And a glad home you'll keep.

40. Pop corn, (for Lady.)

That corn makes us understand
A *colonel* will *pop* for your hand.

41. Indian corn, or Maize, (for Lady.)

You'll raise
An Indian's loving amaze,
Or the wedding cake
Some Johnny will take.

42. Wheat, (for Gentleman.)

Why are you like Wheat?
Because you are sweet
Enough to eat,
Your lady declares
After sampling her wares.
You were cradled and thrashed
In life's early hour,
And now have become
The family flower.

43. Mistletoe, (for Lady.)
The Mistletoe means that the Miss
Who bears it, is pleasant to kiss.

44. A Match, (for Lady.)
Your Lucifer tells of your match,
So bravely come up to the scratch.

45. Sweet Pea, (for Gentleman.)
That Sweet Pea tells as plain as a nod,
You and she are two Peas for one pod.

46. Myrtle, (for Lady.)
A Myrtle—flower of Cupid's mother,—
Shows you're struck by his bow or some other.

47. Love In a Mist, (for Gentleman.)
"Love in a mist"—a pleasant mist
That comes when lips have just been kissed,
'Mid teary eyes at a leap-year tryst.

48. Plum, (for Lady.)
Your being a Plum is a warner
To keep a sharp eye on Jack Horner,
And another grim chap with a horn
Who has followed you since you were born.
Let the favored young lover for whom you shall sigh,
Be one who can say "What a good boy am I!"

49. Lilac, (for Gentleman.)
A Lilac,—first "emotions of love,"—
Oh how gushingly they move!
Large and abundant they seem to prove;
Let the one you gush on gush right back,
And your love suffer nor *lie* nor *lack*.

50. Raspberry, (for Lady.)
The Raspberry tells of remorse,
Which means you are sorry of course,
That you said you'd not marry the man,
And want him to ask you again.

51. Primrose, (for Lady.)
"A Primrose by the river's brim,"
A Primrose,—only—to what "him?"

52. Wild rose, (for lady.)
So you're "a Rose, a fickle wild Rose,"
That shines for all and "everybody knows."

53. Jonquil, (for Lady.)
The Jonquil says you will
Marry some John of the quill,
Some writer of nonsense and news,
Or the *quill* may stand for a goose.

54. Honeysuckle, (for Lady.)
A Honeysuckle, not for bees but beaus,
But you must not suppose
They don't also visit the rose,
They are "honey"-ing every hour
At every opening flower.

55. Bleeding-heart, (for Gentleman.)
Who made your loving heart bleed?
Whose "No," gave your soul such a pain?
"If at first you do not succeed,"
There are more fish, so try, try again.

## THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

Dear Union Signal:—I presume the Louisiana convention doings have all been reported to you, as our dear Hannah sat "the chiel amang us takin' notes" all the time. I do not know what kind of a reporter she makes, I do not believe she makes a good one however; for it would just be too discouraging to the rest of us for her to have that gift, in addition to all the others? Did she tell you what a comfort she was to us all? And how, in our impulsive southern way, we kept telling her so, right to her face, because we could not help it? If she did not, I am that far ahead of her reporting things as they were, for it was so, and I believe hundreds of doubting, fainting ones, who were almost ready to give up, will bless God that she came south and taught her beautiful "secret of a happy life," as exemplified in her own experience.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, was with her, but her health did not permit her to take part in our meetings, so only those of us who were privileged to meet her in the social circle, understand what we missed. She calls herself "one of my trophies," as her resolve to identify herself fully with the temperance work, was made at the South Carolina convention. You see Mrs. Editor, this simple, innocent little "fly," with the humility of all great and good insects, who never yet were known to appreciate themselves at their true value, had come to the conclusion that it would be an utter impossibility for her to fly as high, or buzz as loud as Miss Willard, Mrs. Foster, or the rest of you specimen-diptera so she had concluded not to try at all, until she came to South Carolina, and saw just an ordinary house fly, buzzing away and a whole convention seemingly interested in the noise it made. She came to the conclusion then immediately that if folks were as easy to please, as the South Carolina women seem to be, she would go right to buzzing herself. So now dear friends, this fire-fly, who like the rest of the tribe goes into eclipse sometimes, may be expected at any moment to beam out upon us, like the bright particular star it is and I shall have the consolation of knowing, if I am not myself a drummond light, I am a little match, that was used to light one. But I started to tell you something of the Louisiana convention, which has just closed, and proved a grand success.

To the W. T. C. U. of New Orleans, the lines have fallen in pleasant places. The state president, delivered her address in her own church, the pastor and officers of the church being Christian gentlemen of the broadest culture, who do all they can to aid and encourage her in the noble work in which she is engaged.

The opening services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Landrum, of the Baptist church, and Bishop Linus Parker, of the Southern Methodist church closed them.

Reporters from the papers were present at all the meetings, and the proceedings, which sometimes filled columns, were all published. Distinguished ministers from different denominations were introduced, and encouraged us to go on in the great work in which we are engaged. The Rev. Hiram Smith D.D., editor of the *Southwestern Presbyterian*, said we "were doing a work men could not do, and if the labors of Christian women were withdrawn from the churches, Christian work would not only be crippled but paralyzed."

The Rev. Halsey Werlein, one of the most eloquent and gifted ministers of the city, welcomed us in the name of the clergy to New Orleans. One of the largest, and finest halls, was placed at the disposal of the ladies, free of charge, and used by them for the children's mass meetings, and it really seemed that every body was seeking an opportunity to show in their own way, their appreciation of the temperance work.

Louisiana has done nobly this year, and reported twenty times the members that they did at last convention, and as it had been my privilege to organize almost all their unions, it was a great joy to me to greet the dear women as they came to convention "bringing in the sheaves." How I listened to Mrs. Mary Read Goodale, as she reported her work done since the evening when, trembling like a leaf, she introduced me in loving, eloquent words to a large audience at the capitol of her state. She calls that her "debut." It was a coming out, not only to stay, but to work. She brought to convention the report of the colored unions of Baton Rouge, which they sent in. Mrs. Goodale, was elected corresponding secretary. Shreveport, whose noble president (true woman as she is,) Mrs. Col. Foster, who staid at home because of a threatened indisposition in the nursery, proving what we claim, that only the mothers and wives who are true to their own dear ones can feel an interest in the homes of others, or in the salvation of other mothers' boys, was represented by the vice president, Mrs. Wise,—who wanted me to "stand right by her" as she gave in her report. Of course I would, for did she not stand right up to me, and help me form the Shreveport union.

But when she began to tell of the great work they had done, and the fine reading room they had established, her eyes sparkled, and she forgot every thing, but that they had been working for the blessed Master, and trying to save some for whom the Savior died.

Trenton came up in force, and brought their auxiliaries with them. No union in the south has done more than this union. It is a band of noble workers, and their lawyer preacher, Brother Sawyer, has not his superior on the continent. He follows the great apostle to the Gentiles in "reasoning of temperance" and "helping the women," and don't lay all the stress on the fact that the Jewish rabbins "did not permit them to speak in church" in the long ago before they had 19th century training, which fitted them to do so. The social element was emphasized at this convention. Elegant lunches were provided, and served in an upper room giving the delegates an opportunity of becoming acquainted. The entire audience were invited on both days.

The evening after the convention Judge Merrick's suburban residence was thrown open, and the noble president of the Louisiana state union assisted by her corps of officers received the convention and a number of distinguished guests. Rare flowers, sweet music, choice recitations, wit, repartee, all had a place in the program and although the old family punch bowl, contained nothing stronger than iced fruit juices, the evening passed all too soon away. Rev. Dr. Gilbert, of Chicago, introduced by Miss Willard, addressed the convention and attended the reception. Miss Henrietta Moore and Mrs. Angele Davis, both of Ohio, were with us.

And now in conclusion let me give you a piece of good news about Flordia. It was my good fortune while in Jacksonville, to make my home with the widow of a literary friend I had known in the long ago, a charming home it is. Mrs. Robinson, my gentle loving hostess, is going to purchase a home for the W. C. T. U. of Jacksonville in memoriam of the loved and lost, who was a philanthropist. "Though dead in this beautiful charity he will still speak." S. F. Chapin.

## HOW DOES IT WORK?

Dear Union Signal:—I would like to know what success attends efforts made by state corresponding secretaries to secure quarterly or even semi-annual reports from auxilaries. Only twelve of those due March 1, have reached me up to date, which number two more than were returned filled one year since. Our constitution requires only semi-annual returns. The experience of other secretaries would be most valuable. Does the quarterly plan ensure better results? On every occasion possible Kansas auxiliaries have been urged to "keep records of *all* they do and make accurate reports when called upon," with so little improvement upon the general laxity as a result. What can be done to make them realize how important is this duty?

Our cause is growing rapidly in Kansas—not numerically so much as in result. The Hutchinson secretary exultantly reports the conversion of three saloon keepers and two confirmed drunkards during a series of religious meetings held during the winter, and the serious conviction of several others of the same class. Foes are thus made allies.

The new union in Atchison has organized a Band of Hope having seventy-seven members and has raised more than $360 for local work. The liquor agitation in that city, which has caused so great an excitement and brought out the resolutions of protest against anything so new and so detrimental to the peace and well-being of the city is a natural result. The fruits of the Spirit are first pure then peaceable. We cannot be peaceable with impurity all around us.

Another new union formed in Humboldt, January 19, 1884, with fifty-nine paying members is actively engaged in antagonizing the saloon, and has already raised $250 to be used in enforcing the law. The secretary says: "We think a few days more will end saloons in our city." One conviction on eight counts was obtained in a justice court, the justice himself being opposed to it. They will now wait until the district court opens.

The Wichita Union leads in active county work. Every school district has been visited and unions formed in all, not always W. C. T. U., but when that was not practical, unions composed of both sexes. $10,000 has been raised to successfully carry on this work, and more than six hundred signatures to the pledge secured. The auxiliary at Wichita is composed of one hundred members and its president is also county president.

We are hoping that Mrs. Nelly Bayley, National Chalk Talker, will visit our state early in May and help and instruct us.

Our state president, Mrs. Laura M. Fields, has called a meeting of the executive committee of Kansas to meet in Leavenworth, April 1. May the deliberations be beneficial to our great work.

Fanny Rastall, *State Cor. Sec.*

# Our Children.

## NOT FIT TO BE KISSED.

"What ails papa's mouf ? said a sweet little girl,
Her bright laugh revealing her teeth white as pearl;
"I love him and kiss him and sit on his knee.
But the kisses don't smell good when he kisses me.

"But mamma"—her eyes opened wide as she spoke—
"Do you like nasty kisses of 'bacco and smoke?
They might do for the boys, but for ladies and girls
I don't think them nice;" and she tossed her bright curls.

"Don't nobody's papa have moufs nice and clean?
With kisses like yours, mamma, that's what I mean.
I want to kiss papa, I love him so well,
But kisses don't taste good that have such a smell.

"It's nasty to smoke, and eat 'bacco and spit,
And the kisses ain't good and aint sweet—not a bit!"
And her blossom-like face wore a look of disgust
As she gave out her verdict so earnest and just.

Yes, yes, little darling! your wisdom has seen
That kisses for daughters and wives should be clean;
For kisses lose something of nectar and bliss
From mouths that are stained and unfit for a kiss.

—*Selected.*

## GRANDMA'S LITTLE RED CLOAK.

BY LOUISE D. MITCHELL.

"So you want me to tell you a story, children?" Grandma Hilton asked of the eager group sitting around her. "Well, and about what shall it be? Think of something that you would like to hear, and then ask me."

"Oh! I know," little Maudie cried, as she leaned on the arm of grandma's chair, and looked up into the dear old lady's face, "tell us about the pretty red cloak in the sweet-smelling box. You know you said that you would tell us some time, and isn't this a some time, grandma dear?"

The old lady laughed, and taking off her gold-rimmed spectacles, rubbed them, and replaced them on the bridge of her nose.

"The little red cloak?" she said, when she could be heard above the noisy voices that eagerly requested the story. "O, yes; I recollect it, dears; now all sit as quietly as possible, and do not interrupt me, while I tell you all about it."

The children, including sixteen-year-old Fred, settled themselves in the most comfortable position, and prepared to enjoy the treat.

"It all happened when I was ten years old," grandma began, her needles flying out and in as she talked. "I, with a number of other little girls, went to a school just within the village, and during the hours between nine and two o'clock we studied and recited our lessons. After that we went to the woods to gather flowers, grasses and berries. In the fall we found leaves, and filled our baskets with nuts. Often we played hide-and-seek, house, and many other games; but our chiefest and most delightful pastime was when we stood upon an embankment and looked down upon the trains which were constantly rushing by. Upon the opposite side of the track ran the pretty river Glen.

My mother, who was often obliged to go to the city on business, would wave her hand and throw a kiss to us as she was borne quickly past. The embankment was much higher than the railroad, so that the two formed steps, consequently they were called the "Two steps bend," though it was known to the school-girls as the "View."

A little girl two or three years older than I went to our school, whom I am sorry to tell you I heartily despised; simply because, though ragged and poor, yet she was studious and painstaking with her lessons, while I was careless and inattentive. Therefore Mary Ryle was far above me in the classes.

She was not a pretty child, but she had the most beautiful hair I have ever seen. It hung in long silken curls below her waist and was of a bright golden color.

The morning of my tenth birthday arrived, and mother presented me with a very pretty red cashmere cloak, saying as she handed it to me, 'Don't allow your present to make you forget yourself or your lessons, darling.'

I was very proud of my cloak, which I wore when I started off to school, and so filled with admiration of it was I, that I actually forgot to return my mother's farewell kiss.

When I reached the school house the girls clustered about me, patting the cloak, admiring its bright color, and entreating to be allowed to try it on, but I shook my head, and told them that they must wait until after school.

School was finally dismissed, much to my relief, for it had been a very unsuccessful day for me. Lesson after lesson I missed, and had seen Mary Ryle march to the head of the class with such a bitter feeling in my heart that it frightened me.

However, we walked down to the 'View,' a gay and laughing group of girls, but Mary walked silently beside us. She was unusually grave that afternoon, and when we girls asked her the cause of her silence she shook her head, saying that she could not tell, excepting that she felt as if something were going to happen, she knew not what.

'It is not that at all,' I said angrily. 'You know well enough that your conscience is troubling you for going above me today, Mary Ryle.'

'Oh! no, Esther, not that,' she answered, turning quickly to me. 'I could not help it; you did not know how to spell the word and I did, and passed above you. Surely, you do not feel angry with me because of that? You will forgive me, won't you?'

'Never!' was my naughty answer, and even when I saw the tears filling her eyes my heart did not soften at all.

It took us some time to reach the 'View,' as it was a mile from the school house. At last, seated upon a rock where we could conveniently watch the cars, I willingly allowed my pretty cloak to be worn in turn by each admiring girl, with the exception of Mary Ryle.

'Won't you please let me try it on, Esther?" she asked, her eyes fastened wistfully upon me. She dearly loved pretty things, and had been loudest in her admiration of my treasure.

'*You*, indeed?' said I, scornfully tossing my head. 'Do you suppose that I want my pretty cloak spoiled by you?'

You see, children, I had entirely forgotten the Golden Rule, and oh! you should have seen her sorrowful face as she heard my naughty words. Grandma paused, and quickly brushed the tears from her eyes. "Poor Mary made no answer, but turning away, she gazed through the break in the trees where the cars were always visible first. My companions stood silent and ashamed of me. I deserved their scorn, dears, I knew it, then, though I was too proud to allow them to see it. Suddenly, we were startled by a scrambling, grating sound like that of a large rock dashing down the mountain.

We knelt down with one accord, and peered over the ledge, to see, with horror, a large rock landed directly in the middle of the track, while off in the distance we could hear the dull rumble of the ill-fated train as it rushed on—to what? I dared not stop to think. I could only, in my misery, picture the long train of cars rolling over and over, and into the river below.

'Oh, girls!' I gasped, a sudden, startling thought coming to me. 'It is mother's train, and she will be on it. Oh, mother, my dear, dear mother!' I covered my face with my hand, the little red cloak so recently admired hanging limp and forgotten upon my arm.

'What can be done?' the frightened girls cried. 'Must they all be killed?'

We did not answer. On came the engine. We could see the smoke streaming from its pipe.

How insensible to their fate the passengers were! Perhaps some were laughing then, whose mirth would be changed to moans and to dying cries. These thoughts flashed through my brain, while I gazed in silent despair at the engine.

Without a word, Mary Ryle sprang toward me and tore the red cloak from my arm.

The next instant we terrified girls beheld her rushing down the hill at the top of her speed to the track, while she waved aloft my red cloak, shrieking to the engineer to stop. Would he never see her? The iron monster was but fifty feet from the undaunted figure with its sunny curls.

Yes, he had seen her all along, but could not stop the engine, running at the rate of sixty miles an hour, in time to prevent it from hurling the brave girl far into the air, causing her body to fall heavily against the very embankment upon which we girls, paralyzed with fright, stood. But, children," grandma's voice faltered, "children, the girl whom I had hated, despised and wrongfully treated, had saved hundreds of passengers, and my dearly loved mother.

The long train stood motionless, and when I came in the midst of the sorrowful group around that still form, I saw my mother there.

I remember that one of the gentlemen, who was a doctor, knelt beside Mary, and gently smoothed her long, golden ringlets, all tumbled and matted with blood as they were, back from her face. He laid a hand as tenderly as a woman's upon her heart, then arose, and looked at the crowd of anxious faces about him.

'Gentlemen,' he said, trying in vain to steady his voice, 'gentlemen, the brave and noble girl is dead.'

I did not hear any more, for all was dark before me, and I became unconscious."

Once more grandma paused. Not a sound was heard save the sobs of her hearers.

The old lady took off her damp glasses, and folding her hands in her lap resumed her narrative.

"When I recovered consciousness mother was holding me in her arms, her dear face all wet with tears, and as I looked beyond her, I saw four men carrying the form of little Mary from the scene of horror.

My little red cloak was wrapped about her. Oh! how I longed to say, 'Mary, here is my cloak; keep it, and wear it forever. And oh! forgive me for my cruel words.'

It was too late. She wore my treasure, but it was too late for her to admire it.

They buried Mary, and people from far and near came to the funeral to look upon the child who had been so brave.

Upon the marble shaft was incribed, 'Mary Frances Ryle, Born Dec. 17, 1811, Died June 10, 1823. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.'

That is all, children," grandma said a little huskily, as she bent down and kissed Maudie's brown head resting against her lap. "I hope I didn't tire you, dears," and while the children wondered why grandma kept her face hidden, only brother Fred, sitting nearest to her, knew that it was to hide the bitter tears welling up from the repentant old heart.—*Christian at Work.*

## ANOTHER WORD FROM MRS. BAYLEY

Dear Children:—I was in Attica, N. Y., the other day. The nice lady who entertained me has a German maid who went to the Chalk Talk entertainment and brought home with her several of her country folk, and we overheard them in the kitchen talking over all the doings of the meeting, which proved what good listeners beer-drinkers sometimes are. One remarked, "She said we drank beer innocently, many of us. Now, that was charitable. And she said it was the generous man who drank. Now, that didn't go down bad?

Afterward a Norwegian, a worthy old man, told Mrs. Mason that he had a daughter named "Mary Elizabeth," and when the story of another by that name was told in chalk, he had to cry, thinking what if that were his girl, his own dear Mary Elizabeth! Oh, these warm hearts of our foreign brothers and sisters are worth winning and the surest way I believe, is through their children.

Afterward I went over into the queen's Dominion and was welcomed there for the first time, by that indefatigable worker Minnie Phelps. I hope that the queen is as proud of this grand champion of temperance as she ought to be. We had a fine audience there, prominent among them the orphans from the Home, who sat like a body of little senators with their folded arms and uplifted eyes. It seemed to me that not one of them moved during the evening. It was a picture that will hang on memory's walls forever. Your loving friend,

Nelly H. Bayley.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

99. Cross-word Enigma.

In life, but not in wine;
In care, but not in kine;
In art, but not in tun;
In coin, but not in rum;
In child, but not in man;
In fear, but not in can;
In wise, but not in dread;
In time, but not in said;
In whole, but not in part;
In crime, but not in cart;
In love, but not in fear;
In labor, but not in tear;
In heart, but not in soul;
In fire, but not in whole;
In end, but not in final;
Hidden well these lines contain,
A noble temperance woman's name.

E. B. S.

100. Charade.

My *first* is one of God's gifts to man;
It makes us all healthy and strong;
If men would drink it, exclusively,
There'd be less of sorrow and wrong.

My *second*, a piece of timber shows,
To be used as you may deem best;
My *whole's* a peculiar kind of bird,—
I think you must tell me the rest.

101. Numerical Enigma.

The 46, 2, 44, 9, 49, 15, 37,—26, 3, 41, 22 15, 6, for the sake of 12, 31, 38, 32, brings 50, 5, 48, 10, 16, 27, into the 33, 46, 15, 4, 36, 19, 39, 12, 45 of men. He 40, 26,

18, 21, 25, 23, 30, the 29, 35, 17, 14, 43, and drags them down 24, 11, 42, 4 to 7, 3, 28, 1, 13; and brings 20, 47, 14, 34, 8, 32, 12 by his work, but trouble and distress.

The contrast between his work and the Lord's may be seen in the Bible verse formed by the 50 letters of this enigma.

102. TRANSPOSITIONS.

At first, I'm imperfect, or crippled;
Transpose me, and find a repast;
Again transpose, I am masculine;
Behead,—a malt liquor is last.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

90. SIGNAL Puzzle Editor, Sharon, Pa.

91. Rope, roe; prone, pone; point, pint; shore, sore; soldier, solder; beat, eat; waiter, water; trust, rust; maize, maze; mouse, muse; bring, brig.—Prohibition.

92. Daniel.

93. Bennington, Newport, Trenton, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee.

Answers to puzzles have been received from Eva B. Shane and A. M. Stratford.

# Home Department.

## CRUSADE RALLYING SONG.

BY MRS. MARY A. LEAVITT.

(*Written April 18, '74.*)

We are marshaling the forces
Of an army true and strong;
We are going forth to battle
'Gainst a Hydra-headed wrong;
We are marching to the music
Of the "Coronation" song;
And by this sign we'll conquer
Tho' the fight be fierce and long!

Where the bugle calls to battle
We shall go with fearless feet;
Tho' the proud may deem this service
Both for them and us unmeet:—
Keeping step to right and duty,
We shall find the pathway sweet!
And from thence, ne'er have our leaders
Called a halt, or a retreat!

From the rum fiend's poisoned arrows—
From his fiery, fated quest,
We are pledged to guard each other
And all those we love the best:—
And our battle cry is, "Forward!"
"No faltering and no rest
Till rum's flaunting, mocking ensign
Down beneath the dust is pressed!"

With hearts all aglow with pity
For our tempted ones who fall;
And with arms outstretched to rescue
Wounded friend, or foe, or all,—
We are pledged to do our utmost
To break down this tyrant's thrall!
Ne'er, "Am I my brother's keeper?"
Be our answer to God's call!

See, bright from many a hill-top
How new camp fires flash and glow!
Hear, from tented fields and valleys
New songs and victory go!
Shout answers shout, till a chorus
Breaks in impetuous flow;—
"All hail!" "What cheer?" "Lo the morning
Shall dawn on a vanquished foe!"
"The east takes a tint from the glory
That the coming day shall know!"

*Vernon, Ind.*

## PATHOS, POVERTY, PRIDE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "WITHIN IRON BARS" "EDGAR WARNER," ETC.

"And yet notwithstanding all you have told me I think you are somewhat to blame."

"To blame! oh aunt! what more could I do? I have remonstrated, plead, reasoned, coaxed, and it is of no use. The dreadful end is before me night and day, I might as well at once turn the waters over the Ægeon stables as to try to save him now."

"That is just what you will have to do, and you will find it a Herculeon task. Mary rouse yourself to one more mighty effort. Please God the human temple so dreadfully polluted by the filth of the still, shall once more be made a fit habitation for the human soul."

But Mary shook her head despairingly, as she laid her pale face with it quivering lip, back against a soiled tidy on an old rickety, rocking chair. She was not a pleasing picture to look at. Her hair was twisted up in a little knob at the back of her head, her eyes had been too well acquainted with tears, but now varied from a wild hardness to sadness and despair. She was covered by an old torn delaine dress, loose at the throat, with no sign of a collar, and a something covering her feet which we will by courtesy designate a shoe.

Two dirty little children stared at the strange visitor, who called their mother, Mary, from out the half open kitchen door, but were not to be coaxed to her side. Perhaps Mrs. Blake did not make sufficient advances, for she could not check the feeling of horror at their appearance for their eyes were too large for their pinched faces, and the receding lip baring the teeth were too corpse like.

Mrs. Blake had not met her niece since a few months after her marriage. Then she had spent a few weeks with her in this handsome cottage that had been her father's last gift.

Mary was an only child, who had been motherless for years before the marriage which had taken place quietly at her father's bedside a few days before his death.

He had passed away in peace feeling that Bryant Halstead's brilliant intellect would always bring them in handsome lawyer's fees.

Could he have set down with them to their dainty dinners and have seen Bryant toss off so lightly his glass of sparkling wine, his last hours might not have been so tranquil.

Mary too would laughingly touch her cup to his as they drank to each other. But Mary was not fond of wine, and as the months passed on and her husband often grew silly after his extra glasses, or something stronger he had substituted, her fears were aroused, and she tried to remonstrate with him and finally to plead and coax and beg, but it always ended in stormy scenes, for Mary would grow indignant and he felt outraged at being interfered with, so matters grew worse after every scene, until she finally gave up attempting to sway him.

As a natural result of his course, business fled from him, old friends avoided him. Long ago Mary had withdrawn from society and her only appearance was after night, enveloped in some disguising wrap, to make the necessary purchases to keep breath in their bodies, sometimes with a few pennies given her by her husband and sometimes after a distressing parley with some second hand man, over old clothes or furniture.

In her pride she could not make known her troubles, and to screen her more effectually the front door was always locked, and the blind close drawn, while she and the children withdrew to the back of the house, which happily for them was flooded with sunshine the greater part of the day. Here she whiled away the days in idleness and weary longings, whose business was it if there was or was not any one living here? The neighbors thought there must be for they saw occasionally a shambling uncertain looking man diappear through an ornamental iron door that closed the passage way to the rear of the house, but the door swallowed him up and was locked to intruders.

It was by the merest accident that Mrs. Blake gained admittance. She had not heard from Mary for three or four years. Having business in the city that would detain her for some time, she came directly to her house, and disliking to go to a hotel unattended, she had gone to the rear of the house in hopes of gaining admittance, when Mary unexpectedly opened the door and in her astonishment forgot to close it in her face as she would have done had there been time for thought.

"Aunty Blake!"

"Mary Halstead is it you?"

They had been talking together some time when my story opened. The aunt by pointed decisive questions had wrung from Mary a true statement of the trouble—and as her eyes wandered over the room that had once been a lovely dining room, Mrs. Blake thought of it as she had seen it six years before. The bow window full of flowers; the open grate in which a bright fire glowed; the dainty ornaments on the marble mantle; the pictures and brackets on the walls and the handsome bookcase well filled with her father's choice books. She remembered that the book case door was locked and one night when they were busy talking together Bryant had asked for the key to get him a book to read, and that Mary had said pettishly.

"Oh don't get the books down Bryant, I have just got them all in orderly rows once more. You get them all at sixes and sevens when you open it."

Bryant had whistled a little and then taking up a cigar, sat puffing and cutting off the curling smoke with his little finger for a few minutes and then rising said carelessly, "I am going over to see Case a little while." She remembered just how manly and handsome he looked as he kissed his hand good bye to them at the door, and it was hard to realize the story her niece had just been telling her.

What a sad, sad change. Only little patches of color in the corners showed that the gray niches of linen and dirt had once been a handsome brussels. The flowers were gone from the windows, and although it was a chilly autumn day the open grate showed but dead coals, and the ashes over pan and floor showed the busy hands of children. The handsome book case was scratched and marred by the same childish fingers, but the books in their orderly rows, looked as if the key had been lost and never found since that evening six years ago.

Poverty! poverty! hateful poverty! Odious word. The result of the coil that tempted Eve's appetite, of the coil in the cup that "stingeth like a serpent and biteth like an adder."

"Where is Bryant, Mary?"

Mary opened her eyes in astonishment at her aunt asking the question after the recent conversation.

"I don't know. He has not been here since last evening."

"Is this the kind of a home he comes to?" Mary's cheeks flushed as she glanced round the room and then at herself.

"Why what is the use of trying to keep in order. Nobody ever comes and he doesn't care?"

"How is that? He used to be continually praising your housekeeping and your dainty costumes."

"Yes," said Mary with a sigh, "but that is long past. It is not worth while to take the trouble now for he does not notice."

"I do not understand child, when you were so careful and painstaking to have your home beautiful, how I find it in such a condition now."

"Oh but auntie, I did it for him. He loved the beautiful so. I never worried then in arranging the rooms, and was so anxious to have it always look like a picture. I could scarcely bear even for him to misplace things."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

# The Sunday School Lesson.

April 13.] Third Quarter, No. II. [1884.

## TOPIC: PAUL AT EPHESUS.

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 19: 8-22.

GOLDEN TEXT.—And many that believed came and confessed and showed their deeds.

TIME.—A. D. 54.

1. There is a great difference between "disputing" and "persuading" yet both are necessary in the advocacy of truth, and especially of a reform in the interest of truth. Disputing convinces, persuading moves to action. Demosthenes is made to say to Cicero, "When thou speakest, all men say, 'Great is Cicero.' When I speak, they say, 'Let us march against Philip'." Unless the effect of disputing be of the "March-against-Philip" order, the effort is vain. Even disputing and persuading of the highest order, that of the divinely inspired Paul at Ephesus fails sometimes and in some cases to accomplish its purpose. Paul, however, did not therefore conclude he had not been sent or commissioned. Neither should we. Some other door will open as one closes.

2. We do not believe in the comments of some expositors concerning the special miracles wrought by the hand of Paul at Ephesus, viz.: That they were a sort of concession to the superstitious character of the population. Superstition may have wrought in the minds of the subjects of the "special miracles" a willingness and a readiness to adopt unusual means and God honored the grain of faith in these acts.

3. When false prophets arise, we are not to be alarmed. Often and often in the history of good works, from Haman to Boss Tweed, the very aims and plots of evil men are their undoing, and their failures lend brilliancy to the clear demonstration of the truth. The name of the Lord Jesus is magnified by those who set themselves to dishonor Him even now.

4. Restitution, or "the making right," is as much a part of the gospel of Christ as repentance or regeneration. In putting the books of magic beyond the possibility of future harm the Ephesians were doing all in their power to prevent and undo wrong. They counted their price perhaps for curiosity's sake, but there was no disposition or effort to "realize" upon them and use the fifty thousand pieces of silver for Christian work. This, even at so early a date, would have been scorned by the newly made Christians; and yet it would have sent out many apostles to preach the "unsearchable riches of Christ."

It is claimed that by the enactment of prohibition—the divine order with reference to all evil things—the vested interests of brewers and distillers should not be destroyed, but compensation should be made for all damages following such action. This is not according to the plan of early Christianity to say the least. Neither is it the method of Christianity today.

A short time since a lady long and usefully connected with the W. C. T. U., found herself, by a death in the family, the possessor of a considerable stock of liquors. She was for a little time confused and perplexed by the clamor of certain friends who, fearing that her temperance principles might in some way lead her to destroy the liquors, urged upon her that this was property which had providentially fallen into her hands, and property for which she would have to render account. She went to her bed praying God for clear light on duty, and in the morning opened her Bible to the text which we have quoted above. This was her answer, and she did not rest till every bottle had been broken and the liquor poured out into the sewer.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*Denmark*—Pastor Karl Eltzholtz, Horsen, Jutland.

## CAN THE PEOPLE BE TRUSTED?

A wise sovereign is known by his attention to the minute things of government. He is no more alert to quell the insubordination of an army than the disobedience of an individual soldier. He is not wakened from the sleep of the just by the howling of mobs in the streets, for his wakeful sense detects the first faint mutterings of harm in the distant cabins. He realizes that to the ruler there are no inconsequential things in national life, and that in all matters of evil tendency their beginnings are as serious as their endings.

Viewed in such a light are "the sovereign people" the wise rulers they have boasted themselves to be? Can the people be trusted? The bloody three-days'-reign of the Cincinnati mob may not be entire proof that they are not, but it sets forth in letters of cruel red a grave charge against them. Unraveling the long indictment it reads like this, and is addressed to each individual ruler of the nation: "Forgetting the price of your chartered liberties, the fearful cost at which they have been maintained, and the inheritance of obligation, you have selfishly given yourself over to the getting of gain, and the nation to the plunder of men who like yourself are bent on making a fortune at the least outlay, and in the shortest time. You have given no care or attention to the primary meeting and caucus—the cradle of politics in representative government—thereby consigning it to the cruel mercies of the hireling and the spoiler; you have submitted to, if not acquiesced in their ravages because of the trouble of resistance; you have been marshalled at their bidding and have been driven, gagged and bound, to the shrine of freemen there to pay the tribute of slaves to their advantage, simply because rebellion might result in some sacrifice of personal gain. Individual profit has grown dearer to you than national existence and private good than public weal and your record as a ruler is as tarnished thereby as if you had received bribes as a judge, or, as a king bartered the heritage of your subjects to fill your own coffers."

The counts in this indictment are not so many as weighty; not so astounding in words as in consequences. The man Berner, the self confessed murderer, and even the jury which conspired to aid him in escaping the full legal penalty of his confessed crime, are not more guilty at the bar of God and the shrine of pure government than the citizens who have aided by selfish neglect in the establishment of a system under which outrage takes the place of law and justice.

Representative government has its spiritual as well as written code. That violated, no penalties of the statute books avail, but in their stead comes the sure vengeance of the unseen forces, and the people suffer the punishment of sovereigns. The Cincinnati holocaust is such an avengement.

The whole people tardily aroused, seek to right the wrong committed by the individual. The impulse is healthful but the agency diseased. The body politic is sick because each member is ailing. A spasm of wholesome pain produces maniacal ravings and somebody is hurt.

Moral:—Keep each member sound, and the body will be perfect. Let each man do his duty, and the people can be trusted.

## SCENES IN THE CITY STREET.

A STONE STATUE PRONE UPON THE PAVEMENT.

A great Scotch liquor firm in Chicago, marks its numerous places of business, its respectable (?) dram shops with a fine statue of some eminent Scotchman, Burns, Scott, Hugh Miller and others — who never served so mean a purpose before. Some loyal "highland laddie" has grown weary of such desecration, and one morning last week every statue lay broken on the pavement—the limbs scattered, and the headless trunk in ghastly fashion—a monarch laid low. People stop, wonder and think as they pass—who knows but they may imagine the day when the gigantic traffic that goes on unheralded now by these mighty men, shall itself lie prone upon the ground, and be trodden out of sight by a clean, clear headed generation? A day or two after this iconoclasm, came a brawny Scotchman to W. C. T. U. headquarters, asking to sign the pledge. He told of his Presbyterian training, his faithful Bible instruction and yet he had departed from it all. Will his countrymen, Hannah & Hogg, bear no part in his sin-cursed record?—they who have tempted him by the traditions and high associations of the land of heroes? Well may their gods be broken and their house be left unto them desolate.

A CROWD ON THE CORNER.

What is it? Men, full grown and bearded make up the outer rim of the solid circle. Eager eyes of men and boys are watching—what? Two poor, ragged urchins fighting. Newsboys or bootblacks evidently; in some dispute they have come to blows. Instantly from a score of doorways file out men who "bear" the stocks on the board, clerks with pen on ear, boys of street

and office, all bent on "seeing the fun"—seeing wo faces torn by angry hands, eyes glaring at ach other with cruel hatred, muscles quivering with murderous determination. The presence of the crowd stimulates each boy to his worst, but if presence fails in power, you will hear from unshamed lips, "Go in Mike," "Give it to him Teddy," and every evil passion in man and boy rushes into the arena at such bidding. Men cry "stuboy" to such as these—men of home, of family, men of trade and law—and then take up their newspapers calmly next morning, and wonder what the country is coming to with so many murders, such utter recklessness of private rights and property, such disregard of human life and liberty. O, brothers, if we can call you so, who strive with good and beat back every human feeling, you are waking spirits that you cannot quell. Your own house, your own head, may yet be visited with the blows you have incited even unto blood.

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The W. C. T. U. of Boston gave a delightful reception to Mrs. Mary H. Hunt on her return from the successful New York campaign. It was held in the parlors of Mrs. Joseph Cook, and addressed by Mrs. Hunt, who gave a most interesting description of the labors of the W. C. T. U. in behalf of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Gough were invited to be present but sent the following letter regretting and explaining their absence:

Hillside, March 17, 1884.

My Dear Mrs. Cook:—I thank you for your kind invitation to be present at the parlor meeting to be addressed by Mrs. Hunt next Tuesday. I regret to say I shall be unable to have that privilege and pleasure, as I shall be, D. V., hundreds of miles from Boston that day.

Mr. Gough and I have constantly rejoiced in the work Mrs. Hunt is doing and consider it as building strong foundations for all other superstructure in the temperance reform.

Were the children and youth of our country well grounded in the scientific, moral and spiritual truths that underlie all effective endeavor in the temperance cause what victories for the right would be seen in the next generation!

We consider such work as Mrs. Hunt is doing second to no other in importance and on its largest success depends, more than is appreciated, the prosperous issue of of every phase of temperance effort.

Regretting very much my inability to be with you on Tuesday next, I am, my dear Mrs. Cook,

Yours sincerely,

Mary E. Gough.

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Our national treasurer, Miss Pugh, says of her store of souvenirs:

The Oil City "pencil" doubled and multiplied, according to the promise made. I wish our "grand constituency" could every one see the box of trinkets and keepsakes sent by these girls.

Can any one doubt the result of our pioneer labors, when we know there is a "succession" to build upon our foundations, to take our experience, beginning in the fervor of youth, whereas we began with the greater inertia of maturer years. And these girls everywhere are proving this right royal succession by sacrifice and self-denial, everywhere upholding the W. C. T. U. There was in the girls' box from Oil City, Pa., the demonstration of this, in the exquisite toilette set, from some one's dressing case, the cherished cup from another hand, the dainty pencils contributed to that great Woman's Exchange, for which we are preparing. Here we hope to realize not only actual worth but also to have them bring an interest compounded from the sacrifices made.

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A new chapter is being written in W. C. T. U. history. It is written in brick and mortar, and is full of such items and announcements as the following:

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Yonkers invites you to the laying of the corner-stone of the new temperance hall on North Broadway, near Wells avenue, Monday, March 31, 1884, at 7:30 p. m. Rev. Dr. Miller and Rev. H. M. Sanders, formerly of the Baptist church here, with the pastors of Yonkers, will take part in the ceremonies.

Tuesday evening, April 1, the W. C. T. U. anniversary will be held in the Baptist church, Warburton avenue, at 7:30 o'clock. Annual address by Miss Frances E. Willard, president National W. C. T. U.

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"Cider is our great sorrow," is the frequent lament of the local union delegate to conventions. Then follows the question, "What can we do to rid ourselves of it?"

Here comes in practical answer and suggestions Miss Colman's "Readings on Cider," for sale at 58 Reade street, New York and with it methods of work, with temperance literature by the same and for sale at the same place. Both should be in the hands of every live union.

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Publishers of school books are scenting the battle from afar, and not so very far either. On the title page of the new edition of Steele's "Fourteen Weeks in Physiology," may be seen this note:

Edited and endorsed for the use of schools (in accordance with the recent legislation upon this subject) by the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction of the W. C. T. U. of the United States, under the direction of of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, superintendent.

This is as Mrs. Carlyle would say "significant of much." Significant of a seven years war of ideas, a conflict of light with darkness. A Herculean labor with ignorance and indifference, for which, next to Him who inspired the thought, we must be thankful to the noble woman who received it from Him, into such a good and honest heart, to her whose name honors the title page of the new text book—Hygiene and Physiology. A. S. Barnes & Co. are the enterprising publishers who have caught the first inflection of the public mandate and acted upon it. The book contains not less than three chapters on alcohol, its effect upon the circulation, upon the digestive organs, and on the nervous system. These are not tacked on at the end of the book, but are placed in their natural relation to the subjects treated.

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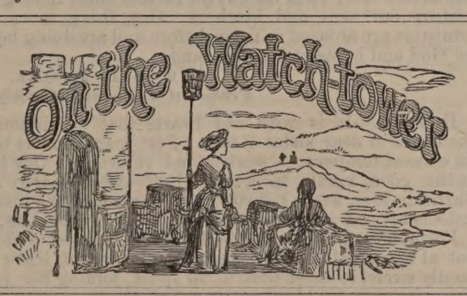


Forty years ago, these little verses were written by a beloved minister,—a father in the gospel—the Rev. W. D. Lemon, father of our Indiana president, Mrs. M. L. Wells. They read like a prophecy:

Oh, who will unite with the temperance band,
To spread sober habits all over the land;
O, come, to the life boat, by signing the pledge
You'll find it about you a beautiful hedge.
O, come while there's hope, and give us your hand,
United in peace with the temperance band.

O, American women arise in your might
To you we must look for the dawning of light,
To you we must come and assistance implore
Your influence, your faith, your prayers, ah, more—
May God speed the day and speed it He will
When your hand shall destroy the snake of the still.

Mrs. Fixen was "on the spot" when the St. Louis M. E. conference passed its unanimous resolution against intemperance and favoring woman's ballot. She says it was good to be there.

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I find that I was mistaken, and that the North Carolina W. C. T. U. is not the publisher of the magazine recently issued so largely in W. C. T. U. interest.

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Not every superintendent of Sunday school work can say with Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng, in the circular published last week in the Union Signal:

"Having been a member of the Sunday school all my life, and during twenty-two years a teacher of two classes every Sunday, I am second to none in my interest in the purity, as well as efficiency and responsibility of the Sunday school work."

But all are earnest, faithful workers and loved and prized as such. Mrs. Tyng belongs to a wide connection of Sunday school workers.

* * * * *

Cigarette smoking is gaining among women. A private ladies' lunch party at Delmonico's is reported, whose last course was coffee and cigarettes. A young wife of a Fifth Avenue society man, was recently sent home from her dressmaker very ill from the effects of nicotine. I am in despair.

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Also I hear it whispered that certain fashionable New York ladies are supposed to be in Europe, but are really in the Home for Intemperate Women in New York, and that delirium tremens, with all its attendant horrors, is not a stranger to the elegant, up-town mansions, where their victims are often pretty, cultured, petted women.

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In this matter I think the family grocer licensed to sell liquors, has much to answer for. English temperance workers are alive to his deadly mischief, and are seeking legislation that shall destroy his license.

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Mrs. Mary Byron Pease, of Ohio, now working in Pennsylvania, has organized ten unions in the past few weeks resucitated old ones, and strengthened those which are weak, and obtained a number of subscribers to The Union Signal. Her record is a fine one.

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An enthusiastic convention was that of the Henry county, (Ill.) suffrage association. Dr. Mary F. Thomas and Miss Atkinson of Indiana, together with two state legislators of last session were active in the meeting.

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Henry county is radical also on the temperance question. It is the home of Senator Lord, who was a temperance man before it was as popular as now. The recent republican county convention, called for a submission of the prohibitory and suffrage amendments.

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The president of Wisconsin W. C. T. U., is going abroad with her husband, the Rev. J. E. Irish, who goes as consul to Cognac, France. No more "Cognac" if you please Mrs. Irish. I owe it a worse grudge than ever, now that its "taking off" includes you also.

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Union Park Congregational church of Chicago, has a church temperance club just organized for educational and agitational purposes. It takes in some of the best members, young and old, and bids fair to do solid work.

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"Anna Hathaway" she who in this generation is none other than the gifted Mrs. M. B. Ingham, of Cleveland, has a delightful sketch of Sarah K., and Charles E. Bolton, in the *Cleveland Leader* of March 13. These industrious educators have given away over six million pages of sound literature during the three years existence of the Cleveland Educational Bureau. "Anna Hath-a-way" of picturing noted people in type so vividly that you *can just see them*—at least I can.

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Like it in noble purpose is the Temperance League of the M. E. church at Warehouse Point, Conn. Its creed is this:

No license in this town. Total abstinence for the individual. The utter prohibition of the liquor traffic everywhere. The salvation of the drinker through faith in Jesus Christ. For these we shall pray and labor.

* * * * *

Iowa women are good at repartee as everybody knows, but it seems to me I never heard anything, anywhere, to exceed this: A certain lady in an interior town followed a drinker in whom she was deeply interested into a saloon. Just as he was about to take the glass, she tapped him gently on the shoulder and requested him to go with her. He complied, and as the two marched toward the door the saloon-keeper recovered sufficiently from his amazement to ejaculate: "That beats the devil!" The lady turned and emphatically retorted: "Yes, sir, it was my intention to 'beat the devil!'"

On Duty.

# News From the Field.

## SOUTHERN GLEANINGS.

BY MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

"Oh such handfuls of sheaves, shining like gold,
More than at one time our glad hands may hold."

Virginia.—"We watch for the weekly visits of The Union Signal. We would not miss the heart sympathy and encouragement we get from our National sisters through this organ, for any price."

So says the very able corresponding secretary of old Virginia, and so say we all. From the signs of the times there seems to be a general awakening throughout the state to the disgrace of making and selling liquors, and on the other hand an aroused rebellion and persecution on the part of the liquor men. In these results the quiet influence and persistent work of the W. C. T. U. are to be seen. Staunton has a coffee house under its auspices, the local union numbers 100 and the Band of Hope 170 members. Miss Willard's sowing here, was not vain. There is a very flourishing Band of Hope in Richmond of which Mrs. Pleasants (a host in herself) is president. There is also one in Charlottsville.

North Carolina.—The new president, Mrs. Pease of Asheville, is busily planning engagements for Miss H. G. Moore, who has done such brave work in other southern states. Mrs. E. D. Hundley, a worker *comme il y en a pen*, has been confined to her room for some weeks by illness, but has held the thread of the work for all in a tenacious clasp. After the meetings the ladies of Greensboro Union report to and consult with her that no idle time may be spent by others. Her letters go, welcome messengers, here and there through the state and out of it, reaching to my sanctum in the city of monuments. A monthly public gospel temperance meeting has been established under the auspices of Greensboro Union, the first held on Sabbath afternoon, a blessing and success, a crowded hall (the Y. M. C. A.) and an earnest address from Judge Dick. A very interesting Band of Hope is doing its own good work. The Asheville Union has 79 working and 59 honorary members, with 62 in the juvenile department. The Chapin Union at Trinity and Burtvell, also at High Point; this last has a Band of Hope with 60 members, and a call for an organization at Winston. So the clans are gathering for the march to victory.

South Carolina.—Home of Sallie F. Chapin, or at least so called, for she is abroad so much on her glorious mission, and has so many homes in the south land, that we do not know in these later days exactly how to give her a local habitation and a name. Wherever she may be, however, she talks to her people every day. In addition to her arduous labors on the organizing trips, she wields her pen far into the night hours. She is on the editorial staff of a live temperance paper, the *Worker*, published in Columbia. In Greenville the girls are zealously at work. Miss Willard will remember the union she formed in the Baptist Female College there, and will be glad to know they "have kept the faith," and that their organization is increasing in numbers and influence. The W. C. T. U. has opened an attractive reading room. Mrs. Chapin, and Mrs. Sibley of Georgia, held a recent afternoon meeting at Edgefield, and at night Mrs. Chapin addressed a large audience of colored people at the court house. The Johnston W. C. T. U. of Nashville have a column in the *Broadaxe*, edited by Mrs. Judge Harrison, who has promptly noted, and held up for public commendation, the late action of the people of Centreville. I. F. Dinwiddie and Buck Brown arrived in the town followed by four barrels of whisky, which were deposited in a house they had procured. The question arose, Can they sell it lawfully? This was discussed at a public meeting called by the excited citizens, who attended *en masse*. An executive committee was directed to execute legal proceedings against the parties complained of, who went to work in earnest, prepared a bill of injunction which was filed on Monday morning, served by ten a. m., and as every lawyer in town was on the side of the citizens, the case had to be continued to give the defendants a chance to get counsel. That evening Col. Hawkins, of Huntingdon, and Mr. Lassiter, of Lexington, arrived in town to argue a case from Lexington similar to the Centreville case. The masterly manner in which Col. Hawkins handled the subject, and the exhaustive arguments produced such an effect that the motion to dissolve was overruled. This settled the question of "whisky or no whisky," for Centreville. Before night the defendants were packing their baggage to leave for more congenial climes!

Louisiana.—New Orleans gives in the *Times Democrat* the account in detail of the second state convention of W. C. T. U., a convention of which all the southern states may well be proud. Mrs. Judge Merrick's address was given in full, as I wish it could be in The Union Signal, not only because it is superior, but because it shows the power and influence of brave individual effort. The seed sown by Miss Willard, cared for by Mrs. Chapin and her brave co-workers has brought this representative woman into the ranks. Hushing her own grief for a daughter beloved, gone to God, and in the sight of the voiceless anguish, the greater grief of humanity because of the rum power, they have won her to consecrate time, talents, influence all to the cause whose rallying cry is "God and home and native land." I shall send from her address fragments all through the southern press and in some cases they will publish it entire.

## NEW YORK.

Poughkeepsie.—Surely you do rejoice with us, that one more state is added to the list, as having the "compulsory education law." This surely is a grand step forward. May all the sister states fall into line with Vermont, Michigan, New Hampshire and New York. Under God we owe these grand victories to our beloved sister Mrs. M. H. Hunt, of Massachusetts, the "great apostle of the children" we would christen her. And then I want to tell you that we had what might be called a "red letter day" all over the state. A day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for his wonderful goodness in giving us the law, and if all the locals in the state had such an instructive and inspiring meeting as the Poughkeepsie union did, surely the people of New York must be enthused and inspired to more earnest aggresive work than ever before. The rain poured down all day here, but that did not prevent those who weathered the storm from getting a wonderful blessing if it did prevent many from meeting with us. The services occupied three hours from 2 to 5 p. m. with a different leader and topic each hour.

Mrs. M. G. Underhill, our worthy president, conducted the first hour. Rev. H. B. Grose the second, Rev. W. G. Browning the third; thus the educational law was pretty well discussed its benefits set forth, in a clear forcible manner, and its enforcement urged. May we not hope, dear sisters, that this law may prove a forerunner—a sort of John the Baptist—to prepare the way for "constitutional prohibition" for which we are all working and praying? May God grant it. R. A. T.

Dansville.—The W. C. T. U. of Livingston county, met in convention at Dansville the 28th and 29th of February and truly they were glorious days. That village so beautifully surrounded by hills with the crowning glory of "Our Home on the Hillside" was a most fitting place to hold our second county convention. We were organized last August by our true and faithful state treasurer, Mrs. E. M. J. Decker of Victor N. Y. Time and space will not permit me to go into details concerning the work done. Mrs. Decker gave us a most excellent address in the afternoon on "Practical Work." Mrs. Alford of Bradley presented the claims of *Our Work*, our new state paper. It is in its infancy but with high hopes of future usefulness and prosperity. In the evening a large audience gathered to listen to Mrs. M. H. Hunt. Her subject was "Waiting for the Verdict." She was listened to with marked attention for one hour and a half, showing the great and increasing interest on this subject.

The opening devotional exercises of the second day were very precious. A discussion regarding plans of work for the future were discussed. I decided to call Mrs. Decker to assist me in more fully organizing the county. The result has been most successful for we have since that time been instrumental in organizing four new unions and reviving one old one, in Genesee the county seat, with eighty-four members. We are expecting grand results for our cause as they have been wonderfully blessed with a revival of religion, over four hundred conversions are reported. With such work comes these words: "What wilt Thou have me do?"

I will close by adding the glorious news of temperance victories in six towns of our county. Danville has won the laurels; her first victory. She has been deeply entrenched by the rum power but has now risen in her might and said, Thus far but no farther shalt thou go to destroy our sons and brothers. One thing more the ministers are aroused as never before and are doing nobly for God and home and native land.

Mrs. S. B. Fowler.
*President Livingston County.*

Harlem.—It is with sad hearts that we announce the death of dear sister Foote. For years she has been an earnest temperance worker and reformer. One look at the good, kindly face, so full of sweet charity and Christian love, would tell you how she reached the drunkard's heart and won him back, to a nobler better life.

For months past she has been unable to meet with us, but at the usual hour of meeting, she would leave the family circle, to meet with us in spirit, joining her petition with ours for blessings on our work.

Her heart was full of the love of Christ, and each day she lived as though it were her last, so when the messenger came he found her all ready.

Quietly, as though only going a short journey, she made all arrangements for her burial, and gave away all her personal effects.

Possessed of much refinement, intelligence and large capabilities of mind, with a gentle, winning manner, crowned with much practical experience, her life was a useful one, and her death has left a void in all the circles that knew her.

The beautiful floral tribute of not, "Gates Ajar," but open wide, with "Mother" at the door and the footprints on the steps, seemed so fitting an emblem that as we looked, our eyes seemed to follow the purified spirit into the realms beyond, and faith saw the crown and the harp already in her hands.

May her mantle of gentleness, purity and love fall upon us, and may our lives be as useful, our work as successful, our death as triumphant as was hers, is the prayer of the sisters of this union.

Mrs. M. Douglas, *Secy.*

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

Plainfield.—Messrs. Mabee and English and the sweet singers accompanying them, commenced their work here Feb. 22. The services of the evening were deeply solemn. One hundred signed the pledge, one of whom was a prominent business man, a hard drinker. On Saturday evening there was a large attendance although the weather was very unfavorable. Mr. English told how he obtained a character, in Poughkeepsie, by getting business men to sign his application for a license to start a saloon, and how he'd kept the license hung up in his bar room, as an evidencethat he was a respectable man.

Sabbath evening services were full of gospel truths and calculated to improve every heart of the necessity of loving obedience to God's law. One hundred more signed the pledge. Monday evening the lecture room of the church was crowded, the anti rooms all thrown open. At this meeting another prominent business man signed the pledge and fearlessly renounced his allegiance to the drink power, before the large audience and received the congratulations of all present. On Tuesday and Wednesday night, the services were held in the M. E. church. After interesting speeches from Mr. English and Dr. Gerkers, Mr. Mabee plunged into the work of pledging all who came to the altar. Many tears were shed and prayers offered, as the continuous line of men, women and children went forward and returned with the badge of their profession. Indeed the act was timely on the part of many. We praise God for many happier homes now than there were a week ago.

Thursday evening a meeting for men only—the women meeting in lecture room of First Baptist church to pray for a blessing on the men's meeting. A reform club was organized at that meeting with John H. French as president. Many more signed the pledge, and many good citizens joined the club to help their new made brethren in their crusade against all intoxicants.

The club met Friday night at Force's former liquor hotel and with banner marched to the church. As they came in the audience rose to welcome them. The meetting was intensly interesting. The president of the club John H. French spoke of his convictions that he had taken the right stand, of his determination for the future to stand up for total abstinence, and, with God's help to urge others to join their ranks and to help his associates to a truer and better life.

Mayor Maxon and Judge Good declared their intention to sustain their reformed brethren. A large number responed to Mr. Mabee's call for signatures to the pledge. Speeches, songs of praise and thanksgiving were the order of the evening. The following evening (Saturday), the Somerville Reform Club reached our city and were escorted to the temporary rooms of Plainfields club. Speeches were made by Mr. Renglemen, president of the Somerville Reform Club and Mr. English. After this service the Somerville club were escorted to the former bar and billiard room of Force's Hotel where a collation had been prepared for these invited guests. These freemen from the bondage of rum, rejoiced in the change in the premises. One young man said the last time I was in this place, I drank six rounds at the bar. Plainfield Club's president, J. H. French, then said, Gentlemen, I have rented this place for ten years for the sale of liquor, and drew a sad picture of the evil he had helped to foster. He had done this in the face of the earnest protest of his wife, who had often begged him not to lease the room for such a purpose. He not only signed applications for license, but obtained other signers, and had been one of the best customers at the bar. He now refused to rent the place for such business. He wished the honor to be given to his wife, for it was due to her entreaties that his building was closed to liquor selling. Mrs. French was called for, but being absent, it was proposed that a silent prayer of thanksgiving be offered to God for the life of the noble woman, who was so true to her convictions. The suggestion was accepted, and in silence she was carried to the mercy seat.

A union meeting was held in First Baptist church Sabbath evening, all the churches taking part. The crowd was very great, many could not enter but lingered at the threshold to catch the notes of inspiring songs. All our pastors and members of the reform club made short addresses. Mabee called on all to take the pledge and become the freemen of the Lord. A large number added their names to the roll. On Monday evening the services were held in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church. The distance made no change in attendance—the house was packed and there was One present, greater than the Temple. The club marched in a body from their head quarters, headed by the Plainfield brass band and a body of clergymen taking their seats in the front pews. The opening services conducted by Rev. Mr. Honeymen and Dr. Hurlbut, followed by Mabee in a very accurate review of work done. Rev. Mr. Kershaw

of Bound Brook spoke of the work accomplished there. Our Mayor Maxon and city Judge Good, made short addresses by request, also John H. French president of the club. He spoke with pride of a number who took the pledge on Saturday night, and on Monday morning went to New York and resigned his position in a wholesale liquor house. Cheer on cheer followed this announcement and the gentleman was called to the platform. He told in brief, of the prayers of a devoted wife in his behalf, of the convictions he had of the evil of drink, from the fearful doom, that had overtaken a friend and the choice between salvation and damnation, and said as for me I shall choose salvation. This short address filled the house with joyous thanksgiving. Col. J. Scott gave a few choice thoughts. Rev. T. Logan Murphy, rector of the church of the Holy Cross was called upon as the representative of the church temperarce society, and gave words of encouragement to all. Mr. English made the closing speech and declared that it was God's work the people were witnessing. A large number signed the pledge. The last and largest meeting was held in First Baptist church and from the sacred desk to the front door was packed, many outside, hoping to gain an entrance some time during the evening. The galleries were reserved for "Plainfield's Reform Club." After they were seated the crowd filled in. After devotional exercises, Mr. Mabee gave a political speech short and to the point. Major Maxon then addressed the meeting concerning the benefit of the work of these evangelists to this city and urged the people to show their gratitude by a liberal contribution. The collection over, John H. French came forward on behalf of the club, and handed Mr. Mabee a purse of $200, not to pay them for services, but a small token of love and gratitude. The rest of the hour was spent in song and testimony from the members of the club, with farewell words from Mr. English. One of the young men converts told how he was saved from drink and sin, then came to our ears in softest, sweetest strain the refrain,

"I have been redeemed, I have been redeemed
By the blood of the Lamb which flowed on Calvary."

And as we looked over that vast audience, and to the reform club, we saw as if by an angel's touch, the emblem of blood on the lintel to every man's heart, and knew the destroying spirit had passed by these newly consecrated men and women who had taken the pledge.

So this ribband of red shall be to these pledged men, as a sign or a covenant for good. If tempted or ridiculed, let them as did Catherine Brettage, say, after a great conflict with Satan. "Reason not with me. I am a poor weak woman; if thou hast any thing to say, say it to my Christ, He is my advocate, my strength and my Redeemer, and He shall plead for me." On Wednesday afternoon a mass meeting for women only was held. The W. C. T. union and the Band of Hope and a large force of Red Ribbons filled the lower part of the church. Messrs. Mabee and English led the devotional services assisted by their associates. Mr. Mabee gave a brief sketch of his experience and reformation, and then presented the W. C. T. U. constitution and pledge, calling upon all the ladies to unite with the union, which was responded to by a large number. A collection was also taken up for the W. C. T. U., after which our union presented a cash gift to the ladies of the evangelists as a token of love and sympathy.

Clair, where the evangels have gone, one hundred and fifty signed the pledge at their first meeting. Joy and gladness fills many a household this Saturday evening, indeed the whole city is full of gladness, thanksgiving and praise for mercies received.

Mrs. Foster has just given a week to New Jersey, speaking in Hackettstown, Lambertville, Flemington, Washington, Jersey City, Camden, and Woodbury; everywhere she met with large and appreciative audiences. At Flemington the Baptist church, which will hold twelve hundred, was filled; the W. C. T. U. one hundred and forty strong, marched in a body to seats reserved in the centre of the house, and received the "Chautauqua salute" from the vast audience assembled. "Bless those white-ribbon women, bless those white-ribbon women!" was the heart-felt utterance of Mrs. Foster as she sat upon the platform and looked into the earnest faces of the body of women before her.

The corresponding secretary of the state, whose home is in Flemington presided, the different pastors took part in the opening exercises, the glee club of the Reform Club gave excellent music, and "best of all, God was with us." Mrs. Foster held her audience without a break by her grand argument for constiutional prohibition. The seed sown must take root, and bring forth fruit. Quite a large number of lawyers were present and evinced by their earnest attention and appreciative applause that her argument was thoroughly practicable. The following evening the ladies of the W. C. T. U. gave a supper, a fine affair, and cleared $107. So "our cause is marching on" in New Jersey.

Mrs. J. T. Ellis.

## ILLINOIS.

Rockford.—One of the most enjoyable entertainments was given the evening of March 14, in the First Congregational church of Rockford, by our Band of Hope which it has been our fortune to attend in many a day.

The organist and choir of the church wherein it was held, assisted with appropriate selections from temperance songs, rendering them most acceptably. Miss Kittie Waugh, president of the Band of Hope, presided as "one to the manner born." Miss Abbie Birdsell, one of Rockford's "star" elocutionists, whose fame reaches afar, and of whom we feel justifiably proud, as belonging to us, rendered two very telling selections picturing the drunkard's doom as betrayed in a dream, as from the beautiful hilltop of society's social glass, the descent into a darkness of the doom awaiting the drunkard at the foot of this inclined plane; also the little girl's question why "Papa's kisses weren't nice and sweet, but tasted so nasty, and smoky and bad?"

Another of our own natural born elocutionists added much to the entertainment by two "readings", so called, although we failed to see why, as no book nor mauuscript was visible. Her first selection was the picture of a drunken father with his two children, whom in his drunken fury he had thrown into the seething waters of the river and cruelly drowned, followed by a touching appeal to all who listened to banish from our beautiful country the curses of alcohol. A second "reading" was the "White Elephant", and was a decided hit which "brought down the house."

Interspersed in happy fashion were songs—solos and choruses—several members of the Band rendering selections in a faultless manner, some wee ones taking their stand upon the rostrum witn a composure enviable to many older ones present.

The closing little impromptu address by the president was as pleasing a feature perhaps, as any of the evening, and I venture to say that every one in the house was at the close of the evening looking forward to another entertainment by the same organization in the near future. And all was presented for the small admission fee of ten cents!

One Who Attended.

## WISCONSIN.

Whitewater.—On the 22d of February Mrs. Mary B. Willard gave her address on "Home Protection" to a large and appreciative audience in Whitewater. On the afternoon of Saturday following a W. C. T. U. was organized, which proves to be of the right spirit, I think, as it continually increases in numbers and enthusiasm.

At its second meeting held Tuesday, March 18, there were forty-six ladies present and about fifty names reported on the secretary's book which is a better showing than some of our older unions can boast.

Two superintendents reported as started in their work; a committee appointed to ascertain the laws of Wisconsin on the subject of selling to minors, etc., reported with a copy of the law in hand ready to read; committees were appointed to examine further into this matter.

The neatness and dispatch with which the meeting was carried out would have done credit to a much older union, and was largely owing to the fact that our excellent president came before us with note book in hand, thoroughly prepared for the duties of the hour, and ready at every turn with the "What next" so confusing to some W. C. T. U. meetings.

We have great hopes for the new union. Already King Alcohol begins to tremble. E. C. G.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Oil City.—The Y. W. C. T. U. of Oil City was organized by Miss Gordon in the autumn of 1882. We started off very bravely, purchasing a secretary's book, a treasurer's book, a handsome plush autograph album and white satin badges on which were printed Y. W. C. T. U. and "For God and home and native land." We held weekly meetings for a short time and then we stopped and went into a sound sleep for nine months in genuine Rip Van Winkle style.

A letter from Miss Gordon followed by two sweet pictures which you would certainly recognize, dear Union Signal, made us start up and rub our eyes. We reorganized Sept. 18, 1883, and went to work again and it was work. Every thing seemed against us and I think we would have given up entirely had it not been for the letters of Miss Gordon and Mrs. Patten. By their help and that of our own W. C. T. U. ladies our difficulties have been overcome.

The union now numbers twenty-five. The average attendance of members the past quarter was twelve with an aggregate of twenty-one visitors.

Twenty-three meetings have been held since September, seventy-six letters and postals mailed and a large number received among these an autograph letter from John G. Whittier.

11,239 pages of literature have been distributed since Jan. 19. Of this 4,305 pages of temperance literature in Oil City and the rest (2,812 of general, 2,236 of religious and 1,886 of temperance literature) in weekly installments to the eighty-two inmates of the county almhouse, for which the superintendent has sent the union a letter of earnest thanks. Now all tracts, papers, etc., sent out by the union are stamped with Y. W. C. T. U. Oil City, Pa., and "For God and home and native land." We take this opportunity to return our thanks to R. H. Smith & Co., of Springfield, Mass., for the rubber stamp.

The destitute of our city early received the attention of the young ladies and with the help of Mrs. Ferry, the W. C. T. U. Bible-woman, forty-one articles of warm clothing and five bed comforts were distributed among them.

Two socials have been held; the first, a lunch party in Temperance Hall, netted $93.40. All but ten dollars of this was voted to the W. C. T. U. then in need of funds. The second, a leap year party at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Chambers. Refreshments were served and a program of music, recitations and tableaux, was rendered. Beautifully tinted pledge cards ornamented with bright colored ribbons were presented to the guests as memetoes of the evening. The collection amounted to $18.06.

The union is at present reading Dr. Richardson's Lectures on Alcohol and hope soon to have a good temperance loan library.

Mrs. McConnell is now holding a very successful series of temperance meetings in Oil City under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The young ladies assist by acting as secretary, when necessary taking up the collections, giving out the pledge cards and pinning on the ribbons.

We have been much interested in the plan of "The Souvenir and Jewelry Fund," and sent to Miss Pugh two gold lead pencils, a silver perfume stand, and a silver cup.

The outlook for our union is now very cheering and we hope with God to help us to do much more in the future "For God and home and native land"

Mary A. Porterfield, *Pres*,
Lottie Merchant, *Sec*.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.—Mrs. J. R. Nichols, of Indianapolis, a superintendent of the N. W. C. T. U., spoke last evening in the lecture room of the Metropolitan M. E. church, at Four-and-a-half and C streets, upon the subject of temperance. The Rev. Dr. Huntly presided. After the reading of Scripture, prayer, and the singing of a hymn, Mrs. Nichols was introduced. She said she would not treat her subject from a legal, but from a social point of view. Women are the autocrats of society and the chief agents in the elevation of the social circle. Women are culpable for the popularizing of drinking in society which exists to such a great extent at the present time. Mrs. Nichols referred more especially to the amount of drinking done by fashionable society women, and who, in many instances, had by their example made men irreclaimable drunkards. If women are not entitled to the right of suffrage they should at least entertain the earnest sentiment of not receiving in their drawing rooms and parlors those who are engaged in the liquor traffic. Let women beware how they tamper with such a dangerous weapon as strong drink.

There is one feature, said Mrs. Nichols, that temperance speakers do not touch upon, and that is women drinking among themselves. If the drinking among men is generally among the middle and lower classes, that among women is in the upper classes of society. The speaker referred to statistics taken in an eastern city, where 2,000 women, all moving in the more respectable class of the community, were inmates of an inebriate asylum. A Kentucky belle boasted of the beautiful color she could get up by drinking a half pint of wine at dinner and then taking a short repose. Mrs. Nichols said she had seen women at a New York club dinner reel from drinking wine. She referred to cultured, Christian mothers, who gave their babes toddy, and made them drunk with their own milk. A drunken man is a spectacle to be abhorred, but when it comes to a drunken woman, the speaker said, the angels of heaven hide their faces from so revolting a spectacle. Women are also the greatest sufferers from intemperance. What agony it is to a high-spirited, sensitive woman who once looked up with pride to her husband, to see him dragged down to the lowest depths of drunkenness and degradation. There is not a home in the land that is not tainted with the foul miasma from the liquor traffic. It takes the light from the poet's brain, reduces the strength of youth to the weakness of old age, and the flower of womanhood becomes scentless and withered. The liquor traffic causes a woman's heart to bleed, it blasts her hopes, and fills her soul with despair.

In closing Mrs. Nichols made an eloquent appeal to the motherhood of the nation—women whom God exalted, and through whom the world is to be redeemed. "Why, in all the legislatures of the country," said the speaker, "has not something been done for the motherhood of the nation, in protecting them from the liquor traffic, which is both the curse of God and man—to save her babe sacrificed upon this unholy Moloch? How can a country," she exclaimed, "glory in the renown of its warriors, the eloquence of its statesmen, and its wonderful prosperity, when its foundations are cemented with the blood of the victims of the liquor traffic?"

Mrs. Nichols' address was an eloquent one, and engaged the profound attention of her intelligent audience, Dr. Huntley, chaplain of the United States senate in closing said, "He would be glad to sit at her feet at any time and learn of her on any phase of the subject she might select." Sallie D. La Fetra.

*March 24, 1884.*

## LOUISIANA.

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Louisiana met in convention March 6 and 7 at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The address of welcome to delegates was made by Mrs. Frances A. Lyons. Mrs. Lyons reviewed briefly the work of the temperance women of the state during the past year, and enriched her address by many beautiful expressions concerning the women who had come south and from all over the state to attend the convention.

The Rev. S. H. Werlein delivered an eloquent address of welcome on behalf of the clergy. It was such a tribute to women as made the hearts of those present grateful for the manly encouraging words.

A response on the part of delegates was made by Mrs. William H. Goodale, of Baton Rouge.

Mrs. Goodale's address did not occupy ten minutes in the delivery, but her brief sentences were earnest and eloquent with facts showing how great the need of more temperance work in Louisiana.

The morning session was closed by a consecration meeting, presided over by Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, a lovely Quaker lady, who had come all the way from Pennsylvania to attend the convention. Her talk to women was the talk of a brilliant and accomplished woman, who is also a wife, a mother and a Christian.

In the evening a large and attentive audience assembled at the St. Charles Avenue church, corner of St. Charles and Gen. Taylor streets, in order to hear Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick, the president of the local temperance union, deliver her annual address.

After the choir had discoursed sweet music Mrs. Merrick was introduced by Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of South Carolina, who reminded the audience that Mrs. Merrick was the first women to speak in the church in which they were assembled.

Mrs. Merrick's address was listened to with undivided attention, and when she closed her eloquent appeal for women to work for the temperance cause, she was warmly applauded.

Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of South Carolina, made a short address. She stated that Louisiana was more in need of temperance workers than any other state she has ever visited. The speaker said that she happened to be in Louisiana at the last election and had noticed that the negroes went to the polls stupidly drunk, or like dumb driven cattle. Mrs. Chapin said that the women must decisively work for temperance in order to help the emigrants who are sweeping into the south and who will have the right to vote in Louisiana in one year. To do so intelligently and for public good it became necessary to take up collections. She closed by asking, for the good of human beings, a small contribution from all those present.

A collection was taken up which amounted to thirty dollars.

At the request of Mrs. Merrick, Mrs. Angele C. Davis, of Cincinnati, O., made a short speech, and was applauded.

The evening meeting was closed with a prayer by Bishop Parker.

The exercises of the second day of the convention were more largely attended than on the first day.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, of Philadelphia.

Reports of the progress of the work done by the different state unions were read by the following delegates: Mrs. M. J. Hatch, of Baton Rouge; Mrs. R. Aby of Monroe; Miss Dosie Dupree, of Baton Rouge; Mrs. Goodale, of Baton Rouge; Mrs. Smith, of Ouachita; Mrs. Wm. Wise, of Shreveport, and Mrs. Merrick, of New Orleans.

Baton Rouge Union has a membership of 104; Band of Hope 120; colored auxiliary 30.

Monroe Union a membership of 140; Trenton Union has 125 members with the following auxiliaries:

Colony Union 42 members; Island Union 42 members; Mineral Springs Union, 22 members; Trenton Colored Union 50 members. Shreveport Union reported 125 members with a Band of Hope numbering 50.

The ladies of this union determined on aggressive work for the fall and winter, and looking about, the great crying necessity seemed to be to help influence the young men of this wicked but prosperous little city. The conclusion arrived at was that a cheery, bright reading room would be a very certain foil to the drinking saloons. The city was then divided into districts, committees of ladies took each district and canvassed among all the business houses, not passing the saloons, whose proprietors were most polite and kind in receiving and responding to the request of the ladies; one of three is a monthly subscriber to the fund for the reading room, which is now an established fact. A great success. A large beautiful, well furnished room in the most avorable business portion of the city, carpeted, $25 given for the purpose of purchasing a picture, and a beautiful lamp hanging before the entrance, the gift of a generous Texan, is a counter-charm, a shining reproof to the gaudy lights of the attractive drinking rooms, which surround it. There is a library of 250 bound volumes, not ordinary books, not books which could be conveniently left out of a home library, but generous, unselfish gifts of those who love the cause. A committee of ladies visit the rooms every day, place fresh flowers in the vases, and in cold weather see that abundant fires are kept up, and a number of papers and magazines are taken each month. The regular monthly subscription obtained from the best business men in the city amounts to $50; the average attendance is fifteen each evening.

Mrs. Merrick reported for New Orleans: Membership over 100, composed of the ladies representing the various Christian denominations of the city, whose zeal in Christian work is only measured by their ability. They have under discussion the establishment of a temperance lunch house, which only needs the hearty co-operation of a few gentlemen to come forward and give such material aid as will insure the success of the enterprise. They also expect to establish a temperance lunch room at the World's Exposition. There is a standing committee who regularly visit the hospitals, asylums and prisons.

Miss J. P. Moore represented the work among the colored people of the city and its suburbs. She stated that the intemperance among this class was fearful, and on the plantations the vice prevailed as much among the women as among the men. This eminent Christian worker made a strong appeal for missionary temperance work among the colored people of Louisiana.

Mrs. M. R. Cooney presented the following resolutions commemorative of the virtues and excellencies of the noted Christian philanthropist, Mrs. S. N. Moody, who was elected corresponding secretary for the state of Louisiana at the last convention.

*Resolved*, That in the death of Mrs. Moody, who was elected corresponding secretary at our last convention, the State of Louisiana has lost a most efficient official, and that we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family, and inscribe a page in our minute book to her memory.

At 3 p. m. Mrs. Chapin called the afternoon session to order, and after the usual devotional exercises, the organ of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, The Union Signal was presented. This paper was fully endorsed and its circulation commended to the ladies of the south.

Mrs. Lewis, a colored woman, was invited to the platform, and made a short address.

Mrs. W. H. Goodale, chairman of the committee on resolutions and plan of work, reported as follows:

Whereas, We are firmly convinced that the traffic in intoxicating liquor is an evil, and that continually; at war with the sacred interests of individuals and society; antagonizing morality, education and religion; producing disease, poverty, lawlessness and crimes; filling our jails, almshouses and asylums with inmates at the public expense; subverting the family, social and religious influences; carrying unnumbered thousands of our noblest and best to drunkards' graves; and that we are most profoundly convinced that the only remedy for this gigantic evil is total abstinence and prohibition; be it, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we the members of the W. C. T. U. of Louisiana, in convention assembled, do hereby earnestly appeal to our sisters, in all parts of our beloved Louisiana, to unite with us in our determination to patronize and encourage, when practicable, only such persons who are known neither to sell nor furnish as a beverage anything that can intoxicate, and who discourage the traffic in such liquors by refusing to sign petitions in favor of, and to vote for, the licensing of such traffic.

*Resolved*, That we do hereby appeal to the members of the several grange organizations in this state to encourage, by giving preference in trade to those merchants who are open temperance advocates, and thus aid us in our efforts to protect our homes from the curse of a law that punishes the wife and children for the sins of the father, and which is a disgrace to any civilized people, *i. e.*, "License for Revenue."

*Resolved*, That we do earnestly invoke the co-operation of the members of every union and temperance organization in Louisiana to obtain signatures to petition our legislature at its next session to prohibit the distillation of liquors in our state.

*Resolved*, That we do respectfully pray and urge the legislature of Louisiana to amend the present local option law, now in operation in many sections of the state, so as to specifically indicate the officials charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of said law, and to attach a penalty which shall be imposed upon failure on the part of such officials to discharge such duties.

*Resolved*, That as we believe intemperance and the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors to be the greatest obstacle at this time in the way of the increase of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, that we beg all ministers of the gospel to bring these subjects often to the attention of their congregations, and to invite their personal influence in every laudable effort to banish this monster evil from the church and society at large.

*Resolved*, As lessons inculcated in early life are the most lasting, we beg the earnest co-operation of the public, private and Sunday school teachers to assist us in this reform to secure thorough teaching of temperance in all our schools, and the moral and physical evils resulting from the use of all alcoholic stimulants.

*Resolved*, That all temperance workers be urged to have a day set apart as "Children's Temperance Day" in every township in Louisiana, and hold public meetings, with such exercises as shall promote the cause of temperance among the young people of our state.

*Resolved*, Inasmuch as it is essential to all moral reforms to have information and facts spread broadcast over the land, we do engage and urge each member of our union to act as agent for our official organ, The Union Signal, published at Chicago, Ill., and that we will subscribe ourselves and obtain as many subscriptions among our people as possible.

*Resolved*, That all papers in the state be earnestly requested to publish these resolutions for the information of the public.

PLAN OF WORK.

*Scientific Temperance.*—The introduction of scientific temperance and hygienic instruction into all schools, public and private, in the bounds of our state, and to secure such legislation, local and state, as shall make the study and teaching of the laws of health, with special reference to the effect of stimulants upon the human system, compulsory.

*Influencing the Press and Public Bodies.*—Influencing the press and large public organizations, ecclesiastical, educational, medical, etc., in the cause of temperance. These two works were combined, and Mrs. W. H. Goodale, of Baton Rouge, was elected superintendent.

*Sunday School Work.*—Introduction of temperance literature and work in Sabbath schools. Mrs. S. Landrum, of New Orleans, was elected superintendent.

*Temperance Literature.*—To encourage and distribute temperance literature throughout the state. Mrs. Linus Parker, of New Orleans, superintendent.

*Juvenile Work.*—Organizing bands of hope, legions of honor, etc., among the children. Mrs. Seaman, of New Orleans.

*Flower Mission and Young Woman's Work.*—Mrs. Wm. H. Wise, of Shreveport, superintendent.

*Work among Railroad Men.*—Christian temperance work among railroad employes, and securing railroad rates for temperance workers. Mrs. Kate B. Avery, of Baton Rouge, superintendent.

*Evangelistic Work.*—Mrs. J. N. Pharr, of Morgan City, superintendent.

We suggest that a *State Organizer* be appointed by the executive committee, whose expenses shall be paid by the state union.

Rev. Dr. Carter opened the evening meeting by a prayer.

Mrs. Merrick then introduced Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin.

Mrs. Chapin said that woman's work was something new, and that southern woman's work was still newer. In referring to intemperance she said that all families were troubled with the curse. Every family has some interest in this matter. Mrs. Chapin here gave some striking examples.

In speaking of high license Mrs. Chapin said that the Lord never licenses sin, and consequently, she did not see what good was done in licensing liquor. God's law is prohibition, and therefore, she urged its adoption.

Mrs. Chapin here made a beautiful allegory representing alcohol as the giant Goliah, and the women of the Christian Temperance Union, as Davids, who, though small, would soon slay the mighty giant.

People sometimes have said that the reason women were taking so much interest in the temperance cause was that they desired finally to vote at the elections. This, the speaker said, was not the case and had nothing to do with the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Chapin then described the W. C. T. U. as a great inventor, laboring hard, who would soon succeed in their enterprise.

Mrs. Chapin closed by urging that the idea of high license was absurd, and that what was wanted was prohibition.

Mrs. Angele C. Davis, of Cincinnati, spoke of Ohio, her native state. The men there were of opinion that it was not popular to be a temperance man, but they have commenced to change. The speaker had been connected with this organization for a number of years and the women of the highest families of the country were connected in the great cause.

Mrs. Davis stated that 125,000 women were bent on doing one thing and they would no doubt succeed. When women desire to do something it only requires that the will be really there and then the thing is done. There is no doubt that the talking of 125,000 would bring constitutional prohibition.

The speaker urged the importance of having scientific instruction for the children in order to let them know that great foe of mankind—alcohol. While the men must do away with drinking, constitutional prohibition must be had. The only thing the women can do is to ask the men to help them in their task. For the women cannot be legislators and make the laws.

## MRS. FIXEN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Greenville, Texas, April 2; Honey Grove, Texas, April 3; Whiteboro, Texas, April 4; Denton, Texas, April 5; Sherman, Texas, April 6; Bonham, Texas, April 7 and 8; Longview, Texas, April 9 and 10; Jewett, Texas, April 11; Georgetown, Texas, April 12; Austin, Texas, April 13; San Antonio, Texas, April 14 and 15; Harrisburg, Texas, April 16; Galveston, Texas, April 17 and 18; Bernham, Texas, April 19 and 20.

## Publisher's Department.

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☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN,
161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Herrick Johnson's matchless indictment of High License recently read by him before the prohibition conference in Chicago, which appears in this issue is now ready in Leaflet form, making No. 3 in the series of License Leaflets now being issued from this office.

We are in receipts of many letters testifying to the good results of circulating these tracts. In two towns it is claimed that no-license tickets were elected solely through their influence. There is nothing equal to them in creating sentiment in favor of no-license.

Do not fail to order a supply before election day. Price 50c. per hundred, postpaid for No. 3. Nos. 1 and 2, 30 cts. per hundred. Address The Union Signal, 161 LaSalle street.

The Union Signal and *The Amendment Herald*, one year for $2.25.

The Union Signal and *Our Herald* (Mrs. Helen M. Gougar's paper) will be sent to one address for $2. per year.

Shall We License the Dram Shop? and How the Dram Shops Pay the Taxes are the titles of two articles by Geo. E. Foster, which have just been issued by The Union Signal, in the form of handbills convenient for circulation. They are splendid arguments against license, and should be widely distributed before the coming spring elections. Price 30c. per hundred postpaid. Address The Union Signal, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is to day the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters. Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—The annual leaflet is just out—fifteen thousand copies envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo*. Free. For forms of Constitution, and other helps and for all the foregoing send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, 126½ Walnut street, Cincinnati, O. She will acknowledge the same.

ANOTHER
# Special Offer.

**Arrangements have been made with the publishers by which we are enabled to offer Tunison's Matchless, Historical County, Railroad, Distance and Index Map of the United States, and Illustrated Map of the World, as a Premium upon exceptionally good terms.**

A double map, about four by five feet in size, mounted on rollers, bound with tape, colored, varnished and finished in the highest style of the art, with reversible attachment; shows the states on the largest scale possible to give the whole United States on one sheet. The counties are about one inch square, each in separate color, and the names are bold and plain. With each map is supplied, free of cost, a copy of "Tunison's Rapid County Finder, or Index," giving complete index of position and population of every county in the United States, by a superior method, used and adopted in the official publications of the government.

The style of engraving has never before been equaled; the names of the counties and county seats stand out bold and plain, and the diamond lettering enables us to show thousands of stations and postoffices not shown in other maps.

The map was constructed by the most accomplished draughtsmen and engravers, is based on government surveys, official railroad information, and its accuracy is unequaled, four to twenty years newer in design, possessing every quality and merit, and justly deserves the character expressed in its title, "matchless, historical, county, railroad, distance and index map."

This map shows all the new counties correct to date, including the thirty-two (32) new counties made last year. It also shows where every tribe of Indians is located, and gives the number inhabiting each reservation. Also shows all the new western surveys, mining towns and stage stations, and every post office in the west.

The rivers are double lined as far as navigable, enabling us to tell how far boats can ascend any river.

This is also a complete railroad and distance map, giving the names of the railroads printed on them, so we can tell what railroad to take to go to any town or place, and the distance is marked between the stations with figures; thus we can find the shortest route, cost of travel, and exact distance between any two places.

On the reverse side are three complete maps of the world; also separate maps of Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land.

The globular map (in hemispheres) shows the world round, as it actually is, and on a flattened scale, as it appears to us in traveling over it, and is one of the latest and best maps of the world published, showing latest discoveries in the Arctic regions, giving the explorations of the "Hall" and the "Herald Jeannette" expeditions, showing the islands discovered and named by them, within 400 miles of the north pole.

We have in this map the ocean routes of inter-communication, with distances marked from port to port; telegraph cables in the different oceans, and the routes of African explorations from the beginning of this century to those of Livingstone and Stanley.

Below the map of the world is a "Chart of the World," on Mercator's projection, showing voyages of discovery from earliest times to the present date. Names of navigators and the date of the voyages are given alongside each route. The degrees of heat and cold are given by Isothermal lines crossing those countries having same average temperature.

The distribution of races of mankind (illustrated by typical heads, in primary and secondary varieties, as taught by Prof. Guyot), is shown by a system of parallel rulings at different angles, covering the face of inhabited countries. The prevailing religions of the various countries are also shown, defined by different colors. Points of greatest depth in the several oceans, from official soundings are shown.

The small globes show the animal and vegetable life of both continents, arranged according to the zones to which they are native, with explanatory text. Bordering the globular map of the world are the eighty-one flags of the world. In the lower left hand quarter is our diamond map of Europe, and in the lower right hand quarter is our topographical map of the Holy Land, with ancient and modern names, showing modern Egypt in detail, railroad system, Suez Canal, Delta of the River Nile, the Sinaitic peninsula, etc. A map of the ancient world shows the travels of St. Paul, as recorded in Holy Writ, besides names and locations of places mentioned in the New Testament, the route of the wanderings of the Israelites from Egypt into Canaan, is shown according to reliable modern Bible scholars.

The columns on the sides show the different coins used in all parts of the world, giving the value of each in United States money. And in the triangular spaces we have a condensed historical and statistical description of the world. The variations of time in different parts of the world is shown by an original system. Clock dials, fifteen degrees apart, show the time of day at all places on those meridians when it is noon at London and "just the way the clocks tick all around the world." At the top are original illustration showing the costumes, and architectures, also a landscape scene in the principal nations of the world.

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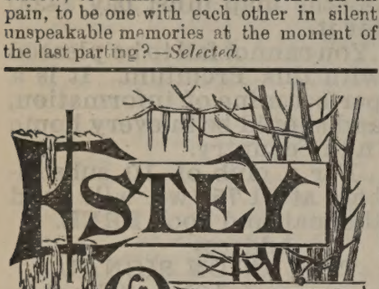


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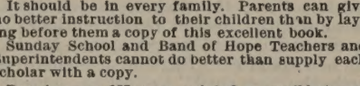


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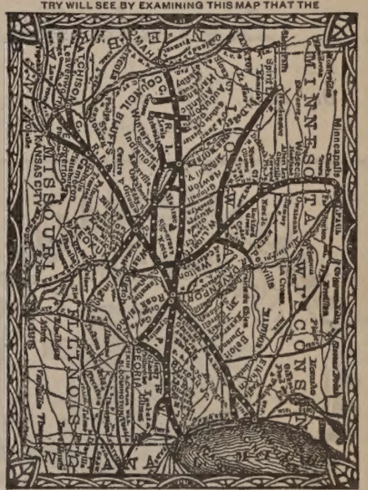


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BY

**REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D.D.**

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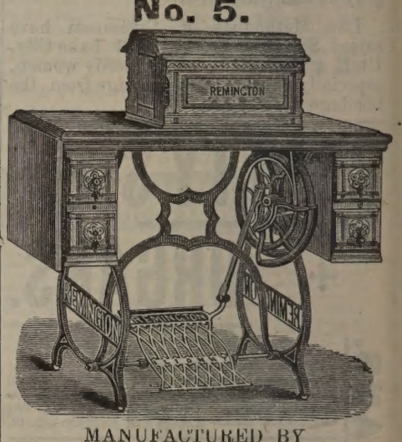


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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 15. CHICAGO, APRIL 10, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


MR. FRANCIS MURPHY passed through Chicago this week on his way from Manistee, Mich., to Freeport, Ill. Three thousand persons signed the pledge during his labors in Manistee, and the city elections will probably mark the height of the temperance tide. Mr. Murphy looks well and bids fair to fill up the large measure of a long and useful life.

THE first license law was enacted in 1440, for the "gode rule and governance of the boroughe" Walsall by the "Mayer and his brethren." A check was soon found necessary and followed. "Also it is ordeyned, that if any man kepe at the ale or sportynge in theyre houses, aft. the howers appoynted to make a fyne therefore, and to sessed by the Mayer. And if by ons or twyes warning do not amend, then the same ale house to be put down by the commandments of the Mayer and his brethren."

AN English gentleman with a faith in hard, unromantic statistics, has carefully studied the causes of pauperism among 254 cases sheltered by the workhouses of Manchester. Old age, he found, had brought thither nearly one-eighth; disease and accident one-seventh; idleness, free from drink or crime, *not a case;* drunkenness in men, one-fourth; drunkenness in women, one-twentieth. The widows and children of drunkards numbered one-fifth of all paupers. And the cold proof from these facts is that the liquor traffic breeds fifty-two per cent. of the pauperism of Manchester. Is it probable that similar investigation in this country would show any less activity in beer and whisky as producing agents? Who says that saloons add nothing to the country?

"YE fearful hearts fresh courage take."

Some people have been afraid Iowa prohibition would perish by the way after all, for lack of sufficient penalties. For the fourth time, however, the legislature has risen to explain its unequivocal position on the question, and the last expression has certainly been plain and explicit enough to suit everybody but those liable to penalty. By its provision any person manufacturing intoxicating liquors prohibited by law, shall for the first offense be fined $200 and costs, or suffer six months' imprisonment; for the second and every subsequent offense the penalty shall not be less than $500 and may be $1,000. Any person selling or giving away intoxicating liquors prohibited by law, shall be fined on first offense not less than $50, or imprisonment till fine and costs are paid, and for each succeeding violation of law, shall be fined $300 or six months' imprisonment. These penalties apply in both cases to offenses committed by the servants, agents or clerks of the manufacturer or seller. The landlord comes in also for a fine of not less than $1,000 for his share in the illegal manufacture or sale. Club rooms, for liquor sale or distribution, and their members are fined by the law not less than $100 each, and express and railroad companies transporting liquors for illegal sale, the same on each offense; the meanest citizen may lay hold upon such liquors on cars, wagons, or wherever found *in transitu* and proceed against the offender in any court of any county. Iowa means business.

WAS the Cincinnati riot a legitimate monster?

Yes.

How so?

Well, it had all the earmarks its parents have for ages inflicted upon all their offspring; and they have long been wedded in wickedness strictly *according to law.*

Who were its parents?

Whisky and beer, of course.

Why "of course"?

Because—because—well, it doesn't admit of argument. Can you see any chance to work a sober crowd up to a blood-thirsty pitch against law and bayonets?

No.

Could anything but liquor keep a crowd in fighting frenzy forty-eight hours, securing a murder for each hour?

Of course not.

Did you ever hear of a great riot that didn't have the army of hard drinkers on its side?

Never.

Did you ever hear of a great riot in a city whose people preached prohibition and practiced total abstinence?

The idea is ridiculous; it can't be done.

WE are not given to recounting the horrors of intemperance. They are too ghastly, too piteous to wring hearts with very often, but the "cry of the children" will not "down." Our good friend, Laura Haviland was recently invited to speak in a small Michigan town where lived a German who was kind and industrious, save when under the influence of drink. At such times, in demoniac rage, the butcher knife or whatever came to his hand, was used in driving his wife and children into the street.

He came home in this condition one night to find his little daughter of nine years in the burning heat of scarlet fever, and to turn all out of doors. The pleadings of the heart sick mother and the sympathizing children were of no avail.

"I'll take care of 'er; I'll cool 'er off;" was his brutal threat, and suiting action to word, he seized a pail of cold water fresh from the well, stripped off the blankets, and dashed the water over the sick child, who was thrown into convulsions at once. The agonized mother strove with him still, but still he raved,

"I'll bring 'er out of this," and taking up a bottle of camphor setting near the bed side, threw a handful of the burning liquid upon the little face so dear to him, when whisky was not his indwelling fiend. The poor child gasped once—twice—and God in His mercy took her to His arms. An indignant community tried to administer justice, but he compelled his terror stricken family to testify falsely and so another murderer is free. The true fatherly heart trembles with honest anger at such savagery, but *fathers* legalized the saloon where this father was crazed. Will not the blood of this little one cry out against them also, and be required at their hands?

THE W. C. T.U. of Cincinnati, quick to discern causes of the recent scenes of horror and bloodshed passed these resolutions and called for a day of prayer before the fires of the commune had died away:

*Resolved*, That, in view of the great calamity that has befallen our city, we set apart next Wednesday for an all-day meeting of fasting and prayer that the Almighty may stay His hand of justice upon our city.

*Resolved*, That, deploring the conditions which led to the riot in this city, we will do all in our power to remedy them, and we demand that henceforth our Sabbath shall be protected from desecration.

*Resolved*, That with the new-made graves before us, of our brothers who have fallen by the hand of lawless violence, and the helpless condition of other wounded brothers in our midst as incentives, we renew our zeal both in prayer and effort to put down wrong in our midst, and we call upon all who are on the Lord's side to assist in our efforts.

*Resolved*, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the wives, mothers and sisters so sadly bereaved.

Even the saloon keepers—a few of them—felt the dreadful, direful responsibility of their destructive calling during this reign of terror and voluntarily closed their doors against rioters who were shouting promises of new horrors: "Only wait till tonight when we are good and drunk." In this emergency it is reserved to the little body which has for ten years faithfully flung out the white banner of peace, to cry, "To your tents, oh Israel."

# Contributed.

## A STORY OF THE FRONTIER.

BY CAROLINE M. MAY.

The harvest work was done:
We stretched ourselves 'long side the stacks
And watched the setting sun.
Brought from some nook of secret store
Known to our friend who worked the ore,—
The miner's pard—as phrases run—
The whisky glass, with loving smacks
Now to our lips commends.
As Jack and Jim the smuggler raise
High to their lips with words of praise,
Old Aleck sits aloof, nor seems
To notice aught, as lost in dreams.
With eager haste
They urge a taste,
"No," he replies, "I cannot drink.
My word is given to her I love.
Could I so grieve her would you think
As from that holy promise shrink?"
With low'ring looks and cold regard
And then with words to him more hard
The true old man they scorn.
"Hold mates a bit—my story hear—
Then if ye will or if ye dare
Urge me my words to spurn.—
The sun has twenty times made green
The slopes to yonder mountain lake
Since I, a youngster with my Jean,
My sister, sought these wilds to make
Our fortune, with our all at stake.
Alert and swift I took the eye
Of one who kept a tavern nigh
Known as the Golden Gate.
No deviltry was then so high,
No revelry was then so late,
But I my part could take.
I shared his labors, shared his gains,
For profit then I spared no pains.
The memory now gives me shame
Whose ready wit then fanned the flame
Of whisky's noxious fires.
But woe to me when his desires
Upon my sister fell,
And he would court her for his wife
To bring her to that hell.
Ah, well! it came to pass one night—
One night that darkens all my life—
A twelve month's bride was she—
The Golden Gate was full of light
The fiddles rang out merrily—
The decks were out, the betting high,
When looking up my Jean I spy
Soft gliding through the hall
On some small household errand bent
Straight to her husband him to call.
One anxious glance before her sent
Assured me, it was plain to see—
The liquor would his master be.
With staggering steps he followed near,
The girl whom once he thought so dear.
Sharp grew the play
The dance more gay.
And loud the calls for whisky straight
When in the pauses of the games,
Came in the thud—thud, which I hate.
The noise of blows upon the brute,
An echo which all nature shames—
Can heav'n be deaf as they are mute?
Old Farly stood beside me then,
He winked. I cried 'a bucking jade
Some man doth ride—a dashing blade!'
'You bet!' said he, and played the ten
Which won the game. Just then
The cry 'the Vigilants are out!'
Was heard. The cards were dashed to ground
The music petered out.
For every one had heard the sound
And rushed to help the rout.
I gathered up the scattered decks
Put out the lights with care,
Then sauntered home with naught to vex
Glad that my bonnie Jean was there.
The room was dark—the fire was out
Where was my Jean? A match I struck
There in a corner as I feared
A tumbled heap of stuff appeared.
My heart stood still, for 'twas my luck
Just such a sight to find before.
'Jean! Jean!' I cried when a faint moan
Told me that life at least was there.
I lifted her with many a groan
And bore her tenderly to where
The low roof made a chamber bare,
It showed e'en then her woman's care.
E'en in that hour of sickning dread
I marked the whiteness of the spread,
The pillow beaten soft and light,
The small glass o'er the stand, so bright.
I saw myself, poor haggard wretch,
Seeking some water Jean to fetch.
I hardly know what next I did;
I bathed her till each quivering lid
Proclaimed that thought and grief were come;
Then in a rage that made me dumb
I sought the nearest house for friends.
Care-burdened yet warm-hearted, they
Followed me swift my homeward way;
Each one his best assistance lends.
There on the bed my Jennie lay
Limp as a rag—her dear form sick
Nigh unto death, from blows that flay.
All night they met her every need;
The long red welts, the wounds that bleed,
They bind or bathe with tenderest heed.
Toward morn a feeble wail arose,
An infant's cry. The mother, blind
Although she was from many blows,
Smiled faint. 'Tell Tim I want him, dear,
He'll laugh to know the kid is here,'
She said. Three days she lingered near
Unto death's door; her poor breast scarred,
Beyond all nature's uses marred;
Then without warning sank to rest,
The baby sleeping on her breast."
A silence fell upon the group
And then indignant feeling stirs.
"How said the doctors that she died?"
"By natural causes they decide."
"Could *men* to such a falsehood stoop?"
"Oh, yes! and our best customers."
"The father—was there nothing said?"
"A reckless man—his threat was dread.
What use? our judge a drunken sot,
What justice would or could be got?
Well, mates, my little story's done,
Now do you wonder that I shun
The glass of whisky as I would
The venom of the viper's brood?"

## AT $50, VICE; AT $500, VIRTUE.

BY JAMES CLEMENT AMBROSE.

A few topers, many newspapers, most politicians, and lots of preachers declare in the language that "speaks louder than words," that the $50 license breeds vice, the $500 license begets virtue; that the $50 license so taints the whisky it is pinned to that ignorance, poverty, tears, brutality, murder and ravishment become its cruel whelps, but the $500 license compels the devil to come out of whisky and run violently down a steep place into the sea, leaving its progeny the children of "sweetness and light," its consumers only "sucking doves;" that $50 drinks, are degradation, $500 drinks, respectability; that a $50 saloon is a doggery; a $500 saloon the trysting-place of gentlemen; that of the $50 glass men drink to excess, but let go the $500 glass before it heaves a brick to their hat; that $50 snakes kill the poor man, and devour the loaf and the love of his household, but the $500 anaconda turns over all that man's earnings to his family, and gorges itself only on the pocket-books of wealth and the brains of wise men, who can stand a few fresh coils of the squeezer every day, yet get out and walk off before they die of "heart disease." In other words, many good men in bad company by toiling for high license, tell themselves the lie that arsenic at $50 a dose is deadly poison, at $500 a dose the best of baking powder. Funny that women never fall in love with this high-priced luxury!

I am not arguing the case—axioms need none; I have simply translated the conduct of the high license heretics into plain Anglo Saxon. That is, the professed friends of temperance who walk up and stroke the golden calf branded "high license" are heretics, but against their will, they don't see the horns of the beast—think they've sawed them off. The only orthodox temperance, is total abstinence—prohibition. Permission for pay is heterodoxy; and the higher the bribe the higher the crime of its acceptance. Indeed, the intelligent who stand by consenting to see the Stephen of Sobriety stoned, today are men whose name is Saul-clothes-holder to the saloon keepers—persecuting temperance, and styling their act "In the name of the Lord." But if they die not quickly, as they go "on their way to Damascus," a great light shall shine round about them, the scales shall fall from their eyes, and they shall inherit a new name, refusing longer to be called the Tools of Liquor-selling.

And in proof that the Illinois worshipers of their present $500 dalliance with the gin-shop have not sinned without light, I mention a few of the scores of towns in this state that, under local option, have long tried to tame the tiger by charging him $500 to $1,000 for a year's lodging within the fold of their lambs. During February and March, I visited them, among many other towns, and have my information from the most reliable sources.

Odell, a village about 1,000 strong, tried $500 license without sobering off, then rose to $750, and the annual income of its three saloons rose to $30,000, a neat balance of $27,750 in favor of the saloons, and against the people, with no perceptible loss of crime over the time of low license. And this wealth of taxation voted upon the homes by the help of church members who think the saloons are paying their taxes. In the course of a lecture there I touched upon the crime of Christian votes for social vices, and one professed brother complimented me with the after remark that I ought to be lynched.

Taylorville lived five years without license or saloon. But the good grew careless, and the bad grew wily and dry; a license board crept in. But to keep things "respectable and taxes light," they said $1,000, and no curtains to hide shame, no chairs to loaf in. Yet two saloons have found this barefaced investment very profitable, the people find their taxes enjoying a vigorous growth, and the former quiet of their streets enlivened by that hum and activity only saloons know how to awaken, and the calaboose how to quell. It was here a dignified lady visited the polls with tickets in the interest of woman suffrage. There a laboring man accosted her:

"Please, ma'am, won't you read my ticket for me?"

"Oh yes," she replied; "but perhaps you'd like to vote mine?"

"What's your's for?"

"The ballot for women."

"Oh no, I can't go that, ma'am; women doesn't know enough to vote."

Medora, two tap-rooms at $500 each, one for three hundred men, women and children; and few but a small union of women with manhood enough to assault them.

Pana did indulge in nine $500 jug fountains; but the ladies and a pastor whose theology is prohibitory as well as promissory, Rev. I. W. Higgs, threw stones against those jugs till they closed them, emptied *the* "jug;" and today that city has better street crossings and lamp posts, and thereon no spatters of brother's blood.

Chandlerville, three saloons at $500 each, but no fewer red noses, ruined fortunes and spoiled sons among her romantic hills than when her partnership interest in saloons represented less money.

But the growth of local prohibition is very encouraging. At Virden, Edinburg, Newton, Piasa, Mt. Carroll and other towns I found no public license to private robbery; and one presiding elder told me that of the

twenty-four towns in his district twenty-one had prohibition—a democratic district too. So it is not a question of local politics. Count Chicago into Lake Michigan, submit prohibition clear of politics, and Illinois would today welcome her regeneration with stout majority. Nor does any candid man now overlook the achievements of the temperance women of the state in the creation of this actual and growing majority.

And after entertainment within the homes of the union he who croaks in my ear the chronic slur that women who talk and work for the salvation of all homes neglect their own, shall find his ungrateful censure corrected by the gentle facts.

*Evanston, Ill.*

## WHAT SOME YOUNG WOMEN'S UNIONS ARE DOING.

BY LUCIA E. F. KIMBALL.

The Chicago Young Woman's Christian Temperance Unions have so often been held up as ideal societies I fear the impression prevails that they are exempt from the difficulties and discouragements which are so much the common lot of temperance organizations. A brief chapter from their experience may serve as a comfort and help to others.

The day after I reached home from Iowa was dark and stormy, just the kind to make delightful, after three months of constant travel, sitting down before one's own grate oblivious of railway trains or meeting engagements. Nothing of ordinary importance would have induced me to forego the luxury of staying at home. But among the letters, notes and postals waiting to be read was a little message asking me to come to a two hours' prayer meeting to be held at the headquarters of the Y. W. C. T. U. of the West Side. I learned in addition that the society was very much discouraged, some of its members having left the city and others being kept from active work by home cares and illness. Moreover no one of their number could be found willing to accept the office of president and the meeting was called specially to pray that some leader might be given them It was a most fitting thing to do and everyone was, I think, strengthened by that season of waiting upon God. At its close I felt constrained to remind the young ladies of the common sense woman who said, "I never ask God to do any thing for me without asking also how I can help Him answer my prayer." An after meeting was called to elect a president and I found as one after another gave her reason for not serving that there was serious difficulty in the way. Miss Carrie Dale, who had served most faithfully and efficiently, was overtaxed as the finances of the society had been managed largely by her. Miss Helen Gardner, the first president was absent from the meeting on account of illness. It was decided to elect her president and a committee appointed to call on her and induce her to serve.

Her final answer when she accepted the office is an index of the spirit which governs our Y. W. C. T. Unions. She said: "If I had been asked to decide in this matter before that meeting of prayer I should have positively refused: but I look upon that as very sacred, and this request coming as a result of that seems to be of the Lord and I feel I must accept it and do the best I can."

The union seems now to have now not only a new lease of life, but of courage and strength as well.

Its chief burden is the support of the free kindergarten at the expense of $75 a month. Kindly gifts of money have come in of late, which have greatly encouraged them. The young gentlman, honorary members are arranging for a lecture by Mr. Wendling, early in March. Union Park Congregational church kindly gives its spacious audience room for this purpose. This Sunday school and young ladies' missionary society has also recently given then $50 for the kindergarten work. A social was held at our home Friday evening Feb. 15, which was pronounced one of the most delightful of the many pleasant gatherings. It was profitable financially as well. One gentleman, not a member, but an invited friend, as he was passing out handed the treasurer $25 and the new members secured added $5 to this.

The feature of the evening was Anna Gordon's charming talk which appeared to me the most effective parlor presentation of temperance work to young people I have ever heard. She speaks to young women as a young woman, and the gentlemen were equally enthusiastic in their expressions of appreciation.

Our Chicago Kitchen Garden association has furnished the society with an outfit for a class of twenty-four (which expense the Y. W. C. T. U. could not have incurred) and under the lead of Miss Gardner, who took the lessons last fall a class is to be started Saturday, March 1.

This as well as the free kindergarten may be visited at their pleasant rooms 334 W. Randolph street.

A boys' meeting is held Saturday evening.

According to our faith and works will it be unto us.

*Chicago.*

## SHORT TEMPERANCE TALKS.

BY MISS C. S. BURNETT.

*No. 4.—The Do Nothings.*

In this age of the world when the great contest is raging for the supremacy of right over wrong, 'tis sad to find a great army who have been justly termed the "do nothings." Mr. Do-nothing always has a great many excuses to offer for his indifference on the temperance question. One is, "The liquor traffic will not hurt me if I let it alone." Let us see. Are you aware that your taxes are doubled every year by the sale of liquor? Just see the expense incurred from the necessity of police and criminal courts. Look at our jails and asylums. Think of our paupers and the vagrants found in every city. Whisky is accountable for all of these. But you may suffer still more. There is that son of yours just budding into manhood. These dealers in drink already have an eye on him. Yes, and he has taken the first step. Take care! the traffic may hurt you more than you think. When you see him with bloodshot eyes, unstrung nerves, a ruined reputation, then you will say, when too late, "It has hurt me." Again, Mr. Do-nothing says, "I do not drink; I do not favor the traffic in drink; that is enough; I have no influence over other people; I cannot prevent others drinking; so there is no use in my worrying anything about it; I don't see any use in your temperance organizations or speeches. Men always have drank and they always will, so you might just as well mind your own business; you can't stop it, and I am not going to try. This question has no business in politics and I will sustain my party anyhow. I never have done anything to help either side and I never will."

Well! that is quite a speech. I wonder how much truth there is in it. You have no influence you say. I pity you then. What a mere cipher you must be! But you deceive yourself. You have influence, and that influence is given to the wrong side. It is barely possible that you are unconscious of the fact; but you ought to know that the time has come when even indifference is actual aid to the enemy. A foe is invading your homes. Will you sit idly by and say, "I have nothing to do about it"? Remember "he that is not for is against." The temperance cause needs your help and you have no right to withhold it. Then you are mistaken when you say the traffic in intoxicating liquor cannot be stopped. It can and will. So surely as God overthrew the slave system will He bring to naught this greater curse to our land. Men will always drink, just as they will always murder and steal but it shall be in violation of law. O that some one could arouse your slumbering consciences and show you that you have no right to vote for one who is not pledged to prohibition. This question DOES belong to politics, and by politicians, goaded on to the work by persistent efforts of Christian people, will it yet be solved.

I am sorry to say the "do nothings" are yet found in the pulpit. Shame of the minister who has not the moral courage to condemn vice, even if found in his own pews! No man ever yet lost in the end by being true to his convictions. When our ministers do their duty in the pulpit and at the polls the end is not far off.

Next to the pulpit comes the press as a factor in moulding public sentiment. I am glad to note the bold stand taken by the prohibitionists is bringing our editors to their senses, and they are finding the time has come when the sentiments of the Christian people of our land can no longer be slighted. Conscience has a stronger hold on them than party lines, and they will act as it teaches if the party of "great moral ideas" does lose an election or two before it dares to speak out boldly for prohibition.

Strange as it may seem, in view of all that woman has suffered, the do nothings are not all men. How any woman can sit at ease while her own children are being borne on in this current of sin, soon to reach the vortex of destruction, is something I cannot understand. How dead the heart must be!

Though woman cannot vote on this question she can mould the conscience of the nation and make men vote as she wishes. If this traffic is not stopped the sin will rest largely on her shoulders. O sisters, think of your responsibility. "Why stand ye here idle?" The harvest is white; join the faithful laborers, and soon the shout of victory will roll all over our fair land.

*Tullahoma, Tenn., March 13, 1884.*

## SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE TEACHING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY MARY TILDEN M'CALL.

*Read at the W.C.T.U. Convention of Calif[illegible].*

To prevent is infinitely easier and infinitely better always than to reform. Labor as we may, there can but little be done, comparatively, to save the confirmed drunkard. God pity him! the slave of a horrible appetite; a demon which holds him in its relentless grasp, torturing and tormenting to the bitter end Sadly heart-rending, yet is it too terribly true that the majority of the world's vast army of inebriates of today must surely go down to dishonored graves. helpless and hopeless wrecks. To save the young, then, is the great and important work to be done in the line of temperance, and it is in their interest that we would briefly speak. Legally enforced scientific temperance teaching in every normal school and public school and every other institution of learning throughout the length and breadth of our land we believe would be one of the most effective and powerful instrumentalities that could be brought to bear to forever avert from the young the perilous evils and temptations leading to intemperance which now beset them on every hand. The march of this grand forward movement has already commenced. In Vermont, New Hampshire, Michigan and New York laws have been passed placing among the required studies in schools, "physiology and hygiene, which shall give special prominence to the effects of alcoholic drinks upon the human system," and further requiring that all teachers be examined in these as in other necessary studies. A similar law, though we would go a step further, and include narcotics as well as alcoholic stimulants, is possible in every state, possible here in our beautiful state of California, but to secure its enactment, making the teaching of temperance principles compulsory, there must first be an education of public opinion on this question. With this then, as inevitably as day follows night, there will come in the end a demand for legislative action, for a law which shall embody the crystallized sentiment of the people in behalf of that which appertains to the best interests and well being of their children. Thus to mould public opinion in favor of so great and salutary a measure as universal temperance education, means to agitate, setting forth principles, showing the reasonableness of the cause and winning adherents by reason of the divine attractiveness of truth and right. And above all let us not forget that it means work for every friend of temperance, not fitful and spasmodic, but continuous and persistent work—work in many and varied directions, work in which all may cordially "lend a hand," and help on until the gracious object sought is finally achieved. While we believe that the education of the children, the boys and girls everywhere, in temperance principles is a measure than which there is none exceeding it in importance and a far-reaching moral power for good, we also believe that there is no temperance issue, which with tact and judgment can be so speedily consummated as this for saving the youth of our country. The sturdy young giant, Prohibition—already a terror to the liquor traffic—has yet mighty battles to

fight and win. The ballot, "the white thunder" in the hands of woman is a power in the future, gradually to be evolved from the world's broader thought and grander purposes. But prohibition and the ballot for woman— correlative terms as we had almost said—include political issues and hence parties and party spirit. But here is a measure looking only to the education of the young in regard to the hygienic effect of certain poisons upon the human system, a measure so reasonable, so just and sensible, so free from all entanglements with controverted and controversial subjects that all alike, conservative and radical, prohibitionist and anti-prohibitionist, woman suffragist and anti-woman suffragist, democrat and republican and everybody can harmoniously unite And without the least fear, either, of ever being considered that frightful bugbear to not a few most excellent people—a temperance fanatic—in thus giving to so wise a law their countenance and support. And now, will we not here, in this convention of our honored and beloved State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, take up this subject in earnest, of introducing scientific teaching, both as to the effects of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics into the normal schools and public schools of our state? Are we not ready, every one of us, to pledge our influence, heart and soul,—our efforts, in season and out of season, if need be, to secure the attainment of this that shall tell so grandly, so gloriously, for the physical and moral uplifting of the succeeding generations to come after us? Never was there a truer saying than this, that "in union there is strength." Individually, the greatest even, is but a unit, a factor of limited influence, but the aggregation of individual influence, oh, what mighty force! What transcendent power can there not then be brought to bear in any given direction, for the accomplishment of any given purpose? Simply, then, would we forward this movement for popularizing temperance education, we must organize for it, organize for a regular determined campaign, in a business-like, systematic, thorough going manner, in order that every effort put forth by every worker may be utilized and turned to the highest and best possible account. The last advice of a great journalist, Samuel Bowles, to a talented young friend of his, was: "Would you succeed in life, remember this, 'don't scatter,'" a curt admonition, embodying a truth of the widest application, and which we, in our temperance work, shall do well to heed, lest we unduly delay the hour of our final victory.

Report was given in a current number of The Union Signal, the official organ of the National W. C. T. U., and by the way, one of the ablest temperance journals anywhere published, and which we can but heartily wish were in the hands of every woman in the land, in this report of the New York convention referred to the line of work marked out, centred strongly upon the introduction of scientific temperance teaching into the normal and public schools of the state. Resolutions were passed for the appointment of a state superintendent to co-operate with the national superintendent of this department of work, and also for the appointment of local superintendents of every union within the limits of the state, the business of all of which officers should be to keep this all important question constantly before the public, calling in to their aid everywhere the influence of the pulpit and the press, and every other available agency that would inure to help on the beneficent work to its final consummation.

Whatever methods in the wisdom of this convention, whether these mentioned or others shall be deemed the best and the most feasible to adopt for the compassing of this same object—compulsory temperance education, here in the far golden state, one thing is certain, there must in some way emanate from all our local unions "Light more light," as was Goethe's exclamation in his last moments, upon this most vital question—the question as it seems to us together with that of the ballot for women and prohibition—pre-eminently of the day and hour.

As we look back upon the labors of the California branch of the Woman's Christiam Temperance Union for the last two years, in connection with the prize temperance essay writing, effected through the generous offer of Dr. MacDonald, and under its auspices so successfully conducted in the public schools of San Francisco and in the state normal school here at San Jose, in view of this noble work accomplished, does it not come home to the thought of every one that this has been to lead up and to prepare the way for the consideration of the deeper problem, of how, through the inherent majesty of law (for nothing but law will accomplish the work,) to provide for the scientific temperance education —not of the few—but tor every child and youth, poor or rich, low or high, black or white, within the borders of this great state. We all remember the oft quoted words of Shakspeare,

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

Translated into plain prose is to emphasize the fact, that success in any enterprise depends greatly upon under-undertaking it at precisely the right and fitting moment. And is not the present the auspicious time, of all others, for us to inaugurate this educational work, in the behest of our common humanity; in the interest of the young—the state's proudest heritage, the brightest jewels in its crown of glory. Here almost within the very shadow of one of California's grandest and most influential public institutions—the state normal school—and that other noble institution—the Pacific university—under the jurisdiction of that church which stands the wide country over (the Methodist church, it is unnecessary to say) in the fore front of aggressive temperance organizations, could we not bespeak the potent influence of these institutions of learning in the very outset in behalf of this measure, and can we but believe that they would splendidly rally to its support? And soon how marked the advance, how telling the work for good that should be wrought. We can only say, God speed the day when innocent childhood and winsome girlhood, when brave boyhood and young manhood, shall all succeed to such education in the physiological and hygienic principles of temperance as shall be to them in maturer years, a safeguard against the use of deleterious poisons whose main office, in connection the one with the other, is but to debase and destroy. A word in conclusion: For one we have an invincible faith in the doctrine that "whatever ought to happen is going to happen." So surely shall there not a single phase of the temperance cause fail at last. Though the battle waged be a long and weary one, let us take heart. Our all loving Heavenly Father is in the work and for the work, and by and by—in the nearer future it may be then we think—victory, triumphant victory awaits, "For God and Home and Native Land" forever,

*San Jose, California, Feb. 9, 1884.*

## Correspondence.

### TRANS-CONTINENTAL LETTERS—NO. I.

Dear Union Signal.—Out of an overflowing heart I write you. This state is all ablaze with enthusiasm in our holy cause. The municipal elections of many cities occurred yesterday and prohibition, or perhaps enforcement of law, was a prominent issue. In Denver, the Chicago of the new west, the fight was a clean, square issue between prohibition and the Citizen's Protective Union—the saloon keepers' association—and the victory for prohibition was decisive. All the aldermen but two, endorsed by the liquor dealers, were defeated, and this morning look in each other's faces with utter consternation.

The campaign was a short, sharp one, largely organized and generated by Rev. Geo. P. Hays, D. D., pastor of the Central Presbyterian church.

The women of the W. C. T. U. were at the polls with coffee and lunch, while others kept the fire burning and the incense ascending from the altars of the sanctuaries. I have been in many campaigns, have been on the field at the eve of many battles, but I have never looked into the faces of more determined men or consecrated women than were these aggressive and now triumphant warriors.

I send the Te Deum which they are singing this morning as found in the Denver *Daily News*:

A TEMPERANCE TE DEUM.

Rev. George P. Hays, chairman of the temperance committee, last night issued the following proclamation:

*To all the People of Denver:*—In behalf of the lovers of good order, quiet homes and a pure public service, we send you greetings. We have fleshed our maiden sword and know the metal of which our forces are made up. We started in this campaign without the slightest idea that we could elect any one, or even make a close race. Without any records of previous elections, or time for anything approximating a thorough canvass, our battle, under leaders of no political experience, has yet elected aldermen in two wards, and in others secured the office in the hands of able and pure men, while in others, men whose record is a stench in the nostrils of all decency have been invited to retire from the public gaze to the most obscure places of private life. We have shown beyond controversy that those who desire good government are in a decided majority in our noble city. The Liquor Dealers' association have succeeded in leaving their men safely at home by a goodly majority with one exception. We call such a result, under the circumstances, a wonderful victory for us. Now, once more for our altars and our fires. The nomination of good men can always be made to win if there is an earnest, aggressive campaign. Let all good men and women take heart, and let the fallen look up. They have God's sympathy and ours. Success is in easy reach. "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." George P. Hays.

*Chairman of Committee of Twenty-five.*

I have spoken thus far in Colorado Springs on Sunday night, Denver Monday, and Pueblo, Tuesday. We are now en route to Santa Fe; shall speak in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on Friday, and then go on to Los Angeles. At Deming, N. M., I meet my old friend and traveling companion, Miss Sarter, whom some of the ladies will remember. Our address will be Los Angeles for the next month.

I must not forget that when passing through Kansas last week we stopped over a day at Topeka and had a pleasant and very satisfactory interview with Hon. Miller, mayor of the city. There is now not an open saloon in the city, and the places of clandestine sale are being fast closed.

At Atchison also the mayor has been served with the writ of *quo warranto* to appear before the supreme court and show cause why the city receives a revenue from liquor saloons.

In the language of the local reporter, "The jig is up with the business in Kansas."

Yours sincerely, J. Ellen Foster.

*Colorado, Springs.*

### THE BOTTOM LINE OF TFMPERANCE.

Dear Union Signal:—The view of the mince-pie question presented by a writer in the issue of this journal for March 13 is worthy of profoundest consideration. It goes to the very foundation of temperance principles. And the work of the W. C. T. U. must go as deep as that, else the generations of women who shall succeed us will have just the same vices and wretchedness to contend with as characterize the Christian civilization of today.

To shut up dram-shops and induce men to abstain from drinking alcoholic beverages, is a great thing, a glorious thing. But what if these men must still carry with them through life the torment of craving appetites?

And what if our young men as they come upon the stage of action, have in them that morbidness of taste which is ever seeking gratification, and makes it difficult to resist temptation?

Every benevolent heart must rejoice that some of the states provide that the children shall be instructed as to the nature of alcohol and its effects on the human system; but what if they have induced in their systems a state of preparation which demands alcoholic or other stimulating drinks?

Genuine temperance is not in outward things. It is an inward condition. It does not consist in prohibition of drink, nor in abstinence from drink by force of will, while the man suffers from unnatural thirst. It consists in a condition of the system so clean and wholesome, that there is no craving of appetite, no desire for drink which is not readily satisfied by the beverage which generous nature supplies.

O that every earnest temperance worker, that every Christian mother, might be brought under conviction of the truth that to teach the young that alcohol is a poison, and that in any sort of mixture whatever, it tends to ruin whoever drinks of it, is but half the work; that the teachings of righteousness must be supported by a train-

ing which makes the person strong to do the right. The injunction to train up a child in the way he should go, is pregnant with the most sacred truth. But that child is not righteously trained who is fed on mince-pie, though it have not a particle of alcohol in it. All mince-pie should be seasoned with alcohol; that is to say, there is a legitimate connection between the two, for both are directly calculated to pervert the natural instincts and beget a morbid appetite in whoever partakes of them.

It is the unintermitting endeavor, the ceaseless study of housekeepers to gratify the palate by an endless variety of rich and complicated dishes, and exciting condiments, and the effect of these upon the delicate mucous membranes, and upon the blood and general tissues and nerves of those who eat them, is to lay the foundation of intemperance and drunkenness.

This may be a startling assertion, but if it is so, it is because we are not taught and trained in the truths of physiology and hygiene. These sciences demonstrate that foods in their simpler forms of preparation best sustain the human system in health and power of endurance, and that all excitants tend to physical disturbance, derangement, and demoralization, and that close to these lie mental and moral disorder and debility.

The Christian temperance women of America have begun grandly in incorporating into their work a department of physiology and hygiene. If they will follow on to know the whole truth in this matter the beneficent results of their labors will go beyond their most sanguine expectations.

I do not forget that I am pledged to give your readers a description of the wet sheet pack, and I hope soon to redeem my word. Harriet N. Austin.

## WORK AMONG LUMBERMEN.

Dear Union Signal:—For many years the vast pineries of the northwest have attracted the capital and enterprise of the eastern and middle states. The woods of Michigan, Wisconsin and of other states ring with the sound of the woodman's axe, and the reports of the trade show that more than one billion dollars' worth of lumber has been marketed in the state of Michigan alone. It is easily understood that so enormous a business keeps great numbers of men employed. The nature of their work takes them from their families and from all the privileges of the gospel for a large part of the year. The men live in camps during the winter, from thirty to one hundred in a camp. In the spring they come to the cities and villages where they are made the easy prey of the saloon keeper and of the woman whose feet take hold on death. Saloon business pays well enough in spring to enable hundreds, yes, thousands of these dens to flourish through the year.

No chaplains are employed for this class of men as for the soldiers; no bethels are established for them as for the seamen, and because the wheat has not been sown weeds and briars cover the field. The moral and spiritual destitution of the woodmen and the evils resulting from it are appalling. They are felt in city and town, poisoning the moral atmosphere as might be expected.

Local unions sought in vain to do something to check the streams of intemperance and immorality which at certain seasons overflowed all bounds. They were told that this class of men could not be reached, and that any expenditure of time or money in that direction would be wasted.

But this terrible condition of things touched the heart of Wm. F. Davis, a minister of the gospel from Chelsea, Mass., while spending a few weeks in Michigan four years ago, and he determined to undertake a mission to the woodmen. Without money or friends to back him, trusting in God only, he entered upon this work.

When great things are accomplished people are apt to admire the hero; but when he begins the work he is usually met with discouragement, if not with open animosity and derision. The limits of this article forbid giving Mr. Davis' experience in this line. But it may give us pleasure to know that from the first the W. C. T. Unions had faith in the woodmen's mission and prayed for the missionary, which was all we *then* thought we could do.

Mr. Davis a year later organized the Lumbermen's Missionary Association, and worked with it one season. When at their first annual meeting the association voted to strike the word Christian from their constitution, he severed his connection with them, and has since then carried on the work vigorously, with mission headquarters in East Saginaw, Mich., where meetings are held nightly for the benefit of woodmen in the city and where they are made welcome on their return from the camps.

At the last annual meeting of the National W. C. T. U. in Detroit the importance of the work was brought before the convention in a brief address by Mr. Davis. Since then Mrs. Evelyn N. Peters, of Manistee has been appointed National Superintendent of Work among Lumbermen. This lady has been for some time actively engaged in Christian work for woodmen and has peculiar fitness for this work.

After earnest prayer and deliberation Mrs. Peters decided that under existing circumstances the W. C. T. U. can work most effectively by making appointments for Mr. Davis to address union meetings at which collections for the work shall be taken, these collections to be credited to the W. C. T. U. and given to Mr. Davis for the work.

It may be well to state here that Mr. Davis uses for himself and family only such funds as are given him for this especial purpose, and accounts for all sums committed to him in a printed monthly report.

Mr. Davis is a man of vast intellectual resources, and yet of apostolic simplicity; an excellent gospel preacher and a brilliant lecturer. (He may be also engaged for evangelistic meetings and Bible readings in connection with the work for the lumbermen.)

Let no one think that this work is local. The eastern and middle states should be as much interested as Michigan and Minnesota, and the work be carried on with faith and vigor.

This lengthening of the cords and strengthening of the stakes, this laying hold of the deep underlying causes of demoralization will show that the work of the W. C. T. Union is rooted in Christ. He is our Leader, to whom all power is given in heaven and on earth. While we are working for prohibition and franchise let us lift high above all, the banner of our Lord, knowing that "this is the victory that overcometh the world, our faith." Emma Obenauer.

## TEMPERANCE AND SCHOOL SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT.

Dear Union Signal:—On the occasion of a recent hearing the legislative committee gave the people on temperance suffrage for women, one gentleman said, "The temperance men of the state have done their level best for the last sixty years to destroy the evils of intemperance and failed; now let the women help." Another said: "Woman is the natural enemy of the liquor trade and the liquor trade is the natural enemy of woman; they are natural and eternal enemies, for God's sake cut the bands off the hands that would fight this enemy; his hands are not tied." And yet the present legislature decides to leave their hands tied.

March 26th, in the hall of Representatives they voted by a large majority not to allow women the right to vote in towns on the sale of intoxicating drinks, and not to allow them to vote in school districts for the election of any officers, nor be eligible to any office in such district, by a vote of ninety-five to eighty-three.

They gave one hour of their valuable time to the two bills, limiting members to five minute speeches, which was virtually cutting off all debate upon the subject. Day by day our papers publish the terrible accounts of women and children murdered and outraged by drunken men. Neither life nor property is safe in Connecticut, as the frequent shocking murders and robberies of the last year will testify. Every one knows that the traffic in alcoholic drinks is largely responsible for this state of disorder, theft and bloodshed, and the men of Connecticut will neither protect the women from its lawlessness, nor allow them weapons to protect themselves. They probably never looked upon themselves as in that position, but such is the fact. The only argument made, if it might be called an argument, against allowing women to vote on the school question, was, that it was an entering wedge for general suffrage, and the house was warned to consider the question with that in view.

The temperance question was voted upon without any hearty advocacy. For the educational bill more was said and one man, Mr. Morrison, of Enfield, filled his five minutes, when he was stopped by the speaker's gavel. He said a bill favored by the mothers, sisters and wives the state, was entitled to careful consideration; there should be no cowardly dodging the question.

Mr. Cook, of Stamford, and Mr. Range, of Guilford, spoke in favor of the temperance suffrage bill. Messrs. Morrison, of Enfield, Range, of Guilford, Jackson, of Derby, Glidden, of Mansfield, Horne, of Winchester, spoke for the bill for school suffrage.

On the bill to give women the right to vote in school districts, Mr. Cowles, of Manchester, offered an amendment that, "the poll of any person entitled to vote under provisions of this act shall be set in the tax list of the school district in which the person belongs, at one hundred dollars ($100) each." The amendment was lost.

Mr. Randall, of Vernon, offered an amendment that, "the bill do not take effect till the year 2184." The speaker threw it out. If the men who sent up these amendments had been trained in their youth to honor their father and their mother they should not have displayed such contempt for other men's mothers as is manifest in their amendments.

About one hundred young ladies of the Normal school of New Britain, nearly the whole school, with their teachers, came up to the capitol to be present at the discussion of these questions.

We have recently organized a temperance school in Hartford, about one hundred names. It promises to be a success. (We elect our officers in this school and are eligible to any office in the school.) Quite a number of ladies and several gentlemen are usually in the school besides what are required for teachers and we hope to form an adult class. It would be profitable many ways, add interest to the school, encourage the young scholars, and benefit the class. We arrange the classes after the manner of Sunday schools.

There is another temperance school of nearly as many scholars, in which temperance instruction is given by reading and other general exercices.

Eliza H. Gage,
*263 High street, Hartford, Conn.*

## VERMONT IN THE VAN.

Dear Union Signal:—A letter was commenced to you February 29, but the severe illness of my dear sister, who came home from Wellesley, claimed my attention and care, and all my temperance work with its mute and urgent appeals has been under lock and key in my desk. The chamber of death cancels all other claims upon us. I have been called to give up my sweet young sister into whose life I had hoped to have builded so much. Those who have been anxiously awaiting replies to letters will excuse delay. I am quite recovered from my injuries and am greatly helped and comforted by the knowledge that the work is going so vigorously along; that new workers are coming to the front. The Spirit of God is among our workers; difficulties are disappearing; things once impossible now are easy. I wish I could give you a panoramic view of my Vermont sisters as they seem to me, arousing to a consciousness of their opportunities and their ability. The executive committee have ventured to present a plan for county institutes, which looked formidable, but knowing as I do that our women are equal to it, I am not surprised that "calls" for more of the plans reach me daily. Says one studious efficient V. P., "I have studied it more than I used to my problems in geometry." Another, "The best plan for county meetings we have had; I have assigned nearly all parts; I mean to make it a success." Two new unions have organized themselves, one at Waterbury and one at Powlet. Brondon has revived. An invitation has been received by me to go to a young ladies' school in Poultney and organize a Y. W. C. T. U. Our ladies are going out by twos and threes to help in the work, and so we mingle prayer and praise.

The new book ordered by the National Convention is very nearly ready. It is to be called the "Pathfinder for the Organization and Work of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. E. G. Greene.

# Our Children.

## THE BROOK AND THE BLUEBIRD.

I heard such glad, sweet music,
That I stopped on my way to look;
There, close by the dusty highway,
Sparkled a little brook.

So joyous was its singing,
I could not help but say
"Pray, what has happened, brooklet,
That you sing so sweet today?"

"O such news I have to tell you!
Just now there flitted by,
And floated in the sunshine,
A bit of the great blue sky.

"And isn't it a blessing—
For I must stay, you see,
All hidden low in the grasses—
That the sky can come to me?"

—*Good Cheer.*

## A LITTLE WOMAN.

She was a very little woman, not more than four years old, and I am afaid she was running away.

Perhaps I ought not to say running; for she walked gravely and deliberately along the street, looking about her with an observant air. She had on a ruffled white apron, and a brown stuff dress, and over her head she had thrown an apron of blue and white check in place of a bonnet. The apron was so large, and the little woman so small, that, while the chuboy hand held it snugly under her round chin, one corner trailed on the ground behind her. The apron also served as a shawl for a rag doll with no features to speak of, whose head, with a ghastly wound on top, peeped out under the little mother's arm. A great many people were coming and going, but the little woman did not notice them. She was singing to herself and the doll,

"'Tis His hand that leadeth me."

She only knew this one line, so she sang it over and over as she went on, walking close to the fences, and peeping into the yards where the flowers were growing, and into basements, where she had glimpses of tables covered with red cloths, and shining castors towering in the middle like revolving batteries. She was directly in the wake of a fat woman, who turned the stream of travel one side, and left a quiet little path for her small follower.

Presently the little woman stopped. She had come to a yard, filled with trees and flowers, around an old-flashioned brick house. The flowers were old-fiashioned, too, but they were all of the sweetest, and over them the cherry boughs were like one great white bouquet. The little woman forgot to hold the apron under her chin, and it slid down to the sidewalk. She took her doll from under her arm, and held her close to the fence that she might see too, and smell the blossoms, and hear the fine, clear piping of the bees at work among them. There was a wonderful bird flashing about the trees like a great golden blossom. The bird seemed always just about to launch into a song, but was so busy he broke off at the first syllable. A man came across the lawn with a wheelbarrow, in which was a green shrub. He dug a hole in the turf, and began to plant the bush; but he saw the eager little face, and the dolly with her woolen brains oozing out behind. He nodded good-naturedly.

"Where are you going, sis?"

"Anywhere," said the little woman.

"What you looking at?"

"God's flowers," was the grave answer.

The man laughed again, and pushed up his hat.

"Them's the Gov'nor's flowers; want some?"

The little woman only nodded, but her eyes grew large and round with wonder and expectancy as the man broke a white bough from the cherry-tree, and a purple spike of hyacinth bells. He put them in her hand, saying, "Now run home, or that there young lady will be took up by the p'lice; looks like she'd had a row."

The little woman had neither eyes nor ears for anything but the flowers. The man went back to his work, and she went slowly on. One block, two blocks, six blocks, then she came to a little triangular park at the intersection of the streets,—a very small park, with only grass and a few trees in it, and an iron drinking fountain for horses just outside the fence. Two dusty horses were drinking from the round iron bowl, and a dog was eagerly lapping the slender stream that spilled over upon the stones below. The little woman went into the park, and sat down under a tree. She was just beginning to be afraid she was lost, but she could not be very unhappy while she had her flowers. She sat very still looking at them, and to her great delight a brown bee came sniffing at the white cups for an instant as he passed. Stretched on the grass near her was a boy—a big boy; the little woman would have called him a man. He had red hands and a sunburned face, and coarse, clumsy clothes. You would not have looked twice at him, but the little woman looked and looked, and saw he was crying. She looked again, and then crept a little nearer, holding her doll very tight.

"Does you want some of God's flowers?" she asked, holding the sweet things toward him.

The boy took them eagerly,—took them all; but just as the little woman was going to cry he gave them back to her, so she broke off a piece of the cherry bough and one little stemless hyacinth, and gave them to him. The boy had but lately come to the city. He was hungry, he was friendless, he was utterly discouraged, he had taken the first step downward. But when he smelt the familiar scent of cherry blossoms, and saw the pure, pitiful eyes of the little woman looking at him, it brought back the homely brown house among the hills, and the little sisters who believed in him and trusted him.

"I'll try one day more," he said resolutely, "and if I can't get work, I'll go home; I won't stay here and go to the bad."

Surely they were "God's flowers" which the little woman had given him.

She sat quietly under the tree, talking sometimes to her doll, and counting the hyacinth bells over and over. She knew now that she was lost, but was not really frightened. She felt sure some one would come by and by and find her. The market-house clock began to strike twelve. With the first stroke a babel of sounds broke in. Steam-whistles in every key, bells that clanged slowly, bells that rang wildly, clocks striking from a dozen steeples, and through them all the slow deep boom of the market clock. The street was full of hurrying people, going home to dinner. Clattering over the pavement came an empty express wagon; the driver hesitated, then turned up to the brimming water basin, and let the big gray horse plunge his nose in the cool water. A flock of brown sparrows were taking shower-baths in the overflow; and as the driver waited his eyes followed them with amusement from the water to the branches where they dried their feathers. What was that under the tree? A child lying asleep on the grass?

"Looks like my little woman," said the driver, jumping over the fence, and coming up to the tree in three strides.

"Sure's you live it's herself," said he, as he picked the little sleeper up in his strong arms. He stooped again for the doll, and thrust it head first into his pocket; but the little hand clung to the flowers even in sleep. The big horse whisked them away, but with the jolting of the wagon the blue eyes opened.

"What ye s'pose mother'll say?" asked the driver, pressing the soft cheek against his rough coat. "Where was ye goin', anyhow?"

"Just went a-walking," said the little woman, "and I couldn't go back cause the house got lost."

When the terrified mother had assured herself that her darling was safe and sound, when the little woman was eagerly crowding her withered flowers into her tin cup, the father looked up from his dinner to say:

"Curious how I happened to drive by the park today: haven't been that way in a week."

"'Tis His hand that leadeth me," sang the little woman over the flowers.

The father looked at the mother and nodded.

"Might be," he said thoughtfully.—*Emily Huntington Miller.*

## ANOTHER CHALK TALKER WRITES.

Dear Captain Deborah:—I want to tell you how a Band of Hope in Wisconsin celebrated their fourth of July last summer.

You see they lived in a town where there wasn't any W. C. T. U., nor any other temperance society and only a very few temperance people. One of these few, was a young lady teacher who had started this Band of Hope and was its superintendent. When school closed in June she was obliged to go away, so she told the Band they might take a vacation until she came back in the fall.

After their teacher was gone, the children heard a great celebration talked of in their town, and they knew that a great deal of beer and whisky would be sold and drank on that day. Surely the Band of Hope ought to do something about it.

They couldn't ask their papas and mamas what to do because some of their papas were saloon keepers and would sell the beer and whisky themselves, while many of their mamas couldn't speak or write a word of English.

So they didn't ask anybody at all, they just got together and voted to have a table of temperance drinks at the grand celebration. The boys built the table, and the girls made some letters of oak leaves woven together and tacked on boards, and when the day came, there was a pretty little booth in a conspicuous place on the picnic grounds, decorated with flags and the words "Band of Hope lemonade," "Cool temperance drinks," put up on all sides of it.

A little girl of fourteen, dressed like a goddess of liberty, stood on a box at one corner, and shouted to the passers by, "Band of Hope lemonade, only five cents a glass!" "It won't make your head dizzy, or your heart sad. Walk up, gentlemen, and take a cool temperance drink!" "Don't take that beer, gentleman, it's eight per cent alcohol and ninety-two per cent dirty water, step this way, and take some Band of Hope lemonade!"

When one girl got tired being goddess of liberty another took her place, and all day long a child's voice could be heard through the din of popping crackers and babbling tongues, shouting out the temperance drinks.

It is whispered that there was many a half-way temperance man, who, on hearing the children's voices, turned from his beer with a half laugh and called for "Band of Hope lemonade" instead, while several men acknowledged that they would not have gone home sober that night but for the constant reminder to their duty made by the sight of the earnest temperance children. When the day closed the children found that they had cleared nine dollars on their days work, which money was carfully kept by their faithful treasurer and given to their superintendent to buy supplies for their Band.

Their teacher tells me that some of the boys who belong to this Band will not break their pledges unless their hands are held, their mouths pried open, and the liquor poured down their throats, and this had been repeatedly done to some of them; while some of the girls, saloon keepers' children, would not wear nice dresses, hats, jewelry or anything they could possibly get along without if bought with money "papa took in at the saloon."

And yet, a church in that town did not want this brave little band to meet in their rooms, for fear "they'd track in mud and soil the carpet."

With many good wishes for the prevention army,

Eva C. Griffith,
*Supt. Juvenile Work for Wisconsin W. C. T. U.*

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

104. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 44 letters.
My 44, 19, 31, 3, 15, is a kind of sofa.
My 16, 5, 37, 42, 21, are the inhabitants of an Eastern country.
My 28, 9, 22, 39, 18, is a lady's wrap.
My 34, 32, 1, 41, 13, is a device.
My 24, 10, 32, 31, 29, 35, are parts of a book.
My 36, 26, 27, 23, 20, is a walk in a church.
My 25, 14, 8, 17, 33, 27, are birds of a peculiar kind.
My 12, 43, 6, 11, 16, 38, means to narrate.
My 2, 40, 4, 7, is a conflagration.
My whole is found in the book of Proverbs.

105. Cross-Word Enigma.

In aunt, but not in uncle;
In dog, but not in pup;
In ink, but not in blood;
In talk, but not in walk;
In walk, but not in run;
In hat, but not in head;
In eat, but not in swallow.

In act, but not in do;
In egg, but not in hen;
In idol, but not in heathen;
In table, but not in chair;
In cat, but not in mouse;
In two, but not in four;
In ever, but not in now.

In academy, but not in college;
In college, but not in school;
In silver, but not in gold;
In tin, but not in copper;
In America, but not in Mexico;
In temperance, but not in drink;
In evil, but not in sin;

Short meter. Sing with energy. It is the prohibition battle cry. I. P. M.

107. Scriptural Acrostic.

*(Taken from Proverbs.)*

Write the verses in the order indicated, and the initials read downwards will form the name of one of the most able temperance speakers in the state of New York.

Proverbs 23, 6; 12, 22; 9, 12; 3, 28; 1, 5; 3, 7; 20, 11; 21, 3; 22, 15; 20, 1; 31, 3; 22, 22; 28, 5; 30, 5; 7, 12, 23, 29; 31, 9; 8, 5; 3, 29. E. S.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

94.—Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.
95.—Crooked, wed, mile, song, April, part, long, time, lease.—Temperance works good morals in all.
96.—The drunkard.
97.—Reuben, Elon, Cain, Ham, Adah, Benjamin, Ishmael, Terah, Elam, Serah,—Rechabites.
98.—Love.

Answers have been received from E. B. Shane and Emma Shafer.

# Home Department.

## WOMAN AROUSED.

BY R. W. BRAINERD.

"What! woman at the primary?"
And wherefore not, I pray!
Need the primaries be viler
Than the homes where women stay?
Need the casting of the ballot
For the people's weal or woe,
Be so basely done, the women
Of its coarseness must not know?

"What! woman with the ballot!"
And wherefore not as well
As to trust it with the thousands
Leagued confederates of hell,
Who would doom the souls and bodies
Of the loving, true and brave,
To the black and cruel darkness
Of the drunkard's awful grave!

"What! wives electioneering!"
And wherefore not, when men
Come from wild and drunken orgies,
In a gambler's lowest den,
Reeking with disgrace so shameful
Wives and sisters must not see,
Lest they curse them in the anguish
Of their outraged loyalty.

Since the women have to suffer
All the horrors of the drink,
Since the children of the drunkard
Early learn with dread to shrink
From the footstep of their father,
Let the mothers bravely go—
With the ballot or without it—
To the polls to fight the foe.

Let them shoulder stand to shoulder,
With their faces in the light
Of a Love that is eternal,
Working for their homes and right.
Knowing He who holds the nations
In the hollow of His hand,
Surely leads them in the conquest,
If but in His light they stand.

Let them use the nation's franchise,
When the nation learns to trust
Those who work for love and duty
Oftener than gold or lust.
Let them save their sons and brothers
From the blackness of despair,
By the soul's utmost endeavor
Faithful work and earnest prayer.

*Denver, Col.*

## PATHOS, POVERTY, PRIDE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "WITHIN IRON BARS" "EDGAR WARNER," ETC.

"There was your great mistake, and I was afraid of it at the time. You were not aware of how often you said 'Oh don't' to him when he was handling things, and that night he plucked the rose from off your bush and drew it through his button hole, you said, 'Oh Bryant how could you? It will not have another one on it for a month,' and when he tipped himself back in his chair, and placed his feet on the stool you had made for him, 'oh don't, you will soil the embroidery with your boots.'"

"A man wants a home for relaxation and rest, Mary, and if you make it a prison to him by your continual cautions, he will seek freedom elsewhere. Now Mary, Bryant has no inherited taste for liquor. I should judge by all you have confessed to me this morning, he has acquired it gradually. Come, let us work together during my stay with you, and with God's help we will save him yet. And Mary—forgive me dear—this habit of slovenliness has graduully grown on you, the outgrowth of despair perhaps. Take hope again dear, and let us make the home second our efforts.

"Get me a cup of tea and a little toast for I have had no breakfast yet, and then we will plan our battle againt this terrible foe."

Mary flushed and paled, and then with a moan confessed there was not a crust in the house, and that was why Bryant had not come home, for she had told him she could not part with the furniture hallowed by her father's use. It was all that was left them now.

"If I go to the hotel Mary it will cost me $7 per week for board. Now my pride is as great as yours and I shall not stay a day unless you will let me give you the same, and you furnish me some of your old time meals I used to enjoy so much. Here is for one week dear, and you send a boy to get what you need while I make friends with the children." Mary tried to refuse but was too weak and faint to persist.

After they had all partaken of the meal, and she and her aunt began plotting against her husband's ruin, she found her hope reviving under her aunt's cheerful confidence, and went to work with a zest unknown for many months.

She gave up her father's room for her aunt's use, and enough furniture could be spared from it to fill up the gaps in the parlor. The front windows were thrown open, the piano raised, and the sheet of music Bryant loved laid on the rack. The fire was started in the grate and its ruddy blaze reflected in the polished surface of the piano, seemed to people the empty room with life and motion.

Poor Mary had a hard time to arrange their scant wardrobe, but her hair was done up becomingly and even so slight a thing as this and a collar at her throat, revived the old grace of carriage and she walked from room to room of the house like a traveller returned to home after a long journey.

The bare rooms were kept carefully closed so all that greeted the eye looked cosy and homelike, although many, many of the handsome pieces of furniture that in days past had added to its charm were gone.

Aunt Blake had gone to her room to rest, so she told Mary, but the real reason was to permit Mary to meet her husband alone and prepare him for her arrival, knowing intuitively, Mary would wish it so, while Mary herself, now that everything was done even to the setting of her table in the old linen she had not yet been able to part with and the old silver handed down from other generations, found herself growing nervous as she watched the street from behind the window curtains, for the one she wanted yet dreaded to see.

### *CHAPTER II.*

The Halstead cottage opened directly on the street. An iron door swung across the narrow passage that led to the rear of the house and for three years this had been the only way of exit and ingress.

The habitual passers by looked up with glances of inquiry at the open house and many comments were made.

"Ah the Halstead house has got a tenant at last. Glad of it. Empty houses always give me the horrors."

Mary winced as the evening breeze wafted in the words through the partially open window.

"Perhaps my silly pride has added to Bryant's melancholy. What a foolish woman I have been. Not only foolish but sinful. Please God I shall try another way."

But as a half shabby, half genteel looking man came slowly along looking in perplexity at the house and at the others near, she grew faint for a moment but seeing he had not been drinking, probably for want of funds, she hurries to the door.

"This way Bryant."

"Why Mary! What's up! How sweet you look! d-a-r-l-i-n-g;" he almost broke down over the long unused word, and he kissed her brow unsteadily.

"Who is here?"

Another pang right in the midst of the happiness of being caressed once more, in the thought that this was all so unusual that he like a child, seeing its mother making an unusual toilet asks, "Who is coming?" "Where are you going?"

"Aunt Blake is here. She is resting now but will soon be down. Come in here by the fire." She draws him into the unused parlor, seating him in her father's easy chair. But his face grows dark as he looks around the room and he buries his face in his hands with a groan which she feigns not to hear as she tells him how surprised she has been at the unexpected visit. He twists uneasily until some account of an old acquaintance catches his attention and he raises his eyes to her sweet pale face, and she meets them with a smile in her own.

When she goes out to draw the tea he follows to make himself more presentable, but the toilet making in the kitchen is ended, and she sends him to their room. As he passes through the dining room his bewildered gaze falls on the dainty table with its ample supply of food, but he asks no questions, and there are none to see his clenched hands and labored breathing.

It is some time before he emerges from the bedroom, but his toilet is as carefully made as his wife's. It only shows more plainly to the pained eyes of the aunt the scantiness of their clothing.

How like and yet unlike old times it was. Mrs. Blake's way of saying Mr. Halstead—some already were beginning to call him old Halstead—and of drawing him out in discussion was stimulant enough with the aid of a strong cup of coffee, to keep down through the evening the terrible thirst which otherwise would have consumed him. And the next morning Mrs. Blake was up horribly early to consult with him about the business that brought her to town.

She persuaded him to go with her over the city to show her the best places for purchasing and also to show the sights.

She was certainly getting to be an old toper in the use of coffee, for she was obliged to enter a restaurant several times a day for it, she claimed to be worn out with so much walking, and he had to drink with her every time.

Perhaps it was the great amount she drank that quickened her tongue, for the evenings were full of merry discussions and music too. Mary was growing young again, and the babies round faced and playful.

But the time grew near for Mrs. Blake's return home, and she had had as yet no conversation with Mr. Halstead on the question of such vital interest to them all. She felt he understood their motive, and was trying to get again the master of self. But as she watched his struggles, she realized something more was needed, and set her wits to work to try and accomplish it.

They were seated in the park one day on a bench apart from others, discussing the business which now she proposed to put entirely in his hands on one condition.

He was to have $10,000 if successful in the case, and $3,000 for his effort should he fail. His eye brightened, and he felt he was a man once more, but her penetrating eyes saw he was on the brink of the precipice and unless he at once acquiesced to her plan she could not hope for him.

"You must promise to go to some retreat and remain there quite until you have gained complete mastery over yourself once more."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

# The Sunday School Lesson.

April 20.] Third Quarter, No. III. [1884.

## TOPIC: PAUL'S PREACHING.

LESSON TEXT.—I. Cor. 1: 17-31.

GOLDEN TEXT.—We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling block, and unto the Greeks foolishness. I. Cor. 1: 23.

TIME.—A. D. 57.

PLACE.—Paul writes from Ephesus to the church in Corinth.

1. The "wisdom of words" is very deceitful. It appeals to many a preacher, many a worker as an indispensable element of success. The lack of it so discourages many a humble soul sincerely desiring to do good, as to silence his lips and cut off his ministrations. If the devil has no other way of stifling and hushing voices raised in honor of the Master, he speedily avails himself of this plea: "Your words are not according to wisdom—your zeal not according to knowledge," and this home thrust is often and often successful in its purpose. Paul had a philosophy, nay, a faith that reached under and over all these subterfuges and gloried in the foolishness of that preaching which simply upheld Christ and His cross. A great painter was completing a picture of Christ in the temple. He called in a brother artist for criticism. The friend admired in enthusiastic terms saying, "O brother, that chancel—how perfect."

The artist dashed a brush full of paint upon the picture ruining all, saying:

"If there be anything there more beautiful than the Master's face, I have failed, utterly failed."

2. The temperance reform has to meet both Jews and Greeks. The Jews of the great movement of today are the good people, often the "unco guid," those who find no merit in any of the methods adopted by the reformers—the "practical" people who have fixed up a plan on which they are willing that temperance shall triumph, but can abide no other. The Greeks are the polite people of society whom all this babble of total abstinence nauseates, who believe that men should control themselves, and if unable so to do, take themselves out of the world as soon as possible. Prohibition is to such "foolishness" and to the modern Jew a stumbling block. How are we to meet these classes? Just as Paul met the gainsayers of his time. Hold up Christ. Hold up Sinai. Hold up eternal righteousness.

3. It is blessed to know deep down in consciousness that the wisdom of God is the power of God. There is no need to question if we can afford to keep close to the wisdom of God. We cannot afford anything else. When we begin to put our trust in princes and the wisdom of this world, all God's power is taken from us. We have no right to ask its exertion in our behalf when we will have none of the wisdom which lies back of it.

Men say in regard to the temperance work, Prohibition may be God's ultimate plan, but take what you can get *now*. Put your trust in the Prince of High License for a little time, and all other good shall soon be added unto you.

If the wisdom of God includes prohibition, the power of God is pledged to it. All other schemes are vain.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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## CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE AND THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The New York *Retailer*, an influential organ of the liquor traffic, in a recent editorial on "The Strength of the Enemy," says: "We call your attention to the fact that not less than one million votes are arrayed against you in the various so-called temperance societies, and almost the entire force of pulpit orators of the country. Add to this one hundred and fifty-three newspapers and periodicals 'especially devoted to the cause,' to say nothing of the lay dailies and weeklies which truckle more or less to the morbid and bigoted public sentiment that tolerates sumptuary legislation."

We are thus reminded by the enemy that in votes and influence the temperance people of the country hold the balance of power and are able to dictate at least what sort of men shall NOT be nominated for the presidency. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has shown in Kansas, Iowa, Ohio and elsewhere that even without votes they are a strong political power, and we fully believe that no republican candidate for the presidency can be elected against whom the women of the country will declare themselves. It is also a significant fact in this connection that the independent voters, who are slaves to neither party, are now far more numerous than ever before.

The recent canvass shows that the members and adherents of evangelical churches in this country include thirty-five of the fifty millions of our population. Christian and temperance people, through their newspapers, ought to make their influence felt before the nominations, as opposition afterward can be effective only in the way of defeat. In politics prevention is better than punishment. Let all religious and temperance papers proclaim with certain sound before the nominating conventions assemble, that no man who has made the White House an abettor to the intemperate habits of the country, dragging it down from its former high position of total abstinence, can ever be returned to that place by the American people. Let the million of temperance voters make it understood in advance that the nomination of such a man means the defeat of the party nominating him. Let them also give due notice that no senatorial lobbyist of rumsellers, no man, whatever he has done in suppressing slavery, who is a friend of the slave drivers of the liquor traffic, can by any possibility be elected president of this Republic.

Religious and temperance newspapers ought to make it so clear that he may read who runs, that no man who is a mere politician, afraid of the threatening rum rings; no man who dodges the Mormon question; no man who has voted for the un-American, un-Christian Chinese bill; no man who feared to deal with the great moral questions that have come before congress and the country can be elected, by the republican party at least, to the presidency. The man who heads the ticket must be, in order to election, one who at any rate has not dodged the temperance issue, and either president or vice-president ought to represent that great and growing element of both parties, the prohibitionists. Senator Blair or ex-Gov. St. John or some such man must be either first or second on any ticket that claims to be abreast of the times. After what has taken place in Missouri and a number of the southern states, it is a question if in the democratic party any senator who has championed the liquor interest can command the full vote of his party.

Although the great W. C. T. U. constituency cannot vote, yet it can revolutionize nominating conventions as well as determine elections if so minded.

## A SOBER WORD ON HUMOR

Of all platforms none other makes so wide and useful use of humor as does the temperance platform. Without his wealth of humor Gough had been a pauper in good results. It is a blossom on the subject as natural as the blossom on the nose that long has kept itself under a tumbler. There will ever be a comic side to the misery of toperdom; it is the only compensation for its tears. Mother weeps over the beloved just foolishly boozy—intellect at half-mast, the world laughs over him, and it can't help laughing, for the victim is ridiculous before he is wretched. And that delicate, amusing, yet loving humor which often so aptly "points a moral and adorns a tale," we would not repress one sparkle of. It many times holds truth in a warm spot till it sprouts into wise activity, or so links the traffic to infamy that some good young life turns and faces the other way. But when, at times, we have seen a platform bungler try his hand at a dainty bit of humor, the blacksmith has seemed pumping his bellows in a watch-factory. And worse, when we have seen, sometimes, the temperance platform feed the multitude on coarse, unbolted humor, even vulgar jests, we have felt our cause crippled where it should have been strengthened. The natural vineyard may need the unclean compost, the moral vineyard is blighted by it. And since we know we are right in this, we were grieved of

late to see that a distinguished Chicago pulpit had turned "wit and humor" platform for a night to commend "Peck's Bad Boy" for light reading, a book that has multiplied bad boys like the vermin of Egypt. Other men's boys have thus become bad Peck's bad grandsons. The sharply defined characters of every widely read book widely repeat themselves. Thy humor must be cunning to hold fast, pure to do good.

"Miss Willard has left the platform." So say some of the religious weeklies, evidently mislead by her statement in The Union Signal intended to say merely this, that she will take no more "continental trips," will make her headquarters at home and not "in the saddle" and while not withdrawing from public life will endeavor to work more than heretofore by pen and ink orders and enthusiasm. The following two weeks bit of itinerary does not look as much like "leaving us in the lurch" as some good friends have pictured: Miss Willard left Chicago March 22. Held two meetings in Kendallville, Ind. where Miss Gordon organized a juvenile temperance union. March 25 spoke by invitation of the W. C. T. U. in Erie, Pa. and attended the mid year conference of the "Woman's Congress," (of which she is a director for Illinois) on the 26th at Buffalo. The next morning, she with other members of the congress, addressed "The Ladies Union" of Buffalo. On the 27th she visited her native town, Churchville, N. Y. reaching Newark, New Jersey in time to meet her engagement with the state W. C. T. U. to address the New Jersey conference of the M. E. church on the 20th. On Sunday Miss Willard gave the address at the dedication of the new Temperance Hall of Newark and Miss Gordon spoke to the Sabbath school of the Reformed Episcopal church, (Mrs. Hammer's.) March 31 and April 1 were spent at headquarters with Mrs. Buell, and on the evening of the 1st Miss Willard spoke for the W. C. T. U. of Yonkers, N. Y., thus fulfilling her agreement to give an address for the union which should send the largest "Thankoffering" on "memorial day."

April 4th Miss Willard addressed Miss Bessie Gordon's Band of Hope at Auburndale, Mass., and so far as yet planned has the following engagements:

April 7, Spencer, Mass.; April 8, Milford, Mass.; April 9, Clinton, Mass.; April 10, North Adams, Mass.; April 11, Bennington, Vt.; April 12, 13, Fitchburg, Mass.; April 14, Marlboro, Mass.; April 15, Attleboro, Mass.; April 16, Taunton, Mass.; April 17, New Bedford, Mass., April 18, Woonsocket, R. I.; April 19, 20, Pawtucket, R. I.; April 21, 23, Conn. One week in May will be given to Indiana and one to Wisconsin. June 13, Triennial International S. S. convention, Louisville, Ky.; July 15, International Teachers' association, Madison, Wis.; Aug. 7, Monona Lake Assembly, Lakeside, Wis.; Aug. 15, Chautauqua, N. Y. Many other engagements for state conventions, etc., are pending.

During the debate on the prohibitory bill in the Iowa legislature, one Senator Bills, of Davenport, widely known as an advocate of the licensed liquor traffic, made the ridiculous assertion that the W. C. T. U. superintendent of legislative work, Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster, had received the sum of one thousand dollars for services rendered for not putting a temperance candidate in the field. Mrs. Foster was absent from the state at the time, but on her return two weeks ago she sought an interview with Senator Bills with what results the following letter sent by her to Senator Donnan, the chairman of the republican state committee, and read by him in the senate, will show:

My Dear Sir:—My attention has been called to certain statements made on the floor of the senate by the Hon. J. C. Bills, senator of Scott county, in which the superintendent of legislation was charged with having received one thousand dollars from the republican party for services rendered, and for which she gave her receipt. Having been for years chosen by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the state as superintendent of their department of Legislative Work, this is presumed to refer to me.

Arriving in the city today I sought an interview with the senator, desiring an explanation from him in order that I might make a general and specific denial. He granted the interview, but refused to make an explanation, or even a statement in the presence of my husband. As he chose to shield himself under his senatorial privilege and thus refused to give me the opportunity of enabling him to retract his statement, I desire you to deny the charge for me in the senate chamber where it was made. The charge is absolutely and unqualifiedly false; false in letter and false in spirit; false in general and false in particular. If, in working for God and home and native land, I have served the republican party, it is a source of great satisfaction to me; and in common with the women of Iowa, I pray that the blessing of those ready to perish may rest upon the men of all parties who stand for the home against the saloon. Yours respectfully,

J. Ellen Foster,

Of this whole matter the DesMoines *Register* says:

The denial offered in the senate yesterday of the absurd story that Mrs. J. Ellen Foster once received $1,000 from the republican party of Iowa not to run a temperance or third party ticket was not necessary. There never has been the least foundation for the assertion. No such sum of money was ever paid Mrs. Foster by the republican party, or any republican committee, or any one acting for either. Mrs. Foster's conviction then was that the best interests of temperance were with the republican party, and that the republican party would keep its pledge as made in the constitutional amendment plank. Time has proved her sagacity and the wisdom of her courage. She may well be satisfied with the vindication which time and later events have brought her.

Thus has the matter been sent back "to its own place"—the "refuge of lies."

It does ones heart good to see Mrs. Leavitt's sign manual affixed to a document saying:

After several weeks of forced idleness, I start again today for a new field of labor, Oregon and Washington territory: to remain until July.

**

But sorrowful news comes from another quarter. It is that Mrs. Clara Hoffman the splendidly vigorous president of Missouri W. C. T. U., has succumbed to overwork, and is seriously ill at her home in Kansas City. The doctor orders no public speaking for one month at least.

**

Speaking of Mrs. Hoffman's overwork, I am reminded of its fine results to everybody but herself. Never was Missouri so roused as during this year. It bids fair to rival Illinois—the banner state—in its circulation of The Union Signal—so the publisher tells me. And Col. Woodford just from the battle ground says: "Mrs. Hoffman's work is simply superb. You cannot say too much of it. She puts tobacco into the drink pledge and gets scores of signers from among life long tobacco devotees.

**

Mrs. Esther T. Housh is making a great success of the national W. C. T. U. bulletin as well as *Woman at Work*. I trace her paragraphs in many unwonted places.

**

My good friend of other days, Rev. L. A. Eddy, of Cazenovia, N. Y., is preparing a book of remeniscences to appear from a New York house in May. I am sure his remeniscences will include a good deal of temperance history of which he can say "*magna pars fui.*"

**

The W. C. T. U. of New York city is moving into new quarters at National headquarters. Two lectures have been given by Rev. J. Benson Hamilton for its benefit—one on "How the rum bottle fills the tear bottle"—and the other a free lecture to the teachers of the metropolitan schools by the same, on the "Water of death"—illustrating some of the teachings required under the new state law.

**

The Brooklyn Y. W. C. T. U. "on the hill" is a bright society. Its little leaflet is a model of its kind—setting forth its various items of work, such as temperance instruction in the Newsboy's Home and industrial school—sustaining a few reading rooms and a juvenile temperance union—distribution of temperance literature in depots, bars, stores and factories—social temperance evenings etc. It gives the following concise and scriptural "body of temperance doctrine:"

The Necessity.—"The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few; pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into the harvest."

The Call.—"And I heard the voice of the Lord saying, Whom shall I send? and who will go for us?"

The Response.—"Here am I; send me."

Encouragement.—"As thy days so shall thy strength be."

Source of Power.—"Not by might, not by power, but by my spirit."

Reward.—"Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Such a society deserves its eminence.

**

California ought to be down on its knees in gratitude to us of the mid continent. Ftrst we gave them Miss Willard and Miss Gordon—then perforce, Mrs. H. N. Harris and her gifted Lydia, the phenomenal pianist—later on a sad errand Mrs. Skelton—then dear Mrs. Hobart from Minnesota, and now this very day, Mrs. Foster and her good husband, are luxuriating at Los Angeles, and I doubt not making its paradise still more attractive. The farther east lent Mrs. Leavitt, whose grand work is so lovingly appreciated, and taking it altogether I think we have laid the Pacific coast under great obligations. Suppose as a token of the reciprocity which I know is felt—the good people over there lend us Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper for awhile.

**

Miss Cassie Smith has been conducting revival services in the M. E. church of Oxford, Mass., for the last few weeks. Her work as an evangelist always uplifts and strengthens.

**

Mrs. LaFetra is determined to divorce "wining and dining"—so she gets up charming dinners *sans vin* at Temple hotel in Washington "all for the cause." The very latest was two weeks ago, when each guest represented some prominent line of church, missionary or temperance work. These were some of the toasts: "The church of Christ, the basis of all worthy enterprise;" response by Rev. J. S. Deale, D.D. "Our missionaries in the field and at home;" response by Mrs. S. M. Hartsock. "The brave women who dare to speak their convictions;" response by Miss Susan B. Anthony, "Education and its noble champion in the United States senate—Hon. Henry W. Blair;" response by Rev. Dr. Huntley, chaplain of the senate.

"O what must it be to be there."

On Duty.

# News From the Field.

## MISSOURI.

Kirksville.—I know it is late to say, that we had a good live mass meeting Dec. 23, but it has not been convenient to say so before. All the congregations in town united with us. We did not take up a collection, but made both the national and state thank offering from our treasury. On Jan. 8, we held a prayer meeting in our room, which though not largely attended was a great blessing to all who did attend.

We have recently decided to have Sunday afternoon meetings once a month in one of the churches. We have only had one, but feel sure that they will do much good. I wrote John G. Whittier thanking him for his expressions of confidence in the ultimate success of our work, and received in reply a kind, friendly letter in which he says "I heartily wish thee success in thy work of the union. The sowing is difficult, but the better time of harvest will surely come." Yes it will come, but we must all work for it, that it may come quickly.

At the Sunday meeting of which I have spoken, Whittier's letter was read, and Dr. Rankin's anthem, "For God and Home and Native Land" was sung; the remainder of the hour was occupied by other appropriate exercises, and we found our membership list increased by six active and seven honorary members. We have no saloons in our town, but realize that we may have ere long—after the recent decision of the supreme court of the state—unless we succeed in electing a city council next month, composed of staunch temperance men. To help us do this, we tried about six weeks ago to secure Miss Willard or Mrs. Foster to lecture for us. Failing in this, we decided to have a series of lectures, and have engaged Geo. Woodford for one week beginning March 24. We expect his work with us to aid in securing the result we so desire by opening the eyes of many, to help our union and make us all more anxious to work for God and home and native land.

Mrs. Julia M. Bosworth, *Cor. Sec.*

Princeton.—The following is taken from the W. C. T. U. column of The *People's Press*, published in Princeton:

The two lectures delivered by Mrs. Laura G. Fixen under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., were well attended in spite of bad weather and muddy streets, and we think we may safely say that to the temperance element of our town they gave entire satisfaction; for the other element we cannot speak, but if any were present (as we hope they were) we surmise their feelings may have been somewhat disturbed, especially if they belonged to that class which she so truthfully and earnestly protrayed as knowing no God, no Sabbath, no morality, their only aim being to build up themselves by pulling down others. As members of the temperance union, let us hope that her visit among us and her energy and zeal in in the cause may inspire us with fresh courage and hope, and may each one of our forty-five members resolve anew that they will be up and doing in this important work, that there may be no drones found in the ranks of our union.

Sedalia.—The temperance lecture given by Mrs. Fixen, at the First Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon, was largely attended, the house being uncomfortably filled. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. were wise in bringing her to Sedalia, and if Gen. Woodford makes as good an impression on the people as she has, Sedalia will be all torn up on the temperance question within the next fortnight.

Pleasant Hill.—Our union was organized here last June, by Mrs. M. Clardy, with thirteen members. We have now forty-seven members, have made over one hundred dollars, spent part of it for temperance literature, gave our state lecturer twenty-five dollars and supplied our Band of Hope with catechisms, badges, song books, etc. We have an earnest Band of Hope of two hundred members and the young ladies and gentlemen are taking more interest every day. We have given several entertainments with our Band of Hope in which the people seemed greatly interested.

We take several copies of The Union Signal, hope to send you a large club soon; the ladies of the union send a copy to each minister of the town, six in number. Our county has only four unions at present, but we hope to have a county convention soon and organize unions throughout the county. We are endeavoring to establish a temperance newspaper here and hope by the aid and generosity of our temperance men of the county to have our efforts crowned with success. Mrs. Laura Fixen gave us one of her splendid lectures here two weeks ago.

Mrs. I. J. Morris, *Cor. Sec. pro tem.*

### MISSOURI NOTES.

Independence.—The union is at work in dead earnest, but they have a dead public sentiment to fight against in this beautiful Missouri town.

Joplin.—Your readers have already been informed of the grand temperance revival here, resulting from the work of Messrs. Holt and Woodford. Three young men signed the pledge a few weeks ago, and a saloon keeper, at whose bar they had spent $25 a week each, said to one of the citizens, that he had depended on these three young men to pay his $1,000 license. One young man who lately signed the pledge saved $40 of his earnings the first month, and another who has had a salary of $100 per month was without a cent the night when he came up and signed. One saloon keeper sold but $3 worth during an entire week, and said it was not enough to keep the fire going in his "office."

Sedalia.—A drunken husband struck his wife in the face till she fell senseless in the street. He was fined $25 for fighting on the street.

St. Louis.—An ex-mayor who now keeps saloon struck one of our leading temperance women as she passed his place, and a blacksmith across the street had to run to her help to prevent her being molested further.

Knob Noster.—A saloon keeper went with his petition to get it signed into the home of one of the business men here, and in his parlor, in the presence of the daughter, asked the man to sign the petition, at the same time inviting him to come in any time when he wanted to get a good glass of liquor free of cost. X.

## MICHIGAN.

In reading "News from the Field" I see so little from Michigan, but I know she is not asleep.

Dear sisters of Michigan let us see a report in The Union Signal from every district in the state, and we being the first district will set the example. We number seven locals.

Plymouth is enjoying the *Lever* Course of Lectures, and through them educating the masses.

Wayne writes: "We have done more efficient work as a union this winter than ever before. Last summer we presented a petition to the council, asking that our Sunday law be enforced. In voting the council stood a tie and the president gave the casting vote against us. We then published in the Detroit *Evening News* the facts and the names of those who against us. The voters become so stirred up about it, that they gave us new members, and we believe good ones too. We are now preparing our petition to bring before the new council and are to ask also for local option and we expect that after the first of May that we shall not have any regular saloon in Wayne."

From Detroit Central Union we hear: "We are alive and at work; keep up our business and devotional meetings with interest and good attendance. We have had John B. Finch, Mrs. Foster, Dr. Collins and others of the best temperance workers. We are now making an effort to have a police matron appointed who shall take charge of young girls and women who are brought into police quarters and we have good hope of success.

"Much individual work is being done for the fallen, all of which is seen and blessed of the dear Father. The cause we love has made long strides of advancement since the national convention."

Flat Rock.—Our meetings are growing in interest and membership. Mrs. L. M. Boise, our state evangelist, gave us two lectures from which we received much good and great encouragement. We sent for one hundred of Mr. Foster's Licence Leaflets Nos. 1 and 2, and hope to lay the truth before every voter before election. We are taking The Union Signal and from it are receiving so many cheering words, especially from "News from the Field."

We have a temperance column in our local paper and through it we keep its readers acquainted with the "weapons of war."

Three other unions have not been heard from, but we are sure they are at their post.

Cor. Sec. First District.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. Ellen M. Watson says that if we had a Narcissa White in every county in our state, she could tell us just when Pennsylvania would secure prohibition. Miss White has just spoken for the Y. W. C. T. U. of Philadelphia. As we listened to her earnest, heartfelt appeals and realized the force of her clear logic, we felt that Mrs. Watson was right. The opened doors of no less than four united Presbyterian churches testified that our young prophetess was not without honor among her own people. Miss White addressed nine meetings under our auspices; eight of these were in Presbyterian churches and the ninth in the Messiah Lutheran church. Three Y. W. C. T. Unions were organized under most auspicious circumstances during her stay.

We spent a few days together by the sea and I was impressed with the fact that our dear Miss White seemed to see and hear and rest for her chosen work's sake. We have need all over our country of more such consecrated young womanhood. May our sister long be spared to the cause she so nobly serves! And, when "not by might, nor by power, but by the spirit of the Lord of Hosts" shall be "brought forth the headstone" of that great work, the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, may her voice be among those who shall shout for joy, "Crying grace, grace to it."

R. E. P.

*Philadelphia, March 22, 1884.*

Edenburg.—I wish to give you some "Clarion county notes," to tell you what we are doing for the cause in this portion of the Keystone State.

The temperance cause is having quite a wave of success among us. Mrs. Mary Bynon Reese, of Steubenville, Ohio has been lecturing through our county with great success. Several new unions have been formed. She is a very fine lecturer and also a good organizer. At both of her lectures in Edenburg a band of men appeared in a body wearing badges, non-partisan, but pledged "not to vote for any but temperance men."

In this place we have just organized a W. C. T. U. with thirty-three members.

Hettie A. Keatley, *Cor. Sec.*

## WISCONSIN.

Within two months five unions have been organized at Maiden Rock, Whitewater, Lake Mills, Stockbridge and Janesville.

Rev. D. R. Anderson, pastor of the Congregational church at Oconomowoc, presented the cause of the W. C. T. U. to his congregation and forwarded to the state union a collection of $3.30.

Black River Falls is again free from licensed saloons. The union worked nobly and helped to win a great victory.

Marinette has a "no-license" ticket in the field. The Eureka union is working for "no-license."

The Augusta union recently cleared $57.50 at an entertainment and supper. Their meetings are well attended and the union is in a very prosperous condition.

The Princeton union asks that the laws be enforced with regard to selling liquor to minors and on Sunday. The saloon keepers and their friends feel oppressed.

For several months the Dartford union has kept a wall pocket full of temperance literature in the most flourishing saloon in the place. We now get this welcome news. "Bar closed—no customers."

The Augusta union is hard at work in the struggle to free the town from saloons at the coming election.

The Trempealeau union has organized a nice Band of Hope. They are using Miss Colman's books, Catichism on Alcohol, Juvenile Manual and Alcohol and Hygiene.

After long but unavoidable delay the collection taken at the memorial services at Millsville has been sent in, $2 50. S. P. Bradish.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Parkersburg.—Mrs. McLeod's report of West Virginia's W. C. T. U. work, was slightly "mixed". I suspect your compositor was partly to blame. It was the annual meeting of the Martinsburg Union and not of the state.

Parkersburg has had a Y. W. C. T. U. for two years and your humble servant did not organize it. However they will cordially greet Miss Gordon.

Two new unions have been organized lately; one at Terra Alta, the other at Ravenswood and Mrs. Dr. Kendall goes to Volcano tonight to organize another.

Our state W. C. T. U. convention meets in this city in conjunction with the temperance state convention on June 18. It is not decided whether we precede or follow the latter. Mrs. M. L. Wells, president Indiana W. C. T. U. will be present and we are exceedingly hopeful of having Miss Willard.

Interest in the work throughout the state is increasing and we hope to report good news from time to time.

Mrs. I. H. Johnson.

[A note from Mrs. Kendall to the editor tells of a union organized at Volcano with thirty-one members, seven of whom are honorary.]

## SOUTHERN GLEANINGS.

BY MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

Our girls, whom the mothers will, I am sure, allow to be brought to the front by one of their lovers just this once.

I read somewhere in eastern lore a story that has left a quaint picture in memory.

A little child upon the sea shore flung out upon the waves a handful of grasses. Hours after, another wave came rolling in, and as the white crest broke upon the shore threw back the grasses, with them tangled fast a string of pearls. So it seems to me that the pure hands of our daughters are casting bright gifts on the waste of waters, humanity's sea, that by-and-by shall bring back, as pearls, souls redeemed, wrecked lives made new and pure by girlish effort. God bless them every one from Maine to Florida, from the east unto the west.

The Y. W. C. T. U. of East Baltimore have been busily engaged this week holding a fair and festival for the benefit of the temperance cafe, and their earnest efforts deserved success.

At the same time the girls of "the Ladies' Confederate Association," who do not yet (I am sorry to say) belong to our W. C. T. U., held a Russian tea party, and met with great success. I give this item thinking *our* girls may like to use the idea, and if so, shall be glad to give them any information as to program. The W. C. T. U. of Lutherville, Md., publish a seminary paper and hold a monthly sociable. Those of Parkersburg, West Va., are in every good work, busy all the time, and their

youngest state sisters of the Grafton Y. W. C. T. U. are following in their steps. When we remember how many have been trained by Miss Taylor the gifted educator and state president, we are not surprised at such results.

In Georgia one of the brightest girls in the state is actively interested in the success and circulation of our national organ.

In South Carolina the Chapin union does honor to its name, and the Greenville maidens with tongue and pen, are worthy of loving mention.

In Texas we have a gifted young editress Miss Josephine Cullemore, whose paper.I watch for with eager interest, and last not least all honor to "our lady of the flower;" with a fairer sweeter mission than any dreamed of by Chaucer or Dryden our gentle care-taker of those in prison, Miss Casseday of Louisville, Ky.

Who can tell the extent of such influences, forces set in motion by Fannie Barnes of New York, and our Anna Gordon, whom we all claim.

Oh girlish hearts beat aye so true,
And young hands reach so far,
And girlish lives are beacon lights,
To guide to Bethlehem's star.
God bless the girls, and make them
A chain of circling love,
Linking some wanderer brought home,
To hope, and rest above.

South Carolina.—Mrs. Chapin just returned from the Louisiana convention, pausing a day or two in Georgia for a few hours work, and a fling of her pen—thoughts of an editor, finds a correspondence that might dismay even our liege lady—were not "Little Opportune" to the fore.

She goes in answer to an urgent call to six towns in her own state. and in each she says a union shall be organized. What she says she means.

North Carolina claims her next, and there is much work laid out for her to do.

Georgia.—The corresponding secretary of the Quitman W. C. T. U. writes me a delightful letter. Among its items I find that with a population of eighteen hundred, there are seven churches—a flourishing high school, with a large attendance—and alas! five saloons all doing a large business. Quitman is not alone in such a record. The sunlight however comes in here, for says my correspondent, "Our citizens are uniting their efforts to remove this evil from our midst, and at the late election on the prohibition ticket for mayor, my husband was put in office."

White ribbon army, "be of good courage, and go forward!"

## NEW YORK.

Troy.—Our Woman's Christian Temperance Union hold weekly meetings, and great pains is taken by our efficient president, Mrs. L. E. Greeley, to make these meetings in every way attractive, and the continued increase in our numbers, is the best proof that she has not labored in vain. During the past month she has organized a Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Cahoes, N. Y., (one of our neighboring towns) and very shortly we hope that through her efforts a Y. W. C. T. U. will be in working order in our own city.

We are happy to be able to report that Mrs. M. H. Hunt favored us with her presence a few weeks ago. Her address, "Waiting for the Verdict," was thoroughly enjoyed by all her hearers.

After the good news reached us that the bill had passed compelling scientific temperance instruction in our public schools, we held a praise service in our accustomed place of meeting. A. H. G.

## ILLINOIS.

The Mercer county convention held at New Boston, March 5, 6, was a most successful one. Mrs. Randolph of Carthage and Mrs. Kirkpatrick of Monmouth, were with us and rendered most helpful service. Mrs. Randolph read a paper on "The Duty of Christian Women with regard to the Temperance Question." A discussion of the subject resulted in the conclusion that working in this cause was surely working for the Master most faithfully. If it were not giving cups of cold water, feeding the hungry and clothing the naked and trying to comfort and to remove temptation from the weak no mortal could tell in what such work consists. The two ministers present bore earnest testimony to the fact that the women of their congregations upon whom they depend for any and every kind of work in the church are the women who have their hands and hearts full of this temperance cause and work.

In the evening the two ladies mentioned entertained and instructed the audience with arguments for our work and statements of the methods adopted by our society. For the benefit of the young people the president recited a rare poem.

Temperance instruction in the public schools was discussed, not so fully as intended, but some food for thought was given. The ballot, and the beginning place, the primary meetings, proved a good subject. It was introduced by Mrs. Kirkpatrick, but the gentlemen present participated in the discussion, and we hope some of them were led to see the mistake so many good men make by neglecting these meetings, and will change their habits in this matter.

The W. C. T. U. of the town prevailed on the school board to allow the children an hour for the meeting, and we hope the hour spent with them will prove as profitable as any other of the convention.

The next question taken up was the "Liquor Traffic *vs.* the Sabbath." Scarcely an argument on this point is needed, but the statements concerning the matter were new to many and we hope will lead to an investigation by many good but careless people which will result in good. The finance question was opened and it also proved an excellent topic for everybody. The admission was readily made by every one that we have attempted, or are attempting, more than we have provided ourselves means to carry out, but the suggestions were various. One would add to the fees, another would solicit more from the gentlemen, make a strong effort to bring them into the work, as honorary members, or any way to secure their hearty support. This came from gentlemen, Rev. G. M. Bassett, and the president's husband, Mr. Wycoff, who both claimed to have been thoroughly "converted" at the convention. Mr. Bassett stated that he was "convicted" a few evenings before by Miss West, of the greatness of our work. The suggestion was considered a good one. The unions represented at the convention agreed to try to obtain some one to come into the county for a month or more as organizer to whom they will pay a salary. M. J. Wycoff, *Co. Pres.*

### DEPARTMENT OF FLOWER MISSION WORK.

*Dear Sisters of the Ill. W. C. T. U.:*

The breezes are coming from the southland, bringing to us in the song of the birds, the springing grass and budding flowers the greeting of the springtime. Amid the manifold blessings of this glad time there seems to come the sound of a voice bidding us work in barren and waste places, that "instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle tree."

"He is truest of God's prophets, who would strew the path with flowers
Of immortal truth and goodness, springing up in darkest hours."

Dear women of Illinois, we have only to make the call and point the way, and we know a thousand loyal hearts and willing hands will respond to the beautiful work of the Flower Mission.

As superintendent of this department, I offer the following suggestions:

1. The 9th of June, is the day set apart by Miss Jennie Casseday, National Superintendent of Flower Missions, as "Prison Day." I therefore ask you to observe this day, by visiting the prisons and jails of your place, and holding gospel services wherever practicable, carrying flowers with you, giving to each prisoner a bouquet tied with white ribbon to which let a Scripture text be attached.

2. Have a committee appointed at once in your union who will carry on the work of this department during the summer.

3. I recommend as far as possible, systematic visiting in prisons, jails, work houses, hospitals, orphanages, homes for the friendless, and in the neglected homes of our land, always carrying flowers and scripture texts with you, that your works may be as garlands of good deeds interwoven with the leaves of the tree of life, which are for the healing of the nations.

4. I suggest as work for unions in small towns located near Chester, Joliet, Peoria, Chicago and other cities where there is difficulty in obtaining sufficient flowers for the work, to make arrangements with the unions of these places to send them flowers on stated days.

5. This line of work I especially recommend to the young ladies of our unions.

6. Through the winter months, when flowers are not easily obtained, I would suggest fruits, jellies and other delicacies as a substitute.

7. I ask all unions that take up this work to report to me not later than September 15, the amount and character of work done.

We undertook this work for the first time, last year, and the testimony of many workers was, "We went forth with fear and trembling, bearing precious seed—but returned rejoicing, bringing our sheaves with us—even the same day."

Let us take this work up cheerfully, earnestly and perform it faithfully, that the beautiful prophesy may be fulfilled through us, "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." Mattie F. Yates,
*Supt. Flower Missions Ill. W.C.T.U.*
*Griggsville, Ill,*

### REPORT OF DUPAGE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The third quarterly convention of the Du Page county W. C. T. U. was held in the Baptist church of Wheaton, March 19, 1884. Although the weather was unpropitious it was not sufficiently so to dampen the ardor of temperance workers and a goodly number were present at the morning session.

Since the organization of the county union (Nov. 1883) four local unions have been formed, making a total of five. Reports from these unions show that the Naperville union has outranked the mother union (Wheaton) in membership, it having forty-five members and a Band of Hope of two hundred members. The union at Prospect Park has fifteen members and much interest is manifested in its meetings. This is the latest formed and gives promise of much good. The Wheaton union reported progress in its several branches of work, gospel meetings, juvenile and jail work. There are two juvenile organizations, Band of Hope and Bright Jewels. Two unions, Downer's Grove and York Center, were not represented, owing to bad weather, but are continuing the good work so lately beginning in their midst.

The afternoon session was one of much interest. Mrs. A. J. Marks conducted the devotional exercises, which were very profitable. Mrs. J. R. Smith, in a few well chosen remarks, welcomed the friends of W. C. T. U., and Miss L. Wagner of Prospect Park, gracefully responded.

Mrs. S. B. Sill, of Aurora, who was present during the day, aided us much with her wise counsel, and ably conducted the Question Box. Mrs. Prof. Smith, of Naperville, read a paper of unusual merit, on the "Relation of the Church to Temperance Work." Miss A. J. Carothers, secretary of Sunday school work, gave an encouraging report as to number of schools using temperance lessons and number of members pledged to total abstinence.

Mrs C. W. Lumry, secretary of temperance literature, reported the purchase of German tracts for distribution among the German population of the county, a long felt need.

Miss Anna Gordon, whose sweet presence in the convention was like a benediction, spoke briefly of the "Importance of Temperance Instruction in Public Schools." A discussion followed, participated in by several ladies and gentlemen. Miss Gordon then met the young ladies of town and college in the church lecture room and so charmed them that she won from them the organization of a Y. W. C. T. U.

Mrs. S. B. Sill conducted the devotional exercises of the evening, Pres. C. A. Blanchard offering prayer.

Mr. James F. Claflin spoke briefly and clearly on the subject "Tax on Bonded Liquors."

Miss Frances E. Willard then held the large audience spell-bound, while she earnestly and eloquently depicted the woes of intemperance and plead the wealth of woman's power over the heart, the home, society and government.

A male quartette with heart and voice attuned to temperance key, discoursed stirring music throughout the evening's entertainment, and after a resolution of thanks for the courtesies of the day, the benediction was pronounced and the third quarterly convention was an event of the past. Was it? No; it was but the seed time of a harvest which future months and years shall reap. Felicia H. Hiatt, *Rec. Sec.*

### WHEATON Y. W. C. T. U.

On the afternoon of March 19, 1884, a number of the young ladies of Wheaton assembled to hear Miss Anna Gordon speak on the subject, "The work of Christian young ladies in the temperance cause." After Miss Gordon had given a very interesting address she asked for a motion to the effect that the young ladies of Wheaton should form a Y. W. C. T U. The motion was carried unanimously and forty-seven of the young ladies enrolled themselves as members of our Y. W. C. T. U. We have had one meeting and I think all are sincere in their resolve to do what they can for the temperance cause.

Juanita Breckenridge, *Cor. Sec.*

Resolutions of the Du Page county W. C. T. U. on the death of C. Louis Blanchard, of Wheaton, Ill.:

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathise with the parents and friends of Louis Blanchard who died recently, and that we at this time express our deep sense of loss at his death.

That the W. C. T. Unions have lost a most earnest, devoted, self-denying friend.

That one whose life and words so constantly exemplified the vital truths of Christianity, will be a great loss not only to our W. C. T. U. but to the church, community, state, and country.

### ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Rockford, Ill., reports a Y. W. C. T. U. just organized.

—Captain Linscott is busy in various parts of the state.

—Seven district and county conventions were held last month.

—Seven unions have been organized in the seventeenth district since the Alton convention.

—A convention of the eighteenth district will be held in Collinsville, near St. Louis, April, 9, 10, 11. Mrs. Willard and Miss Hood will be present.

—The tenth annual state convention will be held at Peoria, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of October. Miss F. E. Willard and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster are to be present.

—Mr. George Woodford commences at Wheaton April 2d and remains there till the 6th; Yorkshire the 8th to the 14th. Send applications to him to headquarters.

—Mrs. Marion B. Baxter, who has been doing valiant service in Dakota and Nebraska, is now ready to fill engagements in Illinois. Send applications to headquarters.

—A Y. W. C. T. U. of twenty-seven members was organized in Jerseyville on March 15 with the following officers: Miss Lavina Bartlett, president, Miss Mae Bartlett, corresponding secretary.

—Unions have been organized at Flanagan, Kane, Kishwaukee, Danvers, Rankin, Woodstock and Harvard. Organizers will report organizations to headquarters. Blanks will be sent free upon application to 161 LaSalle street.

—The meeting of the executive committee on Saturday March 29 in the home of our Mary Allen West was most enjoyable. The plans for work during the coming quarter adopted by the committee will be presented to the unions in a bulletin to be issued as early as possible.

—The executive committee of the sixth district will meet in Freeport, April 10. The Freeport unions give a reception to the committee and to Francis Murphy Wednesday evening, who begins his work there the evening of the 10th.

## LOUISIANA.

Shreveport.—While we are willing to admit that we are behind our sister states of the north and west in temperance work, yet we are not entirely idle nor indifferent to the vital interests at stake in the warfare in which we are, in common with them, engaged. On the contrary, we are fully aroused and endeavoring to stem the mighty torrent of evil with which we have to contend with all our mind, heart and strength.

A W. C. T. U. was organized here last May by Mrs. S. F. Chapin, of South Carolina, a noble Christian advocate of temperance. Since then we have been working in a somewhat desultory and fragmentary way, owing I think to our lack of knowledge of the manner in which the unions should be conducted, such things being so entirely out of the regular order down this way, making it difficult for us to "fall into line" with our sister unions of other states. Yet we have accomplished some work in the establishment of a free reading room for men and youths, which is under the direction and protection of our union and which is doing much to counteract the evil influence of the saloons in our midst. It is supplied with the latest papers and periodicals, and has a great many valuable books of solid reading, the contributions of citizens. It is now self sustaining and we think it a permanent success. The average attendance is thirty every evening from five until eleven o'clock. We expect to enlarge and extend our work in other directions as opportunity affords. Our union is composed of earnest, zealous and devoted women who are ready to "do and dare" much for the cause they have espoused. As The Union Signal is the organ of our association I feel that we should all be subscribers to it, and am trying to get up a club of twelve to send you.

Mrs. Edmonia Walden, *Cor. Sec.*

## MISSOURI.

Mrs. Clara Hoffman is now at home, and very ill with pneumonia. She will not be able to fill any more engagements this month.

Bro. Geo. Woodford will fill lecture engagements in Missouri from April 22 to June 1. Those who have been disappointed in hearing Mrs. Hoffman, can secure his services by writing to me at once. Also Rev. A. M. Collins of Iowa has signified his willingness to help us in this hour of need, and his services can be secured by applying to T. A. Vanfleet, agent of *Lever* Lecture Course, Chicago. He has been holding a series of meetings in Cameron this week, and Dr. Z. E. Watkins, the energetic W. C. T. U. president at that place writes me "Bro. Collins is here and is storming the fort. The Music Hall is crowded every night. We are going to roll up the scenery, and carry in plank tonight to seat the people." We must not let the work stop, though our workers fall by the way. Pray that our beloved president may speedily be restored to health.

Rose Phillips, *Cor. Sec.*

Pierce City.—A series of meetings, continuing one week, have been held here by Mr. Joe Critchfield. After the first lecture the opera house was crowded every evening with an enthusiastic and appreciative audience. Some of the hardest drinking men signed the pledge during these meetings. One of our seven saloons has been closed recently and another will probably be soon. Selling on Sunday, to minors etc., the cause. This is the result of Mr. Holt's work among us. We have a Y. W. C. T. U., a temperance Sunday school, Cadets of Temperance, a Blue Ribbon Band, a C. T. U. and a Reform Club, all working harmoniously together for the suppression of the terrible curse of intemperance.

Mrs. H. C. Shoemaker,
*Supt. Press Work, W. C. T. U.*

## KANSAS.

Garnett.—Last December Mrs. Drusilla Willson of Lawrence, our state organizer came to Garnett and organized a local union of Monroe township (Garnett.)

The membership being largely the same, most of our aggressive work has been done through the local union.

About four weeks ago the question was brought before the union by one of its members, can we not do a good work in appointing a committee to go once a week to the different drug stores and take a list of their sales of liquor on prescription by physicians for a certain day or week and have the same published in each of our papers, giving the name of the physician prescribing, that of the druggist filling the prescription, and that of the person receiving it. The suggestion was carried out. The open saloon is with us a thing of the past, but its mantle, we fear, has been taken up by some of our druggists.

We have three papers in the city, two of which were ready to publish any matter of this kind brought to them.

Many very hard epithets and threats have been applied to us if we persisted in the matter, but having put our hands to the plow we do not propose to turn back, believing as we do that if the letter and spirit of the law is complied with both by physician and druggist no harm comes of its publication, while on the other hand we know that it has revealed to the public the true source of some "big drunks" that some of our old time topers still indulge in.

We have just held our first quarterly convention. We had a very interesting meeting which was quite well attended; as yet there are only three of our townships organized in the county, and two bands of Hope. We had very interesting and encouraging reports fsom these different organizations. Our Band of Hope in this city now numbers seventy-five, they gave their first entertainment two weeks ago, which was a success, as a literary treat and financially. Receipts $34.00.

Mrs. Laura G. Fixen of Albert Lea, Minn., was with us and talked to us; answered a great many question, and in the evening addressed one of the largest assemblies that we have seen in the city.

We gave her while here five subscribers to your paper and a promise that we would soon double it. Our union has been organized but a little over three months, yet we think some good work has been done. We commenced with sixteen members, now we number thirty-nine and all are thoroughly alive to the need and importance of our work.

Mrs. N. J. Paxton, *Cor. Sec.*

## OREGON.

In Oregon the W. C. T. U. grows apace in numbers and popular favor. At the great state temperance alliance, it was well represented by delegates. We met in the Portland W. C. T. U. headquarters. The ladies furnished lunch daily, and the profits went towards the increase of furniture of the headquarters. A number of speakers from the alliance went to the Bethel and took part in the regular weekly W. C. T. U. meeting held by noble Christian women, in the especial interest of the sailors. Their labors are not without success and promise. Chaplain R. S. Stubbs is doing a good work. He is ably seconded by his wife. As an indication of a woman's influence, some of the sailors say, "We can stand the Chaplain's exhortations but not Mrs. Stubbs' touching talks." It was alike a duty and pleasure while lecturing for the Good Templars, to always speak encouragingly of the W. C. T. U., and occasionally was able to aid in having a new one organized. Mrs. Leavitt is looked for with great hopes.

At Astoria, just before leaving Oregon, I addressed the—eight, I think,—departments of the two very efficient public schools, of which the principals and teachers are all women.

James W. Webb.

## OHIO.

Youngstown.—The tenth anniversary of the organization of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held in Reading Room Hall yesterday afternoon, and the attendance was large, despite the inclemency of the weather. Mrs. Caroline L. Garlick, vice president of the union, read a very interesting paper, reviewing the temperance work that has been accomplished in Youngstown. Mrs. Mary A. Bentley, who has been secretary of the union for ten years, read a history of the association and its work during that time. The anniversary of the crusade was March 13th, and at first thought people might say the crusade was a failure; but out of this body of determined women has grown great good. First, the Reading Room block was built, then the industrial school for girls was founded, then the City Mission was organized, and finally plans were devised for building the city hospital. This the ladies have been instrumental in doing.

The ground on which Reading Room Hall is built belongs to Mr. Richard Brown. The union has it leased, but the lease expires next year. At that time Mr. Brown will deed the lot to the union, and they will erect a brick block, about 45x100 feet, two or three stories high. The entire work of the union and all of its branches is progressing in a most satisfactory manner.

Cincinnati.—The original W. C. T. U. of Cincinnati are still doing a good work at Lytle Hall, with Mrs. L. E. Fisher as president, a noble Christian leader. During the past winter a series of meetings were held and between fifty and sixty conversions was the result. In connection, lunch was served before services every evening, hundreds were fed, the weather was severe and men out of employment, with nothing to eat, were thankful for food and to have the gospel preached to them. Much good was done in the name of Christ who commanded His children to "Feed the hungry, clothe the naked and to preach the gospel to every creature."

We have instructive services every Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, usually led by one of the sisters, and short addresses from invited speakers, after which the time is given to reformed men, many testifying of the power of God to save. There is so much to be done in the cause of temperance here and so few laborers. There is one other union here doing much good, but we need many more to assist in putting down this sin cursed rum traffic that is sending so many precious souls to perdition.

Sarah M. Hornby, *Sec.*

Greene County.—The quarterly meeting of the Greene county W. C. T. U. was held Thursday, March 27, 1884 in the M. E. church, Jamestown, the president, Mrs. Monroe presiding. The delegates present from other unions gave encourageing reports of work being done. The meetings were well attended, and much interest was manifested. The death of Mrs. Mattie B. Long, an honored member of the Jamestown union, was announced and remarks relating to her life and character were made by several ladies and gentlemen present, and appropriate resolutions were adopted by the meeting. In the evening the large church was filled with an enthusiastic audience, which was ably addressed by Rev. Robb, Rev. Kelly, Rev. Newhouse and Rev. Witter. We would like to tell of all the good things which were served out to us but space forbids. We separated at night feeling a new love for our work, and an increased conviction that women have a work to do.

*Sec.*

## MINNESOTA.

Sleepy Eye.—We write to you from Sleepy Eye to inform our sisterhood that the mystic letters W. C. T. U. link together the hearts of 24 members in the great band of Christian workers. Our village about sixteen hundred inhabitants. A large majority are Germans and Scandinavians. Thirteen saloons are well supported and do sad work.

We hold a public service on the third Sabbath evening of each month in one of the churches. The Congregational and M. E. are the only American churches here. The German Methodist is the only foreign church that joins with us. At these meetings our president conducts the exercises, the choir furnishes the music, the pastors take part, and members of the union and children furnish essays, readings, recitations and songs—everything is temperance. They are pleasant and profitable meetings. We have good audiences, and they enjoy them, and give us generous collections. We sow the seed with prayer and faith and leave the result with God.

Whether this report finds a place in your columns or oblivion in the waste basket will be left to your judgment and wisdom, and we will remain a faithful band, praying and hoping for success, meanwhile gaining strength and advice from the pages of The Union Signal.

Mrs. C. B. Blake, *Sec. W. C. T. U.*

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

J. C. Ambrose, delivered his lecture, "the sham family," at Virden, Ill., March 13.

The citizens of Neosho, Mo., are building a tabernacle for the W. C. T. U., to be completed and dedicated April 5 and 6.

On March 17, the Band of Hope gave a delightful entertainment which proved very successful. The exercises consisted of recitation, dialogues and music.

The bill for the teaching of physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects of alcohol and all narcotics has passed the Iowa senate by a vote of 29 to 3.

At Neosho, Mo., more than four hundred have signed the pledge. The Band ot Hope organized last June with thirty-seven members now numbers 177, and is still increasing.

From Carthage, Mo., comes the glad tiding of a complete victory for the temperance ticket on April 1. The women of the W. C. T. U. worked and prayed all day, while the "Methodist Crusade Bell" pealed forth its cheer every hour.

A temperance sociable for the Reform Club and W. C. T. U., was held at the residence of Mrs. S. M. I Henry, Rockford, Ill., on Friday evening, March 21. The club presented Mrs. Henry with an elegant hanging lamp, Mr. Ross, the president of the club making the presentation speech, to which Mrs. Henry responded with kind loving words.

In a little Missouri town eight W. C. T. U. women made desperate by the influence of the druggist of the place, entered his store a few weeks since, offered to buy his stock of liquor on condition that he promise not to sell any more, and on his refusal to sell four raided his cellar and emptied his bottles while four guarded the cellar door.

## LECTURE APPOINTMENTS.

APPOINTMENTS OF GEO. W. BAIN.

Ada, Ohio, April 5; Bellefontaine, Ohio, April 7; Wilmington, Ohio, April 8; Williamstown, Ky., April 9 and 10; Warren, Pa., April 13 and 14; Baltimore, Md., April 16 and 17; in Maryland, April 18 to 23; Phoenixville, Pa., April 25; Washington, N. J., April 27 and 28; Millville, N. J., April, 29 and 30; Huntingdon, Pa., May 1st; Lewistown, Pa., May 2; Lancaster, Pa., May 4.

## Publisher's Department.

**Rates of Subscription.**

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" " " 3 months.....50
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THE UNION SIGNAL and *Our Herald* (Mrs. Helen M. Gougar's paper) will be sent to one address for $2. per year.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.,
16 East 14th street, New York.

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2 50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—The annual leaflet is just out—fifteen thousand copies envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men: *multum in parvo*. FREE. For forms of Constitution, and other helps and for all the foregoing send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, 126½ Walnut street, Cincinnati, O. She will a knowledge the same.

—*For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

—Mrs Jenny Eggleston Zimmerman's "Resume" is to be had FREE, by writing Mrs. Buell at Headquarters.

## ANOTHER
# Special Offer.

**Arrangements have been made with the publishers by which we are enabled to offer Tunison's Matchless, Historical County, Railroad, Distance and Index Map of the United States, and Illustrated Map of the World, as a Premium upon exceptionally good terms.**

A double map, about four by five feet in size, mounted on rollers, bound with tape, colored, varnished and finished in the highest style of the art, with reversible attachment; shows the states on the largest scale possible to give the whole United States on one sheet. The counties are about one inch square, each in separate color, and the names are bold and plain. With each map is supplied, free of cost, a copy of "TUNISON'S RAPID COUNTY FINDER, OR INDEX," giving complete index of position and population of every county in the United States, by a superior method, used and adopted in the official publications of the government.

The style of engraving has never before been equaled; the names of the counties and county seats stand out bold and plain, and the diamond lettering enables us to show thousands of stations and postoffices not shown in other maps.

The map was constructed by the most accomplished draughtsmen and engravers, is based on government surveys, official railroad information, and its accuracy is unequaled, four to twenty years newer in design, possessing every quality and merit, and justly deserves the character expressed in its title, "matchless, historical, county, railroad, distance and index map."

This map shows all the new counties correct to date, including the thirty-two (32) new counties made last year. It also shows where every tribe of Indians is located, and gives the number inhabiting each reservation. Also shows all the new western surveys, mining towns and stage stations, and every post office in the west.

The rivers are double lined as far as navigable, enabling us to tell how far boats can ascend any river.

This is also a complete railroad and distance map, giving the names of the railroads printed on them, so we can tell what railroad to take to go to any town or place, and the distance is marked between the stations with figures; thus we can find the shortest route, cost of travel, and exact distance between any two places.

On the reverse side are three complete maps of the world, also separate maps of Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land.

The globular map (in hemispheres) shows the world round, as it actually is, and on a flattened scale, as it appears to us in traveling over it, and is one of the latest and best maps of the world published, showing latest discoveries in the Arctic regions, giving the explorations of the "Hall" and the "Herald Jeannette" expeditions, showing the islands discovered and named by them, within 400 miles of the north pole.

We have in this map the ocean routes of inter-communication, with distances marked from port to port; telegraph cables in the different oceans, and the routes of African explorations from the beginning of this century to those of Livingstone and Stanley.

Below the map of the world is a "Chart of the World," on Mercator's projection, showing voyages of discovery from earliest times to the present date. Names of navigators and the date of the voyages are given alongside each route. The degrees of heat and cold are given by Isothermal lines crossing those countries having same average temperature.

The distribution of races of mankind (illustrated by typical heads, in primary and secondary varieties, as taught by Prof. Guyot), is shown by a system of parallel rulings at different angles, covering the face of inhabited countries. The prevailing religions of the various countries are also shown, defined by different colors. Points of greatest depth in the several oceans, from official soundings are shown.

The small globes show the animal and vegetable life of both continents, arranged according to the zones to which they are native, with explanatory text. Bordering the globular map of the world are the eighty-one flags of the world. In the lower left hand quarter is our diamond map of Europe, and in the lower right hand quarter is our topographical map of the Holy Land, with ancient and modern names, showing modern Egypt in detail, railroad system, Suez Canal, Delta of the River Nile, the Sinaitic peninsula, etc. A map of the ancient world shows the travels of St. Paul, as recorded in Holy Writ, besides names and locations of places mentioned in the New Testament, the route of the wanderings of the Israelites from Egypt into Canaan, is shown according to reliable modern Bible scholars.

The columns on the sides show the different coins used in all parts of the world, giving the value of each in United States money. And in the triangular spaces we have a condensed historical and statistical description of the world. The variations of time in different parts of the world is shown by an original system. Clock dials, fifteen degrees apart, show the time of day at all places on those meridians when it is noon at London and "just the way the clocks tick all around the world." At the top are original illustration showing the costumes, and architectures, also a landscape scene in the principal nations of the world.

This map contains more than 100 illustrations. Among them are views of celebrated places, cathedrals, palaces, etc., of the Old World, and engravings of the government buildings in Washington—capitol, treasury, patent office, postoffice, department of the navy, war, and state, White House, etc., and many engravings of natural scenery, and great engineering works in the United States, with measurements and descriptions. No brief description can do this great work justice. But you can see this map is far ahead of all others. The publisher claims ten improvements: First, the distance marked between stations; second, names on the railroads; third small towns given; fourth, the new counties; fifth, the new surveys; sixth, the "sea shell" tint colors; seventh, rivers double lined as far as navigable; eighth, three maps of the world; ninth, separate maps of Egypt, the Holy Land, Europe; and tenth, the more than 100 illustrations forming a pictorial history of the world, showing what kind of people inhabit each country, styles of their dress, structures they build, houses they live in; a landscape view in each; and the political subdivisions; prevailing religions; degrees of heat and cold; products and exports; animals common there; the flag of the nation; the coins from lowest to highest denomination, and value of each in our money. Then, with the views of palaces, cathedrals, places, cities, etc., we have a complete pictorial history of the world. Retail price of the Map and Index Book, $4.00.

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## Signal Notes.

A Cedar Rapids special makes this statement: "Magnus, proprietor of the Eagle brewery here, has discharged fourteen or more of his employes of late, and will discharge all of them and shut down business in a few months."

We are continually making excuses about the inheritance of vices. When is the time to "right about face," if not the golden now? If one has a weedy garden, mourning over the unregenerate mother earth won't mend the matter. We must out with the weeds!—*Esther H. Housh.*

A dispatch from Berlin of March 13 says that "Bismarck is in improved health. The current rumors that he had altered his habits, now eating and drinking with moderation, were confirmed during his recent speeches in the Reichstag. Instead of diluted brandy, his former speech beverage, he took cold tea."

Who shall criticise the lawless classes of New York city when two hundred and fifty police authorities and policemen sit down at a banquet board and use "six hundred bottles of wine in one evening?" The rough and drunkard will naturally plead that they have a right to whisky and beer if the guardians of the law are allowed more costly drinks.—*Amendment Herald.*

The National Medical Association in convention assembled declared that alcohol should be classed with other powerful drugs, and when prescribed medicinally it should be done with conscientious caution and a sense of great responsibility, and that it would welcome any change in public sentiment that would confine the use of intoxicating liquors to the use of science.

After a very successful temperance campaign in Boston, Mr. Francis Murphy proceeded to Lowell, where for four weeks Huntington hall, holding 3,000 was crowded nightly Much permanent good resulted. Mr. Murphy has now gone to Manistee, Mich., where similar gospel work will be done. His son Edward is to sail for this country March 29. Over 300,000 persons have signed the pledge in Ireland in the blue ribbon movement which was led by this worthy son of a worthy sire.


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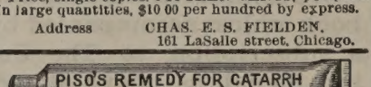


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**Christian Statesman,**
Philadelphia, Pa.

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## Miscellaneous Selections.

Judge Johnston, of California, designates the tippling houses of that state as "ante-chambers of hell."

Dr. N. S. Davis, one of the oldest—if not *the* oldest—practicing physicians in this city, said in a public address a few days since, "that in all the the long years he had been practicing medicine he had never met with a single case in which whisky or any other alcoholic stimulus had afforded the patient any relief, but on the contrary it had the effect of injuring him, for as soon as the alcohol was taken into the system the circulation of the blood began to diminish."

In a New York paper we see it noted that in Milwaukee, a city of abundant beer, there are proportionally twice as many suicides as in any other citv of the United States. It has been often repeated: "A man drunk with whisky wants to kill somebody else; a man drunk with beer wants to kill himself." A well-known German said the other day, "My wife and I have beer every day; nevertheless, I shall vote for prohibition, on account of the women and children of this country."

A bill has been introduced into congress to prevent the importation and sale of opium: "It recites that the habit of opium-smoking among the people of the United States is spreading with frightful rapidity under the fostering care of the Chinese; that the importation of opium has increased from 89,075 pounds in 1881 to 298,152 pounds in the year ended June, 1883; that the habit of opium smoking once acquired cannot be overcome, and its victims will not live in any place where the drug cannot be procured; and that nearly fifty per cent of our Chinese population are slaves of the opium-pipe, and a cessation of the importation of the drug would cause a large exodus of that people.

The whole province of Prince Edward Island is under the operation of the Scott Act. More than half of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is in enjoyment of the same privilege. The latest victories are the vote on the purpose for repeal in Prince county, P. E. I., which was defeated by a majority of 1,874 and the vote on the adoption of the act in Yarmouth, N. S., which was carried by a majority of 1,204, only 96 voting on the other side. The law, where in operation, has been well enforced.

Three thousand dollars collected in fines from Scott Act violators have been placed in bank up to a recent date in Charlottetown, P. E. I.


## CRAZY PATCH WORK

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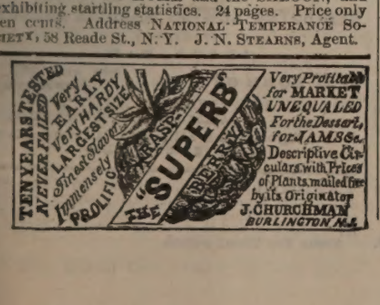


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47—16


# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 16. CHICAGO, APRIL 17, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


SAMUEL BOWLY is dead. For more than fifty years his name has stood for all that was heroic in the early days of total abstinence in Great Britain. He passed away on his eighty-second birthday, a Christian philanthropist whose memory is embalmed in the hearts of more than his own countrymen.

THE Rev. Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania recently delivered an address on the "Drinking usages of society," which for wisdom, breadth and searching truth deserves to be in the hands of every churchman and would make an excellent piece of self-commending literature in social ranks. It is published in small pamphlet form, and though no such notice appears on its pages, we presume may be had of the church temperance society, 47 Lafayette Place, New York city.

"WILL you refuse him the nomination simply because he drinks?" asked one citizen of another as both were discussing the local candidacy in a small village, on one of these eventful spring days. The man spoken of was known as a temperance man, favoring law enforcement and good order, but his own practice as a convivial, social drinker gave the temperance party much concern as to the wisdom of his nomination and election.

We did not hear the answer of the citizen thus applied to, but the founder of American democracy long ago gave it as his conviction—the result of long and various experience—that no drinking man should be entrusted with office. Are we wiser than our fathers?

THE far west has its high license advocates in the ministerial ranks, as well as this mid-continental city. The Rev. F. R. Marvin, a good man doubtless, but as delusive in his logic, as deluded in his opinions, champions high license, while *believing in prohibition*, "because," he says "public sentiment is not yet ripe for prohibition." It is highly probable that the city of Portland, Oregon, is not yet ripe for pure and undefiled religion—that not over one-third of its population is to be found in Christian churches on the Sabbath day. And yet this earnest minister every Lord's day holds up Christ and Him crucified just as faithfully as if all men were seeking Him. This is duty. Public sentiment does not originate nor define duty. Right action is always against some public sentiment—but like Stephenson's locomotive and the cow—so it should be with right action and wrong public sentiment—"So much the worse for the coo, my lords, much the worse for the coo."

ON November 20, 1883, Edward Payson Weston, the American pedestrian, for three years a total abstainer, started from Victoria street, London, for his 5,000 mile walk to be completed without recourse to stimulants in 100 days. On March 15, his forty-fifth birthday, he completed his task in London, having visited many of the larger towns of England, resting on Sundays, and on Christmas day, making up the latter day's time since January. His 5,000th mile was completed in a quarter of an hour and in perfect health. He has frequently delivered temperance addresses at night after filling his fifty miles per diem. Dr. B. W. Richardson, on examining him at the end of his task testified that a more healthy condition of mind and body there could not be in a person, and said he should not hesitate to recommend him to insurance companies as a first-class risk. The London *Lancet* corroborated this testimony. He has demonstrated the endurance of a total abstainer. "What you want as a pedestrian," says he, "is blood, and beer and spirits won't improve its quality, take my word for it."

"O what a tangled web we weave
When first we practice to deceive,"

may well be the song of the Hop Bitters advertisers. Hop Bitters, as is well known, contains three or four times as much alcohol as lager beer, and yet every effort is made to palm it off upon the public as a temperance medicine. The favorite method is to secure (apparently) the endorsement of some president or secretary of the W. C. T. U., like the following which has gone the rounds of the American press, (or would have done so if the W. C. T. U., had not exposed the fraud,) and now appears in a Canadian newspaper:

PITTSFORD, MASS., Sept., 18, 1878.

SIRS.—I have taken Hop Bitters and recommend them to others, as I have found them very beneficial.

MRS. J. W. TULLER.
*Sec. Woman's Christian Temperance Union.*

Geographical gazeteer and complete postal guide refuse to number any Pittsford, Mass., in their lists of towns and postoffices, and as to the peripatetic Mrs. Tuller, it is certainly safe to say with Sairey Gamp of the mythical Mrs. Harris—"There ain't no sich a person."

THE English reformers act upon a principle as yet untouched in our country. They say, "If you take away a poor man's entertainment of an evening by closing up a low concert saloon, give him something in its place that shall be as amusing but harmless. If you prohibit his beer, whether by law or by securing his adherence to total abstinence, give him a temperance drink in place of beer." The writer of this well remembers the great London exhibition of temperance drinks three years since, when Agricultural Hall at Islington was filled with non-alcoholic candidates for the tickling of the popular palate. It seemed then as if all the demands were fully met, but now we have the following European advertisement in the New York *Tribune* showing that the most noted temperance workers of England are still devoted to the idea of supplying this "felt want," and that the want is as yet not entirely satisfied:

TEMPERANCE DRINK PRIZES: Under the patronage of a Committee consisting of

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| The Earl of Lichfield, | Rev. Prebendary Grier, |
| Norman Kerr, Esq., M. D. | T. Dixon Spain, Esq., |
| E. Stafford Howard, Esq., M. P., | Hon F. L. Wood. |
| | Viscountess Ossington. |
| Samuel Morley, Esq., M. P. | Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram, |

(With power to add to their number.)

The want of a good temperance drink which shall take the place of the cheap intoxicating liquors to which the public are accustomed has long been felt, none of the many drinks hitherto in use having achieved more than a temporary popularity.

Two prizes—the first of £700 and the second of £300—are now offered for the two best temperance drinks under conditions, a copy of which may be obtained upon forwarding to the secretary a stamped envelope bearing the name and address of the applicant intending to compete.

By order of the committee,
W. HODGES, *Secretary.*

THE large cities are waking up to the interests of good government in municipalities—Cincinnati has been roughly shaken from its slumbers, but the smarting pain emphasizes the summons and its approaching election is likely to mark a new era. Minneapolis has asserted itself by electing a good man as mayor and flings out its municipal banner with the honored name of George A. Pillsbury as the city's chief counsellor for the coming year. It will give confidence to those who dream of days when the rich will be no poorer for sharing gains with the very poor, to know that the great milling firm to which Mr. Pillsbury belongs distributed $27,000 last year to its employes on the co-operative plan. When one of the men received $900 as his share last year, he burst into tears and said:

"I have a little house and lot but owe $1,000 on it. I have worried and my wife has worried over it. I have a big family and didn't see how I could pay the mortgage. I have saved only a hundred, but now I shall be out of debt and have home of my own."

The first order of the new mayor shuts up the saloons on Sunday, back doors and all.

## Contributed.

### "AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?"

BY MRS. D. LANDON.

With tottering step, and frenzied eye,
The sad inebriate hurries by,
To the accursed den
Where Lucifer's high priest awaits,
To lure, through the infernal gates,
His faltering fellow men.

The victim enters—grasps the cup,
And quaffs the demon nectar up;
He drinks, to drown his care.
Oh thou, who standest on the rock,
Above the surging billow's shock
See thou, thy brother, there.

Withhold thy censure, taunt and frown,
His sins and woes have borne him down
To effortless despair.
He sinks beneath his heavy load—
He's prostrate, on a thorny road;
Say, shall we leave him there?

Shall we not lend a kindly hand,
And with our strength help him to stand,
And find some safer way
For the poor harassed, trembling feet,
Some shelter from the burning heat
And burden of the day?

Oh, by the power of word and deed,
Show him how human hearts can bleed
At sight of human woe;
Show him a love that will not shrink
To snatch from Folly's foulest brink,
The wanderer, lost, below.

So, shalt thou lift thy brother up—
So, in thy measure, taste the cup
Thy Savior drained for thee;
So life shall burgeon from the tomb,
And in Love's warm, perennial bloom
The captive shall be free.

### THE INFLUENCE OF LITTLE THINGS.

BY MRS. C. H. SMITH.

'And the Lord's servant must not strive, but be gentle towards all, apt to teach, forbearing in meekness, correcting them that oppose themselves; if peradventure God may give them repentance unto the knowledge of the truth, and they may recover themselves out of the snare of the devil, having been taken captive by the Lord's servant unto the will of God.—ii Tim. 2: 24, 25, 26, (revised.)

I am in doubt if there is a little thing outside of matter. Little things extend their boundaries so rapidly their proportions are unmeasurable.

We can see the stone thrown into the water, but before we mentally note the circle that bounds its entrance, dozens of circles appear beyond it.

Thought, voice, act, are comparatively little things, but instantly the thought changes the muscles of the face, and the muscles of the face the thought of the beholder.

Strong indeed must be one who can constantly control the face muscles, and not show them over taxed, but how impotent, of itself, this power for the accomplishment of good. Without heart, efforts come to nought, and heart in spite of will, speaks through the eye, features and voice. How these speak is of the utmost importance as means to a desired end.

The disciples were present for months and a few for years with their Lord. We would have thought them by this sweet intercourse eminently prepared for their future work and yet he bids them tarry in Jerusalem until they have received power from on high.

We see by this that love for God and desire for His service is not sufficient; that we are to tarry until we have received the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

It is not sufficient that we say a little prayer in our heart before undertaking even the smallest work for Him, unless we have already received the baptism that insures success.

We have said that thought and voice and act are comparatively little things, but they indicate by tone, the presence or non-presence of the Spirit, they indicate the reality of our desire, or the desire from the sense of its being a duty to desire. Those we are with instinctively know the difference.

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance.

Nature has sometimes been very unkind to us in physical endowment, in fact sometimes brutal. Nature had been very unkind to Paul compared with Apollos, but what a glorious result from the indwelling of the Spirit.

The face of one of our dearest workers was like a blow to me on first sight, seen at its worst on the street cars, when tired and worn, but some one spoke to her, and the eye, the smile, the tender thought she expressed in answer transformed the face into the face of an angel. The ever present Spirit set at naught nature's barrier.

Nature had originally been unkind to her in her voice, which would have been unendurable to a sensitive soul in its harshness and coarseness had not the Spirit modulated it. There was not the least twang, that the slightest impatience could not help but give to it. Had she not been thoroughly imbued with the Spirit she would have unknowingly marred the efforts of her fellow workers. Her companions who so dearly love her cannot possibly pick her out from my description, for to them her spirit has made face, voice and all beautiful.

In contrast to her, I have in mind two others to whom nature was originally kind in form and feature. They are Christians of long standing and give time and energy to all Christian work. They are often found at the bedside of the sick, and in the homes of the poor, and yet every effort made by them seemingly falls to the ground. People shrink from their approach. The good deeds they have attempted to do show their earnest intentions, but even the neediest would suffer before summoning them.

Their voices in repose are pleasing, but the least assertion of a different view of the matter under consideration, changes the voice of one into a sharp high nasal tone that at once silences the gentle objector, or rouses to anger one naturally combative, thus preventing the mind being brought to bear on both sides of the subject, and coming to a just conclusion between the two. The other voice is changed to biting sarcasm, the effect of which is the same.

One can see how in their outside work they bring reproach on the cause they both love so dearly, and how they unintentionally mar the work of others. How from the want of the Spirit's presence, whose fruit is gentleness, forbearance, the good they would do turns to evil.

I believe there is such a thing as a righteous indignation, but woe is me, I dare not personally give vent to it, for fear the personal indignation supercedes that of the Spirit, for fear the individual will rouse me more than the sin itself.

The manifestations of indignation recorded of our Savior, were occasioned by hypocrisy and the desecration of His father's house.

"And the Lord's servant must not strive, but be gentle towards all * * * forbearing, in meekness correcting them that oppose themselves, if peradventure God may give them repentance unto the knowledge of the truth."

Would not our efforts be more effective for good. Would not our unions become a greater power in the community, if we should lay still greater stress on number two of our cabalistic (?) letters, and we strive more and more to follow Christ's way of working?

There are many scattered throughout the country whose zeal in the work, because of the deadly hatred for the evil and for all who deal in it, carries them into measures at variance with the name we bear, and brings a reproach on others who pity the dealer and the slave of appetite, and who would show them Christ as a Christ of love.

The chief object of the Eddystone tower is to lift high the blazing Freshnel burner that flings its radiance over the dangerous sea.

Our chief object should be from our very name to lift high the loving Christ, to show others the dangerous sea that is death to soul as well as body, that "He may give them repentance unto the knowledge of the truth, that they may recover themselves out of the snare of the devil."

Miss Frances Willard in the New York *Independent* of March 13, holds up to our view a model worker. "A quiet little woman, with the brain of a party leader, the heart of a lamb, and the face of a saint * * * by her very looks and tones disarms all harshness * * * by her gentle plea for boyhood's better chances and home's truer protection.

Even a liquor dealer sent her one of the secret circulars of his clan, "just to be neighborly he said."

How long before such a servant of the Lord could take him captive to the will of God?

If we are by nature, of great zeal and push, with a spirit that wants every thing done at once; if we are not generous to the opinions of others, and not willing to give them due consideration before insisting on our own measures, we hamper our fellow workers. The fear of our insistance, prevents their clear thought as to the best method and time, divides their mind between us and the work on hand thus taking from it its force.

What a grand thought it is that it is the Lord's work, and that we cannot through our ignorance and selfishness prevent its success, and yet we may retard it.

Then it reacts on ourselves, our own characters are marred, the quality of our happiness mixed, our privilege of being co-workers abused.

I see in the verses on which I have based my rambling thoughts the words, "Apt to teach."

Webster defines apt—"to fit, to suit."

Do we always in our temperance talks fit our words, suit our words to the best instruction of our hearers? Or are we contented with saying it in any way it comes to mind?

Some one uses the expression, "the art of putting things."

It is an art, an art to be encouraged.

All art takes study, time, practice.

If we have an important message for one, a message that may mean life or death to some one, should it not be delivered with all the accessories necessary to make it most effective? We should not be content with simply delivering it; thought, heart, eye, voice, should all be brought into service to press it upon the eye, heart, thought of the listener.

A talk on temperance which should have been one of the most impressive that ever fell from a minister's lips, judging by the words he chose to express his thoughts, reached probably but one or two of a large number of hearers. His eyes were vacant; there was no glow on his features; his voice monotonous. By closing my eyes and imagining the accessories I felt in a measure the beauty and strength of his words.

I think we, as individual workers, ought to seek after this aptness to teach, this art of putting things.

There is probably not one of us but has some friend not in sympathy with the temperance movement, or at least with the ladies' movement.

I sometimes have the most absurd questions asked me by those who are unwilling to read anything on the subject, those who are general readers on all other topics before the public mind but who skip the temperance articles. Sometimes one of our own number questions the wisdom of certain movements of the leaders. If I have kept myself well posted so as to explain the matter to her thoroughly, if I have gone freely to "our supply train" for food and ammunition—as Mrs. Lumry, of Wheaton, calls our Union Signal—I am able to satisfy her, and she in turn may explain to another.

If my explanation is given carelessly, taking her partial knowledge for granted, or in a manner which seems to reprove her ignorance on the subject, she is left in doubt and perhaps wounded, and may become for a time a useless or only a half-hearted worker, because of questioning the wisdom of engaging in a work where there are so many side channels to draw one's attention from the main stream.

If I have every week noted the contents of our Union Signal; if I have studied articles from the brewers'

papers (which have often inspired the new departure in our work); if I have taken pains to inform myself of the reason given by the proposer or leader of a new movement, I shall be able to show to the inquirer's satisfaction how all these seemingly side movements blend together and do but strengthen the main purpose.

I think our leaders who are personally so familiar with the various branches of the work can scarcely realize the bewilderment of many in our local unions over the different lines of work proposed and engaged in by the W. C. T. U. Of course they will say it is the duty of every member to gain information, but they don't do it. Home cares, lack of means, etc., prevent.

I feel it the duty of every local president to present every new movement to her union and in every way possible increase the knowledge of the work in every individual member.

If the inquirer is not a member of the union and our heart is thoroughly in the work and our eyes show a glad willingness to give information instead of a surprised stare at the inquirer's ignorance on the subject; if our tones are not didactic as if instructing youth, but courteous with a well bred acquiesence to the different workings of different minds, we may often gain another helper.

With this understanding of how our personal influence is unconsciously for or against the cause, would it not be well to pleasantly suggest in our various local organizations the need of constant watchfulness and careful avoidance of personal acts that tend to lay our union open to adverse criticism, and to gently urge waiting before the Lord for the endowment of power from on high?

Should not each one of us strive after every mental and physical accessory that may make the effort put forth bring forth its greatest results?

My attention was caught not long ago by a little story in The Union Signal of a lady who purposed receiving New Year calls with several other ladies of the W. C. T. U. She stopped to consider the texture of the dress she should purchase for the occasion, at first thinking something plain more appropriate, but finally resolving to bring everything pleasing that was possible to bear on the influencing of her guests, and having means to do so, she purchased a rich velvet, and then decked her rooms with the choicest plants and offered elegant refreshments. She wished to make even her dress and room speak for temperance. Can we doubt that the eye, face and voice assisted them?

Spencer, in his Faery Queen, represents want of self control, intemperance, etc., in his island witch Acrasia. She is pictured in her bower of bliss adorned with every thing in nature that could delight the senses. If we attempt to be Sir Guyons to take captive Acrasia and her victims, we must add to our boldness every endowment to please the eye of those she has so sensuously bewitched.

Our beloved district president, one bleak day this winter, summoned her under-workers to her home in counsel, and there taught us the lesson of the effect of the beautiful in receiving us as distinguished guests whom she delighted to honor, by profusely adorning her lunch table with rare and beautiful flowers, and they smiled upon us in all their wealth of color and perfume and abundance while the silent snow covered their unrescurrected sisters in the bosom of their still sleeping mother. How their beauty appealed to the heart and stimulated brain and thought!

Soon after, the flower mission came up to be reported, and we learned that we, even we of little towns and villages, could make use of their beauty to appeal to the hearts of the sick and suffering and bereaved, and create further interest in our work for suffering humanity.

Returning to our homes we learned a messenger from the King had visited one of our number, and borne back in its tender arms a dear little babe from the mother's bosom. We gathered flowers from many homes—and their hearts were blessed in the giving—and wove them into an offering, attaching on a card that went with them our Father's comforting words that they might allay the pain of our sobbing sister.

We now have our regular committee and purpose sending floral gifts with cards on which will be written appropriate scripture texts into the homes of the sick and of the bereaved, peradventure we can take some captive to the will of God.

The thought has crossed my mind several times while writing these few little things, why write upon these things now? For I see an article here and an article there, now in a paper that has kept a long silence on the temperance subject, now in the mouth of a politician who has carefully felt the public pulse, and now in the great dailies that are forced to break their silence by the demands of their patrons, and call out for prohibition. All show plainly the beginning of the end. But let us take warning by our political brothers who sometimes in the past, from over-confidence, relaxed a little their efforts at the last at the cost of success.

Let us not overlook the little things, but be careful all along the line until victory comes. It is coming. It is coming. Northern pines hoarsely whisper it to southern palmettos; Atlantic breezes waft it over the Pacific slope; Puget's Sound murmurs it to Florida's Everglades, and Maine calls loudly to the Golden state, Prohibition in every state and no saloon on the border.

## A TEMPERANCE PROPHECY.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

[The spirit of prophecy seems to have come upon our National president for when she addressed the recent district convention at Joliet, she began her remarks as follows. Ed.]

Let me read to you from the Joliet morning paper dated March 3, 1900. The article is entitled "A Retrospect of Fifty Years." Speaking of material things it says: "In those days the streets were dimly lighted by a yellow flame from gas. The houses were chiefly of wood, messages were sent by wires stretched along unsightly poles, disfiguring the business streets, and as a motive power they had discovered nothing better than steam."

Speaking of intellectual things it says: "The children's heads were packed with abstract statements, usurping the place that is now given to training the five senses, while the study of hygiene and the education of heart and hand were grievously neglected."

Speaking of things moral it will say: "But the benighted condition just described, is easily accounted for when the almost incredible fact is stated that, in those days the municipality legalized the opening of shops for the specific purpose of selling drinks actually known to be poisonous, and derived a large revenue from this accursed trade! Nay more, the voting population deliberately chose their city officers upon this issue and the local government was a partner in the liquor business." And the paragraph will conclude in this wise: "It hardly need be added that this was some years previous to that greatest proclamation of justice and wisest act of diplomacy by which our mothers and sisters, daughters and wives were admitted to an equal influence in that government whose special duty it is to protect the home and shield the young and unsuspecting from temptation."

Dear friends, there are children in this audience who will live to read in Joliet papers of the twentieth century, the equivalent in thought of what I have just declared in a spirit of prophecy. The penitentiary will not be packed with inmates then and Illinois will have ceased to build immense walled cities in the vain endeavor to accommodate its prisoners, maniacs, idiots and paupers, the natural sequence of its saloons.

But this will come about as the result of causes, intelligent, adequate, determined.

These causes will be heaven ordained. They will come from a wise and holy choice between the "two possible lives" of which Harriet Beecher Stowe has eloquently written in one of her books. The words impressed me so that I can quote from memory at twenty years distance, thus:

"Two possible lives flashed upon his thought, as when, through the darkness a train sweeps by with glowing lamps. The life of worldly expediency, the life of eternal rectitude; this little life of three score years and that life immortal in which the event of death is but an incident."

Heroic lives indeed must they be, the result of whose patient, persistent work will outlaw the liquor traffic from the land we love.

# Correspondence.

## THE WORKSHOP.—NO. 5.

En route in Massachusetts. April 8, 1884.

Dear Sisters of the Local Union:—By sheer force of habit the work-shop is on wheels again, but for one month rather than six and then comes "Home, sweet home." Somehow the gliding train gives rhythm to thought and has a certain charm to a campaigner. If I could picture all the faith and works that I've "been knowing to" since the rattling lakeside city was left behind, how would the panorama cheer your hopes! Those women of Kendallville, Indiana, so methodical and intelligent, although but lately "grafted in" to the great and goodly Banyan tree of the W. C. T. U., that new vice president from Fort Wayne, that earnest heart Martha Swayne, what may we not hope for northern Indiana from her gentle ministry? Why the ladies who came over from Ligonier, sixteen miles distant, under the influence went home and organized for themselves, without waiting for outside aid and comfort. Somehow I always expect most of these endogenous growths, these cases of "spontaneous combustion" from within. (Witness on a grand scale our Alabama work, where Mrs. Sibert and Mrs. Charlsie, helped by a lawyer and a minister, started our work themselves and gave it such an impetus that now, with Sallie Chapin's heroic toil and Henrietta Moore's patient pioneering under Mrs. Woodliff's presidency, that state is coming grandly to the fore.) Those women of Erie, Pa., with Mrs. H. S. Jones as leader, how nobly have they borne, and labored and had patience, as our visit proved. What lovely decorations we have found in the churches on this trip, the flag, the motto, the plants and flowers, and women equal to the "humility" of sitting beside their weary lecturer on the platform itself. That was a happy thought of Mrs Caise's. It ought to become a golden motto, "The place of true humility is often on the platform." If our women knew the good they do, the moral support of their presence to the speaker, the breaking down of prejudice that results from seeing honored and beloved women "to the manner born" ready to keep "in countenance" "the stranger within the gates," we should not find them ever "backward about coming forward" when the great congregation assembles to listen to the plea of home.

Well, passing along from Erie, we attended the midyear conference of the "woman's congress" at Buffalo, where we met Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Miss Abby May, Mrs. Wolcott, Mrs. Mary Wright Sewell, Mrs. Emma Bascom, and other leaders of the "Association for the advancement of women." It was a delightful occasion, where wit and wisdom mingled on woman's ready tongue, where the noblest philanthropies were discussed and temperance was not forgotten. At the elegant lunch given by Buffalo ladies, the flower-garnished, smilax-wreathed tables had no stain of wine, and the good talk we had from first to last was all about the uplift of humanity. Some have made the mistake of supposing this a suffrage society, but among all the topics selected for the annual meeting, this was not included. To open better and more varied avenues of employment to women, arouse their thought, and differentiate their characters, and to do this that they may be wiser and more beneficent members of society, seems the central purpose of this movement.

Indianapolis was chosen as the next place of meeting, and we have agreed that the dates of this congress of women and our National W. C. T. U. shall not again conflict. I think by arranging time and place carefully we shall make it possible for women to attend both with but little added expense, and thus broaden the outlook of these great groups of progressive thinkers and workers. (I met Mrs. Livermore in Boston, yesterday at the executive board meeting of the state W. C. T. U. and she told me of her intention to be present at both the "National" in St. Louis and the congress at Indianapolis.)

A reception was given by Mrs. Cutter and a meeting

held in "Fitch Institute" was addressed by all the leaders of the congress. Among them I was proud to hear our own Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, and our Dr. Bedell of Chicago, (the latter a daughter of Solon Robinson.) Mrs. Augusta Bristol Cooper, of Vineland, N. Y. also spoke most impressively. Mrs. H. H. Otis is our W. C. T. U. president in Buffalo and with her brave band holds the fort amid great discouragements. I am hoping that my gifted friend Mrs. Harriet Reed Messenger (whose "Grandfather Hawkes" was Mary Lyon's chief coadjutor in the early days of Mt. Holyoke,) may find time to be superintendent of the press department for the Buffalo W. C. T. U. ere long. (By the way what an indefatigable worker is Mrs. Esther T. Housh, of Brattleboro, Vt., national superintendent of the press! Charmingly does that gifted pen combine *suaviter in modo* with *fortiter in re*.) Passing on to Churchville, near Rochester, N. Y., it was a delight to find in Uncle Zophar's handsome "Willard Block" the reading room of the W. C. T. U. of my own native village, and to see the bright face of The Union Signal like a greeting as from dear ones far away.

In New York we went to the cozy quarters of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, made sacred to us by the recent passing onward of "Saint Letitia." Chastened but of good cheer is the loving daughter of her we loved, and sweet counsel was that held by us in her hallowed home. An evening with Mrs. James Talcott encouraged my heart, as I saw the heartfelt interest of this devoted Christian and social leader in our work. A day with our loyal, level-headed Caroline Buell in the parlor-like headquarters where we lunched together, "to save time," was among the most pleasant experiences of our hurried visit in New York. But time would fail me to tell of Newark with its dedication of a theater transformed into a gospel temperance hall, and of the kind greeting of the New Jersey M. E. conference, which invited efficient Mrs. Downs, state president of the W. C. T. U., to conduct its conference temperance meeting. Is not the world moving on and moving fast? Rev. Dr. Buttz, president of Drew Theological seminary insisted on giving all his time to us, but we were not to be thus deprived of hearing one of the ablest speakers among the "twentieth century men" of our beloved mother church, and so he gave a unique and philosophic statement of the undergirdings of power which make the temperance movement sure to win. The "conference love feast" next morning at nine o'clock was a feast indeed, to our souls. It seemed so blessed that we who try to give from our little stock of spiritual power, should here be able to receive from those who are veterans in the Lord's army, fathers and mothers in Israel, all made "one in Christ Jesus." Bishop Andrews' sermon on "God's Providence" was strong and restful, like a lullaby to tired children, but at the same time a bugle blast to conflict, for when at peace in God, as we all ought to be, we are most ready for great deeds. It is only the "heart at leisure from itself" that can really "soothe and sympathize."

Under Mrs. Hammer's wing, Anna Gordon spoke before the Sunday school of the Reformed Episcopal church, which can not be other than "all for temperance" with such leaders in it as Mary R. Denman and Anna Hammer. To that dedication of the Hall I can do no sort of justice. The quick pen of the New Jersey gleaner will serve it up for our paper. But it is a radiant picture scene for memory's temperance panorama; that crowded auditorium with "Mother Hill's" victorious face gazing so life-like from the picture on the wall; those loved, familiar countenances of the women who from the first have gently wrought, as they gathered on the platform; the generous choir that subscribed so liberally to pay the debt; the temperance Cadets and Band of Hope flanking the W. C. T. U. on either side, the little speech of Mrs. E. J. Knowles one of our "national" founders at Chautauqua; the self-possessed presiding of Mrs. Blanchard of the local union, the reading of the dedicatory hymn by dear Mrs. Mary Nobles, the poem of Mrs Dr. ————; and the brotherly help of the good ministers who left their conference service to come and "stand by" as collectors.

Think of $600 from that audience of people not at all rich; think of the splendid faith that, having raised fifteen hundred dollars to secure the title, conditions the whole enterprise on the ability of these women to beg seven thousand more in the month of April, and has then over fifteen thousand more to pay. As the rapid subscribing went forward and one man called out "Ten dollars for me," a white ribbon woman whispered "he's a reformed saloon keeper." As another said, "Twenty for me and as much more for my wife," another murmured "he's a reformed man who works hard for daily bread." Oh! it was good to see how winsome are the changes wrought by gospel temperance, how deep and sacred is "the tie that binds" cultured and ignorant, in "everybody's war" for a clear brain.

That Yonkers union claimed the "free speech" by reason of its large gift, and has "worked up" an admirable meeting, following the gala day of its corner stone laying for a new temperance hall.

The best kitchen garden within our borders is there, presided over by our own Mary McClees, whose work cannot be too highly praised for thoroughness and good results.

We had a quiet meeting with the young ladies before taking the morning train, chiefly addressed by Mrs. Barnes, of whom Miss McClees says "*She* brought me into the Y. W. C. T. U., not by argument, but just because she is *herself* and won my heart." Dear friends, there is "matter of infinite pith and moment" in this declaration!

"Poor, sad Humanity, with weary feet
Turns back through dust and heat,
By the path o'er which it trod,
Back to the simple thought, by the Great Master taught.
And that remaineth still:
Not he that repeateth the Name,
But that he doeth the will."

To realize this heavenly thought, let us all strive!

Frances E. Willard.

## OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Dear Union Signal:—Our branch for young women at railway bars and refreshment rooms is progressing. The girls have spent two more delightful evenings at the house of the Rev. W. and Mrs. Coxhead, and Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Denny. At the first the Rev. W. Barker gave an address and at the second Mr. W. T. Paton spoke most touchingly to them on "Our Burden Bearer." Charming music was given by ladies, and the beautiful drawing rooms were thrown open. Tea and coffee and all kinds of cakes were also provided.

On February 25, we had a conference for laundry proprietors. The principal point brought out was the old story that all kinds of work can be done better without alcohol. Mr. Story said he had been an abstainer for forty-six years and had in his employ a woman, an abstainer, who had been with him for nineteen years. He was trying to form a laundry proprietors' association, that they should unite themselves for the general good of their employes, of course promoting temperance principles. Mr. J. T. Helby, manager of the London and Provincial Steam Laundry, where 180 hands are employed, and where a Women's Union Branch is in active operation, said that it was his custom to give a prize to those women who had attended most regularly throughout the year and they worked six days a week. He had recently given this to seven women, all total abstainers, who had not missed one single hour from their work all through the year.

I may mention with regard to this laundry that our branch was formed there in November, 1882. After Christmas holidays the only women who returned punctually to their work were the fifty-seven "Union women", but after Easter, though the branch had not much increased in membership, only three of the whole laundry staff of one hundred women were absent.

Miss Durrant said that her laundry which had been her mother's, had always been conducted on temperance principles, and deprecated the custom of these women of clubbing together for beer in the morning and treating each other to spirits in the public house in the evening.

I hope that other similar meetings to this one will be arranged.

I have been lately to Bristol, Chopstow, Southborough, and other places to hold meetings for the purpose of establishing women's branches, and although my committee note my frequent journeys with some anxiety lest I shall break down, I must say they are the most delightful part of my work. The loving receptions and boundless hospitality I invariably receive from perfect strangers are more than I can describe, and the more care I need the more pleasure it appears to be to them to give it. Truly the "temperance women" love one another, and everywhere seem so happy in their work.

The bill for the withdrawal of grocers' licences is down for reading on April 2. Our petition is being largely signed and we have had a good many meetings in different places to create a public opinion on the subject. One very hopeful sign is that the off. licenses association is so indignant. I do not think they would trouble about us if they did not consider us rather formidable!

On Thursday next we are to have a drawing room meeting at Grosvenor House by kind permission of the Duke of Westminster. It is a lovely house and we expect the meeting to be a great success.

My time is up but I want to tell you of a very brave action done by one of our members in very high rank. The Lady Dorothy Nevill, mother of the Miss Nevill who has written so many of our monthly letters has a very fine house in one of the most fashionable parts of London, and amongst her visitors are not a few well known names. Members of the cabinet and of the nobility all find their way there and on the wall just outside the drawing room door where all must see it are placed the pint jug of beer diagram, the national expenditure on intoxicating drinks diagram and between them little leaflets about signing the pledge and putting on the blue ribbon!!

Speaking of blue ribbon I must just tell you that we have heard of the safe arrival of my dear friend Mr. Richard Theodore Booth in Australia where he has begun a most successful mission at Hobart Town. I had the privilege of knowing him well during his stay in England and a more true-hearted Christian man I never saw.

He has left many friends here and our only fear is that through his earnestness and unselfish labors he will shorten his life. Wilhelmina F. Haslam.

## THE NEAR CONQUEST OF CANADA.

Dear Union Signal:—At the last annual meeting of the Dominion Alliance at Ottawa, a resolution was adopted affirming the desirability of passing a prohibitory law for Canada, and Prof. Foster, M. P., with Mr. Fisher, M. P., were asked to introduce and second such a resolution in the house of commons.

In accordance with the action of the alliance the following prohibition resolution was moved by Prof. Foster in a very able and exhaustive speech dealing with the neccessity, rightness and effectiveness of prohibition.

*Resolved*, That the object of good government is to promote the general welfare of the people by a careful encouragement and protection of whatever makes for the public good, and by an equally careful discouragement and suppression of whatever tends to the public disadvantage.

*Resolved*, That the traffic in alcoholic liquors as beverages is productive of serious injury to the moral, social and industrial welfare of the people of Canada.

*Resolved*, That despite all preceding legislation the evils of intemperance remain so vast in magnitude, so wide in extent and so destructive in effect as to constitute a social peril and a national menace.

*Resolved*, That this is house of the opinion for the reasons hereinbefore set forth, that the right and most effectual remedy for these evils is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

This house is prepared so soon as public sentiment will sufficiently sustain a stringent measure, to promote such legislation so far as the same is within the competence of the parliament of Canada.

Wednesday in each week was the day set apart by the government for subjects of this nature, and as Prof. Foster spoke till six o'clock, the resolution was not reached again until the next week, when Mr. Fisher seconded the motion viewing the question in its practical aspect and making many good points, and telling arguments.

Since then the debate has been adjourned from time to time, taking its proper place on the order paper, till at the last discussion an amendment was moved by Mr. White, of Cardwell, also a strong temperance man.

Prof. Foster and Mr. Fisher agreed to this amendment and it was accepted as part of the main motion which then read as follows:

"That this house is of the opinion for the reasons herein before set forth, that the right and most effectual legislative remedy is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and (amendment) this house is prepared so soon as public opinion will effectually sustain stringent measures to promote such legislation so far as the same is within the competency of the parliament of Canada."

Then ensued quite a warm discussion, one speaker advocating a wine and beer clause to be left in the prohibitory act, another protesting against the tyranny of being told what to eat, drink or wear. Finally an amendment was offered to the effect that the public sentiment of the people of Canada calls for immediate legislation to that end. On the division of the house, this amendment was lost, fifty-five members including Foster and Fisher voting yea, one hundred and seventy against.

Sir Leonard Tilley gave his reasons for voting against this amendment. He referred to the passing of a prohibitory law in New Brunswick in 1855, and stated that petitions were sent to the legislature of that province at that time in the size of rolls of carpet. Three-fourths of the people of that province signed those petitions in favor of prohibition, and prohibitory law was passed by two-thirds of a majority in both upper and lower houses. This law was in force for six weeks, after that violations occurred, prosecutions began, judgments were given appeals were taken, till it was found that public sentiment would not enforce the law passed. The lieutenant governor then desired the matter referred back to the people, a new election was had and a majority of members returned to repeal this law. Sir Leonard said, "I believe in prohibition, I believe it will yet come in Canada, but I believe it would be the greatest injury to the cause, if prohibition were today enacted in parliament because I know from the experience of the past, that it could not be successfully carried out. We must carry prohibition step by step, and that can only be done by a judicious enactment and successful carrying out of the Scott Act, through a careful selection of the counties in which public sentiment is strongly in favor of such a law. In such a way our people will be educated, step by step, and the day will then be not far distant when parliament will be able to say, wisely and judiciously, that the time has arrived when the act can be successfully enforced throughout the whole Dominion. At that time I would be prepared to support a prohibitory measure, not deterred by any mere question of revenue. I would vote for it most cheerfully, and as finance minister prepare ways and means to make up any deficiency that might arise. That is but a feather in the scale compared to the beneficial effects that would follow the practical working of prohibition."

After the amendment was lost the main motion was submitted and carried by a majority of 82. Of 211 members only 162 were in the house at the voting. Sir John Macdonald was at home sick with a cold, Mr. Blake, leader of the reform party, had sprained his wrist and could not vote, others whose wrists were all right needed backbone, but it has been generally acknowledged to be a great victory for the temperance people.

The W. C. T. union sent letters from the different provinces asking their members to vote for the resolution. Memorials were also sent by many other temperance organizations asking the same favor and these had their effect.

The aim of the alliance was to keep this subject out of party politics by appointing a conservative mover and reform, seconder of the resolution.

To a certain degree, only have they succeeded. There are good men who are not great men, who look through the narrow little window of party continually and see only good on one side, only evil on the other.

If it be true that, as a distinguised military authority has said, nothing cements a nation like blood, then surely a oneness of purpose should characterize all true temperance workers irrespective of party or creed as they rise in their strength to repel this foe which has destroyed some of our brightest, bravest sons, which spares neither age nor sex, neither body nor soul in its work of destruction and death. P.

## THERE'S SOMETHING HOPEFUL IN DENMARK.

Dear Union Signal:—As I hope it will interest your readers to hear something from Denmark I shall try to give you a short account of our work here. The present temperance movement was started at Veile where this writer organized the first temperance society April 17, 1879. This year it is therefore only five years since the temperance work in Denmark was organized, and at present I believe we are about 15,000 or 20,000 temperance people in this country. In Norway there are about 40,000 and in Sweden about 100,000 making in the three kingdoms of Scandinavian 160,000 temperance people in all.

The power of the temperance movement is already felt to some extent throughout the whole kingdom. I believe that the temperance movement has much to do with the more stringent laws that of late have been enacted against the liquor traffic in not a few of our principal cities. At Copenhagen our capital, for instance, the police laws forbid any intoxicated person to walk on the street. It is unlawful for any publican to sell or give intoxicating drinks to persons under sixteen years or to intoxicated persons. If any person has become intoxicated in a public house then the publican must see him brought safely home or to the nearest police station. The landlord is obliged to send any one getting drunk in his house home in a cab or other suitable conveyance. *No publican must allow wages to be paid to laborers or sailors in his house.* The police has authority to forbid any publican to use other women to serve the guests in his public house than his own wife and daughters. If a brawl occurs in a public house it may be closed for that day.

These laws are very good as far as they go, and the best is that, as far as I can judge from the papers, the police is trying very hard to enforce these laws.

In the first seven weeks after the new law had come in power, not less than four hundred persons had been called before the police court for transgression of the law that forbids intoxicated persons to be seen on the street. Many of these persons are not so much afraid of the fine as they are ashamed to be brought before the police courts when they are sober enough to understand the situation.

Many publicans have also been brought before the courts because they neglected to bring their work home when it was ready. A publican who had transgressed the law that forbids him to let other women than his wife and daughters serve the guests, was punished with twelve days' compulsory labor. (I think this is a very excellent way of punishing lazy publicans—let them work.) Many have also been admonished or fined because they have allowed wages to be paid on their premises.

These regulations sometimes give rise to rather amusing scenes. One night a carriage was drawn on the street by seven or eight young persons while two others occupied the seats—it was some students who after they had been drinking brought their intoxicated friends home according to the new police regulations.

The publicans are very much dissatisfied with the new law, especially the one that compels them to take their intoxicated guests home in a carriage, because it gives them now and then considerable trouble. It happens that wicked persons who wish to play the fool with the landlord or who wish to have a quick and free ride home feign themselves intoxicated and the publican is of course obliged to let them have a free ride home.

In the city of Aalborg, where they also have a similar law, there was some time ago (according to one of the local papers) some young persons, seven in number, from a large farm in the neighborhood of the city who did not like to walk home so late, as it was a rainy evening, whereupon they, after mutual consultation, decided to go into a public house where they ordered and drank a little brandy, but afterward they acted as if they were intoxicated. Although the publican had earned but very little by his customers he was obliged to get a carriage to transport them to the farm as soon as possible. The people on the farm wondered of course to see such a load of people roll up before the door, but imagine the astonishment of the driver when he saw one after another of the (as he thought) intoxicated persons jump down from the wagon and in all soberness thank him for the pleasant ride. I do not know if the publican sought any redress. The wicked deceive each other.

In Veile, where the first temperance society was organized, the authorities have some time ago adopted a law that forbids the publicans to have any servant-maids under forty years of age. As only exceptionally few servant-maids above that age will take such service we may hope that the publicans in Veile will have to pursue their harmful vocation without any further aid from woman. And that is as it ought to be, for those places are moral pitfalls for young women. But what shall the publicans now do to entice the fools into their trap? I read in one of our papers that a publican in Veile had announced that there on a certain day would come an Indian from South America who should serve as waiter in his public house. If the Indian did come I suppose he drew a crowd to the house for a while, but what next?

We have also commenced to work among the children. I organized a Band of Hope, I think the first in Denmark, January 4, 1884, and about fifty-four children and adults have promised to abstain from intoxicating liquors and tobacco.

As to our future prospects we have a good hope of an ultimate victory over the whole liquor traffic in Denmark. May the Lord hasten the day when all intoxicating drinks shall be forever banished from this small but beautiful country. Pray for us. Yours truly,

Carl F. Eltzholtz,
*Vice-Pres. Denmark Total Abstinence Soc.*

## HONOR HEAPED ON HONOR

Dear Union Signal:—Have you heard from our city election (Denver, Col.), of three days ago, and the women's part in it? Miriam's song is in my heart all this week. Denver never had so quiet an election: Denver never had so clean a council. Three liquor loving men who confidently counted on place, were replaced by three prohibitionists—honest men.

At the start, Mrs. S. Smith and I of the W. C. T. U. (*women!*) were put upon the committee of twenty-five citizens to make and run a prohibition ticket. The union and the women of lodges though small in number were full of faith and good works. The W. C. T. U. requested certain pastors to have churches open for prayer meeting at eight o'clock on election morning. There were four earnest prayer meetings as the polls were opened at eight. For three weeks previous, Christian women were requested through the papers to join in a concert of prayer every day when the one o'clock whistle sounded. (Don't you suppose some folks hated to hear those whistles?)

Parts of some wards and other wards entire were taken by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. to canvass for prohibition voters. Some of the territory these women went over from three to five times with the same object—arousing public sentiment. At the last not a daily paper would print anything but the barest announcements of meetings.

Then Rev. Dr. Hays wrote some grand campaign documents and our union did what it could by circulating cards to women in all the homes the day before election, begging them to ask the "Johns" of their homes to vote "for Sallie and the children."

On election morning, in the midst of such snowy slush as this climate seldom offers, every precinct of the city, except two that were cowed by the liquor element, that had a prohibition candidate, had a coffee stand near, "manned" with timid but earnest women, where good coffee and prohibition votes and temperance literature were given all who came, till the polls were closed. This was our motto and prayer to the voters: "Vote for the purity and peace of our homes." There were fifteen such stands and centres of influence.

There had been sober primaries and there was a sober election. That night a meeting at the Central Presbyterian church (where Miss Willard organized the union) kept the walls ringing, as one ward after another sent in the reports. Col. Sherman, brother of Iowa's governor, said he never saw a more enthusiastic meeting in that state during the great campaign for constitutional amendment."

"It was a famous victory", and our hearts cry, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless His holy name." O. B. D.

# Our Children.

## CHILDREN'S EASTER.

Breaks the joyful Easter dawn,
  Clearer yet, and stronger;
Winter from the world has gone;
  Death shall be no longer.
Far away good angels drive
  Night and sin and sadness;
Earth awakes in smiles, alive
  With her dear Lord's gladness.

Rousing them from dreary hours
  Under snowdrifts chilly,
In His hand He brings the flowers,
  Brings the rose and lily.
Every little buried bud
  Into life He raises;
Every wild flower of the wood
  Chants the dear Lord's praises.

Open happy buds of spring,
  For the sun has risen!
Through the sky sweet voices ring
  Calling you from prison.
Little children, dear, look up!
  Towards his brightness pressing,
Lift up every heart, a cup
  For the the dear Lord's blessing!

—*Lucy Larcom, in Youth's Companion.*

## "INASMUCH."

BY SIDNEY DAYRE.

"Mamma, may I take some of my birthday dinner to poor little Harry?" said Jessie, looking up from her last bunch of grapes.

"Yes, dear," said her mother. "I am sure it will make Harry very glad if you remember him."

"I am going to make everything look as nice as I can." And Jessie brought a dainty little basket, and pleased herself in trying how she could make the pretty things look prettier. Two little fancy glasses of shining jelly were put in first, then a few oranges, and over all some beautiful bunches of grapes.

"Now I'm going to put some flowers on it." She ran to the garden and brought some pansies and geranium leaves, and having arranged them over the bright fruit, she went to the pantry for a napkin to cover it, that the sun might not wilt the pretty things. Mrs. Murphy, the washerwoman, was talking to the cook, and Jessie waited to hear her answer to the question:

"How is your little Katie now, Mrs. Murphy?"

"Indade, an' it's very wake the faver's left her, thank ye, ma'am. It's hurrying to get home to her I must be, wid this bit o' soup the mistress is givin' me, for they all says she must be havin' plenty o' good food and fruit—as if the likes of a poor body could buy fruit for her, whin it's all I can do to put the bit o' bread in their mouths!"

Jessie had often seen meek-eyed little Katie Murphy as she had carried big bundles of clothes back and forth. She now remembered not having seen her for some time. Had the poor little thing been wasting with fever all these bright days in which she herself had been so enjoying every hour of sunshine? And now lying weak and helpless in that dreadful little house in the alley, where the sun, which beamed so kindly upon herself through the trees on the lawn, poured down a heat that dried and scorched and withered. Jessie remembered how she was always petted and indulged in any trifling ailment, and her heart went out in loving pity for the poor child who had not even the comfort of her mother's company through the dreary hours.

She went back to the dining room with a sober face.

"Mamma, may I take this to Katie Murphy instead of to Harry?"

"Yes, Jessie, if you wish to."

"You see, mamma, Harry's sick, but he's got his mamma to stay with him and all the nice things he wants. But poor little Katie's all alone and hasn't anything."

"Ho!" said her brother George," I wouldn't take her such a thing as that. She wants useful things, not pretty things. Give the basket to Harry and carry Katie some things in a tin pail."

"No!" said Jessie, shaking her head very positively. "I don't know why Katie shouldn't like pretty things as well as anybody else. You'll send her the tin-pail things won't you, mamma dear?" she said coaxingly.

Mamma smiled and Jessie set out. Harry lived very near, and she went up to the window as she saw his lounge drawn up before it. He had broken his leg a few weeks since and sometimes found it very hard to lie still so long, as indeed, it was, for a lively little boy.

"Harry," said Jessie, "see what I've got."

"Oh, how pretty!" he said as she lifted up the napkin.

"I'm taking it to a little girl who has been sick for a great many weeks, and oh, Harry! if you could only see what a dreadful place she has to stay in—so hot and dirty, and her mother has to stay away from her most all day, and she never has any nice things to eat, nor anything pretty to look at."

Harry looked at the trees and vines which shed such a freshness about his window, at the flowers and grass below, and then at the pleasant things inside which went so far towards helping him through the long days. The little stand beside him was crowded with picture-books and games and a plate of dainties, while his mother sat near ready to read to him or play with him. He looked thoughtfully at Jessie.

"I'm glad you're going to see her, Jessie. Sometimes I think I'm awfully badly off, but look at all I've got to help me through. Here, take these too." He gave a little box of candy and a book full of gay pictures and Jessie went on, well pleased that she had set Harry to thinking he had a great deal to be thankful for even if he was shut up for awhile.

A pinched, pitiful little face it was which looked out upon her from Mrs. Murpy's window. It would be hard telling why poor Katie wanted to be near it, for nothing could be seen outside except the dusty street and a brick wall opposite. And it was very seldom that anything came by as sweet to look at as the dear little lassie who smiled up at her, lolding out the beautiful basket.

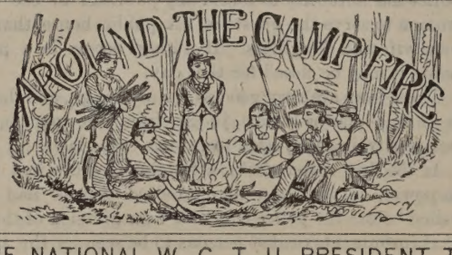
"Oh-h-h-h!" Katie drew a long breath and the next moment the little girl and basket were close beside her. How glad Jessie was that she had brought her good things to brighten this forlorn room and this poor weary face!

She forgot the dirt and close stifling air as she sat down and made Katie laugh over the funny pictures and eat some of the cool fruit.

"It's like you the angels will be lookin' I know," said Katie as Jessie at last kissed her good-bye, promising to come again.

"Oh no," laughed Jessie. "I never heard of an angel wearing a ruffled dress and braided hair and carrying about baskets and books, did you?"

But she felt sure as she walked home that the angels can have no sweeter work than the doing of little deeds of kindness for love of the Master.—*Interior.*




## THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PRESIDENT TO THE PREVENTION ARMY.

Dear Captain Deborah:—It would have done your heart good to see the exhibition given by Bessie Gordon's Band of Hope in the Methodist church (Rev. J. W. Bashford's) last evening. From small beginnings and amid many discouragements this heroic young lady has persevered until she has ninety names on her pledge roll. Anna Gordon offered a prize "To the scholar who should have the best record of punctuality and deportment," and the "emulation without envy" was so general that fifty boys and girls received prizes. "The Little Captain" by Lynde Palmer, a very attractive edition published by the American Tract Society. To silence all objections about this pledge, Miss Bessie sent out the following blank to the parents:

Auburndale, ——, 1884.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify our approval of the signing of the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage by our children. And we do hereby promise to assist them in keeping the same.

The following notice was circulated all through the village:

An entertainment by the Band of Hope, consisting of dialogues, recitations, and music, assisted by the high school quartette, will be given in the Methodist church, Auburndale, on Wednesday evening, April 2, at 7:30 o'clock. Admission fifteen cents.

When the audience was assembled, the Band of Hope, each member wearing the juvenile badge of Massachusetts W. C. T. U., marched in to the tune of organ, cornet and drum, and made the entire circuit of the church before taking their places on the platform. As they marched, in perfect time, they carried five beautiful banners, the finest bearing Miss Lucia Kimball's motto, "Tremble King Alcohol, we shall grow up," and intended as a present from this Band of Hope to the one organized by Miss Bessie a year ago in Trinidad, Colorado. They also sang while marching, "Temperance is the Watchward" (from "The Temperance Clarion," a charming book prepared by Mrs. G. N. Bordman, Melrose, Mass).

The whole scene was inspiring and more of an education to the people than a dozen temperance lectures. I am going to give the programme as a help to our workers, for this was a model affair throughout:

PROGRAM.

After march, and singing "My country 'tis of Thee."
1. Reading Scripture: Fannie Dillingham.
2. Chorus: We'll never touch the wine.
3. Recitation: George Hill.
4. High school quartette.
5. Dialogue: "Fighting against rum and tobacco."
6. Semi-chorus: The temperance home.
7. Recitation: "Pledge the children."
8. Semi-chorus: The spider and the fly.
9. Responsive exercise in (Mrs. J. E. Foster's) Amendment catechism.
10. Semi-chorus: Shepherd boy with coat of blue.
11. Dialogue. Blue bows.
12. Semi-chorus: Creeping up the stairway.
13. Recitation: Cold water for me, composed by Mrs. Nelly Bayley, National Chalk Talker.
14. High school quartette.
15. Recitation: Waldo Hutchinson.
16. Chorus: Teetotalers all.
17. Presentation of Brooks.
18. Address: Rev. Mr. Bashford.

My heart rejoices "beyond telling" over the new interest shown by our W. C. T. U. in the juvenile work. If it goes on for ten years at the present rate the children of today will carry out the prediction of little Frederick Williams who said last night on behalf of the whole Band:

"When we are old enough to vote
  We'll make a great commotion;
We'll sweep the land of whisky clean
  From ocean unto ocean.
Old Alcohol will have to fall
  From his exalted station;
We'll smite him right, we'll smite him left,
  And drive him from the Nation!"

Yea verily! and "the government shall be upon His shoulder." Your loyal soldier,

Frances E. Willard.

*Auburndale, Mass. April 3, 1884.*

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

108. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 13 letters.
My 6, 12, 1, 4, is to rescue.
My 5, 11, 3, is the opposite of nature.
My 7, 4 6, is affirmation.
My 9, 10, is aloft.
My 13, 2, 11, 4, is of olden time.
My 8 is an exclamation of wonder.
My 11, 5, 10, 3, 9, 11, 4, is delight.
My whole is what every Christian should do.

E. F. A.

109. Hidden Christian Names.

1. The ham! O, see it burn!
2. Yuba silver is good.
3. Were those folios carried off?
4. Was I last?
5. Wealth? O, master! I have none.
6. I owe no man anything.

110. Central Acrostic.

*(Words of three letters.)*

1. Reverence; 2. A personal pronoun; 3. A part of the face; 4. A man's name; 5. The heavens; 6. A number; 7. Forever. Read the centrals downwards and find the curse of the nation.

110. Cross-Word Enigma.

In winter, not in spring;
In circle, not in ring;
In living, not in dying;
In calling, not in crying;
In youth, not in age;
In herbs, not in sage;
In babe, not in child;
In tame, not in wild;
In many, not in one;
In play, not in fun;
In sweet, not in sour;
In day, not in hour.
Pick the letters out one by one,
And them in order place;—
A woman whom the children like—
Her name you now can trace.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

99.—Frances E. Willard.
100.—Water-rail.
101.—Whisky seller, gain, sorrow, dwellings, assails, youth, hill, death, nothing.—"The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works."
102.—Lame, meal, male, ale.

Answers have been received from E. F. Appelman, E. B. Shane, I. B. Penniman and Lily B. Long.

The snow came down about the town
  In whiteness everywhere;
A child looked out and with a shout
  She shook her golden hair.
"O mamma, mamma, des look air,"
  The pretty pratler said;
"Where will 'e dood Dod s'eep tonight?
  He's tored his fevver bed."

# Home Department.

## WHAT WILL YOU TAKE FOR FRIENDSHIP'S SAKE?

What will I take for friendship's sake?
A simple glass of water, friend,
That leads not to a bitter end;
But I'll not take the fatal wine,
Howe'er its ruby waves may shine:
When tempted to embrace the foe,
God give me strength to answer, No!

What will I take for friendship's sake?
The wheat and rye for bread, not drink
That leads unto destruction's brink:
I will not drink at yonder bar—
I'll dash the poisonous cup afar:
When tempted thitherward to go,
God give me strength to answer, No!

What will I take for friendship's sake?
An erring brother by the hand,
And lead him to some temperance band:
I'll take life's work for me to do,
And work there is for me and you:
But I'll not take the fatal wine,
And wreck the immortal soul divine;
O, comrades, when we're tempted so,
God give us strength to answer, No!

## PATHOS, POVERTY, PRIDE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "WITHIN IRON BARS" "EDGAR WARNER," ETC.

Had she struck him in his face he could not have been more astonished and angry, but she reasoned and plead for the sake of his wife and children, and as the tears washed her face in her agony of fear of failing to convince him, he grew more quiet and thoughttul listening to her explanations of their manner and methods of dealing with cases like his, and for all he deemed it unnecessary, yet the inward craving made him feel it might be an easier victory and sure while his strength outside might fail. So as they passed a retreat well known for the reception of gentlemen, he bade her good bye for a time and entered its door, for she had already made provision for their receiving him.

"Where is Bryant auntie" said Mary in alarm as Mrs. Blake entered the door without him.

"In the Washingtonian Home. And now Mary pack up your things and go home with me for a while. It was Bryant's wish."

* * * * * * *

Three years after Mrs. Blake visited Mary Halstead again. Her business was ended successfully and $10,000 had been placed in Halstead's hands.

She laughingly said she would have to rub her eyes to see if she wasn't dreaming for here was the home as she had first seen it. All the handsome furniture had been replaced, the flowers were in the window, and the fire in the grate. The books in the book case were all at sixes and sevens, and the door had an ugly habit of flying open and striking one's nose as they approached it, that she said destroyed the illusion.

She rubbed her eyes in earnest as Mr. Halstead entered the room, for the erect manly form and clear honest eye bore so little resemblance to the uncertain hesitaking figure that so willingly shut himself up for home and heaven's sake.

He was enthusiastic in praises of the Home, and its power of assisting weak wills, and said should he ever be overcome again, which now seemed impossible, he should hasten at once to its doors. And Mary stood smiling by as he talked, her heart too full for utterance.

## GIRLS IN COUNCIL.

BY NARCISSA E. WHITE.

"Going to a young ladies' meeting! Well, it certainly would be a sight worth seeing,—a company of girls trying to hold a business meeting!" laughingly exclaimed a gentleman friend a few days ago when I intimated that, having one evening "off duty" in my two weeks' lecture engagement in Philadelphia, I proposed to spend that evening in visiting the business meeting of the society under whose auspices I labored, *i. e.*, the Philadelphia Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union. And as I sat that night in said 'business meeting' I was so firmly persuaded that my gentleman friend was right, it was "a sight worth seeing," that I only wished I could bring in all the poor tired workers of the mother W. C. T. U. to gain new inspiration from the sight of these earnest enthusiastic young faces, and also bring in all the half-hearted, derisive skeptics of the land, to show them how girls do conduct a "business meeting." But as I could not bring even "the sisterhood" there, let me try to do the next best thing—give you a pen picture of it:

Imagine, then, a beautiful parlor in the beautiful home of the president, Mrs. Wm. Patten. A parlor adorned with choicest works of art, and souvenirs of travel, but this evening made even more attractive by the presence of some fifty bright, handsomely dressed girls, for, as the president quietly remarked, "We love the temperance cause so much we always give it our very best—write temperance notes on our best paper, and wear our best clothes to its meetings." In addition to these fifty young ladies were some ten or twelve young gentlemen.

Punctually at the hour for the meeting the president took her seat behind a small table at one side of the room; the vice presidents seated themselves at her right, the secretaries at her left. A few appropriate passages of scripture were read, then all kneeled reverently, a few moments were spent in silent prayer and then the president's voice rose in audible words, thanking the dear Father for specific blessings, *i. e.*, the increased membership of the union, the health of the members, the contributions to their treasury; and then asking for specific requests, *i. e.*, directions in their plans of work, blessings upon each line of work, and a general awakening in the city,—in short my idea of what real prayer is. Then began the regular program of the meeting.

The recording secretary called the roll and read the number of the last meeting. The financial secretary read (as this union's constitution requires) a full report of all monies received, all calls made by members of the union in behalf of temperance work, all letters written, all literature distributed. The treasurer reported the amount of money in the treasury at the beginning of the month, monies received, the orders drawn on the treasury up to date, and the balance remaining. When these three reports were given all had a very clear idea of the general condition of the union.

Reports from standing committees were called for: First, report from chairman of ward work. "Ward work? what kind of work could that be?" I mentally asked, but my mind was soon put to rest when a fine looking young man rose and read (all the reports were in writing) a carefully prepared statement of the attempt made to canvass systematically the different wards of the city and introduce temperance papers and other temperance literature, the successes and failures of the plans adopted, and then the report closed with the sensible recommendation that the union shall employ good conscientious canvassers, at a regular salary, to solicit subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, the *National Temperance Advocate* and other worthy temperance papers. This suggestion was afterwards adopted.

The chairman of petition work then read a report and I soon learned by this report that this enterprising union was taking "time by the forelock," and already was circulating petitions to the next winter's legislature, for a prohibitory amendment are also now waiting anxiously for the petitions for scientific temperance literature issued by the state chairman of that department, and which they will likewise circulate. The chairman of temperance news gladdened our hearts by reading the declarations in favor of prohibition by ex-Attorney Gen. Palmer, the active efforts put forth by the ministers of Wilkesbarre for the suppression of saloons and the consternation manifested by the liquors sellers of that place. Also news from New York, Canada and other places.

But space will not permit me to give a full outline of all the reports, the autograph pledge album, the "special committees," the plans for new fields of labor, but I can not overlook the librarian's, Miss Babcock, daughter of Rev. D. C. Babcock of the National Temperance Society. Her report of books taken from the library gave us a clear idea of the kind of mental food indulged in by "these girls." "Temperance lectures on Alcohol," by Richardson, "Alcohol and the Brain" "Alcohol and the State" by Pitman, etc., etc. Evidently these girls mean not only to have, but also be able to give "a reason for the faith that is within them." But delightful as this systematic, comprehensive way of conducting a business meeting was, inspiring as was the view of real, telling work done during the month as shown by the various reports, one of the chief charms of the meeting to me was, the bright, witty and humorous spirit that seemed to prevade the whole meeting. Nothing dull, nothing tedious. Even the most routine business was conducted with a vivacity and sparkle that made us forget it was mere routine business. I did not wonder that at the close of the business hour, when the "social hour began," one girl said to another in my hearing, "Don't we have good times in our union? I don't want to miss a meeting."

And I am so happy to say the president of this union, Mrs. Patten, to whom largely the credit of making this union what it is, is now also superintendent of Y. W. C. T. U. work for the state of Pennsylvania.

*Atlantic City, N. J. March 14, 1884.*

## WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

BY ROSE RICHART.

"O, auntie, I shall see so many people today, what shall I say to them all!" laughingly exclaimed a gay young girl, as she entered the room of her invalid aunt. "I must go down town on several errands for mamma, this morning, and papa's old friend, with his son and nephew, are to be here to dinner, you know. Then Susie Lane and I intend to call on some of the girls, and, finally, some of Fanny's friends will be here tonight. But I must really pause for breath. I do wish Fanny had not invited that haughty Miss St. John, for I have promised to add my mite towards entertaining them. Do you know, auntie, it always seems to me that Miss St. John has some great trouble to bear; though what it can possibly be, I know not. She is rich, handsome, talented, and appears to have many friends in spite of her haughtiness. But you have not yet told me what I shall say to them all—from Bridget Rooney up to Miss St. John and that stately old Mr. Seymour," and she merrily kissed the pale cheek of her aunt.

"Dear Edith," she answered earnestly, "'a word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.' Can you not speak a few works that will bring forth fruit?"

"But auntie," and her face flushed, "I am so young and weak."

"God grants wisdom liberally to all that ask of him," and a silent prayer went up to heaven that she might be guided and aided:

A few months later Edith entered her aunt's room with a letter in hand. There were tears in her eyes as she said:

"Auntie, I have received a letter that made me very happy. It is from that Mr. Gray, who used to be here occasionally. He is now in St. Louis, and writes that he has lately joined the church. He says, 'Miss Edith, I date my first really serious thoughts about religion to that conversation I had with you the last time I was at your house.' Don't you remember that little talk we had one Saturday morning some time ago? Well, Mr. Gray, with several others was here that night, and it happened that he and I were alone at one end of the parlor, looking at some beautiful Easter cards, when we naturally began talking about religion. Your works flashed into my head, and although it cost me a great effort, I talked to him unreservedly. Just as I was saying that I thought one could be much happier when a Christian, and was repeating that verse, 'The peace of God which passeth all understanding shall keep your hearts and minds,' Miss St. John drew dear.

"'Do you really believe that?" she asked, almost sternly.

"I felt my face flush, but looked directly into her eyes, and answered, 'I do believe it.'

"Pernaps you remember that the next week she invited me to her home in order to see her paintings. I have not spoken of it before, but while there she asked me many questions about my faith in God. How glad I was then that you had me learn so many 'trust verses.' 'He shall deliver thee in six troubles: yea in seven there shall no evil touch thee,' she asked me to repeat again.

"Yesterday when I asked Bridget Rooney if her lame Pat was any better, she said, 'Faith and he hasn't forgot them words you spoke to him when you come that mornin' to see about the wurrk, and he hasn't anything he thinks so much of as them cards with the pretty verses on them.'

"It makes me very happy, auntie, to think that I have been of any use at all, but I do not forget that this happiness is due to your 'words fitly spoken,'"

# The Sunday School Lesson.

April 27.] Third Quarter, No. IV. [1884.

## TOPIC: ABSTINENCE FOR THE SAKE OF OTHERS.

LESSON TEXT.—I. Cor. 8: 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT.—If meat make my brother to offend I will eat no flesh while the world standeth. I. Cor. 8: 13.

TIME.—A. D. 57.

PLACE.—Written from Ephesus.

1. What an antithetic commentary on some temperance teaching is this silence of Paul's. Knowledge puffeth up, but love buildeth up. A man wise in his own conceit agrees to *control* his appetite for his own sake. A *loving* brother agrees to abstain for love's sake, thus building up his weak brother. Mere knowledge is not a safe guide when unaccompanied by that charity which "beareth all things". Wisdom unsalted by the tender grace of Christian love is a dry and often bitter thing. Those strong, wise disciples of the early church who ate the meat offered to idols just as freely as if it had been bought "in the shambles" could not build up the feeble mind and tender conscience of the Christian who felt that eating the meat presented at idol altars was giving countenance to idolatry.

2. The law of the stumbling block is as much one of God's laws as if enumerated in the decalogue. It is to the modern Greeks, foolishness often, but none the less God lays it upon our consciences. And Christ himself commits to our care the weak brother for whom He died.

3. With this general law once laid down, we are left to the dictates of conscience, reason, love, for its individual application. May God help each one of us so to decide that no weak brother shall charge upon us his downfall and ruin. Especially does the Christian church need to be of this mind, in regard to the use of fermented wine at the communion. The weak brother in this case is so often betrayed and that at the table of his Lord.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*


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These officers, together with many other well known writers, constitute the corps of contributors and news-gatherers of THE UNION SIGNAL. Its foreign correspondents are:
*England*—Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.
*Switzerland*—Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.
*Denmark*—Pastor Karl Eltzholtz, Horsen, Jutland.


## A NEW AND WHOLESOME DOCTRINE.

Not newer however than the old saying of an old poet who in ridicule of many prescriptions of physic, asks

> "And what at last shall gain by these?
> Only a costlier disease.
> That which makes us have no need
> Of physic, that's physic indeed!"

Alcohol and its compounds certainly will not fall under this class of physic, and it is a pleasant thing to note that the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* and *Popular Science News* in its April issue comes out editorially in the statement that spirituous liquors are not needed in medicine or the arts. Not that alcohol may not be sometimes convenient, or even useful, but is not indispensable or necessary in the two great departments when it has hitherto been regarded as the one accessible vehicle for the processes of chemistry or the solution of drugs. The article in question also decides that no necessity of household or domestic applications of alcohol exists; that the alcoholic solutions of camphor, peppermint, paregoric and the tinctures once found on the top pantry shelf or in the family medicine chest, are remedial agents of very doubtful efficacy; that camphor as a drug is not needed in any household save as an insecticide; that hot or cold water serve the purpose of an embrocation far better than alcohol— that even the bay rum of the toilet table is a useless appendage.

As to the need of alcohol in the drug store, this high authority maintains that it is no longer needed to hold the active principles of opium, Peruvian bark or other drugs and vegetable products; the most effective of these, like quassia, gentian, senna, rhubarb, etc., yielding their beneficience to water as easily as to alcohol. And since the active alkaloidal and resinoidal principles of roots, barks, and gums have been isolated, and put in better and more convenient forms, there is no longer need of alcoholic tinctures and elixirs.

In the laboratory, the question "How to dispense with alcohol," may be not so easily disposed of, yet even here, says the writer in the *Popular Science News*, if the article were banished entirely, such exile would not deprive us of a single one of the indispensable agents which modern civilization demands; neither would chemical science be retarded by its loss.

Modern science has given us glycerine, naptha and sulphate of carbon, carbolic acid and a hundred other agents which can take the place of alcohol in a very large number of appliances and processes. In the manufacture of ether and chloroform where alcohol is most indispensable, it may be produced simultaneously with these agents.

For the naturalist, cheaper and equally good material for preserving his specimens have already come into use.

Neither city nor household depend longer on alcohol for purposes of illumination. The petroleum well and the coal bed have driven it from the market.

The dictum of medical science is fast being pronounced against the wines and liquors of commerce as medicinal agents, and in all cases of disease when an alcoholic stimulant would seem beneficial, other agents are now offered to the practitioner which serve an equally useful purpose, and have none of the evils of the alcohol train. The results of scientific researches are on our side. The experiment of medical practice entirely without alcohol has been successfully carried on in the London temperance hospital for seven years, and is now no longer experiment but scientific theory. Of the need of such an institution in our own country and its immediate inception we shall have more to say next week.

## SHAM JOURNALISM.

The shame and sham of Chicago's daily journalism have enjoyed a climax the past week. One daily presents its readers with what purports to be a lengthy communication by Matthew Arnold to the Pall Mall *Gazette*, and forwarded to it by cable, the same being in abuse of this city, its pulpit and pew, its people in literature and in society; sneering at the mercantile class and insulting the best known preacher; and all good people feel enraged at being thus outraged by their late foreign guest of note.

CHAPTER II: The next day other Chicago dailies, religious journals and the secular press of the entire country are allowed to pick up the cudgel and pound Mr. Arnold with the full catalogue of harsh epithets, and conclude all English visitors of repute are snobs, thus at once placarding the country with gross slander of this most marvelous city of the world and writing down a man of former good name, a barbarian before two continents.

CHAPTER III. Another day and a rival daily declares that the said "Arnold letter" was written in its office, and publication secured by it in the New York *Tribune* on Sunday April 6, with foreign credit line, to catch a rival offering reprint as a "special cable dispatch;" and that said rival had the same telegraphed forward for

its issue of Monday. And this latter paper crows over the fraud and boasts itself a liar as a good joke, and of great service to its readers.

So, if the daily be not lying when it rejoices in having lied, we have this new code of morals for the conduct of the daily press of this city, and the instruction of future journalists, as well as of foreign contemporaries in whom conscience is a plant of slower growth. To checkmate with a laugh the bogus enterprise of a competing journal, it is worthy of all praise; to palm upon the public the grossest sham on record; to spoil public confidence in a rival, it is necessary only to lay before the people a falsehood of most cruel and extended disaster, then brag in large capitals; for the sake of a joke on Madison street it is highly honorable in Fifth avenue to slander a great city full, to bite the hand that has given it bread, to personally malign some of its most respected citizens, to filch from a great foreigner his good name and make it the target of hate and acrid abuse.

"Jokes" that so wound are outrageously wicked; they cannot be healed. Doctors who should infect the multitude with jaundice to catch a rival administering dough pills for biliousness, then chuckle aloud over their infamous device, would not be long popular. Nor when the daily press takes pay for bread has it any right to feed the public on cotton biscuit. If this city will not be what the swindle painted her, let her demand journalism with a conscience. With the ubiquitous daily press a constant schoolmaster in falsehood, the other crimes find more and apter pupils.

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The going forth of scientific temperance education is the sound in the mulberry trees of today. The law of Vermont, New Hampshire and Michigan goes into effect this month, while New York with the prompitude of "empire" has made her law effective within twenty days after passage. The school book publishers are in what the redoubtable "Jo March" would call a "buzz". Let it be remembered however by all our W. C. T. U. constituency that the only book that has up to this time received the endorsement of W. C. T. U. authority, is Professor Dorman Steel's Hygienic Physiology, noticed in our issue of April 3, which has been prepared with strict adhesion to total abstinence orthodoxy, and has the sanction of eminent scientists as well as W. C. T. U. philanthropists. Mrs. Hunt has given time and money to this work in order to secure the most correct teaching, but has no other connection with the book than this earnest and unselfish purpose. An edition prepared for intermediate grades will be forthcoming early in May.

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Apropos of the above, is the following letter from Miss Willard who had previous to the appearance of Prof. Steel's Hygienic Physiology, personally endorsed a book of supposed similar intent, but which proves to be vastly inferior, as all the temperance instruction is "tacked on" at the end of the regular chapters, and can thus be easily omitted and ignored by the unprincipled instructor. Miss Willard says:

Dear Editor:—Please state to our women that any endorsement of scientific text books for the temperance education contemplated by Mrs. Hunt's department, must have her signature to be satisfactory to the National W. C. T. U. I shall henceforth commend no book of this class until I have consulted with Mrs. Hunt, for we must all "pull together" in this matter or we shall fail to "get the best." Mrs. Hunt will soon make full announcements in the columns of The Union Signal.

Frances E. Willard.

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And still further on this important matter bears the opinion of Superintendent Ruggles, of the New York board of public instruction, who has issued a circular interpreting the effects of the scientific temperance instruction law recently enacted. In his opinion, the act applies to all district schools, union free schools, public schools organized under special statutes in cities and villages, normal schools, Indian reservation schools, and separate neighborhood schools. The instruction required is not to be confined to the high grades, as thereby many pupils would fail to receive the special instructions the legislature intended they should have, but it applies to all pupils in the above named schools, to state pupils in all institutions for the instruction of the deaf, dumb and blind, and to pupils in such asylum schools as share in the appointment of the public school money. Thus at one grand sweep is the New York of tomorrow pre-empted for intelligent sobriety.

---

It is a little bit peculiar that the first woman in America to petition a legislative body for the right to vote was a southern lady, or one who sought a home in the southern colony of the new world. History says it is true, however, and that Margaret Brent, born in 1600, coming to America with the party of Lord Baltimore, was on the death of Lord Baltimore's brother, Leonard Calvert, between whom and herself existed strong ties of affection, by his verbal will left in charge of his estate. The courts sustained her in carrying out the will of the deceased regarding property matters, but, when she pressed her claim as the representative of Lord Baltimore and Leonard Calvert, to two votes in the general assembly, she failed to carry her point.

It was at Fort St. John's, on January 21, 1648, that she made this memorable demand of the colonial legislature of Maryland, and stood forth as the pioneer petitioner for woman suffrage in America.

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Frankfort, Ind., is having a temperance revival under the ministrations of James M. Dunn. So says that "princess of the blood royal" Mary E. Balch.

***

Temperance boys do indeed "shine for all"—at least this is the motto of the St. Paul *Star*, a very creditable amateur publication, gotten up by the son of our good worker, Mrs. P. B. Groat.

**

Mrs. Woodbridge addressed the Ohio legislature March 21, in behalf of prohibition and scientific temperance instruction. She was brought face to face with the whole body unexpectedly, when only preparing to speak before a committee, but was as she always is, equal to the situation, and made a most exhaustive plea for legislation in the interest of country, home and the kingdom of heaven.

**

In the death of Mrs. Horace Waters, of New York, an earnest philanthropist is lost to the ranks and a lovely Christian wife and mother to her home.

**

Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper has been making full proof of her ministry as superintendent of work among the colored people of the north, in Washington, D. C.

**

One inquisitive woman wonders where all the wise, bright and witty women who write for The Union Signal come from. Why "Out of the everywhere into here."

**

It is sad to chronicle Mr. John B. Finch's continued illness—and that of a dangerous character. That he is no worse at this writing leads us to hope that he is better.

**

"Injure soul" is the latest epithet applied to the blatant apostle of infidelity at $350 per night. It comes from a good Presbyterian minister of Ottawa, Ill. in a recent sermon on "Is Christianity a failure?"

**

The Carthage (Mo.) W. C. T. U. held a twelve hour prayer meeting—from 6 a. m. till 6 p. m. on election day. The church bells rang off the hours and each stroke of the bell "tolled" off a vote from the saloons. The saloons of Carthage must be destroyed—was the heroic motto of these modern Romans.

**

Mrs. H. R. Smith, of Chicago, a valiant soldier temporarily disabled and on furlough in San Antonio, Texas, is busy for temperance notwithstanding. She spoke for the W. C. T. U. recently organized there on a recent Sunday evening, and good results followed as a matter of course. Be kind to her, gentle sisters of the Gulf—we cannot spare her long.

**

Mrs. Stroud Smith the beloved faith teacher who has sojourned in Chicago during the past winter, giving helpful stimulus to so many lives of faith, sailed last week for Liverpool. Her home is on the Isle of Man—or more properly perhaps—the isle of woman—since there equal rights and privileges prevail. She has given us hope that she will come again, whereat all who know her rejoice.

**

A wise suggestion comes from a Maryland sister. She says:

Isn't it about time that all the workers in our mighty union "put away their "Mollies" and "Sadies" and "Hatties," etc. with other "childish things" of the past and assumed the more dignified and womanly names, in print at least, which properly belong to them? What would we think of our brothers appearing in print as "Tommy," or "Sammy," or Johnny," or of some of our bright lights thus writing themselves before the world, Mrs. Mollie Woodbridge and Mrs. Judie Foster, for instance.

It is gratifying to find so many who have remembered their "birthright," but there is still room for improvement in this respect, as a reference to the pages of our most welcome weekly visitor will discover. X.

Not in the Watch Tower, beloved—never! That would be hard indeed—after I spent two hours the other day laboring with one of the valuable contributors to the U. S. to change back from "Jennie" to the noble original Jane—and succeeded too. I too believe in the "birthright."

**

Here is a "bit" showing how California appreciates our workers—and her own, too, for that matter:

I have so often wanted to tell you what a power for good the Southern California W. C. T. U. is. Miss Hathaway is proving an excellent president. I cannot express my love and respect for her. Her sympathy for each struggling sister, her exalted Christian life and faith lift us all nearer to our loving Savior. Mrs. Leavitt is still organizing. The six of us she organized into a union six months ago have increased to twenty-two, which in our small and scattered community is doing well. We are hard at work, expecting large results.

On Duty.

# News from the Field.

## ILLINOIS.

Tazewell County.—I send a few items of our county convention held at Delevan, February 22. The forenoon session was ably presided over by Mrs. E. M. Strait, of Delavan, the afternoon and evening by our local president, Mrs. J. P. Barnes. County temperance work and temperance instruction in public schools was ably discussed by the sisters and brothers present. There was an improvised map of Tazewell county with township divisions. The saloons in each township were marked with a red spot, reminding one of a sore spot or cancer. Washington township had six red spots, Groveland one, Morton three, Hopedale two, Little Mackinaw three and Pekin thirty-one, Sand Prairie, Delavan and Boynton, had sweet cider (?) marked with purple spots, a combination of red and blue. At three p. m. between three and four hundred children from the public school led by Mrs. Newman, came with temperance banners and flags, marching down the main street, to the M. E. church; after entering the church and before being seated they sang a beautiful temperance song keeping step to the music. Then other exercises by the children and songs, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick gave them a nice temperance talk.

Evening session, Mrs. Kirkpatrick gave an interesting and instructive address. The truth of her statements was so apparent that even the Presbyterian minister said aloud, "Amen." The M. E. minister, who was most happy to ask for a collection for the cause, said that his Presbyterian brother being in a Methodist church and sister Kirkpatrick being a Presbyterian he thought he could joyously say Amen.

The W. C. T. U. had offered prizes to the boys for the best scrap book on tobacco. Two persevering boys, Eugene Brawner and Freddie Newman, came forward, and received them with very appropriate remarks from Mrs. Kirkpatrick. The scrap books are neat nicely arranged and contain a large amount of information on the subject, and the boys have read every piece. E. E. O.

Piasan.—As an illustration of one of the lines of work we too are pushing, I send you the following:

"The case of Mrs. Kate C. Kingston, of Jerseyville, vs. four saloon keepers, was terminated Wednesday. The jury, after being hung all day long, rendering a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $500 damages, with costs of about $800 more. The case was tried once before at the September term, 1883, of that city, which resulted in a hung jury. Dr. Kingston husband of plaintiff, had been ruined in health and property, abusing and degrading his family, and the defendants were charged with furnishing him liquor. Prominent wealthy men went on Mrs. Kingston's bond, determined to test the efficiency of the state liquor law. Dr. Kingston was at one time a resident of Gillespie in this county."

Thirteen hundred dollars is quite a haul on their sinews of war isn't it? and I glory in every dollar taken away from the strength of the liquor traffic, and would if I could take every drunkard's wife by the hand and encourage her to "go and do likewise." In this case however I believe the judgment to have been far below what it should have been, as there is no doubt saloon keepers have taken $5 where one is returned.

Mrs. L. M. Darby.

## MICHIGAN.

Big Rapids.—The weekly "news from the field," greatly cheers us and we wish to add our mite for Michigan. Since the "crusade" awakening there has been a nucleus for women's work in Big Rapids. With 1877 came Dr. Reynolds with his red ribbon work. His zeal and love for the instrumentalities which had been so potent in his own salvation were effectual in perfecting a reorganization of the W. C. T. U. An attempt was made to rule out these significant initials and replace with "White Ribbon" but it was not successful. Since this time the W. C. T. U. has held firmly to its principles, and has so far as possible, pressed forward in the various lines of work planned by the state and national W. C. T. U. with unflinching loyalty.

The ninth Congressional district in which we belong was organized with this union in 1878. The union carried through successfully a week's work for constitutional amendment with I. C. Bontecou, gave Mrs. S. M. I. Henry a weeks work in her evangelical line and received Mrs. Henrietta Skelton for a week in the early days of her German work in Michigan.

The union also called Francis Murphy about this time, who spoke to a large audience.

The credit and success of measures undertaken are largely due to our excellent president, Mrs. Maria Bennett.

At her suggestion the pastors and churches of the city cheerfully consented to unite in a monthly meeting to be held in the interest of our beloved cause and for which the W. C. T. U. was to be responsible. The people have thus been favored with some of the very best advocates of our cause, among them, Geo. W. Bain, John B. Finch, Prof. A. Dickey, John R. Clark, Capt. Linscott, Geo. Woodford, Mrs. M. T. Lathrap, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. M. H. Hunt, Miss L. E. F. Kimball, Mrs. Nellie Bayley, Miss Rulison, Mrs. Baxter, and Miss Willard.

Gospel temperance meetings were held on Sabbath afternoon for many weeks on the premises of the G. R. & I. Ry. depot, and evangelistic work in our county jail was carried on by Mrs. Bennett for a long time. Several hundred prisoners, almost the whole number men in early life, and brought to this sad estate by strong drink, received from her a short lesson from the Word of Life and heard prayer offered for their deliverance.

Children's work has not been altogether neglected. The large hospital in our city in charge of Sisters of Mercy made a department of flower mission especially practicable; temperance Sunday school lessons have been put in the hands of our pastors and Westminster Presbyterian church has adopted them for review days. There are hopeful signs that others will do so.

The sum total of monies received and used in our work for the last four years ending March 9, is $949.21 and as this is very largely made up of voluntary offerings we can but be very grateful to the generous people of our city. The celebration of July 4,1883, was wholly in the hands of the temperance people here. The W. C. T. U. furnished powder for salutes and hired the speaker, Mrs. Lucy Simpson. The Good Templars furnished afternoon games and fireworks for evening.

Of this the *Current* of this city said: "The celebration in our city this year was the most creditable one we have known since the centennial. A big celebration now-a-days means nothing more nor less than a big lift financially by saloon keepers, and the long list of drunken staggering celebrators illustrates the patriotism (?) of the originators of the average modern celebration. We say the celebration in Big Rapids this year was a propitious exception; an effort was put forth in the direction of restoring patriotism and love of country."

Petitions have been circulated and notwithstanding the press of other lines we have had ample time to discuss and urge the advisability of working for woman's enfranchisement, that not only upon a petition should she express her choice and judgment in affairs of government.

All the days of prayer appointed by the National have been observed. Interesting public exercises marked the crusade anniversary. We have a pleasant "local habitation" through the generous favor of our citizens.

Julia A. Upton, *Cor. Sec.*

Gratiot County.—Hoping not to weary your patience but to send you a measure of encouragement, I take liberty to write of W. C. T. U. work. In Gratiot county we have four local unions. The one at Ithaca was organized March 9, 1879, with forty-five members; sixteen have removed. We now hold meetings every alternate Tuesday. Alma and St. Louis unions have been sick almost unto death but now are doing well, coming up to perfect health within the last few months. Breckenridge has kept steadily on, the banner union of the county. We have space in our weekly paper. Some other county papers have given occasional space to our work. We are gaining ground with the press and ministers give us grand support. We organized a county W. C. T. U. Jan. 24, 1884; held our first convention March 26, at St. Louis with a good representation from all organized unions. We hope soon to find a practicable financial basis for county work. In "News from the Field" we read with great interest all reports of county work and "Rural Districts' Needs". We find so much that we should like to do if "we had the money." I do wish that every temperance woman had The Union Signal and would read it, then the local and county work would be easier.

I am asking every temperance worker to pray especially for the county work the last day of each month, and to give four hour's temperance work each week. If they will begin individual work, conservatism as well as apathy will give way and voters will yield to the influence of the W. C. T. U. We have committees on scientific, evangelistic, press work, and finance. These are doing some work in their several departments but need to know more, as we all do, what our privileges are. We are looking for our state president, Mrs. Lathrap, to be with us the second week in April.

Mrs. T. H. Thayer, *County Sec.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny.—In Pennsylvania we are almost too busy to write and tell you what is being accomplished. Our old Keystone state is waking up grandly. The W. C. T. U. reports sixty new unions since the October meeting, and the wonder is, that so many of them are born fully grown and ready for work. We are just now entering on a vigorous campaign for a temperance education bill, and greatly encouraged by its success in New York. Petitions are ready for circulation and Mrs. J. D. Weeks, our state superintendent of this department, will keep us all alive with her circulars and directions for systematic work. The constitutional amendment petitions will also soon be ready, and we have thus abundance of work to prompt every woman to go at it heartily. Here in the western part of the state we have had Mrs. M. B. Reese, doing most faithful service.

It is really hard not to covet some of Ohio's brave women to "go forward" in our state, where we are more conservative, perhaps a little slower, but none the less ready to move surely when once we see the right way.

Mrs. J. R. Nichols too, has lately given us ten days, coming specially in the interest of her National department. She has made hosts of friends wherever she has spoken and if she returns in the fall, as we hope, our people will give her a hearty welcome. We are looking for Mrs. McLaughlin in May, when county conventions will be the order all along the line, and in the meantime hope Mrs. Woodbridge will be able to give us a day or two on her way east. Indeed, we were never more ready for any movement that promises to show the people that the W. C. T. U has not forgotten to act in the capacity of a "pudding stick," and keep things stirred up.

Frances L. Swift.

Oil City.—The meetings that have been held in Temperance Hall the past three weeks, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., have been a decided success. Mr. McConnell delivered twenty-four lectures discussing the question in all its phases, politically, financially, socially and morally.

Nearly two thousand in this city signed the pledge, a majority of whom were young men— those just starting out in life—though occasionally a grey haired man would put on the red ribbon.

Members of the Y. W. C. T. U. were present every evening, assisting in every way, pinning on the badges and speaking their kindly words of cheer and encouragement.

X.

## INDIANA

Indianapolis.—The tenth anniversary of the Central Indianapolis W. C. T. U. was celebrated on Sunday, March 9, at Roberts Park M. E. church, with a children's meeting in the afternoon and a mass meeting in the evening.

In the evening the large auditorium was densely packed, many being unable to gain admittance. The president, Mrs. Dr. Harvey, presided. After singing "Give to the Winds thy Fears," Rev. R. C. Houghton read the 146th Psalm and offered prayer.

An anthem was beautifully rendered by the choir, and the treasurer, Mrs. H. C. Page, submitted her report, showing the total receipts during the ten years to be $10,588.61 with a balance on hand of $115.05.

By request of the president, the annual report was given by Mrs. Wells.

A large amount of literature has been distributed in various ways: Visits were made each Sunday morning—until the small-pox broke out—to the woman's department of the jail and to the station house. Through this department of work and that of "woman's work for woman," there is reason to believe much good has been done. The mission work on Yandes street has been the principal work of the year. The work in the Industrial School was described, the change which has taken place in the appearance, the habits and homes of the little girls taught there. The Sunday school numbering 175, has been a marvelous success. Three gospel meetings have been held weekly and there have been over forty conversions, most of them young men. The Young Men's Union and reading room has grown out of the other work. In short the influence going out from the mission was having a transforming effect on all that part of the city.

Another important branch of work is that among the colored people. The success in this branch of work is due to the earnest, untiring efforts of Mrs. Hill. Women and men have taken a stand for total abstinence who a year ago did not believe in it. And this largely through the influence of the children—nearly 500 of whom are enlisted in the nine Bands of Hope.

The social work has received some attention, several interesting drawing-room meetings having been held. The report was made brief—merely outlining the work—so as to give as much time as possible to Miss Willard.

Miss Frances E. Willard was then introduced and for over an hour held the immense audience spell-bound with her matchless eloquence and masterly arguments.

## MISSOURI.

CIRCULAR LETTER: LEGISLATIVE WORK.

Dear Sisters:—If you have not a superintendent of legislative and legal work in your union, will you not appoint one at once give her this work to do?

I. Enclosed you will find some letters which I hope you will use all due effort to present personally to all candidates for any office in your state, county, town or ward; accompanying the letter with whatever earnest fervent appeal you can. Will you not do this in a spirit of love rather than bitterness, which is forbidden to any true worker for Christ? Womanly tact and a kind heart will win far more.

Please have this letter to candidates published in your newspapers, and try to influence public opinion. Ask to have their answers sent to you and publish them or not at your discretion in your papers. Liquor sellers know their men, and we can not trust this sacred cause to men that have not the courage of conviction. Please keep the letters in your union, and send abstracts to me.

Every candidate won for prohibition hastens the ultimate victory, and yours may be the voice of persuasion that will secure the needed ones that will make the balance incline towards prohibition. If you need arguments to quicken your zeal, go to some drunkard's wife and listen to her story until you are ashamed of your

lethargy and will make any personal sacrifice to secure deliverance for our homes.

II. Please paste this declaration of intentions at the head of a sheet of paper and carry it to every voter, urging him to sign it, so as to form a compact body for prohibition? Please keep a book in which to copy the names and P. O. addresses of those signing these declarations and send the declarations with signatures and P. O. addresses to me.

Agitate, agitate, agitate, "the King's business requireth haste."

If we can induce good men to attend the primaries and secure prohibitionists to the conventions and the legislature, we will gain the cause.

Dear sisters, will you not go on your knees for this work, and will you not go to it from your knees? If you can not for any cause do this work, will you not see that some gentleman, a faithful prohibitionist, does it for you, and send the result to me.

Write me from time to time of your success, or if you need further instructions.

Yours, for God and home and native land,

ANNA C. SNEED,

*Legislative and Legal Supt., Mo. W. C. T. U.*

*Kirkwood, Mo.*

DECLARATION OF INTENTIONS.

We, the undersigned, hereby declare our intention

I. To vote at the coming state election for such men, and such men only, as will agree to enforce the existing laws of the state and city, while they are laws.

II. We will also vote only for such candidates to the legislature, as will vote for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic and fermented liquors as beverages.

III. We agree to attend the primaries of our respective parties and see if we can not hold the balance of power by a firm adherence to these principles, and secure the nomination of trustworthy submissionists or prohibitionists.

## VERMONT.

CIRCULAR LETTER: PLAN FOR INSTITUTES.

The executive committee of the W. C. T. U., of Vermont, desiring the progress of the department work, have outlined the appended program which they most cordially recommend to the county presidents for their annual institutes. Any other county meetings held during the year can vary program, but at institutes it is considered best to have a uniform program as far as possible, that the work may advance according to same plan.

This plan presupposes that each county has twelve women who will take responsible places, or that one will take several.

Each teacher or person presiding at question box, shall, if she chooses, secure help in her department, engaging as many as she wishes to assist her in class exercises, thus dividing the work. She shall provide these persons to take part, some time before the institute, that they may have time for preparation and study.

Unions are desired to take up subjects as outlined at their regular meetings, thus preparing themselves for the work of the institute. It is hoped that ladies who are called upon by the county president or teachers will feel the responsibility of responding to the call. Let every worker stand with her armor on, ready for action. The vice president should as soon as possible commence plans for work.

1. To organize in every town in the county, and then to enlist all to help in institute work.

Superintendents of state departments are requested to study their department with a view to assisting in the work of the institutes.

Persons to whom parts are assigned are at liberty to to consult the state superintendent of the department.

Let busy thoughts be at work during the winter days that at our spring awakening our songs may be full of cheer and life-giving strains. Let a triumphant chorus gladden the ranks of the W. C. T. U. of Vermont. Remember this is our jubilee year. We wish to go up to our yearly feast at Middlebury, with joy bringing our sheaves with us. Let the sweet singers, those who spin the fine gossamer thread of thought, those who watch and pray, be ever mindful of us, and our work, this anniversary year. MRS. E. G. GREENE, *President.*

MRS. J. L. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

PROGRAM.

9 a. m. Devotional hour.
10. 1. Words of welcome. Response.
2. Members of institute. Roll call.
3. Remarks on institute work, county president.
10:30. Temperance literature, how best disseminated? Kinds to be used. Amount of work done in county? Number of copies of THE UNION SIGNAL? Recommend a plan for distribution. Will each union help to carry it out? Our special needs.
Question box, Mrs. ———
Prison and jail work. How best furthered? Flower mission. Ways of working?
11:30. Class. Y. W. C. T. U. work. Teacher M———
1. How shall we secure the help of young ladies?
2. What has been done in county in this direction?
3. How many unions?
4. Give history of work done by Y. W. C. T. U.
5. Suggestions for further work.
1:30. 1. Devotional exercises.
2. Class. Evangelistic work. Teacher Mrs. ———
1. What is Evangelistic work. How carried on in counties?
2. Name best helps in this department. Show how it should be carried on.
Bible readings.
3:30. Question box.
Drawing room meetings.
Relation of intemperance to labor and capital.
State and county fairs.
Give plans for carrying on this department.
Its opportunities and responsibilities.

EVENING, SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Devotional exercises.
Singing.
Class. Scientific instruction. Teacher———
1. What is scientific instruction?
2. Give the name of the department under state law. History of law. Describe text book.
3. Do you consider this a practical study for the public schools; if so why?
4. Relate some of the advanced steps in the system of education within fifty years. New phases of present day.
5. Name duty of W. C. T. U. toward study.
6. Lesson from text book. Address to class by teacher.

SECOND DAY.

9–10. Devotional hour.
10. Election of officers. Miscellaneous business.
11. Question box. Mrs. ———
Influencing press. How effected?
Work among soldiers. How shall they be reached?
S. S. Work—Class. Teacher ———
1. How many S. S. in county with temperance lessons once in three months? and with other work done in S. S?
How shall we interest superintendents and teachers?
2. Temperance S. S. lesson.

AFTERNOON.

1:30–2. Devotional exercises.
2. Legislative work.
Class. Teacher ———
When shall state constitution be amended? How? Can an amendment be amended? In whom is power vested to decide questions arising on constitutional points? How shall questions relative to these points be decided? What lesson should this teach our lawmakers? Is it too soon to commence work for constitutional prohibition? Is it not wise to begin with the children of today? What plans shall we recommend to our local unions? What proportion of women vote on school law? How many lady superintendents and school committees? What proportion lady teachers? Is our new law carried into effect in our schools?
3 p. m. Juvenile work. Class. Teacher M———
1. Child population of towns. What proportion have temperance teaching at home? Different ways of working.
2. Blackboard exercises. Singing.
3. Lesson.

EVENING.

Devotional exercises.
Singing.
Hygiene and heredity.
Class. Teacher, Mrs. ———
What object of this study?
Paper, Mrs. ———
Give outline of plan for study. Mention helps, on different subjects. What is the aim of the National union in this department?
Address by physician.

1, Temperance literature; 2, Question box; 3, Y. W. C. T. U.; 4, Evangelistic work; 4, Question box; 6, Scientific instruction; 7, Question box; 8, S. S. work; 9, Legislative work: 10, Juvenile work; 11, Hygiene 12, Address.

Departments requiring workers at institute who will take them in charge. For books and helps, address state librarian, Mrs. Henry Foote, Middlebury, who has books on sale.

CIRCULAR LETTER: SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

DEAR FELLOW WORKERS:—Again I come to you, bringing this time, definite words of good cheer, officially endorsed by the N. W. C. T. U. One book of the proposed series of physiologies is nearly ready; it will probably be issued early in April. It is a revised edition of "Fourteen Weeks in Physiology," by the well known author, Prof. J. D. Steele of Elmira, New York. The revision is being made "under the careful and prayerful oversight of the National superintendent of this department." The practical test of school room use for years, has taught me the value of the existing editions of the book, and the proof-sheets show that the author is making marked impovements in the new.

Strong and clear in regard to "stimulants and narcotics," (including alcohol, tobacco, opium, chloral and chloroform,) the treatment of these vital points is not in a chapter by itself—a temperance appendix to an ordinary physiology—a by-path marked "Private way, dangerous passing,"—on the contrary, it forms a part of the regular hygienic teaching. For example, when the pupils have learned the anatomy and workings of the heart, they are taught its laws of hygiene, including the effect of alcohol, as well as tight clothing upon the circulation.

You will soon receive circulars from the publishers. I know you need no urging to continue the work so grandly begun, to examine this book carefully, and, if satisfied with it, to do your utmost to secure its general adoption in your schools. It is prepared for pupils in the upper classes of district and graded schools; a primary book will probably appear later.

Will each one who receives this circular please send me as soon as possible after election, the name of the text-book committee in your town? Please, also, sisters of the unions, if you have not already done so, send me the name of your local superintendent of scientific instruction, and direct her to inform me promptly of the decision of the text-book committee on this matter, when made.

Will it be nothing to hear as we learn, perchance, over the battlements of heaven, the shout of glad voices of boys and girls, "We are coming—huzza! huzza! the bright hope of the morning is in our faces, the vigor of a temperate youth is in our bodies, the strength of a pure life is in our brains—America's hope, America's salvation?" Yours in faith and labor,

ALICE M. GUERNSEY.

*Wareham, Mass. March, 1884.*

## FLORIDA.

REPORT OF STATE CONVENTION.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the state of Florida met in the Library Hall, at Jacksonville, February 28, 1884, at 9 a. m. The convention was called to order by the president of the state union, Mrs. Walter Gwynn, of Jacksonville, and was opened with singing, reading and prayer, after which the convention was given into the charge of Mrs. S. F. Chapin, of Charleston, S. C., superintendent of the temperance work of the W. C. T. U. in the south.

Mrs. Reed, of Jacksonville, gave a hearty address of welcome to all visiting the union in any capacity, and bade us go onward in our work, with the assurance that although the evil we are trying to overcome is powerful, the power of Christ is stronger, and through Him we must conquer.

Mrs. Dr. Gary, of Ocala, emphasized the fact that our armor consists of the triple forces of work, words and prayer, in her response to the address of welcome.

As the hour of eleven had arrived a consecration service was held, conducted by Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith. After singing and prayer she gave a very instructive lesson in regard to efficiency in our work, making it dependent upon our being filled with the Spirit, or being baptized with the Holy Ghost, and gave illustrations from personal experience and observation. Her address was followed by interesting testimony from delegates and others.

Our visiting brethren were then introduced to the audience, and a hearty resolution of approval was presented and read by the Grand Scribe of the Sons of Temperance, from the order.

At 3 p. m. the convention met according to adjournment, and was opened with singing and prayer. The corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. B. Griffin, then read a very interesting report of the state union, and though it is not a year since its organization, the report presented many encouraging features.

In reference to the result of the local option law, Mrs. Griffin said: The local option law of our state, procured as it was through the efforts of temperance women, should commend itself most earnestly to all of our sister workers. In some places in the state where there are no unions there comes the glad message to us, "We are fighting to sustain the local option law;" and there are many places in the state where there is not a saloon, and where no liquor is sold. Madison, Eustis, Altoona, Leesburg, Interlachen, Hawthorne and Fairbanks are all mentioned as being of that number.

Mrs. Chapin gave a thrilling account of her manner of conducting the Band of Hope with the children of her place, with some touching illustrations of children's work, and advised the workers by all means to engage in juvenile work, in young woman's work, and in the introduction of temperance literature into our public schools.

The following resolution was then offered by Mrs. Lord, of Savannah, and was adopted:

WHEREAS, The evils of the drink traffic strike deepest into the homes of the wives, mothers and sisters of the land, carrying blight to the hearthstone and the family circle, and heart-broken wives, blasted hopes, ruined reputations, desolate homes, ruin and misery, follow in its train. None suffer so deeply as the women. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, By the Florida Woman's Christian Temperance Union in session, in the name of God, home, and native land, we have gone into this work as a heart work, never to cease our efforts while this life shall last, or until this traffic of strong drink shall be driven away from our fair land, state and nation, accepting no compromise whatever. Nothing short of prohibition will satisfy us.

Mrs. Dr. French was next introduced, and delivered a stirring address.

Miss L. Tucker gave an account of the jail work in Jacksonville, stating it to be the presenting of the gospel in a simple way to the prisoners.

Mrs. Lord then addressed the audience on the crusade work of the northwest.

A report was read from the Young People's society of Riverside (suburb of this city), showing an active interest in the temperance cause.

The convention then adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock the next morning.

In the evening a meeting was held in the Trinity M. E. church. Mrs. Chapin delivered an instructive address, and was followed by Mr. James G. Thrower, of Atlanta, Ga., editor of *The People's Advocate*.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The convention met at 9 a. m. Mrs. Davis conducted the opening exercises of singing, reading the 86th psalm, with comments and prayer.

Mrs. E. L. Goodhue, superintendent of juvenile work, read a very interesting report respecting the Bands of Hope, both among white and colored children.

Of the fifteen local unions all but one or two have been recently organized, and have not as yet taken hold of juvenile work.

Ocala reports a Band of Hope of fifty members.

From Lake City we have, "We are very much interested in our Band of Hope, also the one at Brooklyn. These together number about one hundred pupils."

Miss Tucker, superintendent of jail work and a teacher in Duval grammar school, has recently secured the names of 125 pupils to the total abstinence pledge.

Our colored friends in this city, since June last, have organized Bands of Hope in their various churches and their schools have done them great credit. Ebenezer M. E. church organized June 18 with fifty pupils. It now numbers 315 with an average attendance 188.

The African M. E. church has a Band of Hope numbering 115 members, and the Bethel church reports one with twenty or thirty members.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the firm conviction that "the traffic in intoxicating liquors is an evil, and that continually, at war with the sacred interests of individuals and society; antagonizing morality, education and religion; producing disease, poverty, lawlessness and crime; filling our jails, almshouses and asylums with inmates at public expense; subverting the family, social and religious influences; carrying unnumbered thousands of our noblest and best to drunkards' graves, and that the only remedy for this gigantic evil is total abstinence and prohibition."

That the co-operation of ministers of the gospel, public, private and Sunday school teachers, must be secured. That the society would sustain only those dealers who are known to neither sell nor furnish, as a beverage, intoxicants to their customers.

That all possible influence should be used to secure the enforcement of the excellent local option law throughout the state.

That the thanks of this society be tendered the judges, legislators and commissioners who have so nobly sustained the local option law, and the newspapers throughout the state that have so wisely advocated it.

That the officers of state and county fairs be requested not to encourage the manufacture of intoxicating liquors by offering premiums for wines, etc., and that they discard that department from their list of exhibits.

That an appeal be made to all religious, educational and sanitary organizations throughout the state to aid in this work.

That inasmuch as it is essential to have information and facts spread broadcast throughout our state and land, each member of the union be urged to act as an agent in spreading the best temperance literature among the people—recommending the national organ, "The Union Signal."

The plans of work recommended by the National were adopted so far as practicable in the several localities.

The president of the state union Mrs. Gwynn, read a beautiful address, full of soul-stirring, onward admonitions. It was adopted by the union, and a vote of thanks passed.

(The editor regrets that she has not space to publish it entire, but is obliged to content herself with brief extracts.)

I recollect reading a sermon not long since called the "ox sermon," with which I was very much struck. It was taken from that passage of scripture which we find in the twenty-second chapter of Exodus, where it says, "If an ox gore a man or a woman that they die, then the ox shall be stoned, but the owner shall be quit. But if the ox were wont to push with his horns in time past, and it hath been testified to his owner, and he hath not kept him in, but he hath killed a man or a woman, the ox shall be stoned, and his owner also shall be put to death." The writer went on to say that the principle of this law is very plain, here applied to a specific case, but extended to many others. That everybody was responsible to God for the evils resulting from his or her selfishness, or indifference to the welfare of others. In this case of the ox goring a man or woman to death, the ox would be stoned, to show how God valued human life—but "if the ox had been wont to push with his horns," and the owner knew it, he had to be responsible for the consequences; so the ox and the owner both had to be put to death. The owner may have said "he couldn't help what his ox did, he had nothing to do with killing the man or the woman." but God said, "he must die!" God held him responsible! In the trial of the owner of the ox, only two questions could be asked—"Was the ox wont to push with his horns? Did the owner know it?"

So, dear friends, does God hold responsible the liquor maker, dealer and those who license its sale. Is intoxicating liquor wont to produce misery, wretchedness and death? Has this been proven to those who make and deal in it as a beverage, and to those who thus legalize its traffic? Undoubtedly, yes!

* * * * * *

The hearts of the dear W. C. T. U. of this town were so gladdened at the response of the legislature to their petition of over two thousand names, and notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, the results are encouraging. Let us go over some of them.

For the last six months of 1882, preceding the passage of the law, there were issued special tax stamps as follows: In July, 13; in August, 9; in September, 12; in October, 10; in November, 14; in December, 23; making in all 81. During 1883, for the corresponding six months and after the passage of the law, there were special tax stamps issued as follows: In July, 7; August, 5; September, 2; October. 11; November, 6; December, 5; making a total of 36—less than half of the year before.

I've heard a number of reliable residents of many of our towns say that the past year, since the local option law passed, their Saturday evenings were as quiet as other week days, whereas before there were always brawls and fightings.

Just as I was writing this, a gentleman friend came into the sitting room of my boarding house; and said he was just from Eustis, one of our growing, thriving, railroad towns in South Flordia; and that the doctor there told him he could hardly get liquor to use as a medicine.

* * * * * *

Here and there we may save the drunken, besotted man. By God's grace the leopard spots may be changed, and the brand plucked from the burning; but in working for our children there is always a solid foundation laid for the future.

The late Cardinal Wisemau said: "Give me the children of England, and in twenty years England shall be Catholic." So give us the children of Flordia, and in less time than that, what a grand army of total abstainers we will have! Do not hesitate to get every child we can, both black and white, into a temperance school, and make them sign the pledge.

Some have said we do wrong in making the children sign the pledge. Is it wrong to induce them to do that which will save them from the terrible temptations to which they will sooner or later be exposed? In the name of all that is good and holy, No!

Let us never weary in showing them what that pledge means, in the most entertaining, pleasing and profitable way; then in the place of the thousands upon thousands who fall into the drunkard's grave, we will have noble, clear-brained men and women to fill up the gap."

Mrs. Hannah W. Smith then took the chair, and conducted the consecration services. After prayer, she gave us a beautiful lesson from the growing of the lily. It simply thrives and blooms under the gardener's care. So should we, under our Heavenly Father's care.

The convention then adjourned till 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention met at 3 p. m., according adjournment, and the meeting was opened by prayer. Minutes of the forenoon were read and approved.

Mrs. Smith spoke of the manner of conducting unions, and read and answered questions. Resolutions of courtesy were brought in and adopted.

After which come the election of officers resulting as follows: President, Mrs. J. L. Lyons; corresponding secretary, Mrs. T. P. Gary.

One hundred and fifty children were then admitted, and favored the convention with a temperance song and recitation.

Services were held in the evening in Trinity church. The speakers were Rev. C. H. Mead, Hon. J. W. Stearns and Mrs. H. W. Smith. Greetings to the convention from Mrs. McLeod, of Baltimore, secretary of southern work, were received. A recitation by Mrs. Lord, and excellent music, added to the interest of the occasion.

Secretary.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Johnstown.—Mrs. Marie Radcliffe Butler, wife of Rev. T. D. Butler died at her home in Johnstown, Pa., March 28, aged forty-five years.

She was born in Jordan, N. Y., but most of her life was spent in Louisville, Ky., where she was educated and married. She was a graduate of Louisville high school; her early life was devoted to literature and writing for religious journals. The last nine years of her life was largely spent in gospel, missionary and temperance work. At the time of her death she was president of the Johnstown W. C. T. U., state organizer, and several engagements for temperance work through the state were awaiting her recovery. But the Master transferred her to another sphere.

C. M. W. Foster, *Sec.*

Meadville.—I do wish you could take a peep at our Band of Hope. I know it would do your eyes good to see over two hundred little ones coming Sabbath after Sabbath to learn of temperance. There is not such a Sabbath school in our city. It is an outgrowth of the Y. W. C. T. U. and reflects great credit on the teacher and officers. Much praise, however, is due to Mrs. Stubbs, their worthy president, who is a live woman, full of energy and perseverance. Not long since, feeling that a chalk talker would add interest to the school, she pressed into service a young lady whom she knew could draw beautifully and has put her designs upon the board, which she selects herself and when the time for review comes, she tells the story and makes the application. It has the anticipated effect, to attract, and each Sabbath the number increases. Yes, our Band of Hope is a success so far. It is a grand work.

"Wharf rat business" I call it, perforating the foundations of the liquor traffic, so that when the wave of temperance sentiment, which is surely coming, sweeps over our land, the whisky fabrications shall fall to the ground.

Lois.

## NEBRASKA.

Aurora.—Victory is ours. At our town election for trustees 133 votes were cast for the prohibition ticket, giving us a majority of twenty-six over the license ticket. We were able to secure the services of Rev. F. F. Yeeter and Prof. Hinckins for the entire week previous to election notwithstanding other and larger towns would gladly have secured their services.

The W. C. T. U. circulated handbills publishing the petition of 175 women of Aurora to the voters, asking them to remember the interest of their homes, wives and children and to vote against the rum traffic.

Though we rejoice in this victory yet it is plain that rest comes not yet but we must stand by the men elected, have a watchful interest in the drug stores and keep up a healthy temperance sentiment.

Mrs. A. L. Leonard, *Cor. Sec.*

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Francis Murphy began a temperance campaign in Freeport, Ill., April 10, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

A series of gospel temperance meetings was commenced on Sunday, March 16, under the direction of Mrs. Hill, among the colored people of Indianapolis.

Union Hall, Manistee, Mich., was filled to overflowing on Sunday evening, March 23, by an audience drawn thither to listen to Francis Murphy's lecture upon "Real Life." Large numbers signed his pledge and donned the "badge of blue." Intense temperance sentiment prevails. Mr. Murphy remains three weeks.

The good citizens of Madison, Wis., organized an independent municipal movement looking to the election of city officers committed by character and promise to the enforcement of law. President Bascom, F. J. Lamb, and other well known temperance men and supporters of the W. C. T. U. are prominent in the agitation.

# Official Communications.

## FLOWER MISSION DEPARTMENT.

Will the readers of The Union Signal allow me a few words concerning the esthetic part of the all comprehending work of the N. W. C. T. U. By the kindness of the editor some space will be allotted each week in the columns of this paper to the discussion of the Flower Mission branch of the work. As secretary of Miss Jennie Casseday, national superintendent of this department, I ask the co-operation of the superintendents of Flower Mission work in those states that have been organized, hoping that they will not only cheerfully, but eagerly, avail themselves of this opportunity of telling of results in their own work, and plans for future work for the benefit of those who would like to do something, but need to be enlightened. Also submit any difficulties that may arise in the form of questions which will gladly be answered by Miss Casseday through this column, as the best way of promoting the work with the least possible taxing of her feeble strength.

It is my intention to notify each superintendent of the week her article shall appear in the column, but it will greatly facilitate the work in the beginning if several superintendents would prepare something immediately that there may be no delay. Let the articles be brief and comprehensive. Let us make this column an attractive feature of the paper.

Please send all communications for the column to my address.

Miss Emma Beeler.

*108 Jacob St., Louisville, Ky.*

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters. Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—The annual leaflet is just out—fifteen thousand copies envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo*. Free. For forms of Constitution, and other helps and for all the foregoing send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, 126½ Walnut street, Cincinnati, O. She will acknowledge the same.

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This map shows all the new counties correct to date, including the thirty-two (32) new counties made last year. It also shows where every tribe of Indians is located, and gives the number inhabiting each reservation. Also shows all the new western surveys, mining towns and stage stations, and every post office in the west.

The rivers are double lined as far as navigable, enabling us to tell how far boats can ascend any river.

This is also a complete railroad and distance map, giving the names of the railroads printed on them, so we can tell what railroad to take to go to any town or place, and the distance is marked between the stations with figures; thus we can find the shortest route, cost of travel, and exact distance between any two places.

On the reverse side are three complete maps of the world, also separate maps of Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land.

The globular map (in hemispheres) shows the world round, as it actually is, and on a flattened scale, as it appears to us in traveling over it, and is one of the latest and best maps of the world published, showing latest discoveries in the Arctic regions, giving the explorations of the "Hall" and the "Herald Jeannette" expeditions, showing the islands discovered and named by them, within 400 miles of the north pole.

We have in this map the ocean routes of inter-communication, with distances marked from port to port; telegraph cables in the different oceans, and the routes of African explorations from the beginning of this century to those of Livingstone and Stanley.

Below the map of the world is a "Chart of the World," on Mercator's projection, showing voyages of discovery from earliest times to the present date. Names of navigators and the date of the voyages are given alongside each route. The degrees of heat and cold are given by Isothermal lines crossing those countries having same average temperature.

The distribution of races of mankind (illustrated by typical heads, in primary and secondary varieties, as taught by Prof. Guyot), is shown by a system of parallel rulings at different angles, covering the face of inhabited countries. The prevailing religions of the various countries are also shown, defined by different colors. Points of greatest depth in the several oceans, from official soundings are shown.

The small globes show the animal and vegetable life of both continents, arranged according to the zones to which they are native, with explanatory text. Bordering the globular map of the world are the eighty-one flags of the world. In the lower left hand quarter is our diamond map of Europe, and in the lower right hand quarter is our topographical map of the Holy Land, with ancient and modern names, showing modern Egypt in detail, railroad system, Suez Canal, Delta of the River Nile, the Sinaitic peninsula, etc. A map of the ancient world shows the travels of St. Paul, as recorded in Holy Writ, besides names and locations of places mentioned in the New Testament, the route of the wanderings of the Israelites from Egypt into Canaan, is shown according to reliable modern Bible scholars.

The columns on the sides show the different coins used in all parts of the world, giving the value of each in United States money. And in the triangular spaces we have a condensed historical and statistical description of the world. The variations of time in different parts of the world is shown by an original system. Clock dials, fifteen degrees apart, show the time of day at all places on those meridians when it is noon at London and "just the way the clocks tick all around the world." At the top are original illustration showing the costumes, and architectures, also a landscape scene in the principal nations of the world.

This map contains more than 100 illustrations. Among them are views of celebrated places, cathedrals, palaces, etc., of the Old World, and engravings of the government buildings in Washington—apitol, treasury, patent office, postoffice, department of the navy, war, and state, White House, etc., and many engravings of natural scenery, and great engineering works in the United States, with measurements and descriptions. No brief description can do this great work justice. But you can see this map is far ahead of all others. The publisher claims ten improvements: First, the distance marked between stations; second, names on the railroads; third small towns given; fourth, the new counties; fifth, the new surveys; sixth, the "sea shell" tint colors; seventh, rivers double lined as far as navigable; eighth, three maps of the world; ninth, separate maps of Egypt, the Holy Land, Europe; and tenth, the more than 100 illustrations forming a pictorial history of the world, showing what kind of people inhabit each country, styles of their dress, structures they build, houses they live in: a landscape view in each; and the political subdivisions; prevailing religions; degrees of heat and cold; products and exports; animals common there; the flag of the nation; the coins from lowest to highest denomination, and value of each in our money. Then, with the views of palaces, cathedrals, places, cities, etc., we have a complete pictorial history of the world. Retail price of the Map and Index Book, $4.00.

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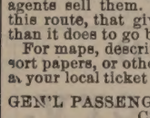

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VOL. X.—NO. 17. CHICAGO, APRIL 24, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


*WITH the issue of this present number, THE UNION SIGNAL enters upon a new departure in advertising. Even with careful attention, notices of unworthy articles have crept into our advertising columns. As surely and as rapidly as their unworthiness has been discovered to us, we have withdrawn them, but desiring to place the National organ of the Women's Christian Temperance Union above reproach in this matter, the publisher of this paper will hereafter hold himself in readiness to refund any money which has been obtained in answer to a fraudulent advertisement in its columns. After a very few now-existing contracts have expired, no medical advertisements will be received at this office. We mean to furnish a perfectly clean and wholesome temperance journal to our patrons.*

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SAN FRANCISCO has been systematically sown with temperance fact and argument by that earnest prohibitionist, Dr. R. H. McDonald. For the last two years, at his own expense, he has distributed millions of pages setting forth the physical and moral evils of the alcohol and tobacco habit, and besides, conducts personally one of the largest Bands of Hope in the country.

IN the Straits of the Bosphorus as well as those of Gibraltar, there is a surface current flowing one way, and a mighty tide rushing on underneath in an entirely opposite direction. Something of this sort characterizes the narrow political passage in which parties are hemmed in at present. Not a prohibition straw floats on the surface of the stream—but down below surges the resistless flood of popular feeling, and it is in the direction of the entire abolition of the liquor traffic.

NOTE the official communication of our National officers on page 13 concerning the voter's pledge. We have for the past ten years petitioned legislative bodies, only to be scorned. We are done with petitioning this branch of the government. Now we address ourselves to the source of power in the Republic, THE PEOPLE. We appeal to the individual voter. Our cause is with him. See to it that it is well pleaded.

OHIO petitioned the individual voters last fall during her second amendment campaign. Three hundred and fifty thousand of them responded with votes for that amendment.

During the past winter over 200,000 people in that state petitioned the Ohio legislature for a re-submission of the prohibition question and for a compulsory temperance education law. The legislature responded with the insulting proposition to submit a graded license amendment to the people. Women of the W. C. T. U. do you not see where effort pays?

THE day of petition is over. Women have tramped up and down the length of great states securing the cumulative power of many names to a respectful and rightful request to state legislatures. Their labors have been in vain in nearly every instance. "Consecrated common sense" says that effort must be economically expended. It must not be directed where experience shows that only failure awaits it. Legislatures are not at present truly representative bodies. Only as such can petitions be properly expected to receive attention from them. The tendency of the present is toward self representation on the part of THE PEOPLE, at least where all moral questions are concerned. To THE PEOPLE, then, with all our requests. With the individual voter is deliverance.

IN Rockford, Illinois, although prohibition failed to carry the entire city, the least hopeful ward of the city, one in which foreigners most do congregate, recorded a large majority for no license. This result is attributed to the systematic circulation of our No-License Leaflets, written by Professor Foster, and distributed from house to house by an old gentleman who made this his personal contribution to the campaign. He is very feeble in health, but nevertheless would not entrust this canvass to boys, for fear of careless work, and his earnest effort has brought about the desired result. He is the proprietor of a drug store free from all taint or suspicion of alcohol; nor will he sell cigars and tobacco.

THE Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D. D.' advocates graded prisons for drunkards. The term of incarceration to be determined by the progress of the criminal toward permanent sobriety.

CERTAIN Kansas doctors are colluding with the anti-prohibition officials, in order to relieve convicted criminals from imprisonment. In Cawker City two medical men, Aubrotus and Glidden by name, certified that two men sentenced to imprisonment for violation of the prohibitory law, would be endangered in life and health thereby, and the sheriff set them free. THE PEOPLE however demanded their return to "durance vile."

THE Ohio legislature ten days ago adopted the Lowenstein bill which provides for the submission of an amendment to the state constitution by which the liquor traffic in the state is to be regulated (?) by license graded in amount according to the business done by the person or persons engaged in such traffic. The electors voting in favor of said proposition shall have on their ballots the words, "Graded license. Yes," and those voting against said proposition shall have on their ballots "Graded license. No." If the proposition be approved by a majority of the electors voting at the said election, then the amendment shall constitute a part of the state constitution.

THE lamented Keshub Chunder Sen was orthodox on the temperance question. His latest utterance on this topic is full of earnest truthful endeavor to rid India of the universal scourge. He says: "So long as God is with us in this cause we have nothing to fear. Roll, roll back then, O thou fatal tide of intemperance, and swallow no more the fair children of our holy father. Statesmen, patriots, reformers, and philanthropists of England, come and strengthen our hands, that we may, by personal and individual influence, and by joint co-operation, save if possible both India and England from the effects of intemperance. Since the light of religion dawned upon my heart I have never been the least skeptical about the result of human effort in the cause of truth. Whatever is done in the name of God does good and bears fruit. Let obstacles come in our way, but the day will come when, if temperance friends will speak, million-voiced and trumpet-tongued, parliament will hear; for God will make it hear, and a nation's curse will be obliterated forever."

## Contributed.

### OUR LIEGE LADY.

BY MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

In that fair room, her work shop,
Are carved rare thoughts of gold,
And as she wills she sends them,
Glad story to be told.
The south land and the north land,
The east and the far west
Hear how she gathers round her
Mem'ries she loves the best.

Sometimes she has sad visions
Of fair young hopes that die,
Lives that by sin were blighted,
Homes that in ruins lie.
The Rum Fiend's track she noteth,
Each footprint leaves a grave,
And her heart aches with longing
The dying souls to save.

So, she praying, plans a rescue,
Rallies her loyal band,
The pure white ribbon army,
For God and native land.
Their march from Maine to Texas
Is heralded with songs,
From east to west the clan-call
To every home belongs.

Sad souls their hands have rescued
And lifted the bowed head,
In His name raised their banners
Who brought to life the dead.
His cross their strength and glory,
The promise fast they hold,
While mem'ries of Hillsboro
The weakest can make bold.

Our lady questions softly,
"North land, what of the night?"
The east sends back for answer,
"The day is growing bright?"
"Is it well, fair south land?"
Then swift on fragrant breath,
"'Tis well," the south makes answer,
"Christ has redeemed from death!"

"Praise God!" says loving Frances,
"Yet there are more to save.
Work!" is the word she speedeth
From rolling wave to wave.
"Work, for the homes, beloved,
For the land we hold so dear,
Until Rum's last, last victim
Shall shed shame's last sad tear."

Thus works, plans, prays Our Lady,
Worketh, yet not alone,
She sways a hundred thousand;
In true hearts is her throne.

*Baltimore.*

### THE CHURCH AND PROHIBITION.

BY MRS. EDNA GILMORE.

"What is the church? A body of men, women and children earnestly and faithfully working that Christly principles may be known and practiced by all men. What is its duty? Clearly, to encourage all that is pure, lovely and of good report—to frown upon and reject aught in politics, society or religions, not in strict conformity with the laws of the Christian faith." It has outlived the empire which frowned upon its birth; it has dealt unsparingly with the great moral questions of the past; it was strong enough for the man stealer and man seller, and it is strong enough for the liquor dealer and his adherents; it is mighty enough to crush the rum power in America, if deep down in hearts where Immanual reigns there be a full realization of that terrible statute of Christ, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven." Before this church, the greatest reformatory agency of the world, comes the question which is agitating every city, village and hamlet in the land, and is planting a germ of unrest in all politics.

Statistics are not needed to prove that nearly all the crime, shame and disgrace, sin and misery in this country, are caused by intemperance. A thoughtful Christian heart cannot look upon the unparalleled outrages of past years, fed and fostered by drunkenness, without an involuntary cry to heaven "Avenge oh Lord, thy slaughtered saints" whose bones lie in graves dug by drunken, murderous hands, and the equally anguished appeal, "What can I do, to stay this increasing tide of crime and terror?" Nor need we dilate upon the fact that the moral forces of this and other countries, are quietly but effectively at work to suppress this giant evil.

Long years ago noble Maine stepped into the front rank of the battle, and her earliest apostle of reform still lives, ruddy and cheerful, in his eightieth year, looking with grateful eyes upon the realization of his brightest dreams.

Not long ago, an eastern legislature put itself on record as unanimously in favor of prohibition. But, as "westward the star of empire takes its way," so, here in the west have been fought the minority battles for humanity which have made prohibition a possibility. Stately Iowa calls through her legislature a special election to decide this question, and Kansas, the brave, the true, has stepped proudly to the side of her elder sister Maine, in the enforcement of prohibitory laws.

Seventeen states have brought prohibition before their legislatures; three others have submitted it to a popular vote. Three states have made scientific temperance instruction obligatory in the public schools. Illinois and Nebraska losing the bill in the house though passed by the senate. In the national capital, amid all the corruptions of the day, and the strong pressure of the whisky interest, a few of nature's noblemen are holding up the banner of reform, and Mrs. Carlisle the leading lady of the land, gives heart and soul and voice to the work.

Fifty years ago a man stood before a critical Boston audience, with a new gospel on his lips and in his heart, and was received with infinite scorn and contempt. His known purity of motive, his culture, his aristocratic birth, availed him nothing against the insults of the mob. He was jeered at, hissed and hooted from the platform—his very life was in danger, but he stood calm and fearless before his enemies, conscious only of the duty before him. Not many weeks ago, he was laid to his rest and the laural and the cypress were woven together over his tomb; gifted pens immortalized his name; choral choirs sang his praises and the tears of an emancipated race dropped upon his grave.

So much for the growth in grace of the national heart! These men, in power, now the martyrs for opinion's sake, will one day be the heroes of the new temperance dispensation, and all will vie to do them the honor they deserve. In all departments of business, the law of total abstinence is gaining ground. At last, the world's interests are to be safe in the hands of sober men, and precious human life may no longer be held at the drunkard's pleasure.

Temperance organizations are springing up in city and country; Bands of Hope are enlisting the heart of childhood; young people are pausing to consider, and take up the burden of work for temperance. Moral suasion is holding out a generous hand to save a fallen brother, and all good impulses are crystallizing into the one grand resolve "Prohibition for the state and for the nation!" What shall we say of high license?—the last effort to temporize, to delay this hoped for result, but that it is an argument from the bottomless pit, sugar coated, that church members may swallow it easily?—a device of Satan to hold you, brethren of the churches, back from your duty—from the guerdon of success which awaits you? All honor to every good and honest agency for the reformation of men, but let there be no trifling! Here, as in religion, there is no middle ground upon which a Christian may safely stand, and while in our hearts we honor the least attempt to do good, we know that the foundation of moral principle must first be laid else the structure will fall. This question comes home to you, who professing to love Christ, must also keep His commandments, or ye are none of His. You cannot conscientiously serve Him who has pronounced a dreadful woe upon the man who puts the bottle to his neighbor's lips, if by your vote you protect or encourage the sale of liquor, with or without restrictions. This loathsome traffic, legalized and made respectable by government favor; drawing for government use, from the tithes of every still, the money which is wrung from the needs of the weak and helpless; which is brutalizing, either directly or indirectly every family in the nation, is to be suppressed, not by an appeal for governmental aid, but by reaching the sovereign people back of the government—the voters of the precinct—the families of the voters—yea, farther back, the individual heart where Christ reigns and rules. From you, then, must come the remedy if it comes at all. The leaven is working in the mass of meal, but the shapely hand of the church must mould and fashion, if the result is to be permanent, durable, perfect. All reformatory agencies have at heart the needs of the people, but it remains for the church to teach in its fullest meaning, the universal brotherhood of man. It is for the Christian to realize most keenly that he is his brother's keeper; moulding consciously or unconsciously his destiny; that what is injury to one, is injury to all for whom Christ died. Woe unto him who knows his duty and does it not. Oh! that from the pulpits of the land many a Gideon may rise, to wield the sword of the Lord which shall deliver our Israel from her bondage to selfish ambitions and private interests! Oh! that from the pews legions of soldiers may pass in review before their Christian commander, saying, "Here am I; send me to fight thy battles and the battles of humanity!" Even the philosophy of the times points to a sure retribution if duty be not done. If Carlyle, the acid, rejecting a revelation yet acknowledging one supreme power to govern and direct, could see, in the horrors of the French revolution, nothing but the simplest justice in return for the years of iniquity in a godless and careless nation, what would his prophetic eye see for us in the future, but "the sure compensation which underlies all facts" if we, believing in God who has said "Vengeance is mine and I will repay," still go on, opposing only a passive resistance to an evil we might sweep from existence?

Nor is it only your votes for prohibition that we of the W. C. T. U. ask at your hands. It is that you consider well and wisely the law of the land. "Let the majority rule"—and apply it to the settlement of this question. For the first time in history it is the majority who is oppressed—and that majority the purest, the best, the noblest among you. In the language of one venerated and loved by our union, "Prohibition will never be the law of the land until you, brethren, who put us in prison, let us out again." In the sixty thousand churches of America and its eight million members it is the grand "two-thirds" for whom we would plead before your manly bar. Into this discussion of the great question before the church comes, in the lull of debate, the voice of the sisterhood, but its olden murmer is deepening into a cry for deliverance which will be heard by the Father of justice and right.

There is no need of a third party to express at the polls the judgment of prohibition people. The women of the church are natural prohibitionists. Put the ballot at their disposal and with one wave of little hands, one flutter of white birds into the ballot box, the consummation is wrought, and a nation stands delivered, not by man's might, but by one stroke from the hand of a Jael upon the head of a Sisera. The only real hope of the drunkard is in a genuine conversion. Religion, aided by law, cannot only reform him who is deep in degradation, but can forever forbid drunkenness by putting temptation out of the way.

Why not, then, sanction by Christian votes the use of the womanly franchise? To "keep yourselves unspotted from the world is not merely to deny ourselves, and to vote for principle's sake, but to legislate that others whose motives are equally as pure, may do so also. To cling too closely to the traditions of the past is weakness. The millennium will never be reached by a severely true reproduction of what has been. There is, there must be, advance in all lines of thought and action, if we would keep pace with the responsibilities which are crowding upon heart and mind and soul.

No longer are women of the Dora Copperfield type wanted as wives, sisters, mothers, daughters. We must be willing not only to hold our husband's pens while he writes for God and His cause, but able also to wield them ourselves, if necessary. Nor is the stroke a very feeble one when it comes!

"The women don't know enough to vote." This protest of ignorance against the intelligence which can own, control, and invest capital with as much judgment as men use, is so nearly worn out as to need no refutation. "Women cannot vote" "because they are not capable of bearing arms," is another well nigh forgotten plea. Oh! brethren, if the administration of affairs by you in the past, so full of corruption, of moral and political transgression, be an example of the military form of government, ring in, we pray you, for humanity's sake, through gentle woman's rule, the era of the pacific arts, the day of "peace on earth, good will to men."

The tenderest, most watchful care, unselfish ministry and untiring industry have marked woman's church life, and here, in her chosen field she works not only well but successfully. So well is this appreciated by the brethren that in deference to the tireless ambition to be and to do the best that God requires, they have laid nearly all the church work upon shoulders which are, alas! too slender to bear any political burdens.

It is universally urged that the greatest barrier to woman's political preferment lies in the duties of motherhood, and did the two duties to God and the family, conflict, there would be force in the objection. But where in the world are happier homes to be found than in our mother country England? Yet, there and in Canada, women take part in local politics, and no one points out ruined homes because of the exercise of the franchise.

To conduct well and control wisely, a home and family, is to exhibit the diplomatic talent of a Tallyrand, the statesmanship of a Gladstone, the patience of a Job, the tenderness of a St. Ceciiia. These qualities may not be wanted in a general political way, but surely they are needed in the settlement of this great question of the day which comes home to none as to the hearts of the mothers in Israel, the women of the church. These qualities have inspired and led the work of our own W. C. T. U. They have carried its white banner to the outskirts of civilization; they have planted its auxiliaries in the cities, towns and villages of every state and territory and have snatched a temperance victory from the very jaws of every defeat. Our membership numbers one hundred thousand cultured Christian women; our leaders wear the double crown of gifts and grace. Our object is, not that restrictions may be laid upon the sale of liquor, not that minors may be protected from its use, not that added duty may be placed upon its importation, not that the number of sellers be reduced, but that once and forever its manufacture, sale, importation or exportation may be forbidden. That under no circumstances, in no time nor place may it be bought nor sold, by the gallon nor by the drop. Nay, more, we would lead the repentant son back to his father's house. We would place the the saloon keeper in a legitimate business, giving back his influence in the community, and to his humiliated family their true position in society.

It is not pride nor love of notoriety, nor self-seeking that has sent our anointed forth to their work. It is the clarion call of duty which summons them to the defense of all that is dear, and their panoply of war is the one weapon, the sword of the Spirit.

God has planted deep in woman's soul this great love of home, husband, and children, and when danger threatens them her every instinct is on the alert, her whole being is stirred to its inmost depths, and life itself is not counted too great a sacrifice to save them. Men of the church, the prayers of those you love are going every day and hour to the All-wise Father that he will help you to be brave, and wise, and right. The faith of the Christian women of the land tells them that prohibition is coming. The seed has been sown with many bitter tears and broken hearts of women, and now they believe the fulness of time is near. The W. C. T. U. has lifted the curtain and they are ready to share the victory with you when you shall clear the way. Happy she, who, while keeping heart and home warm, may also

"Keep step with the manhood that marches the zone,
And believe that our God will take care of His own."

## MRS. HULDAH ANN'S VICTORY.

BY MARY E. C. WYETH.

"There you needn't say any more, Huldy Ann, I shan't go a step. You may take part and lot in such goings on, if you've a mind to. I ain't accountable for you. But there's too many points of difference twixt them and me, for me to pretend to any sort of fellowshipping with them."

"Not even so much as to go up to the meeting tonight in the hope of saying a helpful word to poor Dorris Tomkins, who's been steady in attendance ever since the Campsburg preacher came over that day and showed him such kindness? I sh'd think you'd go as far as that, Kizzy."

Miss Kizzy Simson colored. Huldy Ann's placid face and beseeching tones "riled" her, as she afterwards confessed. She answered a bit sharply.

"P'r'aps you should. Folks don't always think alike, as you've had reason to know. Dorris Tomkins knows main well the difference between right and wrong. If he's seeking salvation, let him seek it in the reg'lar way. These new fangled fashions aren't according to Scripture, and I don't give 'em my countenance."

The sunny living room was all aglow with the rays of a glorious October sunset, and the shining andirons on the hearth, and the old clock above the mantel caught and reflected the golden gleamings, adding a charm to the pleasant scene.

Huldy Ann, a gentle, simple hearted woman, past the prime of life, sat by the window, looking toward the west, where the heavens were telling the glory of God in beautiful sublimity. The bit of mending upon which she had been industriously occupied had fallen from her hands, as she had persuasively reasoned with her sister on a subject concerning which they had for the past month frequently spoken together, but always with differing views. A new sect of professing disciples of Christ had sent an embassy to the town where these sisters dwelt, and had begun and carried on a gospel mission among the inhabitants. They had set up a tent on the common, where preaching and prayer went on all day and every evening.

Members of the society visited the townspeople at their homes and in their place of business, and made known to them their business. They held views not altogether in accord with the orthodox standard prevailing in the town—but they preached a pure gospel of repentance and faith in Christ, and the blessing of God had seemed to crown their daily labors.

Under their preaching some conversions had occurred. One dramseller had turned from his ways, given up his traffic in liquor, signed the pledge, and humbled himself to learn of the way of life. No harm had come from the visit of the Gospel Mission—and certain good had been wrought. Many of the members of the churches in the town had attended the meetings, and some had taken part in the exercises. Others stood aloof and frowned or criticized. Among the latter Miss Kizzy Simson, a strong, earnest, zealous member of the oldest and strictest sect in her place, a power in her own church and society, and a valuable helper in almost every good work. Also a great stickler for the regular order.

"Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way," she had said to Huldy Ann only that very afternoon, when opposing her sister's wish to draw her into co-operative work with the Mission Christians. "I know it, Kizzy"—Mrs. Huldah Ann assented—"but you've no call to make it straiter and narrower than it is—have you? Don't you remember how Peter warned that sect of Pharisees which believed, not to put a yoke on the necks of the disciples? Seems to me, the main thing is to have folks come to Christ, whether the gospel call that reaches them comes to them through the pulpit or the prayer meeting of the house of worship, or by the voice of one crying in the wilderness."

And Miss Kizzy had made answer that she hadn't "no leaning toward looseness or irregularity in any thing, especially in religion." She wanted "every thing done decently and in order."

Now as Mrs. Huldy Ann sat silent, looking off at the sunset skies, Miss Kizzy stepped briskly about the room "putting to rights" as she explained it, things that had never gone wrong, and tidying up the fleckless and flawless furnishings of the cheery apartment, preparatory to laying the cloth for the early tea. Her last words, in answer to her sister's plea for her word with Dorris Tomkins had been a decided one. She shouldn't countenance the Gospel Mission. It was true to her lifelong convictions and habit. There were ways and ways indeed, but Miss Kizzy had never recognized but one way as the right way to effect any accomplishment. She did not now. She was but loyal to herself in this latest expression of herself. Yet strangely enough she was not satisfied with herself. She was well versed in the scriptures, and Mrs. Huldy Ann's allusion to the sect of the Pharisees and St. Peter's warning brought the whole context to her mind, "Now, therefore, why tempt ye God?" Was she tempting God by acting against the manifestation of his will? One and another had been converted. She had been forced to acknowledge the fact. These, her neighbors, had had their hearts purified by faith. God's Spirit had been among these workers as witness of God's approval. What was she doing in holding aloof thus stoutly?

When the tea was over and the evening lamp was lit, as Mrs. Huldy Ann rose to prepare to go as her custom was to the meeting in the gospel tent, Miss Kizzy said in a mild voice, "You ain't offended with me Huldy Ann, are you for speaking so positive?"

"I should hope not, Kizzy," answered Mrs. Huldy Ann gently. "As you say, folks can't always think alike, and when folks are good and honest and true, there ought to be no hard feelings on account of differences. God, who knows the hearts judges us all rightly, and as to these Gospel Mission folks, they may be nearer right than we, or we than they, I don't pretend to say. But we believe that through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved even as they. Don't we?

And that sweet word gained Mrs. Huldy Ann the victory—for Miss Kizzy deliberately rolled up her knitting work, that she had begun for her evening stent, and answered decidedly, after her usual manner, "I've changed my mind, Huldy Ann; I'll go with you and do my part."

## SHORT TEMPERANCE TALKS.

BY MISS C. S. BURNETT.

*No. 5.—Why we Talk.*

Because we have something to say which we think people ought to hear. Because not to talk is a sin when silence implies indifference or acquiescence in wrong.

Mothers talk because their hearts are breaking with grief for ruined sons and blasted hopes. God only knows the heartache and tears, the long, weary hours of watching that bring to the home from which happiness has almost fled, the bloated, it may be insensible, form of what was once the fond mother's pride. O, it is sad to be a drunkard's child, a drunkard's wife, but saddest of all to be a drunkard's mother!

Our wives talk because they have been robbed of the sweet boon of love, of sheltering tenderness and dear protection by this demon Rum. O how many have seen the beautiful home where love sat queen exchanged for the vile tenement house where terror of the natural protector reigns.

Many thousands talk because they see their husbands day by day led on and on by that fatal delusion "It does not hurt me, I can stop when I wish." Well do our women know they will not stop; the cords are drawn tighter and tighter; the drunkard's doom and the drunkard's hell await them. O wives, talk on, but talk to the point. Demand the utter extermination of all that can intoxicate.

Our young women talk because they see the young men with whom they associate becoming more and more unworthy of their love. They want the temptation removed from those who are too weak to resist but who otherwise would be "nature's true noblemen." Our ministers see three-fourths of the Christian church are women and very many of the other fourth are rendered powerless for good by the habit of tippling, so they talk or ought to do so.

The Sabbath school worker finds the boys gradually drifting from the school to the saloon, so he talks and ought to do still more.

Our statesmen are beginning to talk for they can see no bright future before a country controlled by votes bought with whisky. Not till temperance reigns at our state and national capitals can we hope for the highest good to our own proud country.

The tax payer grumbles because taxes are so high. Honest, industrious people are getting tired of supporting paupers and paying the cost of criminal courts. Talk on, brothers, talk on.

So we all talk. God help us to talk wisely and show our faith by our works as well!

A few years ago this nation talked up a war that cost us billions in money and millions in lives. Let us hope that this new war against King Alcohol can be ended by ballots and not by blood. Dear workers, let us talk "for God and home and native land," but let us talk and act in the fear of the Lord.

## HOW A BOY WAS SAVED.

BY JANE EGGLESTON ZIMMERMAN.

The subject of the proper disposal of the boys of this generation is justly attracting wide attention of late. As wealth increases, the proportion of boys without anything to do out of school hours, increases likewise. A recent writer, following the lead of Mr. Washington Gladden, who has given to parents an earnest awakening on this subject, imagines a father sighing over his eighteen year old son, and saying, "It is too late for me now. My boy is eighteen years old and as large as a man, and his life is utterly aimless yet."

This recalls to my mind a case in point, which, having the merit of being strictly true may prove of interest to such fathers.

A gentleman in Virginia some sixty or seventy years ago, had a son eighteen years of age, who, he suddenly discovered, was becoming dissipated, "going to the bad," as it is often aptly termed. He could not believe it at first, the boy had seemed to be all right and he had never allowed liquor to be used at home, although its use in that country and at that day was well nigh universal. He determined to watch for himself and see if this boy, his eldest son, the pride of his heart, were really what he had heard, a wild, dissipated young man.

On the next occasion of his son's leaving home, the father shortly after his departure, mounted his horse and rode in the same direction. He followed him to the house of a cousin several miles distant where he found his son in company with this cousin, himself one of the most reckless young men of the neighborhood, together with several others of like character and habits.

When this father entered the room where the young men were, he found them gambling and drinking, his son, apparently, as bad as the rest. This father believed in the scripture "Train up a child"—*up*, till he is a man, not half way, merely. He therefore ordered his son to return with him. The boy did not dare to refuse. His father, after talking long and seriously with him, then forbade his leaving the plantation for a year and a half, at the same time giving him entire charge of its affairs.

This command was strictly enforced; the young man was kept at home and at work instead of being sent to college, as his father had earnestly hoped. The result was, the boy, at the end of the time was a man with business habits, and with no relish for his old ways or the society of his former companions. He lived a long and honored life, being for twenty years or more, a magistrate of the county, and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, while his cousin, the only one of his companions with whose history I am acquainted, died in a few years a miserable wreck.

Parental authority is consistent with the tenderest love, and should never be surrendered till the child is fully grown and settled in the things that make for his peace. It requires thought and care and trouble taking to secure it, but it does not cause half the trouble and care that the opposite course causes. Long ago, it was said, "A child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame."

"Some people," says Alphonse Karr, "are always finding fault with nature for putting thorns on roses. I always thank her for putting roses on thorns."

# Correspondence.

## A RETROSPECT OF THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

Dear Union Signal.—To the noble army of women enlisted under the white banner of the W. C. T. U., the rapid development of women in patriotic, philanthropic, scientific and moral service is inspiring and amazing.

Attend a great temperance convention, listen to the powerful and eloquent speeches and appeals from women of every state in the Union, and who can doubt, who for one moment fail to recognize the Divine commission thrilling through their truly inspired voices? You know these women eloquent—their names are household words with the W. C. T. U., and we need not re-write them here—now with a true prayer of gratitude in your hearts for these leaders, come with me to another national gathering of women, the annual meeting of the National Woman's Suffrage association; see the immense audiences continuing to grow larger and larger, through the four days' sessions; listen to every word uttered from the soul lifting, consecrating prayer of Rev. Florence Kollock, until the close of Susan B. Anthony's speech; read the declaration of principles, the letters more than five hundred in number from representative men and women of Europe and America; hear our women under the very dome of the capitol, before senators and members plead for justice, and demand that the hand that rocks the cradle shall help to rule the world; listen to the pleas for suffering womanhood, for wronged manhood, for outraged childhood, and tell me if you do not recognize in this gentle but fearless brigade another wing of the grand army who in the near future age, sister women, who at this very hour constitute the balance of power in this government.

Who are the leaders of this advance guard? First the beloved president, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who when on April 20th, 1852, nearly a third of a century ago, upon being elected president of the New York State Temperance convention, to an audience of three thousand, voiced these words, "If a sincere love for the principles of temperance, a fervent zeal in the welfare of women, and an unswerving faith in the final triumph of truth, fits one for this post of honor, then I am not unworthy, though I must confess myself from the novelty of my position, ignorant alike of the rights and duties of the office of president, and how my heart throbs to see women assembling in convention to inquire what part they have in the great moral struggles of humanity. Verily a new era is dawning upon the world. We have come together at this time to consult in regard to what women may do in banishing the vice of intemperance from the land. We can do much by years of preparation and education of ourselves, for a great moral revolution will burst forth with the regeneration of women."

Presiding over this National Woman Suffrage convention today (in the absence of Mrs. Stanton), is Susan B. Anthony, who in 1853 having canvassed every county in the great state of New York in the interests of temperance, presided over a temperance convention, one committee of which presented a petition for a prohibitory liquor law signed by 28,000 women.

"In such a forge and such a heat" was developed the clearer vision in regard to the relation of the ballot to all moral reform, and under these noble leaders, there assembled in Washington representative women from twenty-six states and territories, assembled with such true consecration, such unswerving faith in truth and right, such an abiding belief in Divine leadership, that even the president of the United States after the reception which he himself tendered to the delegates, said privately to a friend, "that all his prejudices had been wonderfully weakened, as he had never looked into the faces of so noble a delegation of women."

Among these delegates were, Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Phoebe Hannaford, Dr. Clemence Lozier, Mrs. Jessie Wellstood, of Scotland; Mrs. Martha McClellan Brown, of Ohio; Mrs. Mary B. Clay, of Ky.; Phoebe W. Couzins, Missouri; Mrs. Abigail Scott Dunnaway, of Oregon; Mrs. Caroline H. Miller, of Maryland; Harriet R. Shattuck, Mass.; Mrs. May Wright Sewell, Mrs. Helen M. Gougar and Mrs. Mary E. Haggart, of Indiana; Mrs. Lillain Devereaux Blake, Mrs. Caroline Gilky Rogers and Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell, of New York; Mrs. Bertha Ellsworth, of Kansas; Rev. Florence Kollock, Mrs. Hannah Coffee, etc., of Illinois.

We had thought to write of the marked social recognition of the delegates, of the elegant reception tendered by Mr. and Mrs. Spafford at the Riggs House, of the reception tendered by the president at the White House, of the there "hearings" before congressional committees, but we must close by referring to the platform of principles adopted and the plan of work indicated from which I glean the following striking utterances:

We believe that only by universal suffrage can the liberties and interests of all classes be secured and a true republic be maintained.

We believe that compulsory education and universal suffrage should go hand in hand, that all people may be qualified to vote intelligently.

We believe that in a republic the exercise of suffrage is a duty that no patriotic citizen may ignore.

And whereas, the fundamental idea of a republic is the right of self-government, the right of every citizen to choose her own representatives to enact the laws by which she is governed;

And whereas, this right can be secured only by the exercise of the suffrage; therefore

*Resolved*, That the ballot in the hand of every qualified citizen constitutes the true political status of the people, and to deprive one-half of the people of the use of the ballot is to deny the first principles of a republican government.

That the woman question is forever the human question, and that the best service we can render man is to work for the elevation of his mother.

That the question of the hour for women patriots is not "all the rights I want," but all the rights I am entitled to and can use.

Mrs. Gougar, chairman of the committee on plan of work, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted as read, the entire audience voting:

*Resolved*, That we hold a convention in every unorganized state and territory in the Union during the present year, these conventions to be held so far as possible at the capital of the state or territory.

*Resolved*, That we consider the enfranchisement of the women citizens of the United States the paramount issue of the hour; therefore

*Resolved*, That we will by all honorable methods oppose the election of any presidential candidate who is a known opponent to woman suffrage, and we recommend similar action on the part of our state associations in regard to state and congressional candidates; and further

*Resolved*, That the officers of this convention shall communicate with the presidential nominees of the several political parties and ascertain their positions upon this question.

Elizabeth Boynton Harbert.

## A SOUTHERN VIEW OF CINCINNATI RIOTS.

Dear Union Signal:—Your pertinent questions in regard to the Cincinnati riot might have gone still farther into the original causes and found that it was "whisky and beer" that first filled the jails with the criminals against whom the rioters were so incensed, and that it was whisky and beer that prevented the claimed for administration of the law.

The black trail of the liquor traffic can be plainly traced through it all, drunkenness, crime, injustice, rioting, lawlessness, drunkenness and crime again.

Can anything be plainer? I cannot believe but that God permitted the sore evil, made more deplorable by the suffering and death of the innocent, as a chastisement, and to awaken our land to a sense of its degradation and wrong doing, and to arouse them to a faithful discharge of duty. And if the warning be not heeded, other and more terrible evils may be sent upon us.

Let us hope and pray that the warfare against intemperance and the liquor traffic may be a bloodless one. But as the land incessantly "cries out for the blood" of thousands and thousands of thousands who have fallen before it, nothing short of the atoning blood of the Son of God Himself, can wipe out the black stains which otherwise must remain there and continue to cry out for vengeance.

If the rioters were maddened in their reckless attempt to enforce the law, there was a strong under current of "method in their madness," looking to the righting of

grievous wrongs, which those in authority had failed to execute. And the country though condemning the manner of procedure, has approved of the spirit of reform, and is looking for great good to result.

We have good cause in Georgia to be thankful for our onward progress in the right direction. Nearly one hundred counties for prohibition, and others working for it. Our state Sunday school convention at Columbus, next week, devotes a special session to "temperance," and Mrs. Chapin is invited to address them.

We have had a season of temperance work here in Augusta this winter, with our convention, and several addresses from Mrs. Chapin and Mrs. Hannah W. Smith, and Mrs. M. L. Dickinson, all to help and encourage us. The beautiful soul-comforting lectures of Mrs. Smith are never to be forgotten, and doing good for a life time. Our union has had a number of additions, and we have been more actively engaged than ever before. A union has been formed among the colored people and I hope a good work begun in that direction. Several most interesting and enthusiastic meetings have been held in the neighborhood of several of our largest factories and the union and Band of Hope organized among them a year ago is increased in membership.

The Rev. M. H. Dillard of the Methodist church in the settlement and a most enthusiastic and earnest temperance worker has been the means, with God's blessing, of helping to close a number of saloons and to reform many drunkards. These bar-rooms had sprung up like mushrooms near the factories, to sap away the hard earned wages of the working people, and though several still remain, another will soon close and a growing temperance sentiment will, we trust with God's blessing, eventually remove them all.

Another gain in temperance work is that Mrs. Mary M. Hunt's book looking to scientific instruction for schools will be introduced into our largest academy for boys, (military.) And I hope also to have it in other schools.

Mrs. Chapin has been doing most effective work in other states as well as her own during the winter. She is a marvel of energy, strength and endurance. She is now going "the rounds" of her own state again, and from the enthusiasm with which she is received it is hoped that South Carolina will soon be free!

The temperance question is being agitated in every direction, and the glorious dawn of a brighter day looms up in the distance. Let us hope that it brings the promise of redemption for a perishing world.

Mrs. W. C. Sibley, *State Pres. Georgia.*

## A NEW DEGREE.

Dear Union Signal:—Having accepted the superintendency of the "Foreign" department, which should have after it D. D., (difficult and destitute,) I find myself constantly casting about, amid much prayer and supplication, for means whereby to carry on the immense work that needs to be done. It is like a great roystering baby, brought as a waif into a household already full of children, "to the manner born"—nobody has time, or food, or clothes to give it. But it is there. It won't hush and its screams must be stopped in mere self defense if for no better reason. There is another cause however which comes to the wise, tired, little mother with persistent force. This great strong baby will be a young giant soon, able and willing to give a vast deal of trouble if we do not train him aright. We must teach and instruct and put good principles into him, or he will spoil all we are doing for the rest of the boys. So, weary and tired and poor as we are, we might just as well go to work for Fritz, for he is here and won't "down."

This conflict into which women have been thrown for the last few years, reminds me constantly of the war—I say "the war" for to most of us there has been but one war. An officer high in position, told me that he had been placed where he became cognizant of the fact that the women of the north raised fifty two millions of money for the needed supplies during that dark period, without which it would have been impossible to carry on the work.

We are in the midst of a conflict far worse than that was. More deadly, more deleterious is its effects. Why can we not raise money as we did then. The only reason is that women as a class, have not yet become stimulated up to their duty. A few work just as hard and incessantly as they did at that time, but the large majority are apathetic.

I do not believe that the men are in the right position either—I mean the temperance men—Christian men. They do not feel enough responsibility. It is rather nice to have their wives engaged and interested in moral questions. It keeps up the standard of the family in benevolence, and they are rather willing that their wives should spend some of their "pin money" in this way too. Of course it's "all right," "women are never happy unless they're doing something of that kind; keeps 'em out of mischief."

And so the patronizing *paterfamilias* lights his cigar and proceeds to his morning paper, never realizing how his wife's heart aches that she must be content with two dollars where she wanted to give twenty. "Oh! why can't we give it out and out? Why must the work drag along for five years, that might be done in one, if we only had the money?" I like the idea of a fund from the precious things. I wish we could get it up for the convention next fall. I know a number of women who are hunting among their treasures to lay aside something they love. Mrs. Hazard has a valuable old coin she will send, date about 1600 and something. Another has an oil painting, recently painted in Europe, by a lady, which will cost about forty dollars when framed, which is laid aside for the fund. I do not know to what this money will be appropriated, but I know we must have money for German literature some way. I am constantly buoyed up with the knowledge that "the silver and the gold are the Lord's," and that this is His work, and therefore we shall have it in time. But I do wish those who have it borrowed would pay up promptly.

Sophie F. Grubb.
*Nat. Supt. of Work Among Foreigners.*

## NORTHERN WORKERS IN TEXAS.

Dear Union Signal:—We who live in this extreme southwest portion of the sisterhood of states, are feeling the blessed influences of gospel temperance coming to us with a divine power, sweeping like an avalanche through all our country and the world.

What a blessed recognition of woman's work that the C was put in its proper place, qualifiying the nature of work done by the W. C. T. U. We are cautious, sincere, Christian women in this south land and must be convinced Thus saith the Lord, before we take a step forward.

We who know the spirit and work The Union Signal represents, and of the life of its co-workers, are sure they are under the shelter of the Christian church. It will be said of scores of them, by their pastors, as of our beloved friend, Mrs. Wait, of Galesburg, Ill., one of the very first in your organization: "You, her sisters of the W. C. T. U., are surely not as greatly bereft as I, her pastor. I am the one who have cause to mourn the loss of such a tried and faithful member of my church. What shall I do without her help in this congregation?"

Now, dear Union Signal, spread abroad this fact among all the churches, that the daughters of Zion are being called forth by their King. Tell them all, great are the company of those that publish gospel temperance. The Lord gave the word. Let the ministers and people no longer fear to trust the women, when their King leadeth, though heretofore she may have lien among the pots, for now He may cover her wings as of a dove with silver, and feathers as with yellow gold.

Think of these two blessed women, Mrs. Henry R. Smith and Mrs. Dr. Joshua Smith, coming down to this sunny clime to recruit their exhausted strength and heal lungs that threatened to cease their life-giving office, having given their very best life to the work of the W. C. T. U. of Chicago, rallying as they have done, and at once lending their long experience and inspiration to arouse the sleeping zeal and energies of the W. C. T. U. of the San Antonio organization called into existence by the beloved National president. In one week Mrs. H. R. S. spoke to three adult audiences and three of children, visiting the government post and being received most cordially by General V. and wife, who are stationed there, and receiving permission to have a room where weekly meetings can be held for the soldiers' benefit, and where the different ministers may address them on temperance work.

In this too long letter I have no room to hint even of the faithful work done among the children in kindergarten, Bands of Hope, both black and white, having the hearty co-operation of nearly all the pastors, by dear Mrs. Dr. J. Smith. You will never hear of all the details until the King of Zion rewards His faithful servants.

Julia A. Little.

## TREASURE TROVE.

Dear Union Signal.—Another one! This blessed wonderful Woman's Christian Temperance Union that has so developed the energy and perseverance and tact of the thousands of our women throughout the country, is not only leavening California by its gospel power, but it is bringing out, where their influence is so greatly needed, such gracious, capable and Christian women.

Such a one I have had the pleasure of finding in the president of Butte, Tehama and Shasta counties. This lady, the wife of General John Bidwell, of Chico, and the president of the Chico W. C. T. U., is another of this glorious sisterhood of which I find myself each year growing more gratefully, joyously proud.

With an elegant home, a very queen in the honor and homage accorded her by her noble husband, her life is one earnest, active round of benevolence. Not only does she find time to carry on efficiently, and with very blessed results, on the town, the work of the local union, along the lines of instruction and prevention, but she is now directing the plans for the opening of a temperance coffee house—could go to Red Bluff, Hadly and Biggs—and by her presence and interest give inspiration to the work of speaking and organizing. Takes the superintending as president of three counties—supplying them with literature; visiting and instructing them—and at the same time, one of the most indefatigable church workers in the Presbyterian church of Chico, in home and foreign mission work and in all helpful social and literary enterprises.

Add to this that she has a school of Indians, which she teaches in a little chapel built for this purpose by the General, that for eight years she has spent four hours daily in instructing these men, women and children, and on Sunday holds at the same house religious services with them, and I think I have given you the outline of the picture of "another of them."

The enterprises of General Bidwell in developing the resources of one of the the finest ranches in California, are all participated in by his wife. New roads, drains, avenues, orchards, fruit culture, commodious homes for the work people, tasty and well improved residences for the superintendents of the different departments of their extensive and magnificent ranch; the milling, the fruit drying, the canning, with everything she is identified in interest and sympathy; sharing the cares of her husband and entering into all his plans.

Add to this the most bountiful, elegant and courteous hospitality—presided over by a little lady crowned by all sweet and gentle womanliness—and do you wonder that I want to make glad the hearts of our dear women by telling them through our bright Union Signal that I have found another one? H. A. Hobart.

*En route for Gridley, Cal.*

## A NOTE FROM THE SOUTH.

Dear Union Signal:—I write you from the land of roses. But notwithstanding all its loveliness strong drink has fastened its venom on high and low. As the result of this curse four murders were committed in ten days, which aroused the nearly defunct W. C. T. U. A meeting was held in which all the ministers took part Seven members were added to the W. C.T.U. Thursday night a W. C. T. U. was organized in the colored M. E. church and fifty signed the pledge. An Industrial school was established. A Band of Hope was organized in the colored M. E. church with 150 members. The claims of The Union Signal were presented. The pastor of the colored church expressed his determination to have a copy in every family. Mrs. Dr. Joshua Smith has opened a kindergarten in San Antonio. Mrs. Fixen is to speak there the 14th and 15th. Mrs. Henry R. Smith.

# Our Children.

## "FROW IT DOWN."

BY FANNIE BOLTON.

A "Band of Hope" teacher has told me, dear children,
A sweet little story so full of good cheer
That I cannot refrain from just telling it over,
To help you to fight down old whisky and beer.

She went to the dear kindergarten one morning,
And a cute little fellow caught hold of her hand;
"I am one of your temperance scholars," he murmured,
"I's signed to the pledge and belong to the Band."

"You've signed to the pledge," said the teacher half smiling,
"And what does it mean to be signed there, my dear?"
"Oh it means I'm to drow up and vote prohibition,
And never touch whisky nor 'bacco nor beer."

"You told us that beer makes the start for a drunkard,
And my mamma had some on just t'other day."
The dear little features grew sadly o'erclouded,
"And tell me," said teacher, "then what did you say?"

"I said," lisped the sweet little lips, "Don't you touch it!"
His white rounded forehead grew stern with a frown,
And his voice grew as deep as childhood could make it,
"I said, Frow it down, mamma dear, frow it down!"

"And some how this incident cheered me and thrilled me,"
Said the Band of Hope teacher, "for oh! don't you see,
The Band of Hope children are going to save us,
And win in the future a grand victory?"

The sweet little voices now influence mothers,
And fathers will quail at the sight of the frown.
And won't the curse cease and saloons totter over
When our grand coming army shall shout "Throw them down?"

## "YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME."

"Ye have done it unto Me, ye have done it unto Me," sung Jenny, one Monday morning. "There! I'll remember it this time, sure. But, dear me! I'm forgetting after all. The teacher said we must not only learn the words, but think of what they mean, and try to do them."

"Let me see, now," and she pressed her chubby hands to her forehead; "teacher said, 'If we gave a cup of cold water to one of His little ones, for the Savior's sake He would say, 'Ye have done it unto me.' I don't s'pose I know any of His little ones, but I'll try if I can find 'em."

She ran into the kitchen where on the dresser she spied a large bowl which was used to mix cake in.

"Ah!" thought she, "the Savior is pleased if we give His little ones a cupful of water; He'll like a bowlful better still. Bridget, may I take this bowl awhile?"

Bridget, who was busy with her washing, did not turn her head, but said,—

"Oh, yes; take what you like."

Jenny lifted the big bowl down very carefully; but how to fill it was the question. She did not want to trouble Bridget; besides, she had an idea that she ought to do it all herself.

A bright thought struck her; taking the cup that always hung on the pump, she filled it several times, and poured it into the bowl.

"It's cupsful, after all," she thought.

It was almost more than she could carry without spilling; but she walked slowly to the front gate. There was no one in sight, and Jenny set her burden on the grass and swung on the gate while she waited. Presently, along came two little girls on their way to school.

"Want a drink?" called Jenny.

"Yes, indeed; it's so hot, and I'm dreadful thirsty. I most always am. But how are we to get at it?" Laughing as she saw the great bowl.

"Oh, I'll soon fix that!" and Jenny ran for the tin cup with which they dipped out the water.

"It tastes real good," they said and kissed her as they ran off to school.

The next that appeared was a short, red-faced Irishman, wiping his face with the sleeve of his flannel shirt, while an ugly dog trotted at his side.

"He don't look much like 'one of the little ones,'" thought Jenny, doubtfully; but she timidly held out her cup. He eagerly drained it, filling it again, and drinking.

"And it must be a blessed angel ye are, for it's looking for a tavern I was, and now I won't nade to go nigh one at all. And shure, afther all, water's better nor whisky. Might I give some to the poor baste?" pointing to his dog.

Jenny hesitated; she did not like the idea of having the dog drink from her cup or bowl. But the man settled it by pouring the remnant of the water into his dirty old hat, the dog instantly lapping it up.

After they were gone, Jenny filled her bowl again. But I can't tell you now of all to whom she gave cups of cold water that hot day. But when she laid her tired head on the pillow that night, she thought,—

"I wonder whether, after all, any of 'em were His 'little ones?'"

And the dear Savior, looking down and seeing that the little girl had done all that she could for His sake, wrote after her day's work, "Ye have done it unto Me."

## THE FALSE BALANCE

Two little girls, in the early morning of an October day, were dressing in a sleepy fashion, or rather one of them was dressing, and the other sat on the side of the bed looking at her.

"There," said Bess, impatiently, "now that mean old shoe string must go and break, and I know that bell's just going to ring. Turn over the leaf, Gussie, so we can be learning the text while we do our hair."

Gussie got up on the bed, and turned over the leaf on a roll of texts which hung on the wall, and then stood a minute, reading it to herself.

"Why don't you hurry?" said Bess, looking up at her, "you'll be awful late. My senses me! What a text to pick out for folks! 'A false balance is abomination unto the Lord.' 'Pears to me if I were a Sabbath school committee, or whoever does print out these verses, I'd find some that has some sense to 'em."

"Why, Bessie Maynard, that's in the Bible, and I sh'd think you wouldn't dare to talk so," said Gussie, with horrified eyes.

"Well, I don't mean just that way, of course. I mean sense for everybody. You know yourself there's a difference. There's verses about wives, and husbands, and ministers, and—and grandmothers, and they don't fit everybody. I should think that verse was meant for grocerymen that don't weigh things right, and I just wish they had to learn it."

"It's easy to learn, anyhow," said Gussie, "only I like to think about my verse. Some of them seem just a purpose for me, like 'diligent in business,' and 'whatsoever thy hand.'"

"Yes," said Bess, complacently, "you are so slow, Gussie, and such a put-off-er, but there isn't a thing in this verse to think about."

There was a little silence, for Bessie was brushing her thick, curly locks, and it took all her patience to struggle through the tangles.

"That's because you didn't brush it out last night," said Gussie.

"I s'pose so; but it is such a bother. Dear me! I'm just going to braid it this way; I can't stop."

"O Bessie! you know mamma won't like it; and it spoils your hair," said Gussie.

"It'll do for once," said Bess; "it looks all right, anyhow."

"I wonder," began Gussie, and then suddenly stopped.

"What?"—inquired Bess.

"I don't know—I thought maybe that might be what the text meant," said Gussie, slowly; "sort of half doing things; not quite giving so much as you pretend to"—

Gussie stopped, afraid of offending the sister of whose superior gifts she stood greatly in awe; but Bess only laughed as she answered, "You do think of the queerest things, Gussie."

That was what they all said of Gussie, but she kept on thinking.

It was her day to dust the parlor.

"I'll help you," said Bess; "and then you'll get through, so we can go for chestnuts."

"But you don't do the corners, Bessie, and you havn't moved any of the books," said Gussie, as she watched her sister's rapid whisks of the duster.

"What's the difference?" said Bess. "It looks all right; you s'pose anybody's going to peek around after a speck of dust? There, now, that's done."

But Gussie, with the thought of that false balance in her queer little head, kept on until the work was thoroughly done, saying to herself, "If I pretend to give mamma a pound of work, and only give her half a pound, I'm sure that's deceitful balance."

The next thing in order was to pick over the grapes for jelly, and even patient Gussie sighed over the big basket, but as usual, Bessie's part was completed long before hers.

"I wish you would learn to be a little more nimble with your fingers, Gussie," said her mother, and Bessie added, in an undertone, "It's 'cause you fuss so; s'posin' a bad grape does go in now and then, who's going to know it when they're all mashed up?"

"I don't care," said Gussie, feeling a little touched by her mother's criticism. "I sha'n't have any false balance 'bout my work, 'cause the Lord can tell a bad grape if it is mashed up; it's putting it in."

Only one thing more stood between the little girls and the holiday excursion for chestnuts. The history lesson must be learned for Monday, and then they would be as free as the birds. "How I hate it," said Gussie, "stupid, dry stuff about ad-min-is-ter-a-tions. I don't see any use in knowing it, anyhow."

"I'll tell you what," said Bess, "let's begin about the middle, because the first of it never does come to us."

"And then, said Gussie, "Miss Marcy will s'pose of course we know the beginning."

"Yes," nodded Bess, beginning to gabble over the words. "I'm going to finish in half an hour—'On account of these things it was plainly impossible'"—

"But we don't know what things," said Gussie.

"No, and I don't care."

"And if Miss Marcy s'poses we know and gives us a credit, it'll be a deceitful balance, 'cause we make her think we know a pound when we only know a half a pound."

Bessie's face flushed a little. "I just wish, Gussie Maynard, you wouldn't talk any more about that grocery man's text. It's just nonsense trying to make it fit us."

But after all Bessie did not feel quite comfortable, and she went back and learned the beginning of her lesson.

"There," she said, "that's good, full weight, and I don't intend to be a 'bomination any more."—*Christian Observer.*

## A LETTR FROM THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Dear Children of the J. T. U.—I have not forgotten my promise to write you another letter, and should have done so before, if I had not been so busy helping some of the dear friends form new Bands; for all over the country the cry is going up, "What can we do for the children?" How glad I am that this is so, for if all the dear boys and girls of today learn what awful things alcohol and tobacco are, and their evil effects upon the human system, think what a temperance army we will soon have to help along in this great war.

I am happy to know that so many of you read my last letter and were interested enough to answer it; I love the dear children and am always glad to hear from them. I think I promised to write you a story this time, telling how you may all help in this great and good work. Well, I will; and what is better, it is a true one!

I know a little girl about nine years old, who asked permission to hold a little temperance school in her own home, of children who did not attend the Band of Hope. About twelve joined, and met once a week in the nursery. This little girl was president, and others acted as secretary and treasurer. The president opened the meeting with a little prayer, telling the children they must be very quiet, for this was not play but earnest.

They called the roll, took up the collection, had a catechism lesson and a black board exercise, all the little president could remember from her own lesson of the week before. Each little girl pledged a penny a week, the treasurer to use the funds to buy badges, cards or anything needed, and they hope to increase their store by giving a little entertainment, consisting of songs, recitations etc., and invite their parents and friends. They, of course, all sign the pledge.

Now do you not think that is a good thing to do, to interest your little friends who do not attend a regular school?

Some people seem to think boys and girls are not good for much, but we remember the story of the stranded ship, to which the shore people managed to attach a rope, hoping to pull her off the rocks. The men pulled with all their might and finding they could do no good, they sent for the women of the village to assist, still the ship refused to more, then the children came along and cried out "Let us help!"

I suppose some gruff old sailor growled "What can children do?" but they took hold, and men, women and children gave a "long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull all-to-gether," and behold the noble ship slid off the rocks and was safely drawn to shore, with the lives saved of all on board; just because the children helped the men and women.

Now, boys and girls this is just what we want you to do. Help us to drag our old ship of state off the breakers of intemperance, thus saving our country and rescuing many precious souls. I am going to ask Miss Anna Gordon to write the next letter to you.

Your true friend,
Miss Anna M. Hammer, *Nat. Supt. Juv. Dept.*

I pray the prayer of Plato old:
God make thee beautiful within,
And let thine eyes the good behold
In everything save sin!

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

112. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 73 letters.

My 29, 7, 9, 71, 38, 10, 69, 64, 4 is an adjective meaning good. It is frequently used as a noun.

My 22, 3, 52, 25, 31, 30, 39 is silly.

My 57, 2, 13, 24 46 is a large fish.

My 14, 42, 5, 73, 30, 53, 23, 6, 37 is to walk for pleasure or exercise.

My 17, 67, 68, 54, 61, 4, 11, 72, 56, 58, 43, 34 is a false religion.

My 28, 19, 26, 12, 62, 65 is a never-failing topic for conversation.

My 57, 49, 17, 27, 55, 32, 8, 16, 5, 70 is an important United States city.

My 18, 33, 20, 44 is part of a house.

My 35, 13, 63, 10 is a tropical fruit.

My 47, 69, 66 is a weight.

My 41, 36, 65, 40, 59, 45 is to enslave.

My 51, 48, 15, 21, 60 is a part of a carriage.

My whole is one of Solomon's proverb.

113. Metagram.

Whole, I am to incline; change my head and I become successively, to dispatch, to sell, to take care of, to tear, to furnish, to repair and to threaten.

114. Anagram.

*(Temperance Workers.)*

1. Olive R. Mararey.
2. Alice H. Sinlap.
3. Nora Byers Reemy.

115. Cross-word Enigma.

I'm in fleece and in flock,
In time not in clock,
I'm in garden in sage,
Not in youth but in age;
I'm in right and in wrong,
In weak not in strong;
I'm in can't and in try,
In truth not in lie,
In beer and old rye.
Now search every line, and hidden in there
You'll find a foul curse of which boys should beware.

E. F. A.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

103.—Divan, Turks, shawl, trick, leaves, aisle, herons, relate, fire,—"If a ruler hearken unto lies all his servants are wicked."

104.—"Agitate—agitate—agitate."

105.—Elisabeth W. Greenwood.

Answers have been received from S. M. Kennedy, E. F. Appleman, and Isaac P. Montfort.

# Home Department.

## AT SYCHAR.

BY MRS. MARTHA WINTERMUTE.

Then give me to drink, O Prophet!
That my soul thirst not again.
Weary and faint and often
I have drawn of this well in vain.

From this mountain of Samaria
Riseth my prayer to heaven;
I am weary of sin and labor,
And I long to be forgiven.

I know when Messiah cometh
His blessings will be free;
But how talkest thou, O Prophet!
For ye deal not with such as we.

Then Jesus in spirit feasting,
Forgetting all earthly need,
Gave of His heavenly manna
The fainting woman to feed.

Gave of the living water,
From the well of eternal life,
To the thirsty wayside wanderer,
From the mart of sin and strife.

What though His disciples marvel,
And murmur against His ways;
He came to strengthen the weary,
And the fallen one to raise.

He ever waiteth at Sychar,
For the needy who may draw near;
'Tis the feast and joy of His spirit
The prayer of the lost to hear.

*Newark, O., March.*

## SOME GIRLS.

BY JAMES CLEMENT AMBROSE.

A few weeks ago there boarded the train at B——, Wis., and took seats just at my back, Chicago bound, four or five girls who had seen probably eighteen summers each. (Of life's winter season they had not even dreamed.) Their loud and free gossip told me they were school girls going home. They had the dress marks of what the world often with unmeant satire, calls "good families." The little tufts of lace and linen that now and then fluttered beneath their dainty noses shook out a relish of new-mown hay, though the air of their actions was not laden with the sweet and gentle flavor of green pastures. They sat like semi-Turks, and otherwise lounged till young men turned to look, then turned back to wink at each other. Their waists were slender as the lathe of fashion could turn them, and their heads rattled with the feeble sound of toy bells—which, with another "e," they were.

The news-agent dropped books among them, and one read aloud to her group and others little chips of sentiment. One must have been written by a member of the W. C. T. U., for the character in the story assured her friends: "Lips wet with wine never shall touch mine." "Bah," giggled the school girl, with grammar left out, "them ain't my sentiments."

"Nor mine, you bet," emphatically echoes her seat-mate; "wasn't that a tip-top bottle the boys brought us last night to say good-bye over?"

"Just splendid. Charley's a gay boy. If he'd only talk business."

"Do you s'pose his mother knows how he likes wine?"

"She ought to, for he says the old man always keeps a case in the cellar. But pshaw! I wouldn't mind a little thing like that in a right down good fellow. I like it myself; and what's the use o' living if you can't have a good time. Charley's got too much good sense to go too far."

The girls held on this subject unusually long for them. But boys and champagne seemed to bubble up in their minds as the chief ends in life. Evidently they had attended a late B—— gathering where dancing was on the bill of fare, and they fell to recalling their conquests in that hour.

"Gracious!" said one, "that stubby little rat of a fellow in a cut away was just dead after me; and I let him think 'twas all 'O. K.' I didn't know but he'd propose on the spot. I like a nice 'mash' with a new fellow; don't you?"

"Of course," echoed another. "It kills time the deadest kind while it's on, and is jolly to laugh over for a week. If the fellows knew how we talk about 'em quick's they're off, wouldn't they feel cheap though? Did you see my *big* 'mash?'"

"What! That rakish-looking Jumbo with black mustache?"

"Yes; do you know, he's a married man."

"Oh my! And then freeze to you the way he did!"

And thus they rattled on at more than train speed through their narrow range of mental rubbish till Chicago whistled them to "down breaks" for that trip and release their fellow travelers.

So sour-mash is not the only mash that intoxicates. I asked myself, what are these crazy creatures worth? then wrote, "zero." They want husbands (after a few years of mashing.) What kind of wives will they make? Another zero. Do they think sensible men admire them? Yes. Are they right? No.

Girls, if you want to be toys, you'll find plenty of toy boys and some mature men, (smart, perhaps, but enemies of virtue,) who will play at the game of pastime with you. But these sports even do not admire you. And you cannot equal them in their derision, if not coarse jest, over your weakness the moment they are out of your hearing, while the young women of earnest purpose and modest carriage make them cowards along that line. And the sharper the fellow you think mashed, the more leprous are his thoughts of you. Yet some of you seem to brave the presence of men you know to be vile; and therefore the young men really worth winning shun you and serious thoughts of you. No teetotal, earnest young man will ask the fair hand he knows tips the wine glass with a love for its contents.

*Evanston, Ill.*

## THE PIE QUESTION.

I do crave to say one little word upon the "Pie Question." In the notes of some kind person upon this subject in The Union Signal for March 13 we find an objection to fruit juice in mince pies: "Since nearly all good housekeepers consider a certain degree of *fermentation* necessary to perfection of mince meat." It is possible to use good common sense even about mince pies, and this little sentence makes a point of departure from sound doctrine concerning the question under consideration. I long since ceased to be a "slave to the moulding board," but I do believe in fairness and do believe there is a word of defense for the mince pie. We read a long, tedious depressing article once upon the dreadful bad qualities of milk as a food. Now with fine, healthy cows, feeding in fragrant clover fields, farmers and farmers' wives are going to look upon such dissertations as the product of unsound thought, and they will not be likely to accept with fairness any doctrine from that source.

A mixture of minced beef and apples to which we add raisins, and boiled cider, or juice of other fruit previously boiled and canned, or better still, jells of fruits, the whole sweetened with molasses and brown sugar, and scalded thoroughly together over a steaming kettle until the mass is dark and rich, everybody knows cannot be in any sense fermented and there can be nothing doubtful in the hospitality that supplies such a pie for the winter holidays. Fruits are among God's best gifts and let us study to advocate a sensible use of them. They cannot always be dried, and they cannot always be fresh, and the juices boiled and canned as jellies partake no more of the nature of fermented drinks than do fruits that are dried and stewed. The daughters wrote "We are coming home Christmas and do have some of your mince pies." And why not?

Grandma Workandthink.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

May 4.] Third Quarter, No. V. [1884.

## TOPIC: CHRISTIAN LOVE.

Lesson Text.—I. Cor. 13.

Golden Text.—Love is the fulfilling of the law. Rom. 13:10.

Time.—A. D. 57.

1. This chapter sounds more like a psalm of David than a lesson from the argumentative Paul. The gift of tongues—the first gift following the outpouring of the Holy Spirit—this is but chaff before the inner fire of love. Inspiration even is an endowment less to be desired and longed for than the shedding abroad through the human heart of that divine love which does not need to speak because it can *shine*.

The seer, the wise man, even the soul full of faith, working wonders in the name of the Lord, all bow before the soul all ablaze with the love of God and His children. An angel's song of praise reaches no higher notes than that of the humblest child on earth, if the child's heart is filled with the love "wherewith He hath loved us."

2. Love is first, not from any intrinsic quality or value, but for what it does. Love fulfills divine law—this is its merit and crown. Every item of the decalogue is obeyed in the spirit as well as the letter, by the true disciple of love. Commands are no burden or restraint to his spirit. Love makes free choice of obedience. Harmony with every law of the universe is its unfailing estate.

3. Furthermore all law can be tested in character by the application of the love principle. Is a law on the human statute book? See to it that it is inspired by and embodies love, human and divine. Does it place the innocent in jeopardy? Then it is not God's law of love. Does it bear heaviest on the weak and helpless? Then Divine love is outraged by it. Does it mar the peace of well doers in order to make gain for the ill doer? Then it is out of harmony with the universe, and so not of God. Test the high license law at this touch stone, and see what will remain of it. The fires of even human love will shrivel and scorch the parchment on which it is written.

4. Liberality and a generous gift are not necessarily fruits of the love that "abideth." The "terrible heart thrill if you have no power of giving," is often better than the largest gift. One may even give himself to others, but not for love's sweet sake. Duty-work is but a poor substitute for love-work. The subjective side of love is the only side on which to see its colors truly portrayed.

5. The heart filled with love is the heart "at leisure from itself." Love suffers and is kind, because self makes no clamor against suffering; envieth not, since love desires the best things to be given to another; is not puffed up, does not behave itself unseemly; seeketh not her own, because self is come down from her pedestal and walks on the level of lowest, humblest things.

Love cannot fail because the divine fountain from which it flows, is exhaustless.

6. Love is complete, all else is partial and on this account must give way, and be swallowed up in the full orbed glory as childhood gives place to maturity. Love is to be the key to knowledge that is perfect. Love is the "heaven to go to heaven in." No break will then occur as we step inside the gates of the Eternal City. Love of the human and the divine endure as we pass out of sight within the pearly walls.

"God's flowers all silently a breath of peace impart."

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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## "KEEP TEMPERANCE OUT OF POLITICS."

Wherever darkness broods, there light is the remedy. Christ says to His followers: "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." It is unworthy of our faith to fear lest He upon whose shoulder the government shall be cannot purify the "Stygian pools," if only He is present there in the person of His followers.

"The times are out of joint." Good men have in great measure withdrawn from politics and as a natural consequence "machine methods" and "Bossism" prevail. It was not always thus. In the early days the best Christians and noblest patriots were part and parcel of the government, and they must be again or the Republic is a failure.

But public measures can enlist good men only as they involve the welfare of humanity. The absence of great philanthropic ideas from politics always marks a period of decadence. We can only attract the best characters in the community to caucus and convention by the assurance that living issues will be discussed, and efforts made for human betterment. What subject brought out the votes of three hundred thousand of Ohio's noblest citizens? It was "temperance in politics."

A party shouldered that question of constitutional amendment; a party sent representatives to the senate and the house who voted to submit the great question of outlawing the liquor traffic. Only through parties can we make the slightest movement in the realm of law. This is so trite a saying that it needs but little illustration. In Ohio, the party that submitted the constitutional amendment lost its grip, went back on prohibition and was defeated by the "Christian in politics" who voted an independent ticket, or, having cast his ballot "for the amendment," declined either to bolt his party and vote the independent ticket, or to accept the candidates of his party knowing they were pledged to license. But in Iowa a party has gone further, and after submitting prohibition has stood by it through cloud and sunshine until it is a fact accomplished. During the period when temperance people are working for the adoption of a constitutional amendment it is well not to accent more strongly than we must, the political (or party) feature of the movement.

When the statute is secured its recognition is inevitable, for then the voting population is sharply outlined in two opposing camps in every municipality; one favorable to the enforcement of law, the other anxious to make it a dead letter.

This is the invariable history of the "thirty years war" for prohibition and will to be the end. But when you have two opposing camps of voters on the issue of making or enforcing prohibitory law you have "temperance in politics." Every step taken toward inducing the state to go out of partnership with the liquor traffic is a step into politics, a step toward enlisting the interest of Christian voters and hence a sure step toward the purification of "the Stygian pool."

Good men are waking from their lethargy. It is no longer regarded as a Christian act to "keep temperance out of politics." Wherever the Goliath of the liquor power sends forth his challenge, there the temperance Davids rally; and since the doughty giant is today the chief figure in the political arena, "Home versus the Saloon" is the war cry; and as the temperance soldiers rally for the fray it will be seen ere long that no party can win in America unless it frankly and earnestly espouses the cause of HOME.

Ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas, has just concluded a most successful lecture trip in Illinois, speaking nineteen times in this state. The most flattering reports have been received from places where he has spoken. Immense crowds have flocked to hear his fearless advocacy of prohibition,—the proofs of its success in Kansas, and his withering denunciations of cowardly politicians, who have not the courage to do right, "for *fear of hurting the party.*" He predicts a wonderful breaking up in the ranks of the republican party, if it still persists in enacting the great political show and farce of bearing aloft a licensed saloon on one shoulder and a Sunday school on the other.

The people are tired and disgusted with "hob-nobbing" politicians, wishy-washy, high license, pseudo temperance men, and are asking to see and to hear men whose feet are planted on the solid rock, and whose spinal columns are made of bone, and not of India rubber.

When the republican party forces such men from its ranks, by its cowardly obeisance to the liquor oligarchy, it is no wonder it stands before the world as limp as an empty meal sack. "Ichabod" should be inscribed upon its headstone. Whittier's pathetic lines on Webster's fall, express the situation.

"O! dumb be passion's stormy rage,
When he who might
Have lighted up and led his age,
Falls back in night.

* * * * * * *

When faith is lost, when honor dies,
The man is dead.—(So is the party.)
Then pay the reverence of old days
To its dead fame;
Walk backward with averted gaze,
And hide the shame."

Gov. St. John was not able to respond to all invitations. Mrs. G. H. Read of Bloomington, made the engagements for this lecture trip and will probable secure a promise for his return to the state at some future time.

THE political track is now open and the presidential candidates are paced up and down before the American public. In the popular press all their points are paraded in review saving only that there is ominous silence touching their temperance records.

Suppose we look at those of the republican candidates. James G. Blaine recently proposed in a letter over his own signature to pay back to each state its government tax on alcoholic liquors. This puts a premium on the amount of that tax in each and appeals for a continuance of the traffic directly to the pocket books of the business community. Mr. Blaine offers wine at his table and deems total abstinence a mild form of lunacy.

George F. Edmunds sneered in open senate at Senator Blair's national constitutional amendment, satirized that senator's attempt to make the use of alcoholics a cause of non-promotion in the civil service, and himself freely uses and offers wine.

Chester A. Arthur is a well known *bon vivant*, and by his habits and opinions is an opponent of the temperance movement.

John A. Logan's favorite scheme is to make the liquor traffic support the public schools, thus attempting to yoke our educational system in the unholiest alliance known to history.

Robert Lincoln whose father pledged in cold water the committee who announced to him his nomination for president, is a social drinker of wine.

John Sherman of Ohio was champion of the bonded whisky bill in the senate, speaks soft works to liquor dealers always, and was the quiet but uncompromising enemy of the W. C. T. U. of his state in its great battle for constitutional amendment. Put none but teetotalers on guard this year. More anon.

A TEMPERANCE Normal Institute under the auspices of the department of Hygiene and Heredity of the W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia, will be held at Washington, beginning May 6 or 7, and continuing two or more days. The program will be similar to the one presented at the recent Michigan Normal Institute, and will contain in a nutshell as much relating to the work and study in these two departments as is possible in the time allotted.

Through the courtesy of the Washington ladies we are permitted to say that adjoining states are invited to send delegates who will be entertained by the W. C. T. .U of that city.

The meeting of the American Medical association occurs on the same days, and it is hoped to secure a few lectures from the eminent sanitarians and medical men and women who will be in attendance.

"The shield is better than the spear" in temperance work, and the conferences of women on the great matters of wholesome living, "now and here," and bequeathing a wholesome inheritance to the next generation, deserve and demand sacrifices on the part of the students in our W. C. T. U. If delegates cannot afford the expenses of travel and incidentals, the societies appointing them should consider such outlay a legitimate one, and provide accordingly.

LAST week was a good one for political conventions. In several states the republican party nominated its candidates and formulated its platforms. In the latter we mark a shrewd avoidance of all really live issues. The temperance question is severely let alone and the maneuvers by which it is dodged remind one of the old Indian who one day entered the clean cabin of a white settler in the early days of Maine. The housekeeper trembled inwardly as the tobacco juice which the old barbarian freely showered upon the well scrubbed floor, stained its whiteness beyond her power to cleanse. She produced a rather primitive and improvised cuspidor, setting it conveniently near him, but to no purpose. He persistently avoided it, going out of his way to divert the brown liquid from its basin. She placed it nearer, and yet again edged it more perfectly into range, but the old man only dodged it the more carefully until at last despairing of keeping the jets and sprays from touching it, he broke out: "Ef ye don't git that ar pesky thing out o' my way, I shall spit in it."

The political savages are not yet ready for the civilization of our neat handed housekeeping.

NEVER before in the history of the W. C. T. U., has there been so general and widespread effort on its part in the local elections, as is evidenced by the work of the last few weeks, and not recently has any effort been so widely successful. Even where the result has been not in accordance with our hopes, the amount of public sentiment manufactured and conserved by the campaign has abundantly repaid all effort. Of Illinois towns we have assurance that a larger number have gone no-license this year than at any time since the famous home protection campaign of five years ago. Several cities, Sandwich and Monmouth chief among them, having tried high license for one year, have this year returned to prohibition. In Monmouth after a thousand dollar license regime, every ward has risen to say "The high toned saloon must go." In no case is the result more gratifying than in the city of Denver, Colorado, which is enjoying its first prohibition triumph. The W. C. T. U. gets its due share of credit for these victories, planned and executed in large measure by the local societies.

THE *Burlington Hawkeye* lately, for "Sunday reading," dished up a lot of interviews with the saloon keepers respecting their opinion of the new prohibitory statute. Of course all thought it would be detrimental to the state, some that it would be enforced and were going to move away (which of course would collapse the whole business of the city). Some were "going to Chicago or St. Louis where they would be safe" from the annoyances incident to such one-horse towns, and others said it would not be enforced and they would remain and defy it. *Query*: If Iowa did not punish murder with the death penalty, and the legislature were suddenly to enact that punishment would the *Hawkeye* interview all the murderers awaiting trial as to their opinions of the new law? And who would care for their opinions, if it should?

THE convention of county superintendents of public schools, and other educators, recently held in Richmond, Va., unanimously adopted the following resolution, introduced into the body under the influence of the W. C. T. U. of that city:

That in the opinion of this conference it would be wise and expedient for the Board of Education to place among the text books for use in the public schools of this state a text book on "Alcohol: Its Nature and Effects upon the Human System."

The convention numbered among its members such well known gentlemen as Dr. Henry of the Peabody Fund, Gen. Armstrong of the Hampton School, Pres. Conrad of Blacksburg College, and others. The southern states will not be slow to follow in the steps of Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire and New York.

A CALL comes from Maine saying that any temperance speaker who may be willing to give a week's work *gratis* in Maine for the constitutional amendment, is invited to correspond with the corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U., Miss Sarah C. Lord, Kennebunk, Maine. Miss Willard has already, unsolicited, offered such amount of free service.

The situation is a peculiar one and demands sacrifice, but the workers may receive as much as they bestow.

Two distinguished English temperance workers are in America, the Rev. T. H. Barker, secretary of the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance, and Mr. William Hoyle, the great statistician, whom we are happy to number among our contributors. They are now *en route* to Colorado, having visited the eastern cities, and will be in Chicago in May. A hearty welcome awaits them.

HERE is an opinion that has weight and force as coming from that eminent lawyer and statesman the Hon. Geo. W. McCrary of Keokuk, who lately sent it as his message to the W. C. T. U. of his own city. "You do well to make war not upon the saloon keepers, but upon the saloon itself, for its presence in any community, especially if protected by law, is a standing menace to all that we ought to hold dear. The saloon is the foe of intelligence, virtue, morality and religion, and it fosters ignorance, vice, poverty and crime. It has not one redeeming quality. It is evil and only evil, and the terrible consequences which flow from it are patent to all who are not willfully blind. I believe, therefore, that the liquor saloon ought to be prohibited by law, condemned by an enlightened public sentiment, outlawed by decent society, shunned by every good citizen, and at the earliest possible moment abolished from the face of the earth."

# News From the Field.

## CONNECTI-CUTTINGS

Essex.—We have a small W. C. T. U. here which insists that it "is not of much account;" still it has persisted in keeping the temperance banners flying and under its auspices, our citizens have from time to time been advised by many of our eminent speakers. Among these Mrs. Youmans, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Foster and lastly Mrs. A. M. Palmer of Iowa, have presented various phases of our work. Mrs. Palmer, the devoted state evangelist of the W. C. T. U. of Iowa, has been spending several months in Boston, in attendance upon Dr. Culles' faith institute, with the double object of resting from public work for a season; and of learning the way of the Lord more perfectly.

Mrs. Palmer occupied Mr. Washington's pulpit in the morning, and addressed a union meeting at night, greatly to the edification of the people.

L. H. Washington.

## NEW JERSEY.

Beverly.—Is a lovely place, situated on the Delaware river on the Jersey shore. Blessed with health, beauty and affluence, with five churches, and as many Sabbath schools, and day schools, it seemed that we had all we might desire, but for the taverns. The women of the W. C. T. U. have labored for three years, hoping that a brighter day might come.

We were rejoiced when for one year we were without a licensed hotel in the town, then our hopes were dashed to the ground by seeing the dens of iniquity voted open by the councilmen of Beverly. This winter we heard of the wonderful work Messrs Mabee and English had been instrumental in doing in Flemington, and succeeded in making arrangements with them for a temperance campaign to commence Friday March 28.

The meetings were well attended but the majority was always in favor of the women. Mr. Mabee asked on the fourth evening "if we had any men in our city?" and requested every lady to send a man to the mens' meeting on the following evening. It was a little thing to ask, and the ladies complied with the request, the Y. M. C. A. Hall was filled with men and a reform club was organized with sixty-eight names. The list is still increasing, numbering now about 125 names. These men attended the meetings, in a body, to the consternation of the tavern-keepers, who recognized in the ranks many of their best customers. A large number have been added to the W. C. T. U. (We have now sixty-nine members) and our Band of Hope numbers sixty.

Mrs. Addie T. Barras, *Cor. Sec.*

## WISCONSIN NOTES.

The Trempeleau union has organized a large Band of Hope. The meetings held on Sunday afternoon are well attended and deep interest is manifested.

The Ashland union has opened a reading room.

Mrs. E. C. Wright, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is at work in the ninth district, lecturing and organizing. Her earnest efforts are meeting with deserved success.

The new union at Maiden Rock is growing finely and is preparing for vigorous work. We suspect that Pierce county will have the first county convention held in Wisconsin.

The Menasha Band of Hope gave an entertainment on the evening of March 30, which was very satisfactory in its results.

Our superintendent of juvenile work, Mrs. Eva C. Griffith, is seriously ill at her home in Whitewater. Mrs. Griffith will not be able to fill any of her spring appointments, but hopes to resume her work in early summer.

A few days before election the secretary of the New Richmond union wrote that the union women were beginning to find that "the lions in the way" of work for the "no-license" ticket were "chained lions, and stuffed ones at that" and now she writes that the "no-license" ticket was elected by a very large majority. On the day of the election the union held prayer meetings, in the morning from nine o'clock until twelve, and from two until four in the afternoon. One lady eighty-six years of age was present and prayed most earnestly for the success of the temperance cause.

S. P. Bradish.

## VERMONT.

Derby Line.—Our union was organized in 1877 as an "Independent International Union," the ladies of Stanstead Plain and Rock Island, Province of Quebec, having united with those of Derby Line, Vt., in forming a W. C. T. U., and was in a flourishing condition the first and second years. Public meetings were held and we were occasionally favored with prominent speakers from abroad.

In July 1880 Miss Frances E. Willard spent a few days in this vicinity and addressed several public meetings; a better plan of work was placed before the union, and a re-organization was effected. We have been in a prosperous condition since.

In 1881 and also in 1882 Mrs. J Ellen Foster was with us and addressed large audiences.

In February of 1883 Mrs. Youmans addressed meetings at Stanstead Plain, Rock Island and Derby Line. At that time our union passed a resolution asking affiliation with the Provincial union. At present we report, through the different departments, to the Vermont state union and also to the Provincial union, contributing half our membership fees to each. We have held our regular meetings weekly, and have had either a lecture or a temperance social monthly. Our Band of Hope has had a prominent part in our entertainments.

Situated as we are on the "border" we have found plenty to do. While carrying on a vigorous campaign against the license system on the Canada side we have found time for earnest and persistent efforts for the suppression of illegal traffic on the Vermont side.

We have bombarded the municipal council of Stanstead with petitions and the board of license commissioners with remonstrances The resident clergy have nobly and fearlessly assisted us in our battle for the right. Faithful and fearless temperance men in our community have stood firmly shoulder to shoulder in this great work.

Our prayers have been answered; we have succeeded in arousing public sentiment to a white heat against the liquor traffic.

Our next work will be a campaign for the adoption of the Scott Act in the county of Stanstead, and an effort for the better enforcement of the Vermont prohibitory law at Derby Line. We have secured Mrs. Emily L. McLaughlin for the 26th inst., and are looking forward to a rare treat.

Mrs. L. E. Blodgett.

## TEXAS.

Sherman.—The W. C. T. U. died out in this city a number of months ago, but by God's blessing and the aid of some of his most efficient servants it has been resurrected. Most all of us thought that rum must rule in Sherman until something turned up to put it down, and so concluded to wait till that something came, but, one day a good sister from New York came to us and proposed to a few ladies the holding of a weekly temperance prayer meeting. The suggestion was followed and put in practice. For weeks less than half a dozen met each week. Then Miss H. G. Moore, from the National W. C. T. U. came to us and by two lectures full of earnestness and eloquent truths moved the hearts of many. The day after the lectures the union was partially reorganized, a president only being elected.

The Sunday following, Mrs. Fixen of Minnesota, came to the city and in two lectures stirred the feeling already kindled by Miss Moore into a blaze. At night she spoke in the Congregational church to an audience filling pews and standing room completely. Hundreds were turned away. We had heard of her as a "Minnesota cyclone." Surely she destroyed some false ideas regarding the liquor traffic and thus justified the name. Monday the ladies met together and completed the organization. Mrs. Fixen secured a club for The Union Signal. Some temperance literature has been ordered, and the women propose to try by their efforts to carry on a work so necessary in this town.

Sherman is the hardest field in north Texas for temperance workers; saloons are constantly increasing, and many who have the cause at heart, are fearful of opposing the rum traffic lest their business be destroyed. Others have been discouraged by the steady gain of the liquor element, and say despondingly "Nothing can be done."

But we'll watch and wait, work and pray and believe God will show us results.

Mrs. E. J. Sanborne, *Vice Pres. 5th Cong. Dist.*

## MICHIGAN.

FIFTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The fifth congressional district W. C. T. U., held its ninth annual convention April 1-4 at Portland. It was one of the most interesting and profitable meetings ever held in the district. Pastors of the different churches were present at nearly all of the sessions, taking part in the discussions, and in many ways contributing to the general interest.

The reports of corresponding secretary and county presidents showed a good degree of activity in all the different lines of work, and in truth it could not be otherwise while we have as our leader so indefatigable a worker as Mrs. A. S. Benjamin. The convention evinced its appreciation of her worth by re-electing her to the office of president.

Mrs. P. J. Howard who has for seven years faithfully discharged the duties of corresponding secretary of the district, has removed to Petoskey, and much to our regret, another was elected to that office. Superintendents of departments were appointed as follows:

Flower mission, Mrs. H. M. Wilson, Ionia; Work among railroad employes, Mrs. F. C. Stratton, Grand Rapids; Juvenile and Sabbath school work, Mrs. L. K. Showman, Portland; Influencing the press, Mrs. Waldo, Wayland; School ballot, Mrs. J. M. Wheeler, Grand Rapids; Finance, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, Maple; Heredity and hygeine, Mrs. H. Spring, Grand Rapids; Legislation, Mrs. C. D. Hodges, Grand Rapids; Work among colored people, Mrs. D. G. Garnsey, Grand Rapids.

Among the resolutions passed was one endorsing the fourth passed by the national convention in Detroit, in reference to franchise; one pledging the members to vote at school meetings; one expressing sympathy with the principles declared by the union party.

By a vote passed during the convention the fifth district is pledged to assist in circulating the petition for national constitutional prohibition, and the work will begin as soon as copies of the petition are received.

In point of numbers, the fifth district carries the banner, and we intend that she shall be equally true as to amount of work accomplished.

Much credit is due to several gentlemen of Portland, Mr. E. M. Allen, Rev. M. M. Callen, Clarence Cole, Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones, Rev. Mr. Cannon and Rev. Mr. Bothwell for the success of the evening sessions of the convention.

Owing to prevailing high water, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap was unable to reach Portland to give the address on Wednesday evening as announced, and these gentlemen much to the gratification of delegates and visitors, kindly consented to occupy the time with short addresses.

The choir also deserve special mention, as their music, both vocal and instrumental, as under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Callen their music was very fine.

Mrs. J. M. Wheeler, *Cor. Sec.*

## NEBRASKA.

Fremont.—Ours is one of the centennial unions, organized in 1876, with twenty members. A kind friend offering us the use of an apartment, we at once fitted up and opened a free reading room. A disbanded temperance organization presented to us a book case containing about one hundred books which had constituted its library. These became the nucleus of a loan library now numbering several hundred volumes. Two years later we purchased the building we occupied and removed it to a lot which we leased in a more desirable situation. This lot we have since bought and now own a valuable property centrally located in the business part of the city. We gladly acknowledge the generous responses given by the public whenever we have appealed for aid, either for these or other objects. When our high license law was passed, and our saloons boldly attempted to proceed as if it had never been enacted, we were able to bring the matter before the district attorney, and all were compelled to take out the new licenses. Further than this, however, the law is practically disregarded.

We are, just now, studying earnestly, to devise some means of enforcing its restraining provisions. Naturally this is difficult of accomplishment, while our city officials and most of our higher magistrates are regularly elected by the saloon element. Our last election resulted more favorably for our hopes than any for some time past, and we pluck up fresh heart, believing that the indifferent better class of our citizens is growing restive and will not long submit to this disgraceful domination.

Two weeks ago, Mrs. Baxter spent three days with us. General admiration is expressed for her clearness, her earnestness, strong good sense and forcible reasoning. We believe she has left impressions upon many thinking minds, that will remain. We, of the union, are full of thanks for her kindly advice, her words of good cheer, and wish her "God speed" wherever her future way may lie.

Mrs. Ida Moe.

## IOWA.

Tabor.—Fremont county has been moving forward in the temperance work within the last year or a little more. Previous to that we had only one live union, at Sidney, though there had been one at Hamburg. About one year ago Mrs. Palmer came into this county and organized unions at Tabor and Randolph. Since that time through the efforts of Mary E. Lawrence, district vice-president, ably assisted by Mrs. M. F. Beavers, district evangelist, there have been unions organized in Imogene, Plum Hollow, Percival and Farragut. We held one joint convention with Mills county at Tabor, and are making preparations for a county convention in May. Now I want to give you a little account of the work being done in Tabor. We have next to the largest union in the state (though our little city numbers not over five hundred inhabitants) as shown by dues reported.

At the request of the different pastors we hold a public meeting one Sabbath evening every quarter.

Three months ago we had the great pleasure of securing Miss Lucia Kimball, who was very much liked by all who heard her. A collection of over fifteen dollars was taken at that time. The sixth of April being our next regular time, our committee made arrangements with Professors Todd and Nettleton of our college to address us. Prof. Todd gave us an address on "The Present Outlook, with a Retrospective Glance." He proved by able arguments that prohibition laws will not prohibit, unless enforced by willing officers; and even good officers need public sentiment to uphold them, and public sentiment needs not only agitation to form it aright, but organization to give it power to accomplish its designs. Very skillfully he opened the way for Prof. Nettleton to make some pointed remarks and to ask the pertinent question, "Will *you* see that the prohibition laws are enforced in Tabor?" He then made the following motion: "I move that we request the W. C. T. U. to appoint a committee of twenty-one (of whom at least one-third shall belong to their association) said committee

to prepare the basis of a League for the Prevention and Punishment of Crime. Also that we request this committee to report to the public as soon as convenient." After a few decidedly approving remarks made by several leading men in the audience, it was put to vote. The congregation arose so unanimously that the opposing vote was not called for.

Now in view of the fact that the speakers chose their subjects, with not even a suggestion from our committee we feel as one sister said, "Now we can pray on with renewed courage." And another good Methodist sister said, "I wanted to say right in meeting, God bless the brethren."

Our town is not cursed with an open saloon, but we know there is plenty of whisky, and this move is just what our W. C. T. U. have been laboring and praying for ever since its organization. M. E. L.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Wayne County.—One week of earnest temperance work in our county by Miss E. E. Underhill, of New York, has greatly stirred the people on this important subject. She came into our county on March 24, spending two days at Waymart where she organized a most promising union. At Ariel she spoke to a crowded house, greatly strengthening the union there. At Salem the Lord signally owned the word spoken, and the people were so aroused from their state of indifference, as to say, "We must have a union here, we must also have a share in this work."

Hawley.—Here Miss Underhill gave her first lecture, March 28. Her subject was "Casting into the Treasury" and she made every one to feel that all are casting their influence either into the treasury of our Lord or of Satan.

The next afternoon she held a parlor meeting, which was largely attended and a number of new members were added to our union.

Sabbath morning she addressed a large audience in the M. E. church from Psalms 1: 1. "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful." Her reliance upon God and her positive conviction of being on the side of right, carried her audience with her, swaying them as perceptibly as the mighty wind playing upon the forest.

Her great power seems to be in drawing all hearts nearer to Jesus and when drawn so near that we feel the beatings of that great heart of love, we are made to feel that "for others' sake" even the timid woman must come out from her seclusion and help to raise the fallen and throw a shield around her own home and loved ones, by helping to remove the many snares set for unwary feet.

Again we followed her to the Presbyterian church for the evening, and this large church was filled to overflowing, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. It seemed to us that God's storehouse was full of things both new and old, and our dear sister was given the key.

Here she spoke from Nehemiah 4, 6: "So built we the the wall," handling it in a most masterly manner. The great audience composed so largely of intelligent men, were made to realize the fact that upon them rested the great responsibility of law making. She also very touchingly appealed to those signing applications for license. Her work among us has proved a great blessing and we hear people saying, "I never understood this subject so clearly before."

We had a good working union here in Hawley, but it is greatly strengthened now. The liquor dealers had become so lawless that a short time ago our W. C. T. U. sent the following notice to all dealers; and it has had very good effect.

"To ——— of the borough of Hawley. You are hereby respectfully cautioned to carefully observe the liquor law under which you are licensed, in refraining from selling on Sundays and to such persons as the law forbids. By order of W. C. T. U. — date."

So far as practicable these notices were delivered by some of our most responsible ladies, a few being sent through the mail. Mrs. E. L. Stephens, *Pres.*

## NEW YORK.

Watertown.—Our organization is an outcome of Mrs. Mary Hunt's visit here last December, and for the benefit of tired, and perhaps discouraged workers, I would like to relate at some length the story of our early days.

For Mrs. Hunt's lecture the chapel of one of our smaller churches had been secured, and yet, such was the apathy here in regard to the temperance cause, it quite sufficed for the number who gathered to hear her. When she rose to speak none of our city pastors, not even the one in whose church she stood, was present to introduce her! And when, at the close of her lecture, the question was asked if the ladies would meet her the following day to organize a W. C. T. U. and only two or three hands were raised, what wonder if she felt both disheartened and annoyed, if she, whose services were in such demand and who was accustomed to address large and enthusiastic audiences, should have felt the time wasted? However, nine, ladies did meet her in the Y. M. C. A. rooms the next afternoon, and, after some explanations and advice from Mrs. Hunt pledged themselves to do all in their power for the cause of temperance, and to awaken an interest in others. This pledge some of them faithfully kept, and January 15 a meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a local W. C. T. U. About fifty were present, and elected officers and adopted a modified form of the National constitution.

Our first work was circulating the petition for "scientific temperance instruction in the public schools," but owing to our beginning so very late, and having so few workers, we only succeeded in getting six hundred signatures; still, we trust these may have had some influence, as the senator from our city voted against the bill the first time, but when it was brought up a second time, reconsidered the matter and voted for it.

At our second meeting we resolved to open an industrial school and kitchen garden. A light, centrally located room was rented and fitted up for the purpose, and, with prettily papered walls, matting on the floor, and small open stove, really looks very attractive. Miss McClees spent a week with us early in March, and enthusiastic class of ladies in the kitchen garden system. All were charmed with this representative of the N. W. C. T. U. and she was a great help to us in many ways.

March 8 we opened our industrial school with nine pupils, the next week there were twenty-four, and last Saturday, thirty-one. We have not as yet attempted any direct temperance instruction, but we have singing, recite the Lord's prayer together, and distribute Miss Colman's pretty cards.

In the kitchen garden department, we have two classes, one a paid class, with twenty-two girls in each, and could easily have one or two more if the teachers felt equal to undertaking them.

We have also started a mother's class. Much of the work given out by our charity bureau was so miserably done that our ladies were convinced that some of the mothers needed instruction as much as the children.

We have a prayer meeting every Monday afternoon, and a business meeting once a month.

The literature committee has placed packets of tracts in the two depots and five or six of the machine shops.

Our membership has reached very nearly a hundred and our finances are in a very satisfactory state.

Now the moral of all this story, which I specially commend to Mrs. Hunt and all the busy workers of the W. C. T. U. is: "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not which shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

Harriet H. Keyes, *Sec.*

## RHODE ISLAND.

Providence.—On Friday, March 28, an important quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U. was held at headquarters in Providence. Especial importance attached to the occasion, from the fact that both branches of the general assembly had just approved the recommendation to the people of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution. While the women fully realized that the conflict had but just begun, and that the Red Sea and the desert might be before them, they were filled with gratitude that they had been led thus far.

Almost every union was represented at this meeting by delegates or by letters. The reports were encouraging and showed a generally healthy condition.

The reports of the superintendents of departments were also very gratifying, showing good work done all along the line.

Miss E. A. Lawson, of Pawtucket was appointed to fill the vacancy in the superintendency of temperance instruction in schools. This lady has recently placed temperance text-books in the hands of fifty teachers in Pawtucket carrying with her a personal influence and enthusiasm that were contagious.

The report in the evangelistic department showed that during the quarter, there had been given by the president, Mrs. J. K. Barney, by the secretaries and other state officers more than a hundred sermons, addresses and Bible readings, not including the regular temperance addresses.

The ladies had come prepared for a basket lunch and at noon went to the coffee rooms of the Y. W. C. T. U., where they were supplied with tea and coffee at the expense of the Providence union.

In the afternoon, the tenth anniversary exercises of the Providence union were held at the Central Baptist church. Reports and addresses of an interesting character occupied the time.

The evening services consisted, after the usual opening exercises of the report of the corresponding secretary, Miss L. W. Thompson, a historical paper, by Mrs. S. Clough, for a long time secretary, in the early years of the union, and addressed by Mrs. W. T. Bainbridge, the first president of both Providence and Rhode Island W. C. T. U's., and Mrs. J. K. Barney, the present state president. A very enjoyable reading was given by Mrs. Minnie Porter.

Two very pleasent little episodes were the presentation to the president of the Providence union Mrs. G. F. Martin, and the retiring secretary, Miss Thompson beautiful baskets of flowers. E. S. Burlingame.

Westerly.—The next meeting of the Westerly W. C. T. U. will probably be an occasion of jubilation, owing to the victory recently achieved in this town over the license faction by 200 majority. A considerable number of these two hundred were probably influenced by the action of the W. C. T. U.

Westerly has been a no-license town for many years; nevertheless, by reason of the existence in the community of a low policy on the liquor question, a council has been elected annually with a majority of either license men or neutrals, and while under theoretical no-license we have been under practical license, the unrestrained (except by occasional private effort) sale by druggists and saloonists and indulgence by clubs going on year after year until prohibitionists have become sick at heart at the situation. In view of this state of the evil, it was thought to be the duty of our temperance organizations to make a strong effort for no-license, both theoretically and practically this year; and as a preliminary step it was decided by the W. C. T. U. two days before town meeting to issue the following through the mail to the voters:

April 1, 1884.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Westerly earnestly request that you cast your vote at the election Wednesday for no-license, for the sake of God, and home, and native land. A. C. Griffin, *Pres.*

E. S. M. Wilbur, *Sec.*

I have already indicated the result of this action. The W. C. T. U. propose, now that no-license has again been voted, to use their influence to the end that the evil of practical license may be put away. E. R. C.

## ILLINOIS.

Wheaton.—The W. C. T. U. has been laying some foundation stones during the past year of high license in this town.

Early in the winter we had a lecture from Mrs. J. Ellen Foster that thrilled the people and left impressions that can never be forgotten. A few weeks later Miss Frances Willard came to attend the Du Page county W. C. T. U. convention held in Wheaton and clinched the nails Mrs. Foster had driven. Meantime our local union has been wide awake filling in around, putting in a prayer where we could not a stone.

Just before our election George Woodford came under the auspices of the Du Page county Temperance Union, Mr. A. B. Curtis, president, and held five evening meetings. He cleared away all the driftwood and rubbish making the liquor traffic stand out so hideous and venomous and like the slimy reptile that it is.

Three hundred men and women signed the pledge while some of the Y. W. C. T. U. made themselves useful, fastening on the white ribbon badges.

One hundred and thirty children took the triple pledge and badge of red, white and blue.

Most of the churches gave up their Sabbath evening service and joined with Mr. Woodford in a grand closing effort.

On election day as the men gathered to vote the women assembled in a hall near by to pray. It was one continuous day of prayer and the temperance men with white badges, and carriages with white banners, all in God's providence helped to gain the victory.

At 8 o'clock p. m. the news was carried to the prayer room, where were assembled a large concourse of people, that the prohibition ticket was carried by a large majority thus fulfilling the scripture in Proverbs 10: "The hope of the righteous shall be gladness, but the expectation of the wicked shall perish." M. L. S.

Rockford.—The W. C. T. U. of Rockford, held its tenth anniversary exercise on Thursday, March 27. The meeting for election of officers was held in the afternoon, and in the evening a mass meeting in Court street M. E. church. This church was the place in which the ladies assembled for their first meeting.

The most interesting exercise of the evening, was a brief review of the ten years' work of the union, by Mrs. Henry. The time allotted to her seemed altogether too short, so full of interest were her remarks.

The report of the treasurer showed that the coffee house had been successful financially. Receipts from coffee house and union had exceeded $4,000, and the balance in treasury exceeded $1,200.

The corresponding secretary stated the present membership to be 224. Forty-six meetings held during the year with an average attendance of twenty-nine. Five members had been removed by death. Several magazines and papers in addition to those taken last year, furnished for the reading room. The Band of Hope which was under the auspices of its Y. M. C. A. last year, has been reorganized, under the W. C. T. U. Is now well officered and prospering to such an extent that the room in which they hold their meetings is too small and they call for more room.

A Y. W. C. T. U. has been organized within a few weeks, and starts out well in numbers and enthusiasm.

A colored union, auxiliary to the W. C. T. U., called the "Amethyst Temperance Union," has a large membership and seems to take a lively interest in the work.

The gospel meetings held regularly on Sunday afternoons and Monday evenings have been the means, through God, of converting many souls. Our ladies have also taken up jail work.

A lecture course committee has been appointed by the

union who will endeavor to bring some of the best lecturers to our city."

After this report a short and pleasant address was given by Dr. Kellogg of the reform club.

A comprehensive little poem on "High License" written by one of our citizens was read by Mrs. Grant, elocutionist. An appropriate song by the choir closed the exercises of the anniversary.

Corresponding Secretary.

ILLINOIS NOTES OF REJOICING.

Metamora.—Let us rise and sing the temperance doxology. For the first time in twelve years an anti-license ticket is elected in Metamora, except the clerk. The W. C. T. U. was at the polls all day with tickets, persuasion and hot coffee. Prayer-meeting at headquarters morning and afternoon. Band of Hope out at 4 o'clock. The result of the day's work gives five anti-license men on the village board.

Mt. Vernon.—The rum power received its death blow in this city. Our city election resulted in 120 majority for anti-license. Temperance ticket carried in every ward. The board now stands five to two, mayor and one alderman for license. We thank God and take courage.

Belvidere.—Ex-Gov. St. John has just been with us, stirring all hearts by his grand, strong words. Though we lost the election we are thankful that we can say our "reform boys" did nobly, all voting no license. At our annual county teachers' institute, the first week in April, we secured the presentation of scientific temperance instruction and a resolution was unanimously adopted, expressing heartiest sympathy with the Illinois W. C. T. U. in their efforts in this department, and pledging co-operation. M. R.

Effingham.—Last year we lost the election by 290 votes, this year by only 66 votes. The Band of Hope marched and created quite an enthusiasm.

Reports from various towns throughout the state indicate that the elections were almost uniformly fought on the issue of license or no license. In the following places the temperance people won: Casey, Earl, Jonesboro, Martinsville, Monticello, Taylorville, Woodstock, Mt. Morris, Leaf River, Byron, Oregon, Sandwich, Chebanse, Dwight, Moweaqua, Sheldon, Plano, Eureka, and Decatur.

Lexington.—A grand victory—98 majority—read 103d Psalm. The license party boarded men thirty days. The union held an all-day prayer meeting. Several gentlemen sent their names in during the day accompanied by a $1, saying they wanted their membership to date from that day.

Lanark.—Our city election resulted in a no license victory. Council stands five to one. Total majority in the city, fifty-eight.

Macomb.—That grand old doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," is ringing in every heart in the Macomb W. C. T. U. April 15, 1884, is the best day this city has ever seen. No license by one hundred and ninety-one majority! A gain of one hundred and fifty votes over last year. The union held a prayer meeting in the M. E. church from eight o'clock a. m. until seven p. m.

Monmouth.—Praise God from whom all blessings flow. From thirty-five to forty majority in each ward. High license is voted a failure.

Lena.—Thank the Lord with us. Lena elected a no license board of five trustees by a majority of forty-one in a vote of 336. Has been license for past two years.

Carthage.—City election passed off quietly yesterday. The whole anti license board elected. Our city begins to take on the airs of a veteran in this prohibition conflict. We are starting out on our fourteenth year. Our hearts are all rejoicing over the victory in Galesburg. Our dear president deserves the joy this will bring to her.

Other Illinois towns that have chosen prohibition: Delavan, Mason City, Sandwich, Decatur, Lewistown, Leaf River, Byron, Oregon, Mt. Morris, Foreston, Creston, Shannon, Washburn, Earl, Barry, Lexington, Leland, Lanark, Polo, Davis, Pecatonica, Warren.

## MICHIGAN.

Somerset Center.—A union has just been organized here under the supervision of Mrs. L. M. Boise. Our number is small as yet, but we mean business.

Mrs. J. T. Bryant, *Cor. Sec.*

Ninth District.—We are urging upon our school boards the importance of introducing kindergarten teaching into our public schools and are hoping to secure Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper to aid us in this effort. The Muskegon board seems to favor this plan, and we hope to be successful throughout the district.

Superintendent Kindergarten Dept.

Decatur.—The crusade in the early spring of 1874 awakened to "newness of life" (how much this means) a circle of devoted women in Decatur, who went out and in among the filthy saloons praying both in the saloons and out on the streets, exhorting and laboring and have continued, until now their labors are rewarded, this day their prayers answered. Decatur being one of the villages organized under the general law, could take advantage of the "local option" feature of the law of 1883; and the village board, by unanimous vote has passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor in that village. Michigan statutes make such action possible, and if every woman could be counted upon in our cities and villages I believe most profoundly that a choice would be uttered in our state, that would be overwhelming. I have just had a little experience in canvassing for an expression on this subject of opening saloons and am wonderfully impressed with the facts. Woman's enfranchisement has been earnestly advocated by the leading W. C. T. U. workers in this town for the last seven years, Mr. and Mrs. H. Upton leading the work, and it is doubtless also due to this instrumentality in the county that in three towns women are this spring elected as school inspectors.

For Decatur.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Big Rapids.—The law relating to the conditions and liabilities of bonds given by persons who wish to make a living by selling intoxicating beverages, was amended by the last legislature to say plainly, "Every wife, child, parent, guardian, husband, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support by any intoxicated person, or by reason of the selling, giving, or by reason of the intoxication of any person, fermented, or malt liquors to any person shall have a right of action in his or her own name against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving any intoxicating or malt liquors, have caused or contributed to such injury, and the principal and sureties to the bond hereinbefore mentioned shall be liable severally and jointly with the person so selling," etc., etc.

* * * * * *

Now that there is a chance for recovery of both actual and exemplary damages (see revised statutes) will not parties injured be more energetic in demanding restitution? We especially ask wives to notice that all their interests and interest of children in property so pledged to the liquor traffic is jeopardized beyond dower-right and homestead reserve.

By Order of W. C. T. U.

## SOUTHERN GLEANINGS.

BY MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

"Some find work where some find rest,
And so the weary world goes on;
I sometimes wonder why it is,
The answer comes when life is gone.
Some hands fold where other hands
Are lifted bravely in the strife;
And so through ages and through lands
Move on the two extremes of life."

Maryland.—The Baltimore W. C. T. U. celebrated its tenth annual meeting in Y. M. C. A. hall on April 8. Mrs. Dr. Thomas, who is also president of the state union, and the old officers were re-elected. The membership of the union is 195. Its work extends all over the city. Encouraging reports were made by superintendents of departments of temperance literature, on the use of fermented wine at the communion table, scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, and on the encouragement of kitchen gardens. The treasurer's report showed that $920.10 had been expended during the year.

North Carolina.—The annual meeting of Greensboro W. C. Temperance Union is reported as having been well attended and of unusual interest. Mrs. E. D. Hundley (scarcely convalescent) presided in the absence of the president. A very delightful address was made by Mrs. Woody wife of Prof. Woody of New Garden College. The accession of this new worker is recorded as a cause for congratulation as well as the addition of new and influential members.

Several superintendents of departments were appointed, among these one for Sunday school work, and for work among the colored people.

New unions have been formed at Winston, Kernersville, Morganton and Statesville, all important points.

The note of preparation has been sounded, and good results hoped for in the coming of Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of Charleston, and Miss Henrietta G. Moore of Ohio.

Texas.—Broad as its extensive acres are the charities of the workers of the Lone Star state. Earnest, persistent and hopeful as our Liege Lady could desire are the efforts of the brave officers of the W. C. T. Union. If they reap what they sow, precious and golden will the harvest be. Says an editor of a prominent journal, writing to a friend of the cause, "I am rejoiced to hear of the success of the W. C. T. U. in our broad state. Never before did the temperance question so agitate all classes of our society as it does today. God grant we may be able to hold every point we have gained and may our victorious host press onward until in every city, town and hamlet in Texas, a recruiting station shall be established where young soldiers shall be enlisted and trained for the temperance army." And the women of the W. C. T. U. fervently respond "Amen and amen!"

Mrs. Beauchamp who is winning laurels as a speaker, is working faithfully through this state, of which she is president. She has lately organized flourishing unions at Cleburne and Maxahachie. Mrs. Lizzie Johnson of Paris, who has been active in prison work, has received as a donation from the American Tract Society, thirty pounds of the very best literature. This was suggested to them by the testimony of a prisoner for whose soul she had cared.

Miss Henrietta G. Moore of Ohio, is speaking and organizing very successfully in the state. "The people," says the corresponding secretary, "are delighted with her, and we feel that her work will greatly strengthen the cause."

The press notices of her addresses at Blossom Prairie and at Bonham are very gratifying. The *Gazette* says: "She is a fine speaker, with great command of language. She spoke for more than an hour and held her hearers spellbound and they could not but be convinced that she is enlisted in a cause which is gaining ground and becoming more popular every day."

South Carolina.—Mrs. Chapin is working to purpose in her own state, and the press notices are, without exception, most favorable to her and the cause she represents. From the Laurensville *Herald* I give a brief extract, not having space for a full report:

"The largest audience we have seen for a long time assembled on Wednesday night in the court house to hear Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of Charleston, who was invited here by the ladies of the place to deliver a lecture in the interest of 'The Woman's Christian Temperance Union.' We have never heard a more forcible, practical, eloquent, and at times pathetic appeal than she made on Wednesday night."

At the close of the lecture lists were carried through the audience and one hundred and eight names were obtained, forty-seven of whom were ladies. Mrs. Chapin organized a union of which M. Y. Garlington was elected president. Eighteen additional names were given making a total of 126. Good beginning for the new and welcome W. C. T. U.

South Carolina.—The workers here fully realize the power of the press. I have the privilege of reading *The Temperance Worker*, of which Mrs. Chapin is an editor, and I find from its columns that all united temperance forces are daily and hourly at work in the contest. May the workers and the work soon be crowned with victory!

The Carolina *Spartan* in a late issue gives an account of the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Spartanburg and able address of the president, wife of Hon. W. K. Blake, who alluded to the morning three years ago, when Miss Willard came among them on her blessed mission. I wonder if Miss Willard remembers that morning when a D. D. rekindled the waning embers in her honor, while she kindled a fire in the hearts of the loving women there gathered, which is still sending out light and warmth wherever they are working. This W. C. T. U. has a column in the South Carolina *Spartan*, and I find by the announcement of their meetings, headed by those of Y. W. C. T. U., that these are held regularly and with encouraging success every Thursday.

Tennessee.—The wide awake W. C. T. U. are on their watchtower, and from one of the sisterhood I glean that, "Fifty distilleries are in the Nashville, Tenn., revenue district. What a volume of ruin in store for the people! Could this ocean stream of whisky be tracked in its work and a history be written in the damage it will do to society, the heart would be appalled at the recital."

Doubtless, but the W. C. T. U. are on the track, and are sending out their life boats as well, to rescue from the flood and stem the tide of evil.

Mrs. Harrison is much encouraged to find that a state organizer has been secured from whose efforts she hopes much good will result. The lady is from Memphis, and highly spoken of.

A card.—May I ask my sister gleaners of southern states to send me their helpful grains, so that I may receive them on Tuesday of each week. I send my budget to The Union Signal on Wednesday and unless my letters come earlier the news must be left over another week.

G. H. McL.

## INDIANA.

The W. C. T. U. of Indiana will hold its annual state convention at Seymour, May 28, 29 and 30. The executive committee will meet at the same place, on the 27. The National president will attend the convention.

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Indianapolis, some time ago changed its name to Young People's Christian Temperance Union, and amended its constitution so as to admit young gentlemen on the same footing as young ladies. Whether orthodox or not the change has worked well.

The Y. P. C. T. U. No. 2 has recently been organized in the southwestern part of the city with Mr. A. H. Hutchinson as president.

They have formed a Band of Hope and expect to make that their special work.

## FLOWER MISSION WORK.

My beloved co-workers in Flower Mission branch of W. C. T. U.: Mrs. Willard has kindly consented to give us a column in our National paper, "The Union Signal, and we will be able to talk with each other every week. This brings me very near to each of you, and I hope the department will make our column an attractive feature of the paper. We ought to be able to do so, for out of such a beautiful ministry ought to come beautiful results. Having secured this excellent medium for an interchange of our hopes, encouragements and especially our plans and results. I earnestly hope all interested in this branch of service for the Master may feel it a necessity to subscribe for The Union Signal. No one of us who desires or expects to keep posted at every point can afford to do without it.

I come today to talk with you about the text cards to be used in our work. I had hoped to have this matter settled several weeks ago, but from various causes I have been prevented hitherto. My first plan was to have our literature department get up the cards for us and so keep our money in our own work. I wrote to Miss Colman on this subject. She answered very kindly and promptly, but I have waited until I could give you definite information before writing anything further to you. Miss C. devotes all her efforts and her means to strictly temperance work, and as my cards are not to have what could be called temperance texts on them she feels it would be neither wise nor practicable for her to undertake to publish them for us. She justly thinks as she is not a general publisher, is not pursuing the temperance publishing to make money at it, she cannot come into competition with general dealers in cards; viz., the Sunday school men who have a large custom already, and could use these cards in their Sunday school work. She says, "It would cost just as much to make the plates for the one hundred texts you have selected if I was going to strike off one thousand impressions (making 150 000 cards) as if I was going to strike off one hundred times as many, as the Sunday school publishers probably do. And as the cost of plates would in each case be added to that of the card-board and printing, it would make a very material difference." As these are not texts she uses for temperance texts you can readily see she would lose money by it.

After carefully considering the whole subject, I have decided to have them published right here in my own city, and under my personal supervision, so ensuring a judicious selection and thereby relieving me of any anxiety in regard to their appropriations, and curtailing the amount of my writing to a great extent.

If each of the state superintendents will send to the W. C. T. U. here in Louisville, for the text cards, it will be a great advantage to me for I have made arrangements with one of our wide awake business men, who is a staunch friend of the temperance cause, to let me have them by the thousand at such rates that I can afford to let the whole department have them cheaper than they can be bought at any retail store, and still leave me a little surplus which I can devote to the national work. This will be a great good for me as you all know how much it hampers our beloved work to have no fund upon which to draw for needed supplies.

I consider the wise selection of texts to be used in our work the feature of this department, and it is for this reason I wish to select them and oversee the sending them out to the different states. Our aim is to lead souls up to Christ, and this leads them up to temperance, and on the only sure foundation. You all realize what a judicious selection of God's words may mean, and how easy it would be to arouse prejudice and antagonize good feelings, and this is why I oppose the use of temperance texts and lay so much stress upon the kind to be distributed. For instance, suppose you go to one burdened with care and sin, but who loves his beer, or one whose taste is perverted by strong drink, and give him, or her, a boquet with such a text as this, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging," or "Whose mouth is full of cursing and bitterness," "Their feet are swift to shed blood," or "Nor thieves, nor covetous man, nor drunkard, shall inherit the kingdom of God." What will be the result? He will tear the card right in two, will be insulted, or will feel you are displaying a reproachful, selfrighteous, spirit; and there is an end of all your influence over that soul. But suppose the eye fall at once upon these words: "Cast thy burden on the Lord and He shall sustain thee," or "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest," or, "Surely He hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows;" you bring him a balm for his wounded heart, you teach of the Great Burden Bearer, and open the way for other visits, and further sweet influences. Flowers are such tender reminders of God's love they should always be accompanied by a loving promise, or a pleading invitation from the Savior's lips.

The superintendents can get text cards at $1.25 per thousand by sending to Miss Gertrude Ferguson, W. C. T. U. room, No. 2, Polytechnic Building, Fourth ave., Louisville, Ky. I have had these small plain cards gotten up because I think we ought not to afford anything more expensive for our weekly, general work. Each superintendent can decide for herself as to the propriety of using the floral text cards for prison day work. I think handsomer ones would be more acceptable for that day if they can be afforded. Would it not be well for each state superintendent to try to ascertain the number of cards needed for the month or quarter, and order all at once? If it is more convenient to order direct from us than from the superintendent of your state we will gladly serve you.

Very sincerely your faithful friend,

Jennie Casseday.

*Natl. Supt. Flower Department.*

## OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

### ABOUT THE MEMORIALS AND VOTER'S PLEDGE.

*To the Local Unions:*

Questions are coming in relative to the memorials. In reply we would say that it seems best to send them to congress after the presidential election. Before that time they would attract very little attention, being signed only representatively.

The voter's pledge is for the education and crystallizing of sentiment, and the recruiting of a majority committee to the proposition, "The saloon must go." We suggest that these pledges with all names secured be pasted into scrap books and kept among the archives of each local union.

In circulating the voter's pledge, it is desirable to pay especial attention to young voters, and to get the pledge of youths soon to become such. The home has everything to hope from the ballots of the boys who have been trained in Sunday schools and Bands of Hope during the last ten years. The voter's pledge, bearing our National seal, will be sent FREE to all applicants. Address the corresponding secretary.

Frances E. Willard, *Pres.*
C. B. Buell, *Cor. Sec.*
*Nat. W. C. T. U.*

## MRS. FIXEN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 23; Jefferson, Texas, April 24, 25; Little Rock, Arkansas, April 26, 27; Helena, Ark., April 28, 29; Forest City, Ark., April 30; Newport, Ark., May 1, 2; Fredericktown, Mo., May 3, 4; Joplin Mo., May 10; Webb City, Mo., May 11, 12; Humbuldt, Kan., May 13; Garnett, Kan., May 14; Harrisonville, Mo., May 15; Leavenworth, Kan., May 16; Platte City, Mo., May 17; Atchison, Kan., May 18; Cameron, Mo., May 19; Lathrop, Mo., May 20; Gallatin, Mo., May 21; Estherville, Iowa, May 22, 23; Emmetsburg, Iowa, May 24; Spencer, Iowa, May 25.

## Publisher's Department.


**Rates of Subscription.**

Single copy (Weekly).....$1.75
" " " 6 months.....1.00
" " " 3 months.....50
In Clubs of ten or more.....1.50

☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN,
161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.


We hope for renewed effort on the part of our friends during the next two months to increase the circulation and influence of The Union Signal. We believe that it only needs to be known to be appreciated, and with this idea have resolved to issue TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS of one month for only ten cents each. We suggest that each local union or individual subscriber feeling inclined to work for us in this way send us a list of all members of the W. C. T. U. and others of their acquaintance who are not at present subscribers to the paper, together with ten cents for each name, and we will send them the paper for one month, and also write each person informing them that the paper has been sent and paid for by friends who desire them to become permanent subscribers. A large proprotion of the names thus received would certainly become regular subscribers, and as such evince far more interest in W. C. T. U. work than ever before. If it is impossible to send us payment for these short term subscriptions, send us the names and we will at least send one sample copy to each relying upon the friends sending the names to call afterward upon the parties and personally solicit their subscriptions.

We must run up the circulation of this paper to twenty-five thousand copies. For an organization such as we represent this number is a small one and it can be easily reached if *every* friend of the paper would just devote a little thought, time and attention to it. Help us friends just now, and let us see the literary exponent of the most influential body of women in the world, take its deserved place in the front rank of American journalism.

The wonderful address on "The Delusion of High License" by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D., which created much excitement on its delivery before the Temperance Conference in Chicago and which has been the subject of so much criticism in newspaper circles, should be widely circulated in every community. There has been nothing like it written upon the subject. It cannot fail to make temperance sentiment wherever read. It can be obtained at this office in convenient form for distribution at the low price of 30cts PER HUNDRED POSTPAID. Every Local Union should distribute at least 1,000 copies. Persons who have ordered it for their community report to us that they are astounded at the good results. Begin without delay.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

—The annual leaflet is just out—fifteen thousand copies envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo.* FREE. For forms of Constitution, and other helps and for all the foregoing send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, 126½ Walnut street, Cincinnati, O. She will acknowledge the same.

—*For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

—Mrs Jenny Eggleston Zimmerman's "Resume" is to be had FREE, by writing Mrs. Buell at Headquarters.

"The prohibition Hand Book," (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts), a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U., children's and W. C. T. U. pledge cards, collectors cards, forms of constitution for local unions, etc.


# Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the **Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions** with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into **Scrofula.** This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

## *Ayer's Sarsaparilla,*

which is sufficiently powerful to expel from the system even the taint of **Hereditary Scrofula.**

The medical profession indorse Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and many attestations of the cures effected by it come from all parts of the world. It is, in the language of the Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts and ex-Mayor of Lowell, "the only preparation that does real, lasting good."

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***Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.***

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# BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

**FROM THE NERVE-GIVING PRINCIPLES OF THE OX-BRAIN and WHEAT GERM.**

**VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.**—Restores the energy lost by nervousness, weakness or indigestion; relieves lassitude and neuralgia; refreshes the nerves tired by worry, excitement or excessive sensitiveness, and strengthens a failing memory. It aids wonderfully in the mental and bodily growth of infants and children. Under its use the teeth come easier, the bones grow better, the skin smoother, the brain acquires more readily and rests and sleeps more sweetly. An ill fed brain learns no lessons, and is excusable if peevish. It gives a more intellectual and happier childhood. It does away with that feeling of weakness and exhaustion which impels to the use of alcoholic beverages, and directly counteracts a cause of depravity and suffering which has baffled the efforts of religion and morality. Not a secret remedy; formula on every label. For sale by Druggists, or mail, $1.

**F. CROSBY CO., 56 West 25th St., New York.**

## Signal Notes.

The Heredity Institute organized in March in connection with the Cheney, Washington Territory, W. C. T. U. by Dr. Mary H. Whitney bids fair to step near the first ranks in this department.

Senator Anthony attributes his recent very severe illness to the smoking of cigaretts. It is a wise man that can climb over the barrier of a favorite indulgence to discover the enemy lurking on the other side.

Miss Franes E. Willard visited Fitchburg on Sunday April 13 under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and addressed a large audience in the city hall at 3. p. m. At 5 o'clock she spoke at a railroad mass meeting in L. J. Brown's hall.

About the strangest temperance lecture of the season, is the recent statement of the keeper of the New York Morgue, that four fifths of the five thousand bodies that reached the city dead house there every year, are sent there by drunkenness.

A distinguished clergyman in one of our eastern cities, was met by a dilapidated looking individual, with a flask of whisky in his pocket, who inquired: "Sir, is this the nearest road to the alms-house?" "No, sir," replied the clergyman pointing to the bottle, "but that is."

The women of Ellenville, N. Y. quietly informed the business men, that all who voted in favor of license would lose their trade. It is needless to say that prohibition won by a grand majority. It thus seems that boycotting can be effectually done by prohibitionists, as well as by the saloon party.—*The Prohibitionist.*

On Taursday March 20, the Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, reached his eightieth birthday. His extraordinary physical and mental vigor at this advanced age affords a conspicuous exemplification of the benefits of total abstinence. May he live to see the now rapidly-approaching triumph of prohibition in national politics.—*N. Y. Witness.*

Any person desiring to place money on first mortgages secured by real estate, or to make investments in choice farming lands or growing western towns will do well to correspond with Jas. C. Young of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Young is thoroughly reliable, and our friends need have no hesitancy in consulting him with reference to any financial transaction they may wish to make.

An inspector in Halton, Ontario, entered a suspected hotel with a search-warrant. As he went in unannounced there was the sound of a stampede, and he followed hard upon the footsteps of the retreating host. Disappointed at not seeing his man when he reached the bedroom, the officer burrowed among the bed clothes that seemed to have been recently disturbed. Between the ticks he found a quantity of liquor, and further explorations of the chamber revealed the fugitive hiding in a closet. The hotel-keeper appeared before the police magistrate, and confessed to "keeping for sale" intoxicating liquor, and was fined $100 and $20 costs. That is the way the Scott act (local option) is proving a failure in Halton.

### TO OUR READERS.

We append the testimony of Gen. C. H. Howard, because of the esteem and confidence in which he is held, not only by his many friends, but also by the thousands who know him as the recent editor of the Advance, and hence know that only deserved merit alone can influence him in the following statement:

Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1884.

Dr. F. L. Peiko—Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to state that Mrs. Howard's health is permanently restored. Last summer she began the use of your excellent **Oxygen** treatment by your advice So gratifying have been the results that it seems to be not less than a simple duty, as a debt of gratitude, to make this statement. Very respectfully yours,

C. H. Howard.

The Salvation Army has just lost $100,000 in the failure of the lease of the Grecian theater for which it paid the above amount. It was found that a clause had been inserted in the lease requiring the lessee to maintain the bar of the theater and continue the open sale of alcoholic beverages. General Booth was held by the owner with Satanic purpose, to the strict "nomination of the bond," which of course he could not and would not meet, and the court declared the lease forfeited, with all the amounts paid thereon. What could fiendish ingenuity suggest more like itself and the pit from which it springs?


GET THE BEST.

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## Miscellaneous Selections.

A fund of $5,000 is being raised by English temperance people for Edward Payson Weston who walked 5,000 miles for total abstinence, and at financial loss to himself.

The alumni of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has condemned the sale of "intoxicating liquors as a beverage in drug stores as a growing evil tending to degrade the profession of Pharmacy, and damage the morals of the community."

The Emperor of China recently authorized the destruction of four million dollars worth of opium, and absolutely refuses to accept a revenue from its sale. A few such heathen officials are needed in the United States to deal with the whisky traffic.

Temperance is rapidly working its way into all forms of business. One of the latest "straws" is the following pledge required by a gentleman renting a farm. "I also agree to give my crop to him if I become intoxicated, while I live on his premises."

There are two men in Chicago who ought to be held up for setting an example worthy of imitation. These men are painters, the Schoenberger Bros., who advertise on their business cards, stationery, etc., that they will paint neither saloon nor tobacco signs.

The first Baptist church of Benton, Ill., has taken the only position a Christian church can consistently take in ruling that persons who vote for saloons or who publicly advocate them, or who invest money in them, or who suffer their property used for them in any way, cannot be continued as members of their body.

Before publishing his book, "Study and Stimulants," Mr. A. Arthur Reade sent circulars to a large number of literary men, asking about their habits with respect to the use of alcohol, tobacco, etc., while engaged in literary work. He says that no one of the 162 who replied to his questions resort to alcohol for inspiration. Thirty-four abstained wholly from its use.

The leaven of temperance is at work in Kentucky, one of the states most extensively engaged in the manufacture of whisky. In the absence of any general law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquor, the whole state is being covered over with what are called sumptuary laws, calculated to meet the demands of certain localities. Already the list shows the passage by the legislature of no less than twenty-four bills, with titles like the following: *House bill to prevent the sale of liquor in Garrard county under any circumstances.*


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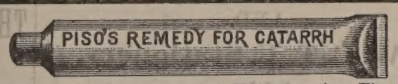


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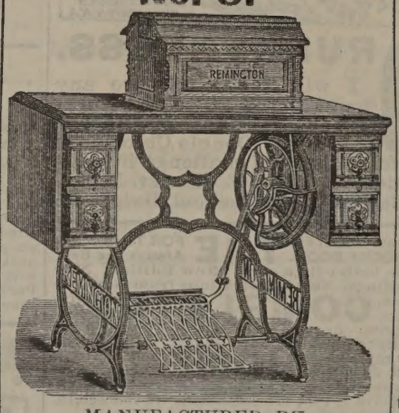

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47—18

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 18. CHICAGO, MAY 1, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.

*THE Regular Quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Woman's Temperance Publication Association will be held at Hawthorne, Elmhurst, Illinois, Wednesday, May 7, 1884, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.* MARY ALLEN WEST,
*Secretary W. T. P. A.*

THE place and time of the prohibition home-protection party convention, is now settled at Pittsburg, Penn., for the 23d of July.

PROHIBITION has been again defeated in the New York legislature and by the same close vote. A few weeks ago the vote stood 63 against, to 61 for the amendment. Tuesday's vote is 63 to 60.

"THE Philosophy of the Temperance Reform" is the title of a stout (in more senses than one) pamphlet, by the Rev. D. C. Babcock, of the National Temperance Society. It is comprehensive and timely.

THREE cheers for Rhode Island,—*petite*, plucky and persistent! Without petitions or the pressure of persuasive public pleading, the legislature has passed the compulsory scientific temperance instruction bill. This action gives us five states arrayed against the next generation of saloons. It is as good as a ten year's note for prohibition.

MR. FRANCIS MURPHY is this week to begin an active campaign in this city under the auspices of the West Side W. C. T. U. His labors in Freeport, jointly with those of his son, have resulted in 2500 pledges. Mr. Murphy, it is said, has become a prohibitionist, but believes still in the moral suasion side of prohibition, as do we all.

NOTHING has done such execution in a still, small, insinuating way as the American adaptation of Mr. Hoyle's little chart showing the relative expenditures of the country. It has been printed in black lines in a large number of newspapers, and now is given in large sheet form at ten cents per copy by Rev. J. L. Dyas, of Sandwich, Illinois. It is an excellent device for posting and placarding temperance truth.

SALOON legislation often overreaches. In the days of prohibition in the city of Monmouth in this state, it was a matter of complaint that liquor was sold by the bottle and such sale protected by state law, and so occasion was given for the usual cry "Prohibition does not prohibit." As soon as the $1000 license came into effect, the saloons desired protection against the "bottle system" and at once secured a stringent ordinance prohibiting it. Now high license has been succeeded by prohibition and the would-be saloonist gnash their teeth with rage at the strong cords with which they have bound themselves.

IT seems to be the case that in some localities the announcement of the general officers of the N. W. C. T. U. that the great W. C. T. U. petition to political parties and congress had been abandoned, is not yet understood, and its circulation is needlessly going on. Doubtless the supplement to THE UNION SIGNAL in which this explanation was made, has escaped notice, or if seen, made indistinct impression. Once more then, the memorial petition has been abandoned.

THE eleventh annual meeting of the Maryland Temperance Alliance showed most encouraging progress in that state. Over six hundred delegates were present, representing more than half the counties in the state. Over half the territory is now under local prohibitory law, which is well enforced.

Col. Geo. W. Bain, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Prof. A. Hopkins of the *American Reformer*, and the English visitors, Mr. Barker and Mr. Hoyle, of the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance, added to the interest of the occasion by speeches, impromptu and otherwise. During the exercises a two thousand dollar collection was taken up. President William Daniel has every reason for the good cheer with which he urges on the work in Maryland.

THE resolutions adopted by this convention include one which seems a little "difficult"—in that it bids all women in the land "to remember that as the home is the foundation of the nation, and she is the maker of the home, so we call upon her to save the nation by saving her sacred home from the indescribably horrible curse of intemperance." We do not believe these good Marylanders mean to impose on us the task of the ancient Egyptians, and such a call looks very like the command to make bricks without straw.

SPEAKING of home, there is a cry that comes to us often. It is the cry of the home not only against the saloon, but against the saloon patron. And when we think of it, is there really any justification possible for the *home builder* who deliberately tears down its walls and sets them tumbling upon the helpless inmates?

Let us have the other side of the appeal rung out over the world; not only the home against the saloon, but the home against the drinker.

CALIFORNIA sets us many a good example, none better however than one furnished by the Sunday school of the Central M. E. church of San Francisco. This school makes its regular quarterly temperance Sunday as much of an "occasion" as Christmas or Easter. A prettily arranged program covers a chapter of Miss Colman's Christian Temperance Catechism, and is given with a temperance leaflet containing valuable information to each member of the congregation at the close of the morning service. This brings out a large audience for the afternoon school service and scatters large measure of the truth. The originator of the plan is Mr. William Abbot, the live superintendent of what must inevitably be a live school, and who says: "I believe all our Sunday schools should be active, lively temperance societies."

A NEW Saul of Tarsus is Lars Olsen Smith, the former brandy king of Sweden, now, that country's most energetic temperance reformer. The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives a long account of his operations, showing that he is no idealist or Utopian schemer, but his plans for the betterment of his own and all people reach down about the roots of the drink evil. Better food, better cooking, better dwellings are in his thought for the poor, and at this time he has agents scattered over the continent of Europe studying every social experiment for their amelioration. It would be interesting to know just how the light broke around him in the very opposite career of his earlier years, just how and where the scales fell from his eyes and the new purpose was born in his heart.

IN many localities the W. C. T. U. is fighting a good fight against immoral and debasing literature. The *Police Gazette* and *News*, together with the "blood and thunder" novels and newspapers are among the objects of its successful attack. One brave W. C. T. U. woman, a national superintendent by the way, in passing the shop of a news dealer, saw very objectionable photographs displayed in his window. She walked inside and asked the price of each. The dealer responded with a rather surprised air and when asked if these were all his stock brought out a quantity like unto them. The lady said quietly, "I will take them all," and paying their price took them in hand, tore each one into bits and left the astonished seller to sweep out the rubbish at his leisure, saying as she left, "O, if I could only tear up every such representation." So say we all of us.

## Contributed.

### KING ALCOHOL'S SOLILOQUY.

BY HARRIET A. SAWYER.

In the broad light of day my grim visage I hide
Nor out in my uniform once dare I ride,
For 'tis red with the blood of the victims I've slain,
And it spangles with tears like the dew on the main.
That a victor I am there is none to deny,
For who rules and ruins so many as I?
War and famine their millions in dust have laid low,
But of all that is holy am I the arch foe.
See my army move on! none can with it compare.
Though they fall by the myriads—why should I care?
For recruits always ready come pressing along,
How I gloat o'er their revelry, joy in their song!
I am not content with aught save the best,
My recruits must be generous—their all must invest
But a single draught—and I count them mine,
On my black-list enroll them, ere the truth they divine.
Out of the specie that falls in the till,
I forge chains to make them the slaves of my will.
The king on his throne and the prince in the hall
Pay homage and bow before King Alcohol.
In dungeons the prisoners have pined and have died
But their spirits were free and all bondage defied;
But my chains bind in manhood the God-given will,
Though they long to be free they are prisoners still.
Press closely, O! mother, your boy to your breast,
Though your arms may be weary, your heart now may rest.
Press again to your lips those tiny pink feet,
For I'll cause them to fail and to fall in the street.
Listen! How with sweet accent he now lisps thy name;—
I will teach him his Maker's and thine to defame.
I'll await him in banquet, in home and in hall:
That beautiful boy, by my oath he shall fall!
I hear the uprising of men o'er the land,
Against my dominions—a host they command.
But at all legislators and "legions" I laugh
While with my battalion my poison I quaff.
But there is one name—I must whisper it low,
'Tis humanity's refuge, but my dreaded foe.
That name—I can't speak it—I'll try to forget,
Drink again, O! my boys, ere the stars all are set.
I have lost from my force some I thought were my own.
As they looked and were saved by the Crucified One.
Then rouse ye my children, find joy in the bowl,
Ye must not grow tender nor think of the soul.
When the tongue cries for liquor, let no prayer be said,
Though the children are crying and praying for bread.
If the thought of a mother, wife, sister or child
Mingles pain with the draught, let your mirth grow more wild.
Drink again! O my boys—and again, one and all—
For you are my slaves,—I am King Alcohol.

### FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE.

BY JANE EGGLESTON ZIMMERMAN.

Well, now Caleb's gone, it does seem as ef Mis' Harding ought to take a mite o' comfort," observed her neighbor, John Bisbee, as he drew up to the stove after supper, the day Caleb Harding had been consigned to a drunkard's grave.

"That boy o' hers," he continued, is a powerful stiddy boy. Ef he don't turn out well, then I miss my guess. No more like his father than chalk's like cheese."

"I calk'late ef ever a boy saw the folly of it, Nat Harding has," observed Mrs. Bisbee as she passed to and fro, clearing up the supper things. "But then, he's got the Harding blood, an' I never saw one o' that branch o' the family since I can remember, that didn't take to liquor as nat'rally as a duck takes to water," she added, shaking her head.

"Pshaw! now, mother, don't send the boy to perdition afore he even makes a start for it. What's to make him take to drink, I want to know? He's got to clear that farm o' mortgage, or see his mother turned out o' doors, all on account o' drink."

"Well, well, let's hope for the best, father, and not say nothing to discourage the boy. His load's heavy enough, as 'tis," and Mrs. Bisbee sighed as she settled herself beside her John with her knitting.

When Nathaniel Harding, young, strong, hopeful, became aware of the condition of his mother's business, her farm burdened with a heavy mortgage, which threatened speedily to swallow up the little property, he decided to try the experiment so often tried, of seeking business in the west.

As usual, this enterprising move was discussed far and wide by those who had known the Hardings from generation to generation. Some approved, others disapproved, and still others shook their heads, not liking to commit themselves until the wisdom or unwisdom of the move had been proven.

The separation from her only child, after her recent bitter trials, was a heavy blow to the widow, but she had a brave heart for her fate.

"Nathan's so stiddy, I do set store by that," she said to those with whom she talked. "He's never given me a single heart ache, not the least mite, since he was born. I couldn't feel willin', no way, ef he was wild, but as he's got restless now, I guess the best thing's to let him go. 'T won't be like home, Chicago won't, an' mebbe he'll come back sooner'n he calk'lates to."

The widow Harding never spoke a truer word than when she remarked that Chicago wouldn't be "like home" to her boy.

He landed in the great city in the afternoon of a rainy, dismal day in the early spring, with fifteen dollars in his pocket, a better equipment than many a now merchant prince found himself possessed of, on his first arrival.

As he looked about him, bewildered, at the railway station, a young man, not much older than himself accosted him pleasantly.

"Blundering big thing, ain't it?" he asked, sauntering up to where Nathaniel stood, with the easy air of one "to the manner born," which easy air Nathaniel could not help envying.

"What?" asked Nathaniel. "Chicago," answered his companion. I'll swear you can just see it grow every day. Acquainted much in the city?"

"Don't know anyone," answered Nathaniel, with a sudden sinking of the heart.

"O well, you shan't say that long," answered the other, heartily. You must see the sights, if you've never been here before. I'll go round with you, tonight, and show you what Chicago's like. Where are you going to stop?"

"O I intend to hunt up some reasonable boarding house," answered Nathaniel.

"Well my friend, Mack McGregor's is just the place you want, good board and the cheapest in the city. Come along, I'll show you, and after supper we'll take a squint at the elephant."

Nathaniel Harding was nineteen years old, but he had never been in a great city before. A few trips to Bangor, where he had relatives with whom he staid, and acquaintances in the grocery trade, with whom he dealt, had been the extent of his worldly experience outside his own country town of Boothby. He had never been in the habit of reading a daily paper, or he must instantly have recognized his new acquaintance as belonging to the order of being known as confidence men.

The boarding house was both dull and dreary. A place more unlike his mother's homely, but exquisitely neat house, where the whole atmosphere was that of a home, it would be hard to find. The contrast was like that between Paradise and Tophet. The little seven by nine room which contained his trunk was inexpressibly wearisome. What better could he do, than accept the invitation of his new acquaintance, and see the sights of the great city?

If the Young Men's Christian Association could have got in a runner for their attractions before the gamblers got in theirs, this story had not been told, but these good people had no runners. If the Woman's Christian Association had had their runners at the different railway stations, experienced, motherly women, many a tale of woe and wrong would be unknown, because unhappened. But this, the ounce of prevention, had not then been inaugurated.

By the time Nathaniel Harding had secured a position in a business house, the pool room had whiled away many an unoccupied evening which, otherwise, had been intolerably dull and lonely. By the time he had become an expert at faro, he had passed from beer, to one, and then two "fingers" of old rye. He was amazed at the craving he found within himself.

"O well, I must 'pull up,' this will never do," he said to himself. But his first essay at gambling had been, to him, surprisingly successful, and the ease with which he had doubled his money, made him long to double it a few times more, when the money for the mortgage would be his, and he would go back to his mother and Prue. For he had left his heart behind him, in old slow going Boothby, and the din and sin of the great city had not yet effaced the young pure love of his heart.

"I can't play faro, without 'bracing up' that's sure," he would say. "I'll stop the drink when I stop the play. I must make up my pile first though."

His fortune, however, had begun to turn somewhat. His losses now balanced, nay, sometimes outweighed his gains. Feeling the smart of this, he redoubled his energies, and his drinking, in order to regain what he had lost. The Harding blood began to tell in the eager drunkard. Chicago was not like home, and no more was Nat Harding like the son his mother had lost. For she and Prue rarely had a letter now. The mother, long used to a burden of woe, sighed and prayed and hoped. "Natie's so steddy, I can't think he's wrong. I'm only afraid he's sick."

Having become a fit subject for the labors of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, he at last finds his way into a gospel temperance meeting. The scourge of scorpions which he has knotted for himself has become intolerable, and he would be glad to purchase relief at any price. At any price? Ah! there is one price, and only one, demanded for this relief, and this price he will not pay. He contents himself with being sorry he is a drunkard, wishing he were not, asking prayers, and he goes out as he came in.

Two years go by, in alternate debauch and repentance. Nathaniel Harding is twenty-one, and a common drunkard. He writes to his mother and Prue, in his sober intervals, but he never hints to them the real state of affairs. And his mother sews and knits, and makes carpet rags and butter, and pays the interest on the mortgage herself. Nathanial never mentions it. And Prue stays half her time with the mother of her lover, regardless of propriety, and of the lectures she receives from the well behaved.

"Heard from Nathaniel lately?" asked John Bisbee, as he passes through the door yard to the widow's field beyond. He has done all her plowing since Nathaniel went away.

"Not very," answers Mrs. Harding, hesitating. She does not know exactly why she dreads to have her boy's name mentioned now.

"He had just gone into a new place, when he wrote last, an' I don't doubt but he's desprit busy. Natie always was a worker you know."

"O yes, I'll risk him," answers John Bisbee, with more confidence than he really feels. He knows, well enough, in the friendly spying which life long neighbors deem no harm, that Nathaniel Harding has not written to mother or sweetheart for months. John Bisbee goes on to the "hill pasture," and the mother, on whom whisky has heaped such bitter woe, goes in to her work, to pray for her boy, although she knows not what to pray for. She ends with praying with an exceeding great and bitter cry, that it may be well with her only child. And it shall be well. A faithful mother's prayers have been the life boat which has saved many a shipwrecked soul.

One day Nat Harding came into the gospel meeting, which he attended faithfully after every drinking spell. This time, he seemed, to the one who had tried to help him, to be more than usually dejected.

"You see," he explained, "I have been drinking again."

"But why did you drink again?" asked his friend, who had witnessed his repentance and anguish many

times. How is it you do not pray for deliverance when the temptation comes?"

'Well, you see, it is just this way," answered Nathaniel, giving what is the experience of many a drunkard. "When I see a flask of whisky and they're awfully common in Chicago, everything else becomes a blank, I can't think of anything else but just that; I never once think of prayer; I don't know there is such a thing; I don't know there's a God; I don't know anything but just that I want whisky. Then I turn into the first saloon I come to; there's always one handy. 'Twouldn't be so down in Maine, and when I've had one glass, then I want a barrelful, and that's the way it happens. I don't see as it can be helped," with a sigh.

"But this time," he continued, "I got into a worse scrape than usual. Going to jail is nothing to it."

"Why what is that?" asked his friend, with concern.

"Well, you see, I was on an awful long spree, two months ago, and I got married."

His friend looked inexpressibly shocked. She thought of the woe brought into another life, and also, which was some mitigation of the pity of it, that the woman who would marry a man in his cups, could not be worthy, or able to appreciate true wedded happiness.

"But married to an unworthy woman, will be his sure destruction," she thought, on further reflection.

But Nathaniel thought only of the disappointment his marriage would bring to Prue, oddly enough thinking himself worth mourning over.

"You see," he said, naively, Prue and I have kept company for four years now. And I promised faithfully I would come back and marry her. And now, I've spoiled the whole thing. I'm married, safe and sound to this other little thing. I wish you could see her, though. She's an awful pretty appearing young lady. She was waiting on table in the boarding house where I boarded. And I'm such a fool when I'm drunk, I never know what I'm doing, and before I knew what it was all about, we were married slick enough."

"When the nation shall have become sufficiently paternal to forbid marriage when either party to it is beside himself or herself with liquor, it will have done a wise thing, and such paternal oversight will be a blessing."

"It doesn't mend matters to sit down and groan over it," answered his friend. "Having done the poor girl the great wrong to link her fortunes with such as yours are at present," continued the lady, with hard, unrelenting common sense, "the best thing for you to do, is to stand by her, and forget Prue, as fast as you can."

"Forget Prue!" he asked, in astonishment. "I think it's an awful shame to jilt a girl that's waited for a man four years."

His friend did not tell him what a blessed deliverance it was for his jilted love, and he continued, with the natural selfishness of a young man.

"You see, I want to go back to Maine, when I make something, and I never can face Prue, after jilting her. It's an awful sell."

His friend was human. She longed to save this man, she shuddered over his ruin; her heart ached over his mother, (while she rejoiced over Prue). She asked him, however, the renowned and pitiless question: "What are you going to do about it?"

"That's a stumper!" he answered. I'll be shot if I know."

"When we sin," said his friend, "there are certain consequences of our sin, which no amount of forgiveness will remove. You sinned when you drank, you sinned when you married this hapless girl, (by a great forbearance she refrained from saying fearfully foolish girl). It is for you, now, to bear this consequence of your sin bravely, like a man. Being married, you must patiently take your fate as you have fashioned it, and live your life as well as is possible under existing circumstances. You have done this girl a great wrong. It is no blessing to be your wife unless you reform—(Nathaniel groaned), and you must be good and faithful to her. There is no other right way."

This was a hard lesson to be learned. The poor boy listened in silence. Perhaps he might be discouraged at the beginning, but the distinct facing of the problem at once was best.

Chicago is not a place where constitutional drunkards may easily reform. Nathaniel did not stop drinking except for short periods, and his friend next heard of him in the Bridewell on a charge of larceny while drunk.

She had the news on this wise:

A pretty and attractive looking young woman came to her after the meeting one day, begging her attention in a humble, shamefaced way.

"Please ma'am, I would like to speak to you about my husband. Harding's my name, ma'am."

"Are you Nathaniel Harding's wife?" asked the lady.

"Yes ma'am, at least that's what he calls himself, though I never could be quite sure that was his real name. I didn't know him very well when I married him."

"I should think not," thought her listener, with energy.

"Well ma'am, Nat, he's been drinkin', off an' on, this summer. I couldn't seem to stop him," (with tears of disappointment in her blue eyes.) "I thought when I married him, I'd be real good to him, an' make a pleasant little home for him. An' he seemed so fond of me I thought he'd reform, I did, indeed ma'am."

Her listener sighed.

"But there don't seem to be no sort of a chance for a man in Chicago," continued the young wife.

"There's saloons with nice looking bottles all piled up in 'em, most every step you take ma'am. At least I don't call 'em nice looking, myself, but they do seem an awful temptation to a man that loves liquor. When Nat was sent up, I first resolved I'd stick to him ma'am. He's awful kind and pleasant when he's sober. An' then, you see, we was married by a minister an' he put in, I remember the very words, 'For better, for worse,' an' that's the way I took my poor Nat an' I'm not goin' to give in, now it turns out to be worse instead o' better as I thought 'twas goin' to be."

The lady had this brave, faithful woman by the hand by this time, and her tears were flowing fast.

"I think you are right dear child, she said, as soon as she could command her voice. "If he is ever saved it must be through your faithfulness. Stand by him if you can stand it yourself."

"Yes, ma'am, that is what I mean to do," answered the wife, simply. I've took a little room close by the bridewell, an' I take in washin' and keep a tidy little place. I thought he would feel more encouraged if he had a sort of a little home to come to, when he is let out."

"He will, there's no sort of doubt of that," answered her friend. "For how long is his sentence?"

"Six months, ma'am, but two weeks of it is gone, already."

"You are a brave, good wife," said the lady. "Are you a Christian?"

"No ma'am," answered the woman, "I an't never made a profession, but I try to do what's right, an' I pray for Nat."

"Let her alone, she hath wrought a good work," said her friend to herself, thinking what a precious box of ointment this simple woman had poured forth. She was the one human chance of salvation for poor Nat, and she stood to her mission as bravely and unflinchingly as any hero the world has ever known. The little home, whose appointments were of the most meager kind, was kept always as bright and clean as a Chicago tenement can be made. Nat would appreciate this neatness more than any luxury. She was ready to meet and take him home, too, on the day he was free. The home shelter, the warm supper, the neatly blackened stove, were all appreciated by this son of a New England mother. Not a thing escaped him. He saw all, and he felt all it was meant for. For the moment, he forgot the jilted Prue waiting for him when he should have become rich and prosperous. His little simple minded wife deserved the best love of his heart and in time she would have it. Today he felt too much ashamed of himself, to fully appreciate her wifely devotion.

The next day they went to the gospel meeting. A new confession of sin, a fresh start in the upward path, were made. Nat takes heart of grace in hearing the confessions of other men. They have conquered through God's grace, why should not he? If God can save others why can He not save him? His little wife beams with hope and happiness. She prays with all her might. If a theologian had held her strictly to account, there might not have seemed to be much efficacy to her prayers, seeing she had not experienced a change herself, but she knows nothing of nice distinctions. She is one of those "little ones," like whom we must become, or ever we can inherit the kingdom.

After the meeting, Nat comes up to his friend, shamefacedly, but with hope beaming in his face.

"I am going to try hard to stand now, and I mean to ask God to help me," he said with emotion. 'Twould be easier down in Maine. I wouldn't have to see so much liquor; I could keep out of it there. O yes," with a sigh of longing, 't would be a great deal easier down to mother's, but I can't go back now."

"Why not?" asked his friend. "Well, you know I told you of the girl I'd been keepin' company with, down to East Boothby. I couldn't go back with Lucy, and face her you know."

His friend drew a letter from her pocket. It was one she had received, a few days before, from his mother. A part of it ran as follows:

"I don't know how ever I'll tell Nat. I expect it'll about kill him, but Prudence Higgins, the girl he was engaged to, has up and married Cap'n Lowell, an' gone with him to furrin' parts. Name a girl Prudence if ye want her to be as fickle as an April day. She promised to wait for Nat, an' now as soon as this Cap'n Lowell comes along, with more money than what Natie had, she deliberately throws Natie overboard, poor boy! an' goes off with this other man. Girls an't what they was in my day."

"What do you think of it?" asked his friend when he had finished reading the letter.

"I'll go back to mother's with Lucy now," he said, with a hopeful smile

## A HEREDITY BIBLE READING.

BY DR. MAY HARRINGTON WHITNEY.

Psa. 66: 5. Prov. 16: 16. Eccl. 1: 13. Wisdom is estimated above rubies by both the Bible and profane history. Ere science unfolded her wealth of knowledge, the lives of ancient philosophers were devoted to studying nature's laws. It is our duty to follow their example, that our children may reap the benefit, as did theirs. Prov. 20: 21. Every cause must be followed by effect. Traits of character are formed by transitory parental emotions, and the end, who can tell? Deut. 4: 40. Prolonged life and a happy progeny is simply a natural process under obedience to God's commands. Deut. 5: 29. A wail comes from a soul that understands the waywardness of the human heart; a hopeless sound, isn't it? Deut. 28: 1 and 11. Rare blessings follow obedience to the higher laws. Imagination whispers of the standard of the nation on whom these blessings might fall. Noble and pure, possessing health, wealth and happiness. Num. 14: 18. Let us not forget our responsibility. Eccl. 1: 15. Jer. 31: 29. Hereditary transmission was recognized by the ancients. Psa. 58: 3. Born with the venom of wickedness upon them. Never to possess the loveliness of unsullied purity. Psa. 51: 5. Our minister compares the human character to a castle in which the animal nature forms the basement; the mental and moral nature are the first and second floors, the intellectual forms the fourth while the dome reaching high into heaven's own blue, or shrinking low, is the spiritual life, the capacity and utility of each room being determined by its architect, the inhabitant. Prov. 17: 6. Psa. 127: 3. The glory and reward is in our hands, and will be great or small, as we ourselves, shall limit it. God's plans for His children's happiness are continually overthrown by their sins. Psa. 132: 11–12. Josh. 14: 9. Psa. 45: 16–17. It has been predicted that America will fall as did Rome, but the Lord has "sworn in truth" that the children of the just shall sit upon His throne forever, and from the fact that history teaches that no nation flourishes as does the Christian nation, we believe that working through nature's laws, the fulfillment of these promises is sure, as the result of keeping the commands given us, and

thus it rests in our hands to choose the destiny of our children. Isa. 65: 7. Rev. 2: 21–23. Parent and child suffer together, and the tribulations given as reward of our works, greatly exceeds the pleasures of sin. Deut. 28: 15 and 41. The greatest curse for disobedience is the burden of children in hereditary captivity to sin.

I am reminded forcibly of the story in THE UNION SIGNAL, of the good mother who bore with resignation and hopefulness, the heroic death of her son, while she contemplated with horror the possible development in him of his father's love for rum as the "worst possible thing that could happen to her." Eccl. 5: 3. For "his name shall be covered with darkness." Non-existence is preferable, for evil will not then be perpetuated. Prov. 30: 11. The heedless manner in which immortal souls are brought into being is worthy to be counted among the wonderful things so unaccountable to Solomon. Prov. 21: 17. Prov. 23: 20 and 29–35. The last two verses are an excellent description of the drunkard's experience which always has the sequel, "I will seek it yet again." Titus 1: 7. God countenances in no way sin and its results, and His servants and their children must be blameless. 1 Tim: 5: 8. In this quotation, I believe is included provisions spiritual, as well as temporal; the blame attached to negligence overbalances many virtues. Deut. 4: 9. Deut. 6: 6–7. The essential provision of moral and religious education becomes a greater work when the ante-natal training is neglected, so the warning is given in every case to take heed to ourselves, when the commands are in our own hearts, then shall we be fit to guide others to a higher appreciation of life. Psa. 78: 4–6 The knowledge is sweet and blessed that our Father continually has the children in His thoughts. How quickly should every mother catch and imitate the divine example, 1 Cor. 8: 8–13. 1 Cor. 9: 22. Paul recognized the fact of his responsibility, and deemed it no mean duty to undergo sacrifices if he "might save some," let us be inspired by his words, and through our motherhood use no liberty that shall become a stumbling block to our family. Psa. 60: 5. The lover of wine is a child of God; by getting Him to help us to cast out this enemy our loved ones will be saved. Psa. 62: 12. Psa. 51: 4. Though mercy belongs to God, justice demands that we receive such reward for our responsibility as our works command. The blood of our brother is on our head if we warn him not, or neglect our duty. Heb. 2: 13. Always remember that our own hearts must be at peace with God, and then we can lead to Him the children. Words without example have no moral force as character-builders. Acts. 2: 39. The promises of such blessings, such ennobling lives, such purity, such perfect eternity. Can we forget His words, can we rest content without striving for the "excellency of speech and wisdom" and of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord? Psa. 67: 1–2.

*Cheney, W. T.*

## SHORT TEMPERANCE TALKS.

BY MISS C. S. BURNETT.

*No. 6.—Why the Rumsellers Talk.*

Because they, like Demetrius the silversmith, who made shrines for Diana, see that "this our craft is in danger to be set at naught," since "Paul hath persuaded and turned much people," and "that the great goddess should be despised and her magnificence destroyed, whom the world worshipeth." And "moreover ye know that by this craft we have our wealth." Many Pauls have arisen who have caused the great god Bacchus to be despised and his magnificence set at naught whom all the world worships.

So there is "no small stir" since their craft is to be destroyed, and their gains which have come through the ignorance of these worshipers of this false god are to be taken from them. "And the whole land is full of confusion." The owners of the five hundred thousand temples of Bacchus see that "we are in danger to be called into question for this our work." Bacchus, so long worshiped unmolested, now sits trembling on his throne, and his followers tremble, too, lest they may lose the eight cents profit on a ten cent drink, and so they talk and talk of "personal liberty," till we would almost suppose that this "land of the free" grants right to do wrong; whereas "on account of the hardness of men's hearts," as did Moses, it only tolerates it. Our "personal liberty" is a very restricted thing after all, since one man's rights end where another's begin. No man has a right to injure another man's person, property, health, or reputation. The liquor dealer does all these, and because men cry out against this wrong they talk of "our rights."

The great principle underlying all law is that the right of the few must ever be made subservient to the right of the many. The majority shall rule, and the majority now say to this traffic "Thus far and no farther."

## Correspondence.

### TRANS-CONTINENTAL LETTER NO. II.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL.—The verses for today in my "Bible Forget-me-nots" which dear Madge Hillis gave me the day I bade her good bye, are "I will shew thee what thou shalt do," "I am with thee and no man shall set on thee to hurt thee." The realization of Christ's continued presence, though that presence be scarce articulate, gives quietness of spirit, steadiness of aim and consequent strength in action. When this presence becomes a voice and we hear the words, "I am with thee, I will shew thee what thou shalt do," when the spiritual sense becomes keen, so that one can see "the mountains full of chariots and horses," then the quiet, steady, strong soul becomes the victorious warrior, "the more than conqueror".

As I consider the needs of our work everywhere, this qualification for service becomes to me of more vital importance. Our numbers are increasing, our influence is widening and recognized by friend and foe; our machinery becoming more complex, we more than ever need the Spirit's power in our midst. We are under such mighty pressure, issues involving our sacred cause are so rapidly developing, the car of Christian progress is making such rate of speed, that the head light fed with common oil, shall not sately show the way. O for the electric light of His illumining! May he show us all what we shall do.

I wrote you last at Pueblo. At Sante Fe, the queer old Mexican town, that brings the smile as we remember the adobe houses, the packed "burras" in the narrow streets, we found a few good women who were one with us in heart, and who against great odds were "keeping the station," as Miss Willard puts it. The Synod of the Presbyterian church of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona being in session, I spoke by invitation before them. As I walked to the new pretty church bearing testimony to the living truths of a pure gospel in the midst of a mummy-like remainder of a past civilization, my heart exclaimed "How beautiful are thy tents O Jacob! and thy dwelling place O Israel." The worshipers that evening were our own people with converted Mexicans, and Indians in buckskin and blankets. It was strange enough to speak through an interpreter, as I did awhile. Several lady teachers sent by the Presbyterian board to these Mexican missions were present; they are as truly of the heroic band of gospel messengers as those on India's shores.

We visited the territorial legislature in session, and were interested to know that advanced legislation concerning woman's civil rights had been secured. Formerly the laws of the territory were in this regard most oppressive. I am informed that Mrs. Governor Sheldon was "a friend at court" and did not forget her people and her kindred. The ladies who were at the White House when the Lucy Hayes' memorial picture was presented will remember Mrs. Sheldon as Mrs. Garfields' friend. We called upon her in the government building known as "the palace," and for years the home of Mexican royalty. It was in this house that Gen. Lew Wallace wrote Ben Hur. By the way I remember to have heard that Gen. Wallace was once asked how he—a man—could so perfectly embody in a certain character the real mother love. His answer was, "Because I had myself such a mother." We who know our "Mother Wallace" do not wonder at his reply. Albuquerque, New Mexico, is a real live American town scarce three years old; it owes its growth to the railroad interests which center here. The Atlantic and Pacific begins its "short route" to the Pacific from this point and car shops and similar railroad adjuncts are here. I like the spirit of the town: bright, active and with words of cheer for everybody. The churches have a strong hold and the ministers are a band of sturdy men who are taking possession in the name of the King. Here let me remark of the difference I note in the atmosphere of certain Christian workers and the tone of their efforts.

Some really good people labor at a snail's pace and in a sort of apologetic way which provokes repulse and almost insures defeat. A by-stander "waiting to be hired" would never offer his service to these, they never attract to themselves and thus decoy any into companionship in toil. Other laborers march so grandly on and with such evident joy in their work that lookers-on are attracted by the music of their lives and the rythm of their tread. Of this latter sort are the pastors and W. C. T. U. women of Albuquerque. The audience which gathered there was as fine as any Iowa audience, and was presided over by an Iowa man, Prof. McPherrin of the Albuquerque Academy and formerly at Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa. Mrs. McPherrin is president of the local union and Mrs. Snyder, also here, is president of the union for the territory. Mrs. Shields, of Colorado, has been through here and done substantial service in organization. I shall not soon forget the blessed hour we passed with the ladies in the afternoon nor the sweet face and gentle manners of my hostess Mrs. D. A. Sammis and her husband, lately from Massachusetts, who with his large business interests is standing for a true Puritanism in this new America. Also at Albuquerque is a government Indian school, under the management and partial support of the Presbyterian board of Home Missions. The superintendent Mr. R. W. D. Bryan, with his wife and faithful assistants, are doing more to solve the Indian problem than are our United States troops on the frontier; only on the forge of Christian education can swords be beaten into plow shares and spears into pruning hooks.

I was happy to address the pupils in the school room and to recall to their remembrance Miss Willard's visit of a year ago. It seems to me the commitment of Scripture to memory by these aforetime wholly untrained children of the plains was quite remarkable. After my visit forty-two of the scholars, as an exercise in composition, wrote letters giving their rendering of my talk to them. I will give one for your Children's Department, and commend the same to the average newspaper reporter as being fully up to the standard. From Albuquerque we came directly through to Los Angeles. I need not describe the dreary American Desert, with its hot breath, nor the strange sentinels of cacti, which guarded certain passes in the way, nor the motley groups of Indians and Mexicans that greeted the train at stations, nor of the great beauty of the flowers that burst out of the sand at the touch of water, nor of the grand mountains that are everywhere, always in the near or dim distance—all these have been written of so many times as to be quite familiar to all. I need only say, I am not disappointed; California is more beautiful than I thought.

I am now in the comfortable home of Mrs. S. A. Keyes, formerly of Iowa. She is permanently located here and active in church and W. C. T. U. work. In common with many a tired worker I have enjoyed her cordial hospitality in other days, and now am rested and refreshed with the cup of cold water from her hands. Her dear old mother who waits on the bank of the river for the heavenly convoy, and her daughter Connie, a very four-in-hand as temperance messenger, these make up this Christian household.

I have been in these parts ten days, and will, in my next, tell you of the work and of the workers. I am glad to close my message to you, dear UNION SIGNAL, with the Scripture adopted by these women of the W. C. T. U. of Southern California as their shibboleth, "For the battle is not yours but God's."

Yours sincerely,

J. ELLEN FOSTER.

*Los Angeles, April 16, 1884.*

## "TO THE WORK—TO THE WORK."

Dear Union Signal:—For some time our national organizer, Miss Henrietta G. Moore, of Morrow, Ohio, has been thinking of a trip to Montana, and I wish you would mention that she will go there probably some time in June and later on to Washington territory and Oregon. Miss Moore has been most successful in her temperance work from the beginning and my southern letters unite in testifying to her noble character and valued services. It is a happy arrangement that she goes to the west this summer after a successful winters's work in the south.

You will all be glad to know that our dear Lois Smith, laid aside for months past, is at last convalescent. Cassie Smith has been at work in Rhode Island with the best results.

I lunched the other day in Providence with Mrs. Barney, our indefatigable Rhode Island leader, who told me that she expected the scientific temperance bill to pass before the session closes. No state is so thoroughly organized as the one over which this gentlest but most dauntless of women has the honor to preside.

We spent last Sabbath in the home of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Chace, of Valley Falls, where for a generation reformers have been welcomed to a refined and delightful hospitality. In 1865, Dr. Dio Lewis here preached his crusade gospel which was so bravely followed out by Mrs. Chace and her coadjutors that with the exception of one saloon, licensed for a brief period, Valley Falls, her home, has never been disgraced by the traffic in poisonous beverages. The story is an heroic one and will be published in Rhode Island W. C. T. U. annals. All goes well.

Frances E. Willard.

## FROM THE LAND OF WOMAN'S BALLOT.

Dear Union Signal:—The W. C. T. U. organized by Mrs. Shields only a few months ago, although a feeble scion at first, has grown and prospered beyond all but a temperance woman's "fondest hopes and most sanguine expectations," and today stands firmly in the ranks of its "noble sisterhood."

We have now two hundred and fifty members enrolled, and already we begin to hear the tread of that young giant, "Prohibition," as he marches this way. The temperance work under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. is now approaching an interesting and important period in the history of "woman suffrage." Our city election transpires on the first Tuesday in May, and the temperance women have been holding a series of mass meetings with satisfactory results and much encouragement. At our last mass meeting, held a few nights ago, Mrs. E. S. Boyd, secretary of our W. C. T. U., delivered a strong stirring, earnest address before a large audience, choosing for her subject: "Our ticket; or a woman's reasons making a ticket."

Reason No. 1. Because we have a right in Wyoming territory to make one.

Reason No. 2. Because it is our turn now to make a ticket, adding that for years in the past, the men have made all the tickets and with their blandest smiles have asked us to vote for and with them, and we without murmur or complaint have marched up to the polls and helped them in every election, and now in "our turn," which has been so long coming, we ask the men to come and help us elect "our ticket," which is only their reasonable service.

Reason No. 3. Women are not office seekers, consequently they will not resort to the stratagem, intrigue, wire-pulling and trickery which has ever characterized our previous elections.

Reason No. 4. Women have no other incentive to urge them toward the consummation of their desire, only the best good, peace, happiness and prosperity of "hearth, home, and native land," doing all in the fear of God and to His honor and glory.

Our worthy secretary's appeal was received with the wild enthusiasm and hearty applause it so richly deserved. A delegation of ladies met a few days ago in solemn conclave to select as judiciously as possible, the best men for our temperance ticket, men who will carry out every measure of our prohibitory platform conscientiously and honestly. The ticket duly constructed a committee of ladies waited upon the gentlemen to ascertain their willingness to accept the nominations, for the offices of city treasurer, city clerk, and four aldermen.

When it was "noised about" that the women had a ticket to offer the people on the 6th of May, the rum party, went immediately to every livery stable in the city and engaged and hired every rig of every sort for the service of their own party on election day; thinking by this act to thwart the women's work by depriving them of vehicles by which to convey voters to and from the polls, as has always been the custom. However, the temperance people still rejoice in the proper use of their "bones and sinews," and more than that there are quite a number of temperance horses and carriages in the city at the disposal of the women, by which the aged and infirm can be carried to the polls, and the rest of us can go on foot, feeling that it were far better to go on foot to cast a vote for "God and humanity" than to ride in a "chaise" to cast a vote for the powers of darkness. Gov. St. John favored us not long ago with one of his great lectures and his words of good cheer and encouragement yet ring in our ears, and we are, by the help of God, girding ourselves for the conflict, hoping and earnestly praying for victory, at the same time resolved "never to be weary in well doing." The rum power here is strong and determined. With a population of about five thousand inhabitants there are twenty-five licensed saloons besides the low doggeries where they have no license.

Oh friends of this great temperance cause when you have read this letter will you not pause and lift up your hearts and hands toward heaven and ask God to give us the victory over our common enemy?

Yours for prohibition now and forever,

Sarah.

*Laramie City, Wyoming Ter. April 14, 1884.*

## ON ORGANIZATION.

Dear Union Signal:—I have been requested to write my method of organizing new unions. "Your unions spring up as if by magic," a friend said to me, "how did you ever organize one hundred and sixty in eighteen months?"

In the first place the work was done in Ohio, where there is a great deal of temperance sentiment, and where the state officers are most efficient and helpful. Secondly, I saw that the work should be done, and did it in the most natural and common sense manner. When my audience was large, as it usually is on the Sabbath evening, I appointed a meeting of ladies for ten o'clock on Monday morning. Then it was easy to organize, as we were all of one accord. On week day evenings, in small towns, the work could be managed by taking a vote of the audience, men and women all raising the hand if they thought a W. C. T. U. in that place would be a good influence. Then the president of the evening was requested to act as clerk *pro tem*, taking down officers' names as they were chosen, while two ladies with papers and pencils (previously prepared) went among the audience for names of members. A few words explaining what membership implied were given, then we voted in the officers as they were nominated. This done, the ladies have not finished their work of securing names and there is time for two minute speeches, from clergymen and others. These men usually say, "We will help these women in the gospel of temperance."

An important influence is thus secured to help the new unions. In eight or ten minutes the work is done, a short prayer is offered for the success of the cause, the doxology sung, and benediction pronounced. The next morning the names of the officers are sent to headquarters, an address of welcome and a copy of minutes are sent to the new president by our corresponding secretary. I have been surprised by the amount of work by some of these new unions. One union, organized a rainy evening, with seven members, has grown to eighty-four; another has grown to one hundred and forty. Forty-nine members is the largest number that I have secured at the time of organizing, and five the smallest number.

There is need of this work in every state, for without these unions the work cannot be kept up, and the cause will languish. Wherever there is a saloon, wherever there is a village of fifty inhabitants, there the Christian women should organize for aggressive work.

National lecturers and organizers are now appointed, and they are ready to respond to calls, but they must work under the direction of the state officers in order to be successful. The appointments must be made, the work carefully prepared by some person of good executive ability before the arrival of the lecturer. Thus valuable time is saved, and when the speaker is on the ground they should move rapidly from one point to another, speaking every evening.

Massachusetts calls for more unions and I go there next week to work one month, but hope to return to Ohio for the annual meeting at Cincinnati in June. We all know the ability and the earnestness of the state officers there and the preparations will be just right. A great deal depends upon these preparations.

Our Ohio corresponding secretary has sometimes written six letters to secure a single appointment but when secured and a union planted, the return is an ample compensation.

These little signal stations will send out well defined temperance messages long after the hand that planted them has finished all its work.

As we look over the ten wonderful years since the crusade, and see the one hundred thousand noble Christian women who compose this army of workers, we feel that God had a meaning when He poured out His Spirit upon the daughters of the land, and daily we shall consecrate us anew to the work, knowing that what ought to be will be in God's own good time.

Sarah M. Perkins, *Nat'l Organizer.*
*573 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.*

## NOTES FROM CALIFORNIA.

Dear Union Signal.—A sojourn for six months in this state has brought some facts prominently to my notice. California needs prohibition sadly, desperately needs it. That is one fact: another is, that prohibition will be stoutly and bitterly opposed to the end. To match the above there bristles up the cheering reality, that a more earnest, determined, heroic band of workers can rarely be seen than those who champion the cause of prohibition here. When the fight becomes thick "Greek will meet Greek," and the stubborn "tug of war" will prove that those who fight for licensed iniquity reckon without their host if they enter the battle expecting an easy victory.

Wine making and wine drinking is rapidly becoming the curse of this whole state. During a stay of three months in the vicinity of San Francisco, I became so familiar with wine's imprint on the face that I could immediately detect a wine drinker. It coarsens the features by reddening the nose in a manner peculiar to itself, and completely obliterates the chiselled fineness of the nostrils, and detracts so thoroughly from the manly dignity of the features that its victim becomes necessarily lowered in your estimation as you look upon him. And this is the genteel drink, the nectar of the gods, that is going to elevate drink into a respectable habit!

And many who were radical temperance advocates at "the east" find it easy to persuade their conscience into allowing the claret to be placed on the table as a common beverage. Not only that, but persons of the same stamp, multitudes of them, so pettifog with themselves on the subject that they at last enter into the cultivation of the wine grape without let or hindrance. But I have found noble exceptions, who will not yield to the seductive temptation, but raise, instead, the raisin grape.

In the various places where I have been, I have been proud of the intelligent, prayerful, pertinacious agressiveness of the W. C. T. U's. everywhere.

God bless the noble wives and mothers who so bravely nail their colors to the mast and fling them to the breeze all over California!

I have been on the track of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa, in several localities, and have thanked God and took courage at the golden opinions she is winning in all places. I am at present writing at Riverside, Southern California, where I was glad to find a late number of The Union Signal.

Lewis Meredith.

*Rock River Conference, April 22.*

# Our Children.

## CRACKED.

'Twas a set of resolutions,
As fine as fine could be,
And signed in painstaking fashion,
By Nettie and Joe and Bee.
And last in the list was written,
In letters broad and dark
(To look as grand as the others),
"Miss baby Grace X her mark?"

"We'll try always to help our mother;
We won't be selfish to each other;
We'll say kind words to every one;
We won't tie pussy's feet for fun;
We won't be cross and snarly, too;
And all the good we can, we'll do."

"It's just as easy to keep them,"
The children gladly cried:
But mamma, with a smile made answer—
"Wait darlings, till you are tried."
And truly, the glad, bright New Year
Wasn't his birthday old,—
When three little sorrowful faces
A sorrowful story told.

"And how are *your* resolutions?"
We asked of the baby, Grace.
Who stood with a smile of wonder
On her dear little dimpled face,
Quick came the merry answer
She never an instant lacked,—
"I don't fink much of 'em's broken.
But I dess 'em's 'bout all'c d!"

—*Youth's Companion.*

## ONE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

BY A. C. MORROW.

"Get out there, you drunken vagabond! Get out, I say!"

That was what George Wilkin's father said to him one cold December Sabbath afternoon; and when "Old Tom Wilkins," as the boys all called him, spoke in that rough, angry tone of voice the son knew he must obey him or suffer the consequences. George left the den he called home, and wandered listlessly about the streets until his unhappy thoughts were arrested by the sound of music. He stopped and listened.

"Come to Jesus, come to Jesus just now," were the words he heard distinctly. He knew no more of Jesus than if he had been a native of Africa, but very sweet the refrain sounded as it floated out to him, cold, desolate, and forlorn as he was.

It was a mission Sunday school. He sauntered in, and stood just within the doorway as the boys and girls concluded the chorus. There he stood during all the prayer, the very picture of poverty, his coat and pants torn and soiled, and his face and hands looking as though it was long since they had enjoyed the luxury of water.

The superintendent finished his prayer, but no one took any notice of the strange ragged boy by the door. He turned to leave the room, when a kind voice arrested him, and looking back, he saw a lady approaching him. She extended her hand.

"My boy, I am glad to see you. I have a class of boys here; I wish you would come and join them."

"I ain't fit," he answered.

"Oh! yes you are," the teacher answered.

He followed her reluctantly. As they reached the class the boys giggled, and though there was plenty of room for him did not offer him a seat.

The teacher's little seven year old Greta, who occupied a chair by her mother, rose, saying, "Take my seat, please." Then, turning to the rude boys, she asked pleasantly, "Will you make room for me to sit by you?"

I cannot tell what the teacher said to those boys that afternoon, but it was a temperance lesson; and when she had finished she took out a temperance pledge and asked them to sign it.

When it came to George, he said, decidedly, "No."

"Why not?"

"'Cause I like gin and brandy too well."

Before her mother could answer him little Greta had risen to her feet and stood beside him. There were tears in her blue eyes, and her voice trembled. "I wish you would," she said.

"Ta'nt no use; I couldn't keep it."

"I would pray the Lord to help you," the child said, "and then he could—couldn't he, mamma?"

"I believe he could, if he would ask the Lord."

"Won't you?" the child pleaded.

"I vum, I b'lieve I'll try it, if only to please you," George answered her, taking the pen in his clumsy fingers and writing his name.

Before George left he had promised to come again, and carried with him a letter of introduction to a manufacturer who would give him work.

He did not dare to return home, so slept that night, supperless, as he had often done before, in an old cart.

The next morning he went with his letter to Mr. Brunn, the shoe manufacturer. When the proprietor had agreed to furnish him employment, at three dollars a week, the boy asked, "I haven't had any breakfast; could you lend me—"

"I'll lend you nothing," the man interrupted; "but wait here a moment."

He stepped into his office and addressed a boy, who went out, but presently returned with a ham sandwich and a foaming glass of beer, which he handed to George.

For twenty hours the boy had not tasted food. How tempting the sandwich looked, and how he longed for a taste of the beer! He reached out his hands to take them. Then he saw a childish face with blue eyes filled with tears, and heard a sweet voice say, "Won't you? I'll pray for you." His hand dropped at his side again.

"What does this mean?" the proprietor asked.

"I can't drink the lager; I promised I wouldn't," the boy answered stoutly.

"Oh! you've signed the pledge, have you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Here, Jim," he said to the office boy, "give the boy the sandwich, and take the lager back and get him a glass of milk."

"Thank you," George said, simply.

It was the first time the words had ever passed his lips. But he was learning, faster than he knew, how Christianity refines and elevates.

He finished his frugal breakfast and went to the work assigned him happier than he had ever been.

I cannot tell you all the ways in which George was tempted, but he continued to attend the mission school, and learned to pray for himself, and grew to be a thoughtful, devoted Christian boy.

This was thirteen years ago. George is now the superintendent of that mission school. He never broke his pledge.—*Sunday School Times.*

## A LETTER TO THE CAPTAIN FROM THE GENERAL.

Dear Captain Deborah:—Mrs. Livermore tells me they have six hundred children on the roll at Melrose. In selecting a name for the society, the ladies resolved to consult the young folks themselves. "Will you be called a Band of Hope?"

"No—Don't want to belong to that."

"Will you be a Temperance school?" No—Don't like the name school."

"What will you be then?"

From many a throat came the bright chorus.

"Temperance Wide-awakes, that's what we'll be!"

So the name was settled, and it is a good one.

This scene reminded me of the one in New York when the young ladies' union was organizing its temperance club of boys, and after proposing several names they did not like, asked them their preference and got this vigorous and unanimous reply. "True Blue Cadets," and so they are.

Mrs. G. N. Bordman, of Melrose, is our most gifted and inventive worker in the specialty of entertainments prepared by the children themselves. Her book "The Temperance Clarion" should be owned by every juvenile worker in the land. She teaches charming "Motion songs," has pretty scenes as "The six little grandmas" and others, in which the droll Kate Greenaway "old folks" costume is worn by the little folks.

I wish Mrs. Bordman would come to Chicago and show our Band of Hope committee "how fields are won." She is just now working up another of those great Tremont Temple meetings of children. Gov. Robinson will speak. He is a thorough-going total abstainer.

I send you a "temperance alphabet" prepared by a literary man in Concord, Mass., who takes a great interest in the juvenile society there.

Be of good cheer, Captain Deborah! Beat the drum, wave the banner, bring out the muster roll and invite us all to sign—the big and little, the grave and gay.

Yours for the war,
Frances Willard

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

116. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 40 letters.
My 26, 2, 21, 28, 40, 22 is a message.
My 16, 31, 39, 1 is an animal that lives in the water.
My 36, 23, 38, 20, 13 is a dog.
My 14, 37, 24, 6, 29 is the happiest time in life.
My 34, 10, 15, 35, 9 is not right.
My 25, 18, 22, 17, 11, is a kind of boat.
My 32, 4, 27, 5, 3, 30 is a covering.
My 1, 7, 12 is to hasten.
My 8, 33, 19, 26 is to defile.
My whole is a Bible proverb.

117. Omitted Words.

*[Each word begins with P.]*

I am a xxxxxxxxxxxxxx—. xxxxxxxxxxx is the watchword. xxxxxxx the rum traffic; xxxxxx the rumseller; xxxxxxxx temperance; xxxxxx "No license"; xxxx for success, and xxx xxxxxxxx for the Signal.

Nine P's all standing in a row!
I'd have you tell
The puzzle well
And then my sentiments you'll know.

I. P. M.

118. Cross-word Enigma.

In Murphy, but not in Francis;
In Willard, but not in Foster;
In Gough, but not in Bain;
In Nellie H., but not in Bayley;
In Leavitt, but not in Mary;
In Chapin, but not in Ranstall;
In Crafts, but not in Johnson;
In Fixen, but not in St. John;
In St. John, but not in Merrick;
In Foster but not in Murphy;
In Frances, but not in Lyons;
In Lewis but not in Goodale;
In Davis but not in Carter;
In Carter but not in Davis;
In Douglass but not in Fowler;
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In Fielden, but in Carse;
In Puzzle, but not in Editor;
In Sharon, but not in Mercer Co.;
In Pennsylvania, but not in Sharon;
In North, but not in West;
In Johnson, but not in Bradish.

Solve this puzzle and you will find a stubborn fact.

I. P. M.

119. Square Words.

1. A part of the body; 2. A kind of tree; 3. Part of the face; 4. Exploit.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

106. Save, art, yes, up, yore, O, rapture,—Vote as you pray.
107. Amos, Basil, Oscar, Silas, Thomas, Owen.
108. aWe, sHe, lIp, aSa, sKy, tEn, aYe,—Whiskey.
109. Nelly H. Bayley.

Answers to puzzles have been received from Eva B. Shane, and Isaac P. Monfort.

All puzzles sent should be written on but one side of the paper and should be followed by the correct solution. We would prefer that the cross word enigmas be made to rhyme.

# Home Department.

## "MOEGE IHR DIE ERDE LEICHT SEIN."*

BY ADA H. KEPLEY.

Rest softly earth upon her breast,
Who nourished me in helplessness,
Who gave the home, that blessed nest,
Rich largess of unselfishness.

Rest softly earth upon the heart,
That beat with constant tenderness,
For all whom she with loving art,
Gave daily of her helpfulness.

Rest softly on silent lips
That once smiled in cheerfulness.
O'er clasped hands and quiet feet;
O'er eyes that shone forgivingness.

Oh earth, we lay her in thy breast,
Our hearts feel grief's deep bitterness;
As here we place her, long to rest,
Our souls feel all life's littleness.

Though grief may wear the human heart,
That mourns its loss in humanness,
Rest softly, till no more we part,
She taught us faith's bright hopefulness.

* "May the earth rest softly upon her." A German saying of one dead.

## THE ANTIQUE CLOAK.

BY LUCY H. WASHINGTON.

The best side of our UNION SIGNAL is shown in the blended shades of its many sided opinions and suggestions, upon the various phases of our rapidly branching work. From palace to prison, from parlor to pantry, from dissertation to dessert, from franchise to fans, etc.

An outside topic suggests the present writing; nothing less than the "consecrated velvet dress" we recently read about. I want to tell of a more difficult consecration of a a less expensive garment. It was in this wise: Among the invitations to "Come and help us" was one received from one of our largest cities, to speak in a wealthy aristocratic church. As the time of appointment drew near the speaker could not be obedient to the command to take no thought what she should put on. The best frock would do very well, the bonnet (thanks to varying fashion) would pass muster with the turning of a tip and the ironing of ties, although the snows of winters had fallen harmlessly upon it. But the cloak! During four years it had served, and those who stay not for storm know what that means. A mental controversy had been held over it, early in the season, which had resulted in a compromise; new binding, new buttons, a vigorous brushing, and the faithful garment was consecrated to another season's wear.

Upon the evening of appearing the controversy was renewed with vigor. Pride said, "Get a new one, you need it." Economy said, "Look well to your purse; you can't afford it." Reflection said, "Suppose it is not new and fine and in style, a woman is a woman 'for a' that.'" "True," chimed Pride, "but strangers will judge you from appearances. You would be more at ease, more self forgetful in a better cloak." Just here Calculation showed the balance sheet of income and expense, including college and school girl bills. Conscience said "No," which settled the matter for the time.

Soon after arriving upon the field my hostess announced a caller who was interested in prison work. Would I visit the jail in the morning and speak to the prisoners? (There! as the children say, I have given myself away, and may as well go on in the first person). Yes, I would visit the jail. I had commenced prison work in connection with the crusade, and subsequently passed through many barred doors. The morning was charming. About one hundred prisoners, including several women, and perhaps fifty visitors composed the audience. What a privilege to speak to those in prison. As I looked upon the faded calicos and tattered shawls of the women, I was glad my cloak was no better, but oh! that these, many of whom had been robbed of their birthright before birth, whose lives had been a heritage of depraved appetite, yet for whom Christ died, oh that they might be ultimately clothed upon with immortality.

Some cheering testimony was given by visitors. Said one, "For years I was a miserable drunkard in this city, but during the last five years I have been the child of a King." As we sang "Pass me not, oh gentle Savior," we knew the Master was there.

From the jail to the church, what a contrast! All at once the cloak that wouldn't stay consecrated, came to my thought. There were seal skins to right of me, seal skins to left of me, fur-lined in front of me. I sympathized with my hostess, whose seal skin rested so softly, kindly and richly beside my plain cloth—wondered if any one would think I was a "poor relation come a visiting." I recalled the verse learned in childhood, to the effect that none should take pride in apparel, since

"The very sheep and silk worms wore,
The self same clothing long before."

After all where is the great difference between a seal and a sheep? Ah! but the distinction appears with second hand wearers. And there is a distinction, it was resolved by our beloved president when riding in the palace car, upon her last five dollars, when appearances indicated there was plenty more in the purse. This distinction was recognized in the social tone indicated by the consecrated velvet dress; also, I may add, in the reported "white-gloved colored waiters" who served at the W. C. T. U. reception.

During the crusade the presence of women of wealth and social position in our bands excited an influence and commanded a respect that was undeniable. It is justly a cause of rejoicing that our W. C. T. Unions of today can claim, "of chief women not a few." Chief in many ways. Some chief because wives of chief men. Thousands of women have banished wine from the home. There was but one Lucy Hayes, the light of whose example was shed to the remotest corners of our land and flashed across the seas. Some chief in legal knowledge, some in suggestive teaching, others in social power, and yet others, many others, in self sacrifice and clinging faith. I doubt if the widow of the "two mites" was regarded as chief in her day, but she has become chief in history, as also she of the alabaster box of ointment. I sometimes wonder if anybody praised Dorcas until after she was dead; she who was chief in example of sweet charity to all ages.

But to return to my subject. Commencing service bade us call home our wandering thoughts, which I had nearly succeeded in doing when the text was announced. Dear woman, what do you suppose it was? "Now they have no cloak for their sins." It is safe to say that the coat of that text fitted none others as it fitted me. Before evening the cloak was so far consecrated that it gave no troubled thought, I only prayed the Master would own and bless the service undertaken in His name, and felt that the prayer was answered.

## DR. MORROW'S SCHOLAR.

A HINT TO DISCOURAGED TEACHERS.

"You may leave this Sunday school now, and you needn't be slow about getting out of the room either, and you need never come back again either, never—do you hear?"

It was young Dr. Morrow talking to one of his Sunday school boys, a rude, ungoverned and seemingly ungovernable boy, who thoroughly enjoyed disturbing the whole class, not only with his inattention, but also with his actions.

Dr. Morrow's patience had been worn threadbare during the past few weeks, and now that Jim Dunbar had succeeded in getting the whole class with but one exception laughing, and that one exception crying (because a bee which Jim had held imprisoned in a coiled handkerchief had been let out cautiously into his ear and it had stung him), the last thread of that much-suffering virtue gave out, and Dr. Morrow, in his anger, wished that Jim Dunbar would never cross his path again.

The fun all died out of Jim's face as he heard the stern command. One quick, reproachful but mortified glance into Dr. Morrow's angry, reproving face, and then the boy started to leave the room. Just before reaching the door he looked up at the beautiful motto over the arch. It had never looked so lovely before—at least that was what Jim thought: "Suffer the little ones to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." That was the motto.

Jim thought of many things as he crossed the threshold and wandered down toward the river. Dr. Morrow had explained that beautiful motto to him, and now some of his thoughts ran after this fashion:

"He said I was one of the little fellows the Savior wanted, but I guess he's mistaken. I'm too big, most eleven; 'sides that, Dr. Morrow said I should never come back again—so I'm forbid, you see—any way I guess I don't belong to the kingdom, else I wouldn't be so mean, that's a fact. I wanted to be good though, real good, but somehow, I don't know just how, the bad keeps a comin' out all the time; I guess I won't even try to be good any more. What's the use? I ain't got any one to tell me how, and 'sides Dr. Morrow says folks can't be good 'less they get near the Savior, an' I can't get near Him, 'cause I dassent go back to the school, an' the Savior never comes to our house, never."

However, as the moments flew by, Jim thought no more about the Savior, but amused himself by throwing sticks and stones into the river, digging holes in the bank and frightening a timid child who came in search for wild flag. He did not go home until he became so hungry that he could not do otherwise. Your heart will go out in pity toward Jim as you enter his home. It is the abode of squalor and wretchedness. His father lies on a rude bed asleep in drunkenness. His mother sits leaning back in an old wooden rocker, her eyes fixed mechanically upon the blank wall. She starts a little as Jim enters, and drawls forth:

"You're late, Jim."

"Don't seem to make any difference whether I'm late or early—things always look the same," mutters Jim, throwing down his old cap, and drawing near a grimy table pushed against the wall, upon whose one raised leaf, guiltless of table cloth, the remains of a miserable meal lay scattered.

"Don't be sassy, Jim," drawled his mother.

"I ain't sassy, but I'm hungry—what ye got to eat, mother?"

"Ye can see for yourself. What you botherin' yer tired mother for?"

Yes. Jim could see for himself, could see some dry crusts and half a glass of beer. He looked at them in disgust.

"We've potatoes, mother—a whole peck of em—why didn't you bakesome?" he asked.

"'Cause I didn't feel like it—Sunday's a day of rest."

Jim crunched the dry bread and drank the beer; and as for the remains of the pickle, he threw it across the room.

Dr. Morrow lived in the suburbs. The walk home was unusually pleasant; now in his perturbed state he did not enjoy it.

He had done right, of course, in sharply reprimanding that tiresome Jim Dunbar, but had he done right in forbidding him ever to set foot in God's house again? Supposing God should treat his children so?

After dinner Dr. Morrow dropped asleep in his comfortable library chair. He had scarcely entered the land of dreams when he saw a face of surpassing beauty watching him, then a voice said lovingly, yet beseechingly: "Feed my lambs." Then he walked on, his pathway strewn with roses, and pretty soon he saw the lovely face again and heard the gentle voice repeat, yearningly, "Feed my lambs." Then from over a blossoming hedge he soon heard the voice again, saying, oh! so lovingly: "Suffer the little ones to come unto me and forbid them not." He looked and saw the Savior pointing to another pathway, strewn with thorns and stones. It was far in the distance, and yet he saw a little traveler forcing his way along wearily and painfully. For a moment the small, pinched face turned towards him beseechingly, the arms were held out pleadingly, and then the boy turned his face away. But that moment had been enough for Dr. Morrow to recognize the face as Jimmy Dunbar's. He groaned aloud and then awoke. The afternoon sun was streaming into the library windows; all aglow were the charming pictures of the "Madonna and Child" upon the wall. He looked at the child's face.

"He came into the world to seek and save the lost—how dare I judge a child so harshly?" he thought sorrowfully.

The Sabbath was not yet over when there came a rap at Jimmy Dunbar's door. It was Jimmy who opened it, and over his white, discouraged face, a scared look crept as he recognized Dr. Morrow. What was he going to do? Put him in the "lockup" perhaps for letting that hateful bee sting little Dan Phelps. No, that was not Dr. Morrow's intention. He took his hand kindly and said, huskily: "You did not do right this morning, my boy, neither did I. I have forgiven you, Jimmy; you forgive me and we'll both do better in the future. Come to the Sunday school as usual, Jimmy. I'm a little stronger than you and I want to help you climb up to your Heavenly Father." Then Dr. Morrow went into the wretched little room, and went out again with tears in his eyes. But there were no tears in Jim's eyes as he unpacked a great basket of fruit and untied a package of picture papers from Dr. Morrow. There was a deep joy in his heart, and he said, feelingly: "Oh! how good Dr. Morrow is, how he pities a fellow who is down. After all, I don't wish I was dead, I'd rather try to get into the kingdom."—*Westminster Teacher.*

## The Sunday School Lesson.

May 11.] Third Quarter, No. VI. [1884.

### TOPIC: VICTORY OVER DEATH.

LESSON TEXT.—I. Cor. 15, 50-58.
GOLDEN TEXT.—Death is swallowed up in victory.
TIME.—A. D. 57.

1. This explicit teaching of Paul's concerning the resurrection body is occasioned by the question in verse 35: "How are the dead raised up? and with what body do they come?"

Having previously shown the foundation of the Christian faith, the fact of Christ's resurrection, Paul rebukes the objections offered by pointing to God's works in nature, to the difference between the seed sown and the plant which perpetuates its life, and between the endless variety of living bodies on earth and the objects which shine and move above us in the sky. He declares that there is a similar difference between our present and future bodies, a difference of which he gives four powerful parallel descriptions.

2. The sting of death is sin," and not alone of death and the life beyond, but of the life here, the preparation life.

Said a young man who had gone out into the world with more than ordinarily bright prospects, one possessed of an unusually brilliant mind, but who had returned to his mother an utter wreck, mentally and physically, "O, the years I have wasted in sin! I cannot be forgiven for it all, my sins are too many and too great." Coming into the light after months of struggle, his one theme is the wondrous loving kindness of his Savior in forgivng him, and the mother's love that has gone out for him all these years. And yet the "sting" must ever remain, although manfully striving to redeem his past life, to bring others to the Fountain wherein he has plunged and has been made clean. Yet past influence can never be recalled, and regrets because of it can never cease.

3. "Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory" over sin, and over death which came because of sin. A victory which makes us "new creatures in Christ," which enables us to say "Old things have passed away, and behold all things have become new."

A victory which gives us the blessed assurance, "Now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that, when He shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is." Like Christ here, we may be, we *should* be, but by and by the likeness shall be made perfect.

4. This promised victory should enable us to be steadfast, unmoveable, to present our bodies living sacrifices, to be not conformed to this world, but transformed by the renewing of our minds.

5. The Christian's faith should not only anticipate joy "over there" but should make his life on earth so bright and joyous, his face to so reflect the brightness of Christ that those who have not his blessed hope in the appearing of our Lord and Savior, shall be irresistibly drawn thither.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

181 La Salle Street, - - - - - - Chicago.



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*Work Among Foreigners*—Mrs. Sophie Grubb, Kirkwood, Mo., Assistants, Mrs. Emma Obenauer, 157 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. N. Harris (Box 1589) Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
*Work Among the Colored People of the North*—Mrs. Frances E. Harper, 1006 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia. Pa.
*National Organization*—Miss Henrietta G. Moore, Morrow, Warren County, O.; Mrs. S. M. Perkins, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Boonsboro, Iowa.

These officers, together with many other well known writers, constitute the corps of contributors and news-gatherers of The Union Signal. Its foreign correspondents are:
*England*—Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.
*Switzerland*—Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.
*Denmark*—Pastor Karl Eltzholtz, Horsen, Jutland.


## A NEW RICHARD IN THE FIELD.

The latest beneficent effort of which we have knowledge, is the incorporation of a National Temperance Hospital and Medical College association whose object is the practical demonstration of temperance principles in the administration of medicine and the introduction of temperance truth in medical education. Its incorporators are Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, Mrs. Evelyn N. Peters, Mrs. L. H. Plumb, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert and Mrs. A. P. Kelley. These trustees are known as temperance women of energy and perseverance as well as of ideas of firmly rooted principles. Their purpose in this movement is to aid in founding an institution which shall do for America what the London Temperance Hospital is doing for the medical temperance reform in Great Britain.

The customs and climate of England differ so greatly from ours, that the statistics of this institution cannot be accepted by us as more than a general estimate. We should have the most carefully compiled statistics of medical practice in the conditions of our own country.

The need of physicians who prescribe alcohol only as other poisons are used, or not at all, is the crying need of our reform. More often than in any other way, American men and women are led into the regions of intemperance through the gateway of the alcoholic medical prescription. Demonstration of the needlessness of alcohol preceding and accompanying the training and education of the physician will establish temperance doctrine as few other agencies can, and the hospital and college together will contribute to a hitherto unfilled want. The constitution of the organization forbids incurring debt in the furtherance and maintenance of the enterprise and no steps will be taken toward "materializing" the project until the funds are in hand or reliably pledged thereto.

The hospital is intended for the treatment of all forms of disease and will be open to applicants from all parts of the United States, with wards for paying and non-paying patients, the treatment to be in all cases non-alcoholic.

A large advisory board will be made up from the best material this country affords, among men and women medical and otherwise. The college faculty and hospital superintendents will be drawn from the ranks of men and women of ability, and a broad plan and outlook will, it is thought, characterize all the plans and operations of the new society.

## MORE NEW BOOKS.

If you want to give a pretty, and at the same time useful wedding present, there is none better than The Complete Home, written by our temperance story teller, Julia McNair Wright, and published by Wm. Garretson & Co., 177 S. Clark street, Chicago. And by the way, a book reviewed by us some time since, Buried Cities Recovered, should have been credited to the same firm, rather than to a house of similar name in Philadelphia.

To one who would attain not alone to the high art of house keeping, but to the higher art of home making and home keeping, the book is invaluable. Its easy, conversational style dispels all fears of pedantic effort to teach one how to do, while it really does teach, in winsome fashion, the very best way of doing almost every thing, from providing a wholesome sanitary house to the training of children. It teaches a wise economy, not alone of money, but of those more precious things, the mother's time and strength; it makes upright business principles and good business habits seem as desirable for our daughters as for our sons, and it recognizes the truth that the life is more than meat and the body than raiment, and that it is more important that the mother should be able to meet the questionings and needs of her children's minds and hearts than that she should be able to ruffle their dresses or pamper their appetites.

Two smaller volumes bearing also on the well being of our young people are, Our Business Boys, by Rev. F. E. Clarke, and Health and Strength for Girls, by Dr. Mary Safford and Mary E. Allen, of Boston. Both are published by D. Lothrop & Co.

The author of the former, a Portland (Me.) clergyman, took the pains to write to nearly a hundred business men of that city these two questions:

1. What has experience taught you to be the most essential conditions of true business success at the present day?

2. What especial dangers, from a practical business man's point of view, threaten the young men of to-day?

The answers to these inquiries are given in the book, and are, in nearly every instance, the same. Summed up into the smallest compass, the answer to the first question was always "Go-at-it-iveness, stick-to-it-iveness, politeness and honesty," and to the second, "Bad literature, cigars, low theaters, Sabbath breaking, and evil companions."

The second of these helpful little volumes is a

practical demonstration by the sensible physician and the wise gymnast of the right way to dress, to breathe, to walk, to study, to exercise and to rest. Dr. Safford is widely known, and Miss Allen is superintendent of the Boston Ladies and Children's Gymnasium, and thoroughly versed in the best methods of training the human body. Half the mothers in the community are absolute heathen so far as knowledge of the laws of health are concerned, and thousands of children are every year offered up as sacrifices to this ignorance, and to a desire to have their girls dress and look "stylish." French boots, compression of the waist, tea and coffee—and highly seasoned food, are among the agencies which are steadily undermining the health of multitudes of girls of from ten to fifteen, and which either send them to their graves or afflict them with diseases and deformities which make life a burden. We wish this little book could be distributed through the country free. The result would well pay for the expense in educating both parents and daughters in those very things they ought most to know.

THROUGH the kindness of Mrs. G. S. Hunt of of Portland, we are in possesion of a few clippings from papers of the year 1845. They are yellow and wrinkled as age is apt to be, but they tell the story of Maine's early devotion to the cause of reform. Doubtless they are samples of the "knee deep" seed sowing in which the early reformers engaged. One gives Lord Chesterfield's argument (before the House of Lords) for prohibition, and others contain such "bits" as these:

—In our legislature are five representatives—Oak of Garland, Lampson of Troy, White of Windham, Edgecomb of Vienna, and Merrill of New Sharon—belonging to the Liberty party. The Bangor *Gazette* says of them: "They are good men and true, ready to act promptly on any question involving the great principles of human rights. They are, moreover, firm and consistent temperance men (who knows of a Liberty man that is not?) and will be found the warm friends of every measure having for its end the substantial good of the people of our state."

—If Prince Albert were drunk, he would be called elated; if Lord Tristam were drunk he would be called elevated; if Mr. Plum, the rich merchant, were drunk, he would be called inebriated; if a respectable tradesman be drunk, he would be intoxicated; but if a workman be in liquor, it would be said that the nasty beast was as drunk as a pig.

—The mayor of Albany, we are informed, refuses to abide by the new excise law, and grants licenses for selling intoxicating drinks the same as though the people were willing. It remains to be seen whether he really governs the city, or whether the people themselves do.

—McConnell, the drunken congressional blackguard, recently offered an amendment to the mineral land bill, viz., to appropriate $25,000 to erect a public grocery at the Falls of Niagara, and to furnish it with an assortment of liquors, and said he should next make a proposition which is too indecent to mention. Finding his vulgarity did not raise a laugh, he turned himself upside down, with his head in the seat of his chair, and his legs on his desk, and in that elegant position sought repose which he did not enjoy the preceding night.

MISS WILLARD sends from her New York desk the following:

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I bought the ever wide-awake Springfield *Republican* on the cars this morning, coming from Norfolk, Ct. One editorial paragraph contains pabulum for reflection of a most nutritious sort, so much so that I wish to share it with our white ribbon army. The italics are my own.

Yours "on the bright lookout,"

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Family quarrels are lost sight of when the neighborhood fight comes. *It is strange how quickly the western temperance controversies have dropped out of sight upon the appearance of the presidential campaign.* Of course an enthusiast makes himself heard now and then declaring that one party or the other must pronounce for prohibition or be swept out of existence, but these persons are always heard and seem no more numerous now than in years before, and *no man in his senses dreams that the rum question will cut any considerable figure in the campaign or that either national convention will give the teetotalers more than an empty compliment.* Doubtless some Germans in Ohio and elsewhere who left the republicans for the democratic ticket in the local contests will fail to get back, and others who have heretofore voted for republican national candidates will this year support a prohibition ticket, but there are offsets to these losses, and nobody can say that the thing is not as broad as it is long.

THE *Woman's Journal*, of Boston, has reprinted one of the leaflets published by the Illinois W. C. T. U., and entitled, "Why the W. C. T. U. of Illinois Seeks the Ballot." The compliment is not unappreciated, but an explanation is due the public, since in reprinting the article the *Woman's Journal* has omitted the word "Illinois," making the title of its tract read, "Why the W. C. T. U. Seeks the Ballot"—not realizing, doubtless, that the entire W. C. T. U. is *not* seeking the ballot—many states being much opposed to it.

I am afraid Miss Narcissa White will not report her work if THE SIGNAL types make many more such blunders as saying that she has organized "*two* new unions in as many days" when it was *ten*: but then even typograpers have their rights, and one is to "clear copy," O, if only everybody would cultivate penmanship!

**

Rose Phillips, the "ever faithful"—the conscientious, self sacrificing corresponding secretary of the Missouri W. C. T. U. is precariously ill. A surgical operation is threatened. Pray, good sisters all!

**

Miss Jennie Duty, so long a "power" seen and unseen in Ohio, and Cleveland W. C. T. U. affairs has been prostrated for weeks by reason of over work, and is still seriously ill. May the God of all consolation make this "shut in" experience as blessed to her as she has been to her work! One could not ask more.

**

"The Sham Family" are to be escorted through the halls of Chautauqua this summer, by J. C. Ambrose, who has piloted them throughout the west during the past winter to their and everybody's satisfaction.

**

The National Superintendent of Railroad Rates is no more. No more Miss Anna Sneed of Kirkwood, Mo., but Mrs. John G. Cairns of St. Louis. The happy event which so metamorphosed her took place at Kirkwood Seminary April 8, and congratulations have been pouring in upon Mr. Cairns ever since.

**

The noble fifty-two who voted prohibition into the statutes of Iowa, have been photographed by an enterprising photographer, and a copy handsomely framed hangs on the wall of W. C. T. U. headquarters in Des Moines as his gift.

**

Some people think I "bide" on my watch tower continually. Nay, verily, the microscope hath its uses no less than the telescope, and that means "looking close." I flit about here and there, seeing many things, the half of which can never be told.

But this I must tell, I saw two temperance tramps tired and worn as they journeyed to a W. C. T. U. convention in southern Illinois. I saw them mount the steps of a beautiful home, saw the door open and a benevolent gentleman ushered them in with hearty hand shake and cordial welcome, I saw his wife approach them from an inner door, and heard the "good man of the house" say cheerily "these, my dear, are our friends whom we have been expecting." Ah, I could see down into their transparent souls the gladness and rest that such welcome brought them. If it was only always so with everybody.

**

And of many friendly places, commend me to Carthage, Missouri, where hearts are so warm to temperance that the temperance worker fares royally at their hands. A live W. C. T. U. is that of southwestern Missouri, presided over by Mrs. Sarah Foster, who is fit gardener for such a spot. Her helpers are legion and energetic beyond telling.

**

Miss Helen Walker who won by her activities the banner superintendency of UNION SIGNAL work, has "located" a claim in Dakota and is keeping as watchful eye upon its possession and prospects as a short time ago she gave to UNION SIGNAL interests in Illinois. Every acre of itought to yield its best to so faithful a worker.

**

The Louisiana annual conference of the M. E. church south, which adopted such vigorous temperance resolution at its late session, is as vigorously engaged to carry them out in petitions to the legislature. The leading spirit seems to be, Rev. W. H. Goodale of Baton Rouge, whose name is sha ed by that most fai hful and gentle spirit, the presiding genius of Baton Rouge W. C. T.U.

**

The Y. W. C. T. U. of the West Side in this city having a flourishing kindergarten on their hands beside other demands, found themselves $200 in debt a few weeks ago. Miss Lucia Kimball is their patron saint, and with her aid the sum was speedily cancelled. It is good to have such a friend at court.

**

The author of "What a friend we have in Jesus," *i. e.* the music of the song, Judge C. C. Converse, of Erie, Pa., wrote up the new coffee house of the W. C. T. U. of that city most charmingly in the *Daily Dispatch* at the time of its opening. "Coffee, cheer and chat," he says are the graces of the place."

**

A little bird whispers to me that he did more than "write it up," that he bought a thousand tickets, and gave one hundred beautifully decorated cups and saucers to the outfit.

**

The Triennial International S. S. Convention, meeting at Louisville, June 11–13, has, through its program committee, invited Miss Willard and Mrs. Chapin to address the assembly, on temperance in the Sunday school. Miss Lucia Kimball, National Superintendent of S. S. Work in the W. C. T. U. will also be on hand and with Col. Bain these ladies will interest a large temperance mass meeting held during the progress of the convention.

**

Remenyi rosins his bow with total abstinence, and the Swedish Lady Quartette of Chicago emulates his zeal for "the cause" by singing in its behalf. Lewiston, Ill., was the recent recipient of one of their "benefits".

**

Miss Kimball's new Sunday school circular has full instruction for organizing Bands of Hope in the Sunday school. Nobody need to hesitate now.

**

This too I think is worth telling and knowing, that Prof. J. Dorman Steele spent the past winter in the north when his health requires an annual "flitting" southward, simply to make ready the proper scientific temperance instruction tor the public schools in which the new law requires it.

ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## MISSOURI.

Ritchey.—We have had temperance meetings all winter with constantly increasing interest.

We organized our union Jan 1, have also a Band of Hope. Mr. Holt was with us three nights, and we have had other good workers, including Mrs. Clardy. Several copies of The Union Signal are taken, and all who have it think it indispensable.

We are now circulating temperance literature and hope to reach many thus far beyond us. *Cor. Sec.*

Sedalia.—Is called the "Queen City of the Prairies" and for beauty and elegance, is not undeserving of the title. She claims a population of twenty thousand and is situated in the very centre of our great centre, Missouri. It was named in honor of the daughter of its founder, General Geo. R. Smith, who has her home here, and is an honored, sympathetic and zealous friend of the W. C. T. U.

Five years ago thirteen ladies organized a union and did some good work, part of it being to establish a Free Temperance Reading-room and Public Library, the union only survived one year, the library still exists. The word "temperance" has been dropped from its original name. A new organization of the union was effected on Dec. 11, 1882, two ladies only of the original organization becoming members of the new; so we are really only one year and four months old. All of last year it was a struggle for us to live, our number was small and the opposition great and powerful. We held several public meetings. Sent over one thousand names as signers to a prohibitory petition to our legislature; collected one hundred and ten dollars in money; distributed literature freely, and for a time, contributed temperance articles for the press. This year we decided to use all honorable means to create a public sentiment which would openly declare for total abstinence, prohibition, and public officials known to be temperance men in every sense of the word. After the two political parties had held their nominating conventions for local officers, we appointed a committee to interview the candidates and find out if there were enough pronounced prohibitionists to consolidate a ticket, for which we could consistently and legitimately work. To this end we intended to have a free lunch and hot coffee along with our tickets, at all the voting precincts in the city on the day of election. Our interviews with the different candidates, decided for us that we could have nothto do with either ticket. We then decided to be on hand at the polls, irrespective of ticket, with our lunch stands, and instead of having it free, to charge a small sum and thereby increase our revenue. We talked temperance all day, expressing at the same time our sorrow and humiliation over the fact that we could do nothing else but talk. The very fact that we took our attitude boldly, and unflinchingly interviewed the men who want to hold public office, and went to the polls in the face of threats and intimidations, has caused a ripple of excitement and thought that will not cease until a great wave of temperance power shall be felt and feared in our town. Already men are coming out from under the party lash, and declaring that party lines shall govern them no more. Two of our ladies volunteered to go to to the second ward precinct, which is known in political parlance as the "Bloody Second," it having become notorious, not only for its saloon power and great hostility to the temperance cause, but because it originates and controls the party tickets. It was said the ladies would be insulted and obliged to witness disgraceful rows etc., if they went. They went and stayed, until the polls were closed and it was fully dark. They were rewarded by being told by the police and many others, that such an election in that ward had never before been known, as good order and gentlemanly conduct prevailed all day. The ladies were liberally patronized and treated with perfect respect in every way. Many said to them, "This is the best thing the ladies of Sedalia have ever done." The police said, "Ladies you have helped me to keep order and sobriety here, today." We did well financially also. Our receipts for this year, so far have reached nearly two hundred dollars. Shall we not take heart, and be encouraged to take two steps at a time instead of one in the future?

Sallie L. Trumbull, *State Rec. Sec.*

Brookfield.—The W. C. T. U. of the second congressional district of Missouri met in convention in this city April 3 and 4. At the last moment news reached us that our beloved state president was dangerously ill and could not be with us. Of course we had depended entirely upon her for wisdom and instruction to make our convention a success, but God who teaches us all 'not to lean on the arm of flesh,' when we had done all we could came to our rescue and sent us Mrs. Dr. Watkins, of Cameron, who by her wisdom and great ability enabled us to carry out all our plans. Miss Mary Burnham was unanimously elected district president, and Mrs. Groenendyke, secretary.

Many able papers were read, many interesting discussions and suggestions made, and much inspiration gained encouraging us to press forward with greater zeal than ever before in this great work of putting down the enemy—alcohol. And although Missouri is still a baby in this great work, we commenced to walk on the day of our birth, and now the strides we take astonish ourselves, and we predict that in the near future Missouri will rank among the prohibition states.

Mrs. M. E. McDill, *Cor. Sec.*

Mt. Vernon.—Mr. J. Critchfield came to Mt. Vernon the 22d of last month and lectured five evenings successively. We consider him the "right man in the right place." Mrs. Clardy was with us a few weeks ago. Is an able, energetic worker.

Our W. C. T. U. has a membership of forty-nine but only a "faithful few" attend the weekly meetings. We expect soon to open a reading room and thereby increase the interest of our citizens in our cause. But with an undaunted spirit through trials that we daily meet we will ever work for "God, home, and native land."

S. Peden, *Cor. Sec.*

Kirksville.—The temperance ticket was victorious in Kirksville. Mr. George Woodford lectured for and worked with us for the last eight days and nights preceding the election, and there is no doubt that the efficient work done by him during that time, the work done by our W. C. T. U., with the assistance of 300 of your "No License Leaflets," were all powerful agents in bringing about the above named result. We are not, however, "resting on our oars," for we know that the enemy is not conquered, that the effect of the opiate administered last Tuesday will soon wear off, and they will arise with the additional vigor which rest imparts to mind and body.

The value of Mr. Woodford's lectures to our W. C. T. U., to the students of the State Normal School located here, and to every one who heard him is incalculable. Over 400 signed the pledge, beside the children, which he helped organize into a Band of Hope, numbering nearly 200.

Our district convention (the first) will be held in Macon May 14 and 15. It is yet unorganized, but our brave state corresponding secretary, Rose Phillips, aided by two or three local corresponding secretaries, is making strong efforts to have at least one W. C. T. U. in each county in the district before the convention.

We are very sorrowful over the serious illness of dear Mrs. Hoffman. She is a noble, grand woman, and is a mighty tower of strength to our state, which we can illy spare even for a short time, and believing that "He doeth all things well," we trust it will not be long ere she is again able to assist us in our work "for God and home and native land."

Mrs. Julia M. Bosworth, *Cor. Sec.*

### MISSOURI NEWS.

A quiet but powerful agent has been set to work in Newton, Barry and Lawrence counties of southwest Missouri. Where it was impracticable to organize a W. C. T. U. auxiliary to the state, the ladies have formed prayer circles, to meet once a week. The exercises are opened with a hymn and prayer, followed by Bible reading, brief prayers and testimony. The last twenty minutes of the hour are devoted to the discussion of a topic which is to be named by the president and a lady appointed to lead in a five minutes' talk and others are to offer also their best thoughts on the same. The appointment of the topic and leader for the next meeting, and the singing of a hymn and prayer closes the exercises. These societies have president, secretary and treasurer, and an agent for The Union Signal. It is expected that they will soon be strong enough to become auxiliary to the state W. C. T. U. Some of them have already started Bands of Hope. Seneca, Verona, Aurora, Purdy, Washburn and Seligman have organized since the last of February. I have been permitted to organize unions in Newtonia, Neosho, Richey, Exeter, and Y. W. C. T. Unions in Pierce City, Carterville, Carljune, during this winter and spring and visited several of the older unions to instruct the ladies more fully in the duties of officers and members.

The ladies of Carthage have not ceased their labors with the election of a temperance ticket in their growing city. They are now preparing for a district convention to be held there on April 21, 22, 23. The program is arranged for the instruction of workers after the style of a teacher's institute. Mr. George Woodford did a noble work for us here.

Mrs. S. S. Riley, county organizer of Jaspar county, formed a W. C. T. U. of twenty-seven members at Galesburg on the 30th of March.

Mrs. Hoffman returned to Kansas City on the first of April very sick, from exposure while in the lecture field. It is hoped that a few weeks will restore her to her favorite toils.

Mary M. Clardy.

## DELAWARE.

Wilmington.—The month of March was a continued feast of good things along the line of temperance work, for we have been honored with visits from three of our national superintendents, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Miss Jennie Smith, and Miss Mary C. McClees, each one doing faithful service for the cause we love.

The first to come was Mrs. Foster, on the ninth of the month. How gladly we welcomed her, for this event had been looked forward to with more than ordinary interest as the meeting she addressed was the temperance anniversary of the annual M. E. conference of our peninsula; and the first on record held under the auspices of our W. C. T. U. Our opera house, seating some 1,400 people, was packed, standing room being in demand. The day was stormy, else hundreds would have been turned away. It is impossible to report the address, which was full of convincing argument and proof. The testimony of many of the ministers was, "It was the jewel of the conference."

The next in order was Miss McClees with her "Kitchen garden" lore and enthusiasm. For a week she met daily with a class of young ladies from our Y. W. C. T. U. and duly instructed us in the mysteries of household work, so that we could teach others. Our plan is to form a paid class at once and endeavor to prepare them for an exhibition to be given in June, and in the fall to begin with our mission work.

Even while Miss McClees was in our city, our national railroad superintendent came. Miss Jennie Smith's "concern" was for the "railroad men" and though but little time was given to make arrangements a mass meeting was held in a church near the station, and quite a number of the employes were in attendance. A precious seal to this meeting was the conversion of one of the "freight brakemen" and Miss Jennie felt this to be a beginning of that for which she had so long prayed—an entrance along the line of the Penn. R. R.

Now a word for the "Home Guards." The reading room under the care of our Y. W. C. T. U. which has been open for the past thirteen months, had to change habitation. The new quarters were made attractive by fresh paint and paper, and the numerous "pretty things" which loving, prayerful hearts arranged. When "all was ready, the guests were bidden." A musical program was most attractively carried out, and earnest words spoken by the pastors present. The New Year opens most encouragingly, as our expenses are all provided for twelve months ahead and we are praying that souls may be won for the Master.

Only last evening the "Western Reading Room" under the care of the W. C. T. U., was opened and word comes, "some thirty-five or forty present."

Our union, No. 2, continues its onward march. Since Mrs. Harper was here in February, another mass meeting has been held where earnest addresses were made by the ministers and others interested, and the result is a number of new names and enlightened sentiment.

With so many "irons in the fire,"—reading room, temperance school and kitchen garden—our treasury needed attention. Hearing of Miss Jessie Couthoui, of Chicago, we made an engagement with her for March 29, and gave an entertainment in one of our Sunday school halls. Miss Couthoui is a most gifted elocutionist, and helped fill our pocket!

Enough of one month's work. May the Lord keep us earnest and true.

M. S. H.

## NEBRASKA

### FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The first convention of the first judicial district met at Beatrice, Gage county, on Thursday, March 27, Mrs. Ford, state president, in the chair.

At the close of the devotional exercises "Methods of Work" were discussed very freely and with much interest.

The devotional exercises of the afternoon session were led by Rev. E. D. Berwick, of the Baptist church. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Hardy, president of Beatrice. Response by Mrs. Ford, followed by an address by Rev. Mr. Roberts of the M. E. church. A violent storm of thunder, lightning and wind interrupted the meeting at this point.

At the evening session an address was given by Mrs. DeLong upon "Modern Prophets and Prophesyings," which was listened to with marked attention by the audience.

Friday morning session opened with devotional exercises led by Mrs. De Long, of Tecumseh, district president, after which came an earnest, timely, concise, and instructive paper by Miss Helena Janson on juvenile work. Miss Janson is the leader of the Band of Hope and has very exalted and truthful ideas of her work.

The election of officers Friday afternoon resulted in the choice of Mrs. De Long, of Tecumseh, for president, Miss Helena Jansen, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fulton, of Pawnee, treasurer.

Time having arrived for the children's meeting Mrs. Cooley gave them a little speech of half an hour in length brim full of fun and pathos, in which she tried to impress upon their minds the fact that the present moment is the all important factor in their lives. "God can't make yesterday tomorrow," therefore they should act truthfully, wisely and well today.

Mrs. Ford made a plea for scientific instruction and also for temperance literature in our public schools. Mrs. Cooley presented the claims of The Union Signal.

At the evening session the following toasts were given with appropriate responses: "Temperance and the Church," "Temperance and the Press," "The Ladies of the Beatrice W. C. T. U.," "Temperance in the Old World and the New," "The Great Evil of the Country and its Remedy," "For God and Home and Native Land."

At the close of the exercises coffee and cake were served and all spent a pleasant hour in social intercourse.

Thus closed the first district convention of the first judicial district. Delegates and friends separated on Saturday morning feeling that it had been good to be there.

M. J. DELONG, *Sec.*

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HYGIENE.

WASHINGTON.—We began our work with parlor meetings, and month after month from three to five women went from house to house doing "Zenana work" in this gospel of health. Finally E. Washington union gave us their regular meeting, and we had our first lecture.

Mrs. Spafford, of the Riggs House, tendered us the Red Parlors, and Mrs. Bovee her parlors. We thankfully accepted them and divided our work as follows:

Cooking, bathing, exercise, dress, adulteration of food, sleep, rest, society, and assigned these to different ladies for essays. Exercise came in practically through the class described below.

Providentially a stranger from Norway, instructor in the German gymnasium, on being informed of the W. C. T. U. labors of love, cheerfully consented to donate one term of free instruction to our girls. Many teachers of the public schools joined the class, among whom we distributed one hundred sample copies of THE UNION SIGNAL. A reception was given the instructor, Prof. Nissen, at his hall, to which all the teachers were invited guests. Several hundred were present.

Addresses were given, showing the benefits of light gymnastics by Prof. Nisson, Supt. J. N. Wilson, Principal Coff of Franklin building, (to the two last named gentlemen we are indebted for a hall in that building free of charge for our class,) Miss Smith, principal of the Normal, who came with her entire school into the gymnastic class, Dr. Hausman and Dr. Reyburn.

We hope ere long to call our National superintendents of Hygiene, Heredity and Social Science to come over to Macedonia and help us.

A gymnasium is now permanent in the Franklin building, and we hope others will follow this one. Our labors have been blessed abundantly.

Mrs. Bovee's Turkish bath is overrun with bathers. The school teachers are training pupils more each day in exercises, and now the way is clear before us, ere long to have a successful institute, during this session of congress, when its instructions will radiate from the capital to the remote states and territories.

MRS. MARY E. MCPHERSON, *Supt. Dept. Hygiene.*

## INDIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The semi-annual convention of this district was held at Muncie April 8 and 9. Mrs. M. L. Wells state president, Miss Amanda Way state vice president, Mrs. Brookbank of Jeffersonville, Rev. J. A. Pollock of Spiceland, Mr. B. F. Ham of Richmond, and Mrs. S. A. R. Boor of New Castle, district president, together with a large number of delegates were present. The reports from the unions were very encouraging. Some of them reported very aggressive work done.

The evening session was addressed by the Rev. J. A. Pollock, subject "Prohibition the Question of the Day," giving its history eloquently though briefly from the Bible days to the present time. The second day was devoted largely to business, a paper was read by Dr. Rachel Bailey of Spiceland, on "The Signs of the Times," which was freely discussed. At 11 o'clock B. F. Ham of the Dunn temperance club of Richmond, gave an account of the work done in that place by James Dunn, and still carried on by the reformed men co-operating with the business men. Our officers and many other temperance workers availed themselves of the many opportunities offered them in the interim of business to speak words of cheer and to point out the great work which should be accomplished by the people of Indiana this campaign year. The evening session was addressed by Mrs. M. L. Wells. She spoke of woman's work and influence, of her ability to combine her home duties with something for the good of others, of the members of the union in politics, of the right that they have to be heard. The speech was lengthy and very interesting, embracing children's work and scientific instruction in the schools. Miss Way followed in a most interesting talk on the general questions embraced in the subject. The exercises of the convention were interspersed throughout with music by our sweet singer, Mrs. Brookbank. We were gladly received and royally entertained by the sisters of Muncie. All went out from that convention greatly strengthened and with our armor girded more closely than ever before each one resolved to work and pray that the victory in Indiana may be ours this year.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

## NEW YORK.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY CONVENTION.

The semi-annual session of the county W. C. T. U. met at Cattaraugus April 8. There are eight local unions in the county. Delegates' reports were very interesting and favorable. Among the more pleasing of the committee reports was the one given by Mrs. P. M. Orne, on unfermented wine. She reported that but very few churches in the county, where unions were established, used fermented wine at the communion table.

Excellent papers were presented upon "The Temperance Outlook," and "What is to come of it all."

The addresses by Mrs. Lytie P. Danes of Alleghany and Miss Blanche Heazlett, of Sherman, were able and eloquent.

One of the oldest unions in the county is the one at Versailles—the dusky sisters of the forest on the reservation. We hope the more civilized women of the county will not allow these to lead in human reformation.

CANISTEO.—Our W. C. T. U. was organized one year ago. It has now about fifty members. We meet weekly and hold union public meetings monthly, usually conducted by the pastors of the churches. Our last public meeting was conducted by the members of the union, and papers were read on "Temperance and Hygiene in our Schools," "The Relation of Prayer to Our Work," "What Shall We do with Our Boys?" "The Needs of the Present Hour." Select readings and recitations were also given interspersed with singing.

At our last election for excise commissioner the union prepared a free dinner for the temperance voters, distributed tracts, circulated the pledge, talked temperance and prohibition, and encouraged the temperance voters throughout the day by prayer and singing in rooms procured near the place of voting. The effect of these religious exercises was acknowledged by many to be impressive, and the result was the election of a thoroughgoing temperance man for the excise board. It is wonderful how much women with consecrated hearts can do to help along the work.

MRS. J. HENDRICK.

## COLORADO.

FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The first district met in convention in the Baptist church of Greeley, March 20, at 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Shields and other delegates arrived early in the afternoon, and so the sleet and snow thunder storm that just preceded our opening service, failed to discourage or chill our zeal. The well filled table of rare and beautiful flowers to the right of the desk was in strong contrast to the falling snow that continued all through the following day. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. W. S. Annis, president. Response by Mrs. Mary Shields in her own earnest and impressive manner.

An able and instructive essay was then read by Mrs. Rev. H. F. Wallace, on prohibition, followed by an address by Mr. Luther Kauffman, a lawyer of this place, upon the same timely and inexhaustible subject. Both were listened to with increasing interest by a small but appreciative audience.

Friday, at 9:30, the devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Shields. The different departments of work in the Denver union were reported to the edification and great encouragment of all present. Loveland union gave no uncertain sound and has since spoken in thunder tones by electing a close no-license ticket.

Greeley union reported favorably financially and in work especially among inmates of our jail, and convicts sent to state penitentiary during fall months.

On account of the storm Ft. Collins and other places failed to report, but as never before the u ions all about us are arming for the "irrepressible conflict" with the foe of all foes and for prohibition, the alpha and omega of the temperance alphabet.

At the evening session Prof. Copland, gave briefly his method of teaching temperance in the different departments of his school. Tnen the best of the feast came last, in Mrs. Shields' intensely interesting but all too short address.

W. S. A.

## WISCONSIN

MAIDEN ROCK.—Sailing up Lake Pepin the tourist's attention is specially attracted toward one bluff towering skyward in its lofty grandeur, and the old Dakota legend, story of Winona, "Red Wing's winsome eldest daughter," gives it both a fame and a name—Maiden Rock.

In the early spring time every rock forms a waterfall, and it has been laughingly said, "Nothing can ever be made of it but a cold water town." But a licensed saloon and a licensed drug store have poured forth such a resistless tide of iniquity as to threaten the foundation of many a peaceful, happy home.

Wives and mothers watched and pondered, and on the 13th day of February ten of the most deeply moved organized a local union. We voted to hold weekly private and monthly public meetings. With an energy and promptness that almost took our breath, our presiden set about a public meeting. This meeting inaugurated a regular siege or bombardment of the enemy's forces. The pastors of the churches held union meetings and by earnest, effectual preaching enthused the public mind.

With faith in the prophecy "And a little child shall lead them," a Sunday school temperance concert carried its weight of influence, and the responsive readings, recitations and songs of the little ones were both entertaining and profitable. Sabbath morning before election, a Swede minister was sent out to work with the Scandinavian population, and representatives of the liquor party with kegs of beer followed to work up their own unrighteous cause, and there were anxious hearts, not knowing whether the messenger of the gospel of peace, or the emissaries of evil should return jubilant, but Monday morning brought this report, "I think my people all go as one man for temperance." And so they did, and election day was a day of triumph to our just and holy cause.

AMELIA POTTS CARSON, *Sec.*

## TEXAS.

EVERY DAY DOINGS.

DALLAS.—Addressed a good sized audience of thoughtful people here. Am in the home of Mrs. Ada B. Hetherington, a dear woman whose presence is peace giving and whose hands delight in the bestowment of blessings. Upon leaving the church I heard a woman say to her, "Who has been sending out temperance tracts in this city, one of which came to me and did me precious good?" Women of the W. C. T. U., listen to the reply! "I sold four favorite hens and invested the proceeds in temperance tracts for distribution." God bless the little woman, and multiply her number! Reorganized the W. C. T. U. here upon a good basis of ability and determination. We expect a good work at its hands.

ALVARADO.—A crowded house repeated the common testimony that the people are everywhere in waiting to hear a presentation of the truth, and its hearty acceptation is evidence that they are also ready for action.

CLEBURNE.—A large and prosperous W. C. T. U. here under the lead of Mrs. Musson whose force and push bring mighty things to pass. She is grandly supported by Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Foster in whose ideal home I find refreshing for body and spirit.

FT. WORTH.—This is in verity "The Chicago of Texas," a city of magnificent saloons. But these words of the Christ come to me, "Seest thou these great buildings? There shall not be left here one stone upon another, which shall not be thrown down."

HENRIETTA G. MOORE.

## IOWA.

CEDAR COUNTY CONVENTION.

The first convention of the W. C. T. U. of Cedar county was held in Clarence April 3 and 4. The sessions were all well attended and much interest manifested by those outside the unions, as well as the members. Two unions only were represented owing to sickness and bad condition of the roads. Mrs. Aldrich our state president was present assisting us greatly by her wise and timely counsel in every department of our work.

Thursday evening the large audience was nicely entertained by an address of welcome by Miss E. Frink, of Clarence. Mrs. Aldrich responded in behalf of the convention. An excellent address by Mrs. Aldrich on the origin and progress of temperance work, closed the evening exercises.

Friday was a busy day, in the way of business, plans of work, discussions, etc. In the evening the audience listened with much attention to a well rendered recitation by Miss Helen Fergerson. Also a very able temperance lecture by Rev. E. May, of Tipton.

H. B. COTTRELL, *Cor. Sec.*

## ARKANSAS

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The undersigned, appointed by the W. C. T. U. of Forrest City, to offer a fitting tribute to the memory of of our sister and co-worker, Miss P. B. Newman, respectfully submit:

That in her death the W. C. T. U. have lost one of the most efficient and capable of its officers and members; our public library an earnest, zealous supporter; society an accomplished member; her family one of its most cherished idols; and humanity, an exemplar of Christianity. Always bright, cheerful, winning, and sympathetic, a devoted sister, a true friend, an untiring worker in the cause of temperance, to which she gave five years of her life, generous, charitable, kindly. Throughout the years of her affliction she bore the white flower of a stainless life, and we feel with her family that her loss is irreparable.

MRS. O. B. ROLLWAYE,
MRS. V. B. IZARD,
MRS. W. L. THOMPSON.

## WEST VIRGINIA NOTES.

Unions have been formed during the last month in Huntington, Charleston, Weston, Harrisville and Grafton, (the union of Grafton is a Y. W. C. T. U.) and Bands of Hope in Grafton and Ravenswood.

Our state W. C. T. U. convention meets June 17 and 18 in Parkersburg, in conjunction with the state temperance convention. Miss Willard will be with us, also Mrs. M. L. Wells, president Indiana W. C. T. U. The latter will spend the entire month of June in West Virginia lecturing and organizing.

MRS. I. H. JOHNSON.

## KANSAS.

HUMBOLDT.—When we organized the 19th of January, last, there were three open saloons in our little city of two thousand inhabitants and there was more drinking and gambling than is usually found in so small a town. The worst feature was, there were so many boys who were enticed and being taught both to drink and gamble. There were perhaps twenty ladies who worked actively, assisted by the clergy generally, and also by the temper-

ance men of the place. In two weeks the city had been canvassed by visiting committees, going from house to house with the pledge and subscription paper; $250 was raised and a membership of sixty secured.

Evidence against saloon keepers was easily obtained, but we found that men who had been esteemed as truthful, when put to the test, would not tell the truth. However the saloon keepers were at last convicted. One of the three left the place in fear, and the two that remained were given the same terms, viz.: the payment of $400 each and a bond of $2 000, with nine counts, with perfect testimony left hanging over them, so that now we can say there is no open saloon in our city. But our work is not finished. Drug stores are to be looked after now. Our union offered through our county attorney a reward of $25 for testimony that would convict "druggists or any person selling alcoholic liquors."

We are keeping the subject before the people in the way of musical and literary entertainments and lectures. Charging no admittance fee. Last week Mrs. Laura G. Fixen gave us her lecture, "The Ink Bottle, versus the Whisky Jug." Now we are unanimously and enthusiastically at work circulating "The Memorial of the Home." We also distribute tracts at our elections and public meetings, and although we sometimes meet with rebuffs we feel equal to the conflict for our cause is righteous. MRS. L. A. GARRETT, *Cor. Sec.*

## ILLINOIS.

### TWELFTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A convention of the 12th district was held at Jerseyville, March 12 and 13. Gratifying reports were sent from most of the unions unrepresented, of progress and increasing membership, especially in young women's and juvenile work. A new feature was the presence of the full quota of delegates from the Winchester Y. W. C. T. U. rejoicing our hearts, and giving us a new inspiration, and I might say a dispensation for more earnest work, as practical work was ingrained into every exercise.

Even the charming addresses of welcome by Dr. Enos, Jun., and Mrs. S. C. Enos, foreshadowed the eminently practical turn of the entire convention. Ample time was given on the program for the consideration of our growing young woman's work, which was so well improved by our champion, Miss Mattie Yates, as to result in the organization by her of another Y. W. C. T. U. now numbering nearly one hundred in its membership. The W. C. T. U. also was greatly strengthened and encouraged by many accessions to its numbers, of both active and honorary members.

A full table of temperance literature, a gift from headquarters, (the corresponding secretary says it is rather a result of having a state literature fund,) superadded to a bountiful supply, purchased by means of the district fund, of Miss Julia Colman, was another practical feature, and the scattering of those blessed leaves, which are for the healing of the nations and the increasing list of subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL, which had its early allotted place, must tell for the grand advance of noble Christian temperance sentiment.

The report of our financial secretary, Mrs. Read, was cheering. If the worthy example of the W. C. T. U. of Payson, be imitated, all doubts in the matter will vanish. Being informed of their appointment, though numbering few, they accepted the same and started out with their subscription paper, and in a few weeks, sent in the full amount, $60, saying they might readily have made it $100, had we asked it. Our new union at Columbus voluntarily sent in a gift of $10.

The sessions of the convention were well attended by gentlemen as well as ladies, especially in the evenings. The pastors gave us their kindly aid and presence, and all acknowledge themselves benefited by the coming of the convention.

On our homeward way we organized strong unions at Kane and Greenfield. The first in Green county. There are no saloons in either place, but work is needed and promised, especially among the young people and children. IRENE H. SMITH.

### SEVENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. of the 7th district met in annual convention at Princeton April 2 and 3. A great amount of work was crowded into the three half-day sessions, and yet it was all well done. All the unions in the district except one reported, showing a deep interest in the work, and much hope is entertained of the final triumph of right over wrong.

The address welcoming the delegates was delivered by Mrs. Helen Hodgman and responded to by Mrs. Mary B. Willard. A number of interesting papers, bearing upon our work were read. Mrs. J. W. Davis of Buda, showed the powerful influence wielded by women.

Mrs. M. E. Holmes of Galva, gave good and sufficient reasons for women desiring the elective franchise. Mrs. S. E. Huff, of Sterling, advocated district meetings, enumerating many benefits arising therefrom, and Miss Ada Morris answered the question "What can we do?" in a very satisfactory manner.

The report presented by committee on plan of work, based on the national and state plans, was accepted. It was recommended that the district raise the annual sum of $800, $300 of which is to be devoted to state work and $500 to be paid as a salary to the district president or organizer, who shall go into unoccupied territory and also assist the unions already organized to carry on our many lines of work intelligently.

The meeting on Wednesday evening was addressed by Mrs. Willard, and on Thursday evening by Miss West, both of whom were listened to with profound attention by an appreciative audience.

The election of officers for the district resulted as follows, the vote being unanimous: President, Mrs. Mingle, of Amboy; secretary, Miss Olds, of Galva; treasurer, Mrs. C. P. Miller, of Amboy, and financial secretary, Mrs. Benedict, of Princeton. ONE WHO WAS THERE.

### MORE ELECTION NEWS.

LANARK.—Another boom for Lanark, election held April 15, gave a majority in the board of five to one, for no license. The Lord be praised for this victory over the saloon curse for another year.

LEWISTON.—Our no license majority was 166 in a total vote of 387. It is a scorching condemnation of high license. Fulton county is again freed from saloons. Its twelve incorporated cities, towns and villages have all held their annual elections, and each one has declared against license.

WASHBURN.—After a "twenty years' drunk" our town is sobering up. The victory was gained mainly through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. One of our saloon keepers voted the temperance ticket. The license people are very angry. One man says: "Dese vimmen's union demperance haf done it."

FRANKLIN GROVE.—At the village election not one vote was polled for license, in fact there was not one candidate for whisky, though last year we had a license board.

PECATONICA.—The ladies of the union at this place were on hand with coffee and lunch, election day, ready to encourage and hold up the hands of our brothers at the polls wishing the while that we had the power to say whether it should be "license," or "no license;" we would make short work of it. A warm contest was followed by a no license victory with a majority of sixteen; which was due in a large measure to the frithful efforts of two of our ministers who labored at the polls all day.

DECATUR.—The W. C. T. U. feel that they owe much to the labors of Mrs. Lucy Simpson and the addresses of Gov. St. John for the glorious victory on April 15, which will close up twenty-six saloons. The union itself is full of good works, keeping up regular weekly meetings, gospel services, monthly socials and a dining hall. The Y. W. C. T. U. is alike active and earnest.

GIRARD.—Our election came off Tuesday, April 22, and so did our prayer meeting. We had a glorious prayer meeting and God heard our prayer, for the temperance party elected two out of the three candidates for alderman.

EUREKA.—The election came and went, and with it went the saloons from our village, polled out by 177 of our good men. The opposition numbered 107. Last year license was three ahead. One is the result of temperance agitation, blessed of God; the other temperance stagnation, all unblessed. E. J. D.

### ILLINOIS NOTES.

—A union has been organized by Mrs. M. C. Morrison, at Nashville. Mrs. Morrison is now organizer of the 18th district and will soon be out in the field engaged in active work.

—Miss Mary Pratt, organizer of Vermillion county, 15th district, is now at work organizing, and reports a new union at Goodwin.

—Mrs. Louise H. Rounds, one of the ablest speakers and workers of our W. C. T. U., will be in the state on May 1. Mrs. Rounds has been from the first identified in the work and her coming into the state gives us a most valuable worker. Send to headquarters, 161 La Salle st., for terms and dates.

—A Y. W. C. T. U. was organized at Collinsville, in the eighteenth district, by Miss Hood and Miss Anna Nisbet, of Alton, during the recent district convention held there.

—Miss Emily Shedd the new president of the ninth district has taken hold of her work most energetically and is meeting with well merited success. She has recently organized a union at Milford, and Bands of Hope at Wellington, Crescent City, and Ashkum. Other unions have been visited, public meetings held and large additions to the membership gained.

—The W. C. T. U. of Freeport is greatly cheered by the result of Francis Murphy's work, and that of his son, Thos. E. Murphy, in that city. Over 2,000 have donned the "bonnie bit of blue." A Y. W. C. T. U. has been organized and many new members gained for the W. C. U. T. The sixth district executive session held in Freeport April 10, was most enjoyable and profitable. Most encouraging reports were given of the work throughout the district and the plans adopted promise vigorous work for the remainder of the year.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE Port Townsend (W. T.) W. C. T. U. are about to establish a reading room and library to be open to the general public.

THE North Side Y. W. C. T. U. of Chicago have offered a prize to the pupils of the Lake View high school for the best essay on temperance.

A NEW Chalk Talker is in the field. It is Mrs. E. A. Blair, of Wisconsin, who delighted an opera house full of children at Carthage, Mo., last week.

THE eighth Y. W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia was recently organized at the Metropolitan church. Miss Susan B. Anthony addressed the meeting.

MRS. LAURA G. FIXEN addressed a large and attentive audience in Jewett, Texas, April 11. Much enthusiasm prevails. A temperance boom has been inaugurated.

CAPTAIN LINSCOTT has just finished a good work at Hillsboro, and has made engagements for Maroa, Litchfield and Lebanon. The secretary writes in terms of highest commendation.

EFFORTS are being made to open a coffee house and reading room in Modesto, Cal., for the use of harvest hands and other young men. They have a flourishing Band of Hope in Modesto.

IT is expected that Francis Murphy will commence work in this city at Park avenue M. E. church on the 4th inst. It is earnestly hoped that a glorious gospel temperance revival may result from his efforts.

MRS. M. G. LEAVITT is being most cordially received in Oregon. Astoria, St. Helen's, Salem and Portland have already been blessed by her presence. She is now up the Willamette Valley and will make a general tour of the state.

MRS M. E. BALCH, of Frankfort, Ind., has been spending some time in juvenile work in the ninth district of Illinois, and the president reports a new impetus given the work by her chalk talks which attracted and pleased all.

A COMMITTEE from the Colfax (Wash. Ter.) W. C. T. U. canvassed the town, house by house, and secured the registration of nearly every woman voter. Of the 125 ladies registered there is not one in twenty but what is in favor of prohibition.

THE *Temperance Worker* of Columbia, S. C., is enlarging its capacity to take in the W. C. T. U. work as well as Good Templars and Sons of Temperance. It is a live weekly, managed jointly by these organizations, and only sixty cents per annum.

MRS. MARY M. CLARDY, after an illness of six weeks, is again in the field in Missouri organizing unions and strengthening the work in all Christian ways. Not every woman of the first half of the century would feel her strength equal to such tasks.

THE W. C. T. Unions of Colorado have kindled a fire that bids fair to burn until the saloons are closed out. The political pot is boiling and steaming till the thin air of the highlands is dense with its clouds. The issue is prohibition versus license.

THE tenth annual children's flower show and fete is to be held in the Royal Agricultural hall and grounds, Ball's Bridge, Dublin, June 27. Every effort is being made to make this great gathering a grand succes. Special excursion trains will run from all parts of the country at reduced fares.

THE W. C. T. U. of Watertown, N. Y., was organized less than three months ago and already numbers one hundred members of the most cultivated ladies of the town. The first work undertaken by this new union was a kitchen garden. A beautiful room has been rented for the purpose, and money for this special work raised.

THE Twenty-second street W. C. T. U. of Chicago, Mrs. M. A. Cummings, president, has issued its annual report showing a membership of seventy and an expenditure of $1,333 in Mission work and industrial school, several Bands of Hope, and two kindergartens. The society is doing good work in distributing temperance literature, over 16,000 tracts and leaflets having been circulated on horse cars, in hotels and boarding houses.

THE W. C. T. U. of Montreal have issued their annual report in a neat and tasteful pamphlet, showing excellent work for the year. Among many items is the fact that through the efforts of this society the Protestant board of school commissioners has adopted Dr. Richardson's Temperance Lessons as text book for the city schools. Prizes have been offered for the best essays on the subject of temperance also, and pledges administered to a large number of drinkers.

FLOURISHING kitchen gardens are carried on by the unions in Manistee and Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Wheeler writes from Manistee: "So many more children apply than can be received that I had to turn them from the door crying. I could have cried myself for their disappointment." "In St. Paul," writes Miss McClees, "several society belles have been drawn into the Y. W. C. T. U., and in Detroit I met several young ladies who told me nothing would have induced them to sign the pledge but that they wanted to take part in the kitchen gardens.

## FLOWER MISSIONS.

DEAR SUPERINTENDENTS OF FLOWER MISSIONS.—The suggestion that the Flower Mission work be allowed space in THE UNION SIGNAL is a good one. Being a new branch, we may thus become a "mutual aid" society, and by an interchange of ideas and plans unify and systematize our work, thereby increasing its efficiency.

In the states thoroughly organized the machinery will run with ease. Alas, for those in the condition of Kentucky! With money, influence and sentiment arrayed against us, we should be discouraged, did we not remember that "the battle is not to the strong." Though "the odds" seem against us, yet with the faith of David, we go forth trusting, knowing that "the battle is the Lord's" and He will take care of His forces.

As to the plans we hope to carry out in Kentucky: I will state them as briefly as possible. I have sent my circular, with the circular prepared for general use, and a personal letter giving plain, practical directions, defining the work minutely to the unio s throughout the state. I ask to have these placed in the hands of a committee that will devote a few hours each week, or at least every two weeks to this work. I urge that the jails, workhouses, almshouses, hospitals, all reformatories, and the neglected and lowly homes shall receive regular visits: the committee to be equipped with bouquets, "containing something white, something bright and something sweet," with an appropriate text card attached; carefully selected literature, temperance leaflets, religious newpapers and pledge cards to be used when necessary. These with a word of sympathy and encouragement fitly spoken, a prayer either silent or uttered, will win our way to the most callous and indifferent heart and lift its thoughts to higher and better things. In this ministry we are seeking to save souls. God speaks to us through these beautiful blossoms, and with them as "the thin edge of a wedge, we can rive the stoutest oak."

Just now "Prison day" begins to loom up and assume formidable proportions. Everything is being put in order by our National superintendent, Miss Jennie Casseday, and the complicated wheels must keep in harmonious motion.

Each state superintendent will receive general instructions. About the details we are left to ourselves. I offer my plans and hope to receive from you many suggestions that will aid me in perfecting them. I have thought it would be well, where practicable, to have each union send to the penitentiary on that day two representatives, the president and chairman of the committee of Flower Missions. By being present an index of the necessity for the work, and the benefits resulting, would be received, that could be conveyed in no other way; an interest awakened and plans developed that would be helpful to those having charge of this branch of our cause. All railroads will certainly permit half fare rates, and the expenses will be small.

Our Prison is located at Frankfort, our capital. As superintendent, I shall not neglect sending invitations to the governor, state officers and prominent citizens of the capital, to be present at the exercises, that they may see the work is a practical one, and not a mere sentiment. If possible I shall procure the services of a fine singer, who will sing one or two solos and thus make the program more attractive. For the benefits of the local W. C. T. U., I hope a reception, festival, or social of some kind will be held at the close of the day, which the committee from other unions may attend, and thereby be enabled to learn methods for similar entertainments at home. These are all helpful and tend to strengthen and confirm our workers. The proceeds can be kept for local use, or divided with the state if deemed advisable.

As the 9th of June comes on Monday this year we have decided to request the ministers throughout the state to preach temperance sermons on the 8th, and offer prayers for God's blessing on the work for Monday the 9th. Where churches are favorable to the cause we hope the unions will ask that contributions be taken up for the state work, that we may more vigorously prosecute our organizing.

Our National superintendent, Miss Jennie Casseday, suggests that each state superintendent shall order text cards for use in her own state, and by retailing them to the unions under her charge, will be enabled to realize a few cents, sufficient at least to pay her postage; and then the unions will have purchased them for less than they could be procured elsewhere. The plan is a valuable one, because it furnishes the "one thing needful" to carry on the work.

If these crude plans suggest to any of you "a more perfect way," I trust you will give us the benefit of your ideas.

Yours earnestly,
NANNIE A. MUNNELL,
*Supt. of Flower Mission for Ky.*
*Louisville, Ky., April 18, 1884.*

## OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

RELATIVE STATISTICS.

As my attention has been called to an item in report of national superintendent of relative statistics, I would explain that as state corresponding secretary I was requested to prepare the report and used to the best of my ability the information which some of the states kindly furnished.

The general statistics were taken from a reliable journal but by some mistake, probably of the printer, the figures were transposed. They should read thus:

Number of drunkards in United States, 600,000; number who die annually, 60,000; number of insane in United States (by census of 1880) 91,997; made so by drink, said to be one-third.

MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

## LECTURE APPOINTMENTS.

MRS. FOSTER'S APPOINTMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

May 3, 4, 5, 6, San Diego; May 8, San Francisco and after that work in North California. All letters should be addressed to San Francisco post office on and after May 1st.

MRS. LEAVITT'S APPOINTMENTS IN OREGON.

April 1, Astoria; April 2, St. Helen; April 4, Portland (reception); April 5, 6, Salem; April 8, Lebanon; April 9, Halsey; April 10, Brownsville; April 11, Harrisburg; April 12, 13, Eugene City; April 14, Drain; April 15, Oakland; April 16, Roseberg; April 18, Jacksonville; April 19, 20, Ashland; April 22, Oregon City; April 24, 25, East Portland; April 26, 27, The Dalles; April 28, May 5, East Washington territory; May 6, Centerville; May 8, Weston; May 10, 11, Pendleton; May 14, La Grande; May 17, 18, Baker City; May 20, Union; May 23-25, Portland; May 26, Forest Grove; May 28, Dallas; May 30, Lafayette; May 31, June 1, McMinville; June 2, Corvallis; June 3, 4, Albany (annual convention.)

After convention in Oregon Mrs. Leavit goes to West Washington territory for two weeks, including its annual convention; then returns to East Washington territory and remains till June 3, in order to be present in that part of the territory.

## Publisher's Department.

**Rates of Subscription.**

Single copy (Weekly).....$1.75
" " " 6 months.....1.00
" " " 3 months.....50
In Clubs of ten or more.....1.50

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## Signal Notes.

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The *Christian Union* makes a comparative showing of the liquor traffic with that in real necessities. In the United States there is annually spent $900,000,000 for liquor, $505,000,000 for bread, $303,000,000 for meat, $290,000,000 for iron and steel, $237,000,000 for sawed lumber. $210 000,000 for cotton goods, $196,000,000 for boots and shoes, $155,000.000 for sugar and molasses, and $85,000,000 for public education. In view of these figures is it to be wondered at that the liquor interest is becoming a powerful factor in politics, controlling legislators and officials?

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We append the testimony of Gen. C. H. Howard, because of the esteem and confidence in which he is held, not only by his many friends, but also by the thousands who know him as the recent editor of the Advance, and hence know that only deserved merit alone can influence him in the following statement:

Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1884.

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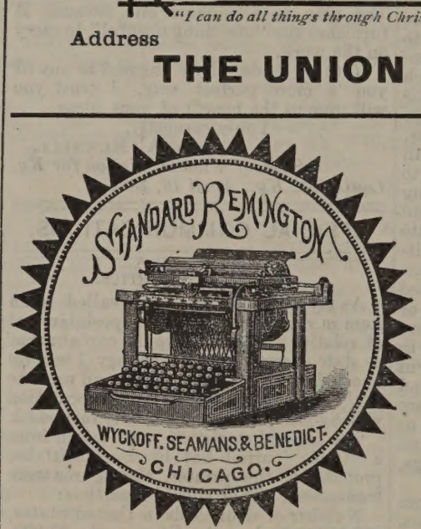


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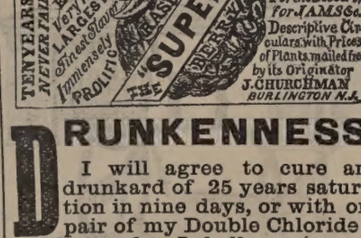


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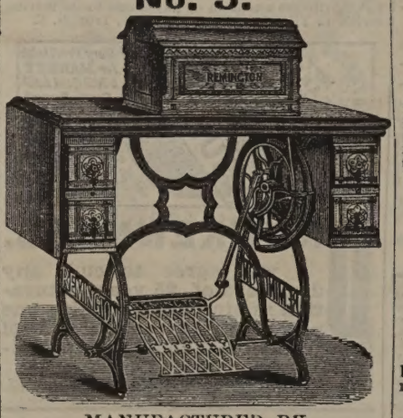


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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 19. CHICAGO, MAY 8, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


THERE is a new thing under the sun, and it is a gentleman serving the W. C. T. U. of Charleston, W. Va., as its president. What is more the West Virginia W. C. T. U. proposes to stand by this brave, bachelor brother.

THE New York *Witness* gives as fact the information that Gen. Joseph Hawley, of Connecticut, the man who stands related to the republican nominating convention of 1884, as Garfield did to the convention of 1880, is a total abstainer and a temperance lecturer. It is also known of him that he dared to vote against the Chinese bill, and closed the Centennial Exhibition on Sunday. His father was known in the early days of reform in this country as an unflinching, heroic advocate of freedom and equal rights. If the son be like unto him, the republicanism that was once based on a platform of "moral ideas" could give no surer manifestation of a return to its first love, than his nomination.

SAID an old lady to one of her co-workers as they were leaving the regular meeting of the local union the other day, "What is it, this tact, that Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. and Mrs. C. are praying for and about so much of late, as though most of us lacked it; is it something we really need? I don't find the word in my Bible." The reply was that the dictionary definition is "Skill, nice discernment, expertness." "Well," said the old lady, "Bible words are good enough for me; when I've got all my Bible tells me to pray for I shall not need to go to any dictionary for a word to express my lack. Somehow the word don't seem to ring quite true," she added thoughtfully; "I guess its not worth all the notice it is getting lately." We wonder if it is.

AN all-day conference of workers of the New York state W. C. T. U. was held ten days ago in Broadway Tabernacle, New York city, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, state president, in charge. New Jersey sent representative and prominent National workers, including the National president were in attendance. The topics discussed were: What is Temperance Education? Temperance Work among Soldiers and Sailors, Social Drinking and Constitutional Prohibition. Miss Colman, Mrs. Hammer, Mrs. McClees, Mrs. Bottome and Miss Greenwood were the leaders in these discussions, while Rev. Geo. E. Reed, and Mr. A. M. Powell gave excellent addresses. Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith closed the afternoon session with one of her instructive Bible readings and the evening session was occupied by Miss Willard and Gen. Clinton B. Fiske. These conferences are gatherings of power. All state unions would gain materially by adopting the plan so successfully inaugurated by the New York W. C. T. U.

THE Normal Institute of Hygiene and Heredity held this week under W. C. T. U. auspices at the national capital is most fortunate in being co-etaneous with the meeting of the American Medical Association in the same city, whereby it becomes possible to secure the co-operation of some of the most eminent men and women of the medical profession. These are on the program: Addresses by Elliot Coues, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy, Medical Department, Columbian University; Albert L. Gihon, M. D., Medical Director U. S. Navy, and President American Public Health Association; Joseph Taber Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics, Medical Department, Columbian University; J. H. Kellogg, M. D., Member of Michigan State Board of Health, and others, besides a very novel and attractive discussion on the heredity question, by Miss Mary Whitall Smith at a young ladies' meeting connected with the Institute. The Washington W. C. T. U. is among the bravest and broadest in its undertakings.

T[illegible] been slow to [illegible]'s praise- [illegible] every But [illegible]raise [illegible] that [illegible] compulsory [illegible] government built on a broad educational foundation, denied the request though far more conservative states had granted it.

The W. C. T. U. asked for a reformatory prison for women criminals, but though renowned for humane tendencies, this great state refused the petition while making large and even unneccessary appropriation in other directions. The W. C. T. U. and other organizations of women asked that women be placed on the state boards of education, charity and philanthropy whose institutions are filled almost equally with inmates of both sexes. This was also denied.

The W. C. T. U. and large numbers of men and women outside this organization pressed the submission of an amendment to the state constitution striking the word "male" out of the constitution, and though it was passed by the preceding legislature, this "reform" assembly of a state committed to reforms, denied the women of the state, whom everybody credits with the successful accomplishments of prohibition, any further participation in a government that claims to be a government by the whole people.

Brothers of Iowa, how is your gold become dim by these failures! "The precious sons of Zion, comparable to fine gold, how are they esteemed earthen pitchers, the work of the hands of the potter." The lamentations of this Jeremiah are ended.

LAST week we had the pleasure of welcoming to our city Mr. T. H. Barker, secretary of the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance, and Mr. William Hoyle, the eminent statistician of England, whom we are proud to number among our contributors.

These gentlemen returning from Colorado, after a visit to nearly all the prominent cities of the east and middle west, say they have seen far less drunkenness in America than they expected, far less also than in England. They are greatly encouraged by the success of our prohibitory laws in Kansas, and by the healthy prohibition sentiment that pervades the country. THE UNION SIGNAL tendered them a little reception at the Leland Hotel, where "mine host" one of the celebrated family of hosts, spared no pains to make a temperance dinner as attractive as those of the tippling *bon vivants*.

Speeches of welcome were made by Mrs. T. B. Carse, and the editor of the paper, for the W. C. T. U. and its organ THE UNION SIGNAL; by Judge C. C. Bonney, president of the National Law and Order League, for that society, and by the Rev. Dr. Jutkins, for the prohibition party. The responses by the English guests were full of information and of cheer, full too of the sweet spirit of united service for God and country, though the countries be separated by leagues of distance.

Rev. Simeon Gilbert, D.D., western editor of the *Congregationalist*, then gave our English cousins a brief but eloquent statement concerning The Attitude of the American church toward The Temperance reform; Mr. R. D. Fowler, of the Anglo American Packing company, spoke of The Englishman in America, and the Rev. Robert West, editor of the *Advance*, made a ringing address on the Religious Press and Temperance.

The National W. C. T. U. officers sent telegrams and letters of regret, as did several representatives of the daily press, and greatly to our regret, the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D., who was kept at home by illness.

Taken altogether the affair was notable and enjoyable in the extreme.

## Contributed.

### THE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE.

BY MARION HUNTING.

Jesus by the well-side sitting,
Weary, thirsty, sad and lone,
To the wondering, erring stranger,
Said in gentle, tender tone,
Whoso drinketh of this water,
He will thrist, and thirst again,
But the Water of Salvation
Will the weary soul sustain.

Thirsty ones, come to this Fountain,
Christ, your Savior, still is nigh,
And this clear and "Living Water"
Can your deepest needs supply.
Turn away from poisoned fountains
That bring sorrow, woe, and pain;
These sweet waters, pure and healing,
Will give health and joy again.

We still hear thy voice, dear Savior!
Oh! our thirsty souls supply,
With those cooling drops, so precious
From that Fountain never dry.
We have drank from earthly cisterns,
And perhaps the poisoned bowl,
Now we seek the "Living Waters,"
For the weary, fainting soul.

That pure Fountain will not fail us,
Whereso'er our footsteps stray,
Whether in the crowded city,
Or along a lonely way,
For the streams of "Love Eternal"
Wash away all sin and strife,
And bear up our joyful spirits
Into "Everlasting Life."

### IS THE "BAND OF HOPE" A SUCCESS?

BY L. J. FITHIAN.

For the benefit of such organizations as may feel dissatisfied with the annual report of work accomplished in the temperance cause, allow a few statements regarding the W. C. T. U. formed here September 18, 1881 by Miss Willard. Under the charm of her rare eloquence, inaugural members numbered fifty, but the roll-call was never responded to by so encouraging a representation at any subsequent meeting. The attendance kept fair, however, several months, then, without apparent reason, save that excuseless one of indifference, gradually lessened; and the second year was entered upon by a "faithful few" with a feeling of disheartenment. Absentees when labored with asked, "What do your meetings amount to? What do you do at them, or as a society, to advance the cause you advocate?" Distributing temperance literature, union meetings, lectures, prayers, these several means to that one end, were commonly deemed ineffectual.

The idea of establishing a Band of Hope, that should speak for itself, and the society that formed and fostered it, as well as inculcate a broader, deeper tone of temperance sentiment, was proposed, but the project appeared much of an undertaking, considering the poverty of the treasury, and the few active laborers procurable to carry out and on such an enterprise. The belief that concentration of thought and work in one direction, with appropriation of the feeble financial resources to the same object, would prove more satisfactory, and better evidence the will to work as well as pray, stimulated to the venture made. Dearth of funds necessitated the humblest start by way of furnishing instructive matter, temperance publishing houses so extensively and attractively issue. Hymnal cards, and Miss Colman's catechisms comprised first purchase, and later, "Ripples of Song" formed a welcome addition. Yet, even under these circumstances, the question, "Is the 'Band of Hope' a success?" receives affirmative response, endorsed by experience and popular verdict.

Organized November 19, 1882, in the Presbyterian chapel, with attendance of ninety, the scholarship, unlike membership of the W. C. T. U., has since steadily increased, having reached a few Sundays since, one hundred and fifty-four. The interest and enthusiasm evinced by the children has indeed been remarkable. The general conjecture that this manifestation was due to curiosity, or love of novelty, and would wane as the school aged, has, perforce, resolved into wonder at its unabated continuance.

The Band has been for many months self-supporting, although the collections have been made up entirely of voluntary contributions. Incidents surprisingly numerous illustrate that the principles here taught are carried into practice, that seed here sown falls into goodly ground early to yield fruitage.

A few brought to my special notice will serve to substantiate the answer given to the subject query: A Band of Hope boy, some twelve years of age, was urged by a boy-friend to drive into the country with him on an errand. After leaving the village, the inviter, with an important air remarked he intended they should have a jolly old time of it, and drew from under the seat a suspicious looking bottle with a significance unmistakable. To his astonishment, his companion looked with decided disapproval at the prospective "treat," and at once began to tell what he had learned about the poisonous nature of such things, the dreadful danger and harm in the use of any form of alcohol. He plead with him to throw away the bottle, and never again have anything to do with that kind of peril. After considerable hesitation, and earnest argument, like a novel, the ending is satisfactory. The bottle was hurled out and broken into fragments, its colored contents mingling with the roadside dust, and the boy, through the influence of that day's companion, became a manly member of the "Band of Hope."

Again, a heroic little fellow fell out of a second story window, and fractured a bone besides otherwise badly hurting himself. The doctor, before attempting to set his limb, ordered brandy for him. To his surprise, the boy stoutly objected. Confident he could overrule such a small boy's whim, he argued his point, but without avail. The mother next tried her powers of persuasion, telling him his taking it in this case would in no degree violate his Band of Hope pledge, it being allowed as a medicine. Still he resisted, saying, he did not *need* it, and he preferred to do without it, which he did.

In these days of women's advancement, it would be irrelevant to example heroes alone, when heroines likewise abound. An eight-year old girl signed the pledge of her own accord one Sunday, and the following Monday a barrel of cider arrived at her home. She was very fond of this drink, and had been accustomed to have all she wished, her mother believing it good for her naturally delicate health. Accordingly when it came, she said to her, "Now you will be happy, you will have what you like so much," but she answered, "I can't take it any more, I've signed the pledge."

"When and why did you do that?" demanded the mother, surprised and displeased.

"Yesterday, because I wanted to," was the reply, whereupon an elder sister present exclaimed, "You little fool! to sign against cider this time o' year when you knew we expected some soon." Next day, when at her auntie's, she braved her next temptation. Here a goblet of clear aromatic cider was brought in to her as a pleasant surprise, accompanied by the words, "I have something for you, you will be glad to take."

The child repeated to her what she had said at home; and her aunt, though annoyed by this imposed deprivation of a "harmless pleasure," very sensibly said: "Of course if you signed against it you must not break your word; I did not know of your pledge when I offered this to you." She spoke with some indignation about it afterward, supposing the little niece had been urged to take this step by fanatic temperance instructors, without an appreciation of what it involved. That so young a child could consider and resolve of herself seemed to her incredible. Upon personal inquiry, the act was shown to have been unexpected on the part of the teacher, who averred that this little pupil exercised her own free volition in the matter; and the result proved the pledge to have been understandingly taken.

That day, at dinner, a pitcher of the tempting beverage was passed and commented upon, her sisters, seated on either side of her, drinking with enthusiastic relish. She was entreated to try some; it was sweet and free from alcohol, so could do her no harm; nor would she break her word, for alcohol was what she promised not to touch. Many an older head would have succumbed to such reasoning, without weighing the letter of the law. Did she? With tears streaming from her wistful eyes, she shook her head, crying, "I can't touch it;" and she remained firm throughout the season.

A similar case dissimilar—to speak paradoxically—forms another instance. An older girl than the one above cited, when she first came to the Band of Hope, signed the pledge; and sometime later entered my class. One Sunday she requested a private interview with me after school, and I noticed she looked very sober. When alone she said she had been very anxious to see and talk with me; (she meant to call Saturday, but could not). It appeared Wednesday their milkman handed her a jug of cider as a present, telling her it was just made and she must drink all she could. The jug was minus a cork, so she carried it, to use her expression smelling it all the way. It failed to afford her the usual pleasure, and, as I gathered from her account, she set it down before her mother with a sigh, while the following dialogue ensued:

"Oh dear, I dare not touch it, dare I, mamma?"

"Why, I don't know. If it is perfectly sweet there is no alcohol in it, and it is quite harmless."

"But I signed the pledge you know; would you think I dare take any after that?"

"I can see no reason why one need be deprived of really sweet cider—certainly that is innocent."

"And are you going to drink some? You go to the Band of Hope."

"Yes, I shall take it so long as it keeps sweet."

"I took one glass then," she said, "but I did not enjoy it much, and did not touch any more; I have felt worried about it ever since, and was so anxious to ask you if I did wrong."

My situation was embarrassing on account of the mother's part in the transaction. But, taking the pledge as the child did, impulsively, without preparatory study, gave excuse for the presumption that she did not then properly comprehend its nature or its sanctity; so this point was made to form the basis of discussion demanded by her question. Suffice it to say, she manifested such sincere sorrow for having yielded, and such resolute promise to be faithful in future, I was greatly touched; and when she sweetly thanked me for my advice, I felt the force of the unorthodox sentiment Shakespeare breathed when he declared:

"There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out."

This, my last recital, has boys and girls both for its *dramatis personae*.

Scene: A family, consisting of parents, four children and a cousin-guest, seated at a dining table at a neighboring lake The host moved the opening of certain choice wine on this occasion, and the gentleman cousin readily seconding the motion, it was carried, *i. e.*, the wine, in this case without the formality of putting the question to vote. The four Band of Hopites looked the horror they dare not voice, and the mother felt a painful sympathy for their evident distress; at the same time realizing the father's disposition to be master in his own house, deemed interference unwise. The wine-glass was of the standard liliputian order, and the one did not satisfy, so the glasses were re-filled, when, simultaneously, the silent watchers burst out crying and left the table, and in an adjoining room sobbed as if their little hearts would break. Their mother followed, hoping to soothe and quiet them; but they greeted her with the tragic appeal, "Oh, mamma, mamma! stop it; dear papa will die a drunkard!"

Imagine the effect of this serio-comic event. The mother, who related the circumstance to me, assured me that although her husband was principled against being governed by his children, he was certainly influenced, and since then careful not to indulge in their presence.

Cases of this nature multiply, furnishing practical proof that teachings in this school blossom into preachings out of its confines; and temperance sermons unconsciously directed in words or deeds by these little ones,

accomplish what nothing else, save change of heart, can. Then the strong sentiment imbibed by the children themselves! Their aversion for the three vices they are importuned to fight, growing with their growth, must more or less mould their childhood; and as a consequence influence their maturer years, when, as men and women, as a nation's people, they shall become powers for good or evil. True, these lessons may be forgotten or ignored by some, but such must prove the exception rather than the rule.

Here too the teachers are learn*ing* rather than learn*ed* instructors; and in proportion to the study devoted to impart knowledge do they themselves receive education in this branch of science—and as intelligence broadens so resultant influences widen in behalf of the cause.

In view of these premises is it not logical in conclusion to inquire, Who can compute the possibilities of good to be accomplished, of success to be attained, by a Band of Hope organization?

*Dansville, N. Y.*

## THE BRANDY KING'S REFORM.

AN INTERVIEW WITH LARS OLSEN SMITH, BY THE PALL MALL GAZETTE.

*Mr. Smith loquitur:*

"The condition of the people depends more than anything else upon their food. You have done a great deal here in this country for the lodgings of the poor. I have been today over the Noel estate and the Peabody buildings, and your building societies are also very good; but take mankind as a whole, and you will find that of the expenditure of a workingman 15 per cent. only goes in house rent, while 60 per cent. goes in food. Therefore, if you provide every workingman with a free house forever, the effect is only equal to saving him 15 per cent. of his wages. But if you can make a radical reformation in his food, you have a much greater margin to play upon. If you could provide him with food twice as nourishing as that which he gets now, so that he only needs to buy half as much of it, or if you give him as much food as he gets at present at half the price, you save him at one stroke 30 per cent. of his wages, or twice as much as the whole of his house rent. And it can be done. For the proof of that, I have done it; and there is no reason why what I have done should not be done in every town and village in the whole world. Believe me, that is the source whence a great increase is to be made to the wealth of our laboring poor. That is where the waste is—a waste which is not only felt in actual expenditure of money on food, but in insufficient nourishment, causing physical degeneracy and a craving for stimulants, which lies at the root of much of the drunkenness of the present day. I begin my reform of of society from the bottom—from the food which man eats. The idea came to me some years ago, when I was lying ill. I came upon Sir Henry Thompson's book, 'Food and Feeding,' which is now in its fourth edition, and there I found set forth certain truths concerning the waste of nutritive substance in our system of cooking, and much useful information as to the respective quantities of the constituents needed by the human frame to keep it in efficient working order. I thought over this book a good deal, and I made investigations among all the eminent scientific authorities on the continent, who confirmed the accuracy of Sir H. Thompson's remarks. Then the light dawned upon me that it was in this direction that I might make a great change for the better in the condition of the people. But before doing anything I investigated the matter thoroughly. There is hardly a popular institution providing cheap food for the people in the whole of Europe that I have not personally visited and investigated for myself how it works. I have also sat down at the table of almost every public kitchen on the continent and also in America.

"I have examined almost every system of cooking that is known to civilized man, and I have now come to the conclusion that no system is so good as that of cooking by steam water bath, so economical, so efficient. In cooking the great thing is temperature; and by this means it is possible either to roast or to boil each description of food at the exact degree of the thermometer that is necessary. The system at present in use in the barracks of the German army is by far the best. I have bought up the patent for Norway and Sweden, and before long I expect to have the machines in working order in every town in the whole country. You may think this is a simple matter, but let me tell you the results. In Sweden the workingman, at the ordinary cook shops, will pay one shilling two pence a day for three meals for himself. At my kitchen I supply him with three meals a day for 8 pence, making a saving of 40 per cent., and for this 8 pence I supply much better food—the very best that can be bought anywhere, and much better cooked than you can get in any hotels in London. I can do this and make a profit at it—a profit of 2½ pence on each day. I charge them more than cost price in order that the profits may accumulate for establishing other kitchens in other places, and for furnishing the kitchens with adjuncts in the shape of music-halls, libraries, etc., while a part of the accumulated profit is devoted to providing pensions for members in old age. You do not believe me?

"Well, come to Stockholm and I will show you my kitchen in working order. Every Saturday night those who wish to avail themselves of the kitchen must pay an advance for the whole seven days. They receive twenty-one tickets, one for each meal. They can give them away if they please, but they are never wasted. We know, therefore, exactly to one meal how many will be required through the week. At Berlin where there is a society of charitable ladies who supply cheap food for the people, they supply it to any one who comes, and as a consequence they never know whether their demand will be great or small, and they have to eat up one day what is left over from another. Under my system nothing is left over. We know exactly what is wanted, and it is cooked fresh when it is wanted. The people can either come and eat their meal at the kitchen or they can bring it home in vessels which keep it warm. I send out meals to factories and workshops in vessels so constructed that they keep warm for hours. There is nothing wasted, and the food is apportioned according to the season of the year, on the most scientific principles. Care is taken to provide exactly the number of grams of fatty matter and albumen—in winter more fat, in spring more albumen; but the correct proportion is always maintained. We have all varieties of food, each cooked in its own proper way to perfection. In the course of the year we have as many as sixty from *menus* which people can take their choice. The economy resulting is surprising. The waste of separate fires and separate kitchen rooms is appalling. I undertake to provide any family of man, wife, and two children, who will pay me the rent of their kitchen and the cost of their fuel, with dinner all the year round for nothing!"

"It is time that the poor man had his turn; and he can have it far more than most people think by a little organization and a determination to prevent waste. They can be better fed for less money; and not only better fed but better lodged and better clothed. It is a great work, I tell you, that we are engaged in in Sweden; and it has many sides, of which the public kitchen is only one, although the most important one. We have formed a workmen's union which has already enrolled many thousands of members, and which before long will extend through the whole of Sweden. For the members of this union we will establish what you would call co-operative stores, where all the articles they require can be had at nearly cost price, with only so much added as is necessary to pay working expenses and leave a profit for other purposes. By this means we shall secure to all the Swedish working classes an opportunity of getting necessary articles of the best quality at the lowest price." "But, Mr. Smith," interrupted our representative, "will this not set against you all the shop keepers in Sweden?" "No," said Mr. Smith, "for we have provided against that. The shop keepers themselves are much troubled by the difficulty of buying goods cheaply from the wholesale houses. There are four thousand shop keepers in Sweden, and we give these an opportunity of working together with us if they will consent to our terms. The workman's bank will supply them with goods at cost price, plus one-half per cent. commission, on condition that they supply all members of our union with goods of the same quality as we supply to them at store prices. To non-members they may charge what they like and adulterate as they please; but our members must have first rate quality at a low price, and the shop keepers will benefit thereby." "But, Mr. Smith," again objected his interlocutor, "by this means you will destroy the wholesale firms." "That is true," replied Mr. Smith, "but that doesn't much. They are all rich people, and they can turn their capital to some other industry. We are establishing a great wholesale agency in Stockholm which will buy all the goods we require, in Sweden, in London, in Hamburg—in fact, wherever they are to be had; and by this means we will be able to supply ourselves at a minimum cost for distribution. Everything is done for cash. There will be no bad debts, and it will not need much capital to set it going. What capital is required is not lacking, however. There is no charge made to members; everyone is free to join our union, and we hope to have in time the whole laboring population of Sweden enrolled.

"Another great scheme of ours is the providing of good houses for the poor. We have set on foot something like your building societies, in which the funds of the savings-banks, etc., will be available for the purpose of advances to those who wish to become owners of their own houses, and the scale of payments is so calculated that in twelve years, with interest upon interest, the whole of the house is paid for. If, therefore, this scheme is properly carried out, in twelve years the whole of the Swedish workingmen will be living in their own houses. A fourth method upon which we rely for improving the condition of our people is the establishment of popular banks, like the popular bank in northern Italy, the work of which I have examined, and which has been a very great success. The money of the popular bank will be available for the establishment of co-operative stores, public kitchens, and all other institutions for the benefit of the people. I will not have one gentleman connected with the whole concern. In my bank at Stockholm the directors are workingmen, and all the clerks are daughters of workingmen, for we employ women as much as possible. Sweden has only a very small population, 4,500,000 altogether; but, with these 4,500,000 we may work out some social experiments that will surprise much greater nations, and lead to their general adoption. One great point that we never lose sight of is that you must give a man a stake in the country if you want to make him a good citizen. If the man feels that he will get only so much for his work, whether it be much or little, he will always be trying to diminish the quantity of that work, whereas if he feels that he has a future, and that all the money is being saved for him so that in his old age he will have funds upon which to fall back—when he feels that by increasing his work he can increase his earnings, then you will find that he will be more prudent, more industrious, and he will work harder and longer, and you will have what as yet you have nowhere in the world, a contented and prosperous laboring population. All these things—the public kitchen, the co-operative store, wholesale and retail, the building societies, the popular bank, the pension for old workmen—are parts of a great scheme of social reorganization which I have thought out in detail, and is now being carried out in Stockholm and other places in Sweden. The workingmen—and nearly everybody is a workingman in Sweden or a working farmer—are enthusiastic on behalf of a change which promises to secure them such a future as they have never before enjoyed. There is no politics in the movement. It is purely social. But on one side it touches the legislature, and that is the reform of the licensing laws, which this year we hope to see sanctioned by parliament. That is a great question, which must be dealt with radically if any good is to be done."

## SHORT TEMPERANCE TALKS.

BY MISS C. S. BURNETT.

*No. 7—Facts and Figures.*

England was surprised when she learned the that the United States spends annually $95,240,000 for public schools. But along with these figures that speak so loudly for the intelligence of our people, was borne, as if in mockery, these other words—the United States

spend annually $715,576,000 for liquor. Yes, for every dollar we pay to our schools that our children may be trained in ways of wisdom and virtue, we pay seven to the saloons and grog shops to drag them down to vice. Again, twenty times as much is spent for drink as is spent for all church purposes. What will be the result? Evidently it must be a degeneracy in morals. Can we, as a nation, afford to sit idly down and allow this state of things to continue?

Guizot says: "A republic only rests on intelligence and morality." If this nation shall enter upon the next hundred years under as favorable auspices as it began the present one, our schools and churches must keep pace with the population, while these insidious foes that lurk in every byway seducing our youth from paths of rectitude must be overthrown.

The war that is already begun must continue till the enemy shall unconditionally surrender. If this barter and sale in liquor were a private affair, if we had only to deal with individuals, our task would be comparatively easy; but the traffic has thrown around it the strong arm of the law.

We sometimes exclaim: What can we do? How can we convince men that it is wrong to drink that which our government says it is right to sell? Yes, the license system lies at the root of all this evil. How can we hope to succeed while this system legalizes and justifies the infernal traffic in rum? "We must lay the ax at the root of the tree; it is folly to trifle longer with the branches." Our government receives $70,000,000 a year from this traffic. As 70,000 fall annually into drunkards' graves the government only receives $1,000 for each victim. Can the hand of the nation be clean while it accepts this blood tax of license? The young in our schools and streets cry out to us, "Lead us not into temptation." Until the masses are so educated that the saloons are not tolerated the young are not safe.

"As we strive to raise the fallen
May we not do something more;
In removing the temptation
And the tempter from the door?"

Can this be done? Why not? China has been a total abstinence nation for more than a thousand years, and drunkenness is unknown in Mohammedan lands save when introduced by "Christians." If Islamism and Buddhism has succeeded in keeping the monster evil from whole nations ought not Christian lands to blush at the thought they have not or cannot do so much? The reason we have not done this is, we have never tried. We have only been trying to "regulate the evil," as if sin could be regulated. We are now learning that the right to control carries along with it the right to prohibit if the well being of society demands it. That prohibition is the one pressing demand of the hour no one will deny. Let us work, and hope, and pray till our efforts shall culminate in universal triumph.

## Correspondence.

### THE WORK SHOP, NO. 6.

#### "W. C. T. U. Exchange"—An Ohio Idea—Relief Work in Iowa.

"New occasions teach new duties." Impressions are borne in upon our minds out of the "vasty deep" of thought, and we do well to give them due hospitality. Let us be introduced and get acquainted; later on we can decide whether to adopt or disavow them. Here is the latest impression coming from the bright mind of Mrs. J. T. Foote of Cleveland. She broached it first in Mary Woodbridge's *Amendment Herald* whereupon the Work Shop sent her a letter of inquiry, and in response received the following:

During all these years since the crusade, it has been quite the fashion to imagine that the only way to help the temperance cause was to make oneself conspicuous, to write, talk, walk the streets with a petition, collect money, edit a paper or visit saloons. This thought grew out of the crusade. We have tried to counteract it in many ways in these latter times, but it remains for the "W. C. T. U. Exchange" to prove that for every "Maid of Orleans," on her white charger, one thousand quiet figures working at home with needles, are needed as a background.

To begin this work on a small scale, I have thought to start out with the young girls in my own immediate vicinity, and organize a "Second Amendment society" to exist until constitutional prohibition is secured in my own state. I think I could hold the interest first with a "crazy quilt," to be sold to get money for campaign purposes. I think I can get older people among that class of women who have been benefited by our reform work to add their mite, perhaps in the shape of helping to make a rag carpet. I've hardly thought it out yet, but my plan is to get hold of outsiders, those who have done little or nothing for the work. I should dep ecate a work that adds cares only to members of W. C. T. Unions who are already overburdened. But there is a large sisterhood who sympathize, and who are constantly saying, "I wish I could help, but I cannot do anything." How glad I would be to say to them, why yes, you can make an undergarment for a little school miss, and send to the W. C. T. U. Exchange; the gift will be credited to you for tempearance work, and sold to some mother who has more money than time, and who wants to help the cause.

I believe that in large cities, a constant demand could be found for undergarments, tidy gingham dresses, aprons, waists, etc., for misses from six to twelve years of age. I think many women in country places who are so active in local benevolences would gladly make in simple tasteful fashion such garments, and many a merchant would give the material. My ideas have been growing upon me for some years.

I have watched the Catholic sisters as they have entered the grocery across the way, and come out with a bar of soap perhaps or a pound of tea. They refuse nothing which can be converted into money or food. They will help build a school or a nunnery it seems to me on purpose to consume the fragments of a community. Oh the wealth of little things: Isn't that what the Lord meant when he said, He would take of the little things of this world to confound the things that were great?

I talked with the women in charge of the exchange in our own city. Things have been very dull. Ladies do not buy nice embroideries and paintings; they prefer to do such work themselves. "But," she says, "there is constant sale for kitchen aprons." Well, let us make kitchen aprons them! Silver cups as souvenirs more dear to the giver than they possibly can be to anybody else may have their place to relieve the homeliness of the picture, and where the giver occupies a place in the hearts of the people, such gifts will add money to the treasury. But for the most part we shall probable have to depend on aprons and "such like." I think the department when in complete working order will take about this form: Local unions will gather up in their own towns, say once or twice a year every thing that people would give, these articles to be taken to local rooms carefully classified, (something probably like the hodge podge coming into Queen Esther's hands, hard to assign to any class); all perishable things sold right then and there for what they will bring.

Any nice things sent direct to county unions where another classifying process shall take place, and then what can't be sold then pass on to state headquarters and through that again to National.

It don't seem to me much dross would remain by that time. Many useless things would probably be donated at first but this would adjust itself at last. We are wise women, and we'd bring our common sense to bear on this department as on every other. We'd study it up and master it, and I believe truly that it would prove the golden key that would unlock the treasure house.

In The Union Signal of the 27th, I read in the address of Mrs. Merrick of New Orleans, the speech of the "intelligent gentleman" to her "You'll never accomplish your purpose while we hold the purse strings." Let us get our own purse strings drawn over a plethoric purse and see our purpose accomplished! I wish I could tell you how my faith in the success of this plan has has grown.

My experience in church work has taught me that women really have no money they can control; that, as a rule, they are prodigal of things they do control. Ask a woman for twenty-five cents and she refuses. Ask her for a cake and she will give you two. While collecting for our "Interdenominational tea," I asked a lady to help either by giving twenty-five cents or by baking a cake. She said she had no money but would send a cake. When the basket came it contained not only the cake but 10 lbs. of choice meat. She had tucked her gift into the monthly butcher's and grocer's bill, and no body growled. That's a horrible state of affairs for a married woman to confess to an unmarried one isn't it? But it takes an uncommonly good man to be just entirely pleased to have his wife do her own little giving without his supervision.

I know a lady who actually felt that she couldn't give twenty-five cents to help on a church fair but who bought dainty cashmere yarn and knit three pair of fancy mittens which she donated, and that sold readily for seventy-five cents per pair. Her husband looked on complacently because he was proud of his wife's handiwork, and the price of the yarn melted into an unseen fraction, in the general store bill.

I'll not attempt to classify these eccentricities of man's general make up, but accepting the condition of things why not "build our house thereon." Then there is hidden in the hearts of the poverty stricken women who have been helped by this movement a devotion that we have never utilized, but which is at our command if we can devise a way to use it. Will not the "Exchange" open a door for them to "show their faith by works?"

Several years ago I sustained a weekly cottage prayer meeting. This was held in different homes and plain teas furnished by the woman in whose home we met. Of course many attended who could not entertain in their own homes and a good deal of ingenuity was excercised to prevent any painful contrasts. One day we were invited by one of the poorest and most desolate women we ever had with us and I took the opportunity of suggesting a plan that I had been contemplating for some time; that as the days were shortening and many had to get supper after their return home, the tea should be omitted. This woman in a pitiful voice said: 'Don't pass that over until you've been to my house. I want to do this for you.' I think I shall never forget that prayer meeting or that tea. It was pathetic enough for a romance—the climb up the narrow stairs, still wet from the scrubbing they'd had, leading into a 'coal shed' thence into a bed room turned into a kitchen by putting in a deal table and cracked cooking stove, then into the bedroom proper, which was that afternoon a chapel, dining room and all, and over all the glow on that woman's face. She was doing something for temperance. It was the Lord's table in very deed and truth. Now the devotion of just such women as that, will fill our treasury, if we can but use our ingenuity in turning their gifts and graces to account."

"As soon as possible I mean to work out these ideas in my own community and through The Union Signal I will report. That's the way after all, that all our departments have grown; first somewhere a woman with an inspiration; then a local work that is so wise and womanly, and so evidently "belongs" that it is reported in county convention, is endorsed by executive committee, spreads, and grows until by and by the dear "national" puts its arm about us and there we are snug and cozy, one of the "lively stones" that makes up this wonderful house. It is a fairy story and I'm so glad I am in it."

Now the W. C. T. U., local, state, and national, is a Roman mosaic into which can be fitted every creature's bests. Time can not spoil nor custom stale its infinite variety. It is a flowing stream, not a stagnant pool. You never know when you've come to the end. Like a gifted mind it is full of surprises and constantly brings forth from its rich treasure house things new and old. The secret is that our W. C. T. U. is made up of myriad minds and hence is like Shakespeare—myriad-minded itself! Nay, more and better than all, these women pray for divine light on brain as well as heart. Hardly a day passes without letters in which occur such sentences as these: "I have been ill and out of the work this winter," or "We have had sickness in the family and I have been up at night a great deal," or "It has seemed my duty not to go out to meetings for a while," but in each case the letters ended with words like these, "I prayed that now, when I am called aside from the beloved work my brain might be lightened up with thoughts and plans that would be just what our union needs."

I confess I can not carelessly put aside such revelations nor can I think it would be right to do so. Whatever helps to utilize the forces of that great army of good women who, because they neither speak or write think themselves of secondary value in our work, it is my joy to know. And I say deliberately that no plan yet proposed seems to me to give greater promise of calling into play all the blessed "diversities of gifts" among our great sisterhood, than the one herein proposed. As our Cleveland sister wisely proposes, let it first be tried on a small scale and "developed" as a photographic artist "brings out" a negative. If the outline is clear and sharp and the colors prove steadfast, we shall all want to order copies after we have "seen the proof."

—Quite in harmony with the foregoing is a recent letter from a dear old lady of sixty-two who lives in Fort Dodge, Iowa, Mrs. S. Tod by name, who says she is proud to be "even a leaf on a small twig of the great W. C. T. U. tree" and that "not having seen any report of this kind of work she wants to reach the Rock of Ages women with what has been a very successful plan in her own local union." She says:

"Our relief department of W. C. T. U. has done a good work. We occupy as our headquarters two large rooms over the postoffice where we hold our meetings of all kinds, Bible readings, mothers' meetings, temperance school. In one of these rooms we have a large box which,

covered and cushioned, serves for a seat for six persons. In this box we keep all kinds of cast-off clothing, these articles being solicited through the papers and personally. When in our gospel work or in any way we find a destitute family, we go to our box and you would be surprised to know how often we find just what is needed. We have divided this department into three branches: Gift, sale, and exchange. The department is conducted by a committee of one lady from each church. These ladies inquire into cases reported and also oversee distribution of goods. They put a price on everything brought to the rooms, never the value, but only a small sum, because we found that many and often the most worthy would buy when not willing to take them as charity. We keep a book account of all transactions and no one can have over three dollars' worth within three months unless in very special cases of need. The mites we take in from these sales we keep as a fund to provide dainties for the sick, and to get anything needed that cannot be supplied from our box.

"In our exchange branch we take articles that poor women bring, such as tidies or patchwork, they setting their price and we giving them value for value. Much good can be done and souls can be reached by supplying the needs of the body." FRANCES E. WILLARD.

## THE W. C T. U. AT THE COUNTY FAIR AND THE STATE EXPOSITION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The season for the practical work of this department is very near. All that we have done so far is but preparatory to the real work before us. So many inquiries have come to me in regard to the work at fairs and expositions that I have concluded to ask you to give space for some instructions in addition to those contained in the circulars already sent out. These are simply the outcome of the many valuable suggestions that have come to me from those actively engaged in this line of work. One of the best things to do is to get as many women as have control of any money to take fair stock. It is cheap and always for sale. Holding stock gives a woman a voice in the management of a fair if she chooses. Try and induce women from the country, who are interested in the W. C. T. U., to take stock and get themselves on the premium list committee. Then get the W. C. T. U. to offer a premium for an essay on "Alcohol and its Effects on the Human System," and have it upon the regular list, and you have attention drawn to scientific temperance. In those states where a bill for "Scientific Temperance Instruction" is to be brought before the people it would be a great point to have such premiums offered at the state fair, and at every county fair.

By all means have speakers to lecture on the subject on the evenings during the fair season in the towns where the county fairs are held. Such towns are always full of visitors eager for any entertainment that presents itself. The audiences will be larger than any that could be gathered in any other way. They are composed of the very elements that need to be reached. Very likely no house will be convenient that will hold the crowd. As it is generally pleasant weather have an outdoor meeting with plenty of music. Do not let these grand opportunities for instructing the people pass by without profiting by them for they come but once a year; and then, in the very time when the hardest work for any such bill will have to be done.

Nor must we let the fourth of July pass without making special use of it. In Iowa it will be a day of jubilee all over the state. Why cannot the W. C. T. U. make it the occasion for the descent of an avalanche of temperance all over the country? If you are unable to get a place on the program of your local celebration get up a celebration yourselves; and make it so attractive that the crowd will follow you. Fire off a big gun in the way of a rousing temperance speech; and keep up a perfect fusilade of small arms in the way of temperance leaflets. Have the Bands of Hope and Temperance Cadets parade with banners flying. Be you sure where the women and children and good dinners are the men will be.

We must also make a special point of political meetings. We are constantly reminded that this is campaign year, and not the time for temperance work. Let us prove this to be a mistake by utilizing the campaign itself to do temperance work as we did before. Be present at every campaign rally. If possible, levy on them by furnishing a lunch for those without it, and see that every voter carries something home with him to read and study after the excitement of the day has passed and he has forgotten the bosh and sophistry he heard under the guise of a political speech. In those cities where expositions and state fairs are held I hope every such occasion will be used to the utmost.

The W. C. T. Unions of Cincinnati are planning for a grand display at their next great exposition. They propose to make it a state work, and solicit contributions of beautiful articles from the state in general for sale, and distribute an amount of literature proportionate to the immense crowds that throng there during the month it is held. Will not other cities who have the same opportunity try and do a similar work?

We should have a National representation at the World's Exposition at New Orleans. The New Orleans W. C. T. U. will have a lunch room, but if we could secure space for it, there ought to be a bazaar, or some other handsome display worthy of the National work.

I have written to Mrs. Merrick, the state president, in regard to space for such display, and I am confident that if we can secure space there will be no difficulty in having plenty of beautiful articles for exhibition; as already many offers have been made of such things. Even if we cannot acccmplish this there should be contributions made all over the country of money to get literature for distribution there.

In this way people will be reached that could not be in any other way.

I hope every W. C. T. U. that is able to have a booth at a fair will remember this National work at the World's Exposition, and donate part of its profits thereto. No one state or section of country can do it. It is a work for all, and every W. C. T. U. is responsible for its success. I still believe that this department ought to be made a source of revenue for National temperance work in general; and ask every woman in the W. C. T. U. to avail herself of any opportunity she may have to turn produce into money, to do so, and send the proceeds to me or to Miss Pugh, the National treasurer.

I will soon send out the report blanks, and I hope that the local reports will be in early and that they will be full, so that the world may know the grand work the W. C. T. U. is doing in this special line of effort.

Yours sincerely, JOSEPHINE R. NICHOLS,
*Supt. Dept. State and County Fairs N. W. C. T. U.*

## "MICHIGAN MY MICHIGAN."

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Temperance is in politics in this state, and the reform we advocate gave heat and interest to a large percentage of the spring municipal elections.

In Owasso the battle was squarely drawn. The temperance people nominated, the first ticket for city officers, with D. M. Estey for mayor. They then in the interest of law and order, asked the republicans to take their man, himself a republican, but when the caucus came he was counted out.

The fight for the citizens' ticket grew so strong, however, that the republicans did finally take Mr. Estey.

It was ours to be there just before the battle.

The meeting Saturday afternoon before election was composed largely of women, but seventeen new members were added to the W. C. T. U. and good work done. Sabbath afternoon a grand audience assembled, and the meeting was most enthusiastic.

In the evening the out-pouring of the people was said to exceed anything before seen in that city.

The ladies resolved to hold an all day meeting on Monday, (election day) and the result of the campaign was the election of Mr. Estey, the temperance candidate. It was the people against the saloon and bad order, for the union party have no organization there.

Decatur has prohibition by local option under the law for incorporate villages, and how Tekonsha follows on, the town board absolutely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in the corperation limits. There are victorics in many other towns in the state.

Intense interest prevails everywhere among the people and such an awakening of conscience as has not been before.

The politicians are very much troubled. It is heart-rending to read of the *utter failure* of prohibition in Maine, Iowa and Kansas, as set forth in the party journals, but the heart of the people beats for the home, and the children. We can safely appeal from courts, legislatures, and parties to the people who make or unmake them all.

A trip of a week through Gratiot county arranged by Mrs. T. Thayer, the energetic president, showed the need of getting back from the city centers to the rural voting population, with the truth about the temperance reform. Full houses, thoughtful attention, and earnest conviction was the history of the week. A new union was organized at Elm Hall with twenty-two members, and the foundations laid for another at Riverdale. These towns are in the lumber district of the state.

* * * * * * *

Our Michigan state convention will be held at Flint, from June 3 to 6. We are to have Miss Willard, and *our* Annie Gordon, also Mrs. M. H. Hunt, who is greatly needed just now in the interest of the new law for scientific temperance instruction.

A clause of this law requires the text books to pass not only the state board of education, but the state board of health. The latter body in session within the past month, refused to commend Dr. Steel's Hygeinic Physiology and approved another book in which all the teaching on alcohol is in an appendix to the work.

This book the board of education very sensibly reject, as not coming within the design, or language of the law; so the question as to a text book is yet undecided. Of course we favor Steel's, and are anxious about the choice which shall be made.

Our coming convention rounds up our first decade and the first evening is to be a historical meeting, with a thank offering to be put back into the state work. We hope to have on the platform that night, all the ex-presidents of the state union. Each having some part in the program.

* * * * * * *

The best abused man in Michigan at present, is Prof. Sam'l Dickie, chairman of the state central committee of the union party. He is personally strong, frank, logical, outspoken and clean; but one would never know him from the way the party papers make his portrait. God give all needed courage for the "combat deepens."

* * * * * * *

It should be noted that in the examination of the murderers, for the brutal tragedy at East Tawas lately; one of the principals testified, that the masks were provided at the saloon from which they went forth to their deed of blood. How long will our country license these centers of danger and crime?

The 2nd and 3d week in May (if spring comes) we expect to spend in the northern part of the state going into the Upper Peninsula. There is a real appetite just now for the work of the W. C. T. U., and organization is easy.

We hope THE UNION SIGNAL will send its best looking representative to Flint, who shall surely have the warmest welcome and best chance in the interest of the National organ. MARY T. LATHRAP.

## THE DAY OF PETITIONS NOT PAST.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Upon the first page of THE UNION SIGNAL of April 24, I find three items touching petitions and petition work. The first showing that Ohio through petitions brought about the submission of a prohibitory constitutional amendment, and that in a like effort she failed to secure a like result.

[Mistake here. The article showed that Ohio's effort with the individual voter, brought back returns to the amount of 320,000 votes, while its recent efforts with the Ohio legislature amounting to 200,000 signatures to petition, brought only the insult of submitting to the people a graded license amendment.—ED.]

The article closes, "Women of the W. C. T. U. do you not see where effort pays?" Permit us to reply that we do; that all the work we have done has never paid as did the petitioning last year, and the work of the past winter has opened the eyes of the people as nothing else has done. We believe in petitioning and cannot agree with the statement of article No. 2 that "the day of petition is over." Our experience does not show "that only failure awaits" their circulation. We "go direct to the people" with our petitions thus reaching and educating more than we possibly can by any other means.

Is there not danger when the National W. C. T. U. believes in petitions, when Pennsylvania is circulating petitions for temperance education, when Ohio is just planning a new petition campaign that our UNION SIGNAL by pressing Illinois conclusions may discourage others? We do not complain of Illinois' action, she has a right to do as may seem to her well, but we implore the national organ to do nothing to dishearten any state which may deem petitioning wise. We voice our own thought, and the wails that come to us from others.

Sincerely yours,
MARY A. WOODBRIDGE.

# Our Children.

## A TRUE STORY OF HOW A LITTLE GIRL EMPTIED THE JUG.

BY FANNIE BOLTON.

In one of the homes on a little b ck street
A father and mother were sitting at meat,
There was bread and potatoes and plenty to eat,
But alas! into glasses all crystal and clear,
They poured from a pitcher the brown foaming beer.

Then in came a dear little girl. In her hand
She carried a card from her temperance band;
But her sweet face was troubled. "Oh! papa, my dear,
Please don't ever send me for any more beer,
It's awful bad stuff and t'will hurt you I fear.

I have promised this day not to touch it again,
It has caused so much sinning and sorrow and pain,
That I just hate the sight of it. Please papa, dear,
Don't ask me to go any more for your beer,
And I wish you would sign the pledge with me here."

The father and mother laughed loud at their pet,
And told her she'd turn out a lecturer yet;
But the next time they wanted some beer they just said,
"Please go to the corner for vinegar red,
And give this small note to the clerk, Mr. Ned."

The dear little girl started off with a song
Nor dreamed there was anything said that was wrong,
She asked for the vinegar, acid and strong,
Gave the note to the clerk, who smiled and said, "Dear,
Pray hand me the jug" and then went to the rear
And filled it right up from a keg of brown beer.

The little one started to take the jug back,
But just as she ran to the great railroad track,
The cork gave a start and flew out with a crack.
A whiff of the odor of beer reached her nose,
She stopped in amazement, and what do you s'pose?

"Why, that is'nt vinegar, smells very queer,
It's naught in the world but that horrid old beer.
What a stupid! Well, no! I just won't take it back,
The horrid old stuff must be spilled on the track,
And out it came gurgling with snort and with smack.

Then home ran the maiden and told without fear
How Ned didn't know vinegar from brown beer.
"And where is the beer?" said her father, "no doubt
We can manage to use it." "I poured it all out,"
Laughed the brave little girl, "and its gone up the spout."

"Why! why! what was that for?" said her father, annoyed,
Then the child with his whiskers half playfully toyed.
"Well you see," said his pet in a sweet bird like note,
"That beer jug is spoiling my temperance vote,
And I thought 'twas better spilled there than spilled down your throat."

The father grew sober in deep painful thought,
And spelled out the lesson his little one taught.
"I never will send you again my sweet dear,
Just bring me your pledge, I will sign it right here,
And we'll never drink whisky again or brown beer."

Well was'nt she happy! she laughed and she cried,
Her mother just kissed her and called her, her Pride,
And so they got married—Oh! no,—Let me see
That isn't the end of this story of glee;
But they lived happy after as happy could be.

## "I WANT TO VOTE FOR MY PA!"

"Good morning my little man; and who will you vote for today?" So said a neighbor to little Jimmie Lambert, a brave five year old. It was village election day, and the neighbor was on his way to the polls. Jimmie straightened himself up, and was puzzled but for a moment; a bright thought struck him.

"I—I'm going to vote for my pa," he said, as if there could be no doubt about the propriety of that.

"I guess you are hardly big enough," replied the man laughing, "but you might try."

Jimmie's old plays suddenly grew stale. Here was a new thing that men were doing, and he wanted to do the same; for all play is but an imitation of real life, whether it be the play of children in the nursery or of grown up people on the stage. But he was sorely puzzled how to do it, and after trying several things, and calling them voting, he said to his little sister, fourteen months younger than himself:

"Mamie, le's go an' vote down town," and off they went. But mamma saw them. Now Mrs. Lambert was somewhat out of temper that day, for Mr. Lambert, while fuddled with beer at the saloon, had just made a peculiarly unfortunate bargain. He had traded his cow, one main support of his family, for a washing machine which some smooth tongued guzzler assured him would do their washing before breakfast—meaning, of course, if they commenced early enough! Mrs. Lambert was kneading bread and brooding over this matter when she spied the two children just turning into the street.

"Jimmie!" she cried, "James Henry! Do you hear me? Come into the house."

James Henry obeyed, though reluctantly.

"I'm goin' to vote for pa," he said by way of apology.

"I wish you would vote for him," retorted Mrs. Lambert, as she went into the pantry after some flour, "that he wouldn't have any saloon to go to."

This was taken at once by Jimmie as his mother's permission to do the voting, forthwith, and slipping out of the door he was soon on his way to the town hall, carefully leading Mamie by the hand.

The usual question of license or no license was before the people, and as the contest was expected to be very close the excitement ran high. Each side had computed its forces, and was seeing their last man was brought in. The large room was full of men looking on, passing tickets, keeping tally of the voters, or discussing the situation in loud tones. Jimmie, still holding Mamie's hand, timidly twitched a man's coat, and looked up in his face.

"I want to vote for my pa," he said.

"You are too small, my little man, to—"

"Who is it?" cried a second.

"Sam Lambert's children," responded some one.

"Lobbying for a new candidate!"

"Give him a vote!"

"Give the boy a chance!"

So ran the exclamations around the room.

"Give us a speech," said a brawny gunsmith. "What office does your pa want?" And so saying he stood the children side by side upon the judges' table. All were hushed for a moment, in expectation of something to cause fresh merriment. Some who had just come in stood with their ballots in their hands, enjoying the diversion with the rest.

"Poor little things!" said one in a sympathizing whisper, as if to suggest that the play had gone far enough. Jimmie's lips trembled, but he managed to say:

"I want to vote for my pa."

"Shimmie's doin' to tote for our pa," repeated Mamie, in a prompt, clear voice, "so'e won't do to s'loon!"

The merriment was over. An almost painful awe crept over that assembly of men, as if in the voice of helpless childhood they had heard the voice of God.

"Won't none of yez help these babies?" cried an Irishman. "Sure an' I've a moind to help 'em meself."

"Give 'em some tickets!" shouted a voice. It was a happy thought, and no sooner said than done.

"I'll count for yez, me little man," continued the Irishman, and he took a ballot from Jimmie's hand, folded, and voted it. Then what a wild hurrah went up from that crowd! An officer rapped for order.

"The boy has voted, now; who'll vote for the little girl?" cried the gunsmith.

"That's me!"

"I'm another!"

"I'm your man, little one!" And three hands were outstretched for ballots, drawing them from Mamie's closed fist.

Another cheer went up!

"You must remove the children, gentlemen, and stand back a little," commanded one of the judges, rising. As they were being lifted down another cheer arose, with cries of "Good!" "That's it!" and all eyes were turned to the cornet band teacher's blackboard, on which a local artist was sketching, in outline, the two children, with an inscription over and under, like this:

VOTERS, ATTENTION!

"PLEASE VOTE FOR OUR PA, SO'E WON'T GO T S'LOON!"

In vain did the other side try to dampen the enthusiasm. The children triumphed, and the prohibition board was elected by thirty-one majority. And so Jimmie did vote for his pa, and won!—*Our Church Banner.*

## A BOY'S POEM.

BY FRANK G. BLUETT.

*(Member of Cheney (W. T.) Band of Hope.)*

The soul grows strong in noble strife,
This is the law forever,
Be it the motto of thy life,
Endeavor! Oh endeavor.

Strive for the mastery of self,
From all low aims to sever,
From passion, pride and love of pelf,
Endeavor and endeavor.

Let thy mind entertain the good,
Corrupt guests harbor never,
Feed on high thought, 'tis angels' food,
Endeavor. still endeavor.

Spurn all the blandishments of sin,
But follow virtue ever.
Her smile 'tis blessedness to win,
Endeavor, aye endeavor.

## A LETTER WITHIN A LETTER

DEAR CHILDREN OF THE PREVENTION ARMY:—I send you this letter written by a little Indian girl. Are you not glad that she can be taught the same blessed truths which you believe. Yours sincerely,

J. ELLEN FOSTER.

INDIAN SCHOOL,
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 5, 1884.

MY DEAR MRS. FOSTER:—I am so glad that you came here to spoke to the boys and girls this afternoon. I understood very well what did you said, I will do what did you said not to drink whisky. I will remember you always in everywhere. When I am home or in the school because I was very anxious to here you speaking very good things. I will try to do what is right. And all what did you said I am thinking of you very much. I will pray God to bless you everywhere you are I like the school because I am learning very well. In my Division are 15 boys and I makes 16. I am in the 1st Division. We are 27 girls and 106 boys. all together we are 133.

I say Good-by Mrs. Foster
your loving friend
HATTIE GRISWOLD.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

120. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 12 letters.

My 5, 6, 11, 12 is a food.
My 1, 2, 9 is a girl's name.
My 10, 3, 4, 7 was an Emperor of Russia.
My whole is two victories gained by the Christians over the Mohammedans. Z. C.

121. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in parson, but not in squire;
My second is in jury, but not in judge;
My third is in power, but not in pride;
My fourth is in whisky, but not in beer;
My fifth is in in, but not in out;
My sixth is in battle, but not in victory;
My seventh is in right, but not in wrong;
My eighth is in tight, but not in loose;
My ninth is in fight, but not in fought;
My tenth is in oil, but not in lamp;
My eleventh is in nation, but not in state;
My twelfth is in do, and also in dare;
My thirteenth is in do, but not in dare;
My fourteenth is in eagle, but not in hawk;
My fifteenth is in easy, but not in hard;
My sixteenth is in up, but not in down;
My seventeenth is in brain, but not in mind;
My eighteenth is in John, but not in B. Finch;
My nineteenth is in Jehu, but not in Absalom;
My twentieth is in bliss, but not in sorrow;
My twenty-first is in black, but not in white;
My twenty-second is in rich, but not in poor;
My twenty-third is in tender, but not in rare;
My whole is a stubborn fact, that does not please the saloon-keepers. I. P. M.

122. DIAMOND.

1. A letter; 2. To permit; 3. Washes; 4. A number; 5. A part in music; 6. One half of a string; 7. A letter.

123. CHARADE.

My *first* is an animal small.
My *next* makes a musical sound,
Combine the two, and plain to all,
A modest flower will be found.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

112. "Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein; and he that rolleth a stone, it will return upon him." Righteous, foolish, whale, promenade, superstition, weather, Washington, hall, date, ton, thrall, thrill.

113. Bend, send, vend, tend, rend, lend, mend, pend.
114. Mary A. Livermore, Sallie Chapin, Mary Byron Reese.
115. Cigarette.

# Home Department.

## WHILE YOU MAY.

BY MRS. D. LANDON.

Children gather round the hearth-stone,
Baby-voices, soft and sweet;
Hall and porch and stairway, echo
To the tread of tiny feet.
But a morrow cometh, surely,
When each tender lamb will stray;
Time, or Death, will pluck each blossom,
Love the children, while you may!

Rapid, warm, Youth's sun-bright river
Leaps adown the shimmering strand;
Rich and fair the red wine gloweth,
Held by Beauty's lovely hand.
Quick sands quake, beneath the pebbles,
Caution, brother, watch and pray!
Poison bubbles with the nectar;
Pause, and ponder while you may!

Manhood bends beneath his burdens,
Burdens borne for others' needs.
Life for him, is strong and earnest,
Spent in sowing choicest seeds
For the good of coming ages.
If you feel his worth today,
If you prize his God-like spirit,
Let him know it, while you may.

While you may! Ah, words of warning,
How the hurrying flood of years
Sweeps away our holiest treasures,
Leaving only dust and tears!
Starry eyes grow dim and faded;
Locks of gold are ashen grey;
Helpful hands grow strangely feeble.
Share their labors, while you may!

We are pilgrims, brothers, pilgrims,
Journeying oft, o'er burning sand,
Let us cheer each other onward,
With our honest heart and hand.
Vain the tardy recognition
Proffered o'er the slumbering clay:
Let us love, and help our brother
While he needs it—while we may!

*Marshall, Mo., March 3, 1884.*

## THE F. I. T. F.

BY ZELOTA MATHER GARNER.

Hospitality is a part of Richard Raymond's religion. "Always put on an extra plate, my dear," he said to his wife, pretty Mollie Lee that was, when they first began housekeeping. it shows the will is right, tho' there be no guest to honor it."

And when Christmas came he said:

"Two plates this time Mollie dear, I have found two people who will have no Christmas dinner unless we divide ours with them."

"Richard Raymond is a self made man," as the phrase goes. Orphaned at an early age there were no Christmas dinners for him or his little sister Virginia. Many a time on Christmas eve, had the two children stood on tiptoe, their little cold noses pressed against the frosty glass of the shop windows, to catch a glimpse of the gorgeous display of good things which "Santa Claus" held in reserve for good boys and girls.

"Of course it's cause we ain't good! Of course it is, Sissy Ginger!" (her own lisping contraction for Virginia,) but when I grow to be a man, and get a shop some day, I'll keep things for bad boys and girls.

Richard Raymond has grown to be a man, a rich man, too, but he has never forgotten his resolves.

In his beautiful home are two daughters and a son. Richard the II. is a bright, active, wayward boy of fifteen. Florence is nineteen, and Sissy Ginger, named for her aunt Virginia, is seven. "Pretty Mollie Lee, that was," is a silver haired matron now, ready at all times to see and hear her husband's generous plans for the benefit of those who who have not so much of this worlds wealth as themselves.

"A model home" Richard's friends are wont to say; but now and then one more sagacious shakes his head ominously, for oposite the well spread table an elegant side board displays cut glass, and decanters of choice liquors, and the generous host is known to "take a little occasionally for his stomach's sake."

The family have just finished breakfast. It is a bright, cheery room, and the table still contains an "extra plate for one."

Richard Raymond is looking over the morning mail.

"A letter from aunt Virginia!" he exclaims, she accepts our conditions. We will spend Christmas with her."

When his sister had sent her invitation her brother replied—

"Certainly my dear, we shall be delighted; but you know our rules. Can you take us double?"

"Double or quadruple," returned aunt Virginia. So it was settled.

"Now who are to be our guests?" said the father. "It yet lacks two weeks of Christmas; but it is time we were decided. Mamma and I have concluded to give Brock and his wife the pleasure. Poor fellow! he has had a snug time of it this year. He's working very hard, and his wife has been sick most of the time. She is better now and the change will do her good. Brock is a treasure, I shall increase his salary another year. I must manage also to have his desk lighted by sunlight. Writing all day by gas is ruining his eyes."

"Mamma thinks I had better invite Miss Hargrave, my music teacher," said Florence. She has no friends in the city, save her pupils. She is working very hard to help support a sister who is insane. Indeed her history is quite a remarkable one. She has confided it to Mamma."

"Well, Sissy Ginger, upon whom do you bestow your favors?" asked her father.

"I have invited Lilly Belle Brewster. She's lame and has no father or mother, or anybody in the world to love her. She lives with Judge Dean's people; but they are going away for Christmas, and Mrs. Dean said "she didn't know what ever they could do with Lilly Belle while they were gone; trouble always came of having such trash around."

"I don't think she is trash with such a pretty name, so there! Miss Smily says 'she can learn as fast as Jane Dean, and she behaves in school a good deal better.'"

"All right, Pussy, we can find a place for her, and no mistake," said Richard Raymond, his memory running back to his own forlorn childhood. "What is it for, all this ado about the birth of our Savior, if it is not to make dull eyes bright and sad hearts light? And now, my son, whom have you fixed upon?"

"I would like, sir, to invite Mr. Pulsifer, our teacher; but I don't know as he would go. Will Graham says he don't believe he would. Will says he don't go visiting much 'cause he has but one suit of clothes and they are awful shiny at the knees. It's awful, how hard he studies. I wouldn't just for the sake of being at the head of my class. Splitting rails is nowhere to never having a minute you can call your own. You see he's poor and hasn't money to go to college with and so he is teaching and trying to keep up with his classes besides. Of course he can't leave his books a minute. It's Virgil and Homer, and Homer and Virgil, and logarithms and stumparithims too, I suppose. Don't believe it pays, just for the honor of having your name followed with a few letters of the alphabet."

"Not much danger of the alphabet being mutilated for your benefit, is there, Dick?" said Florence.

"Not if I can't have a breathing spell as often as Christmas comes, there isn't."

"I should not think Mr. Pulsifer could do justice to his school and study so hard," continued Florence.

"I don't know what you call justice. I know we fellers all think he is a 'brick' of a teacher."

"Hard, do you mean?"

"Well, may be brick don't express it, Flo; but you know I never cared a straw for my books till Mr. Pulsifer came. None of us fellers did. We'd all planned to run away if the board put another dose of pepper crabs and vinegar to rule over us."

"So Mr. Pulsifer isn't pepper crabs and vinegar?"

"You are right he isn't."

"Has he no friends with whom he can spend Christmas?"

"A fellow two hundred miles away from his relations, and no money to go to them with isn't likely to have, is he?"

"I should presume not," said Richard Raymond. I think you may venture to invite him my son. I have been thinking of making his acquaintance for some time. I think he must be a superior teacher. You have certainly improved under his instruction. I trust however, he will be able to tone your language down a little. Let me see, this is Wednesday. You may invite Mr. Pulsifer, say Friday evening. That will give you time to invite another should he refuse. I rather think he will go."

It is Friday evening. The schools are closed for the usual holiday vacation. A dozen boys remain for a meeting of the F. I. T. F. There are to be two initiations. The proceedings of the meeting are a mystery except to those who will honestly and solemnly come under the rules and assume the obligations of the F. I. T. F.

"You'd better join it," said Billy Metcalf to Tom Jones. "I tell you it's got the sand in it. It'll make a rich man of you, like enough some day. It would be a good thing for our fathers if they'd join it."

"Does it cost money?" asked Tom Jones.

"Well, yes some, but it pays a fellow right back again. I've found a couple of extra dimes in my wallet, every night since I joined it. It pulls on a fellow's grit though, a little, I can tell you."

Tom thought the "extra dime" would be all right, but he didn't know about the pluck. He had been suffering untold misery the last week, for the lack of pluck to have a tooth extracted. "He didn't know, he'd think about it."

At last the teacher is alone. The scholars parted from him with reluctance. Boys who had never kept in school except by severe compulsion, regretted that two weeks must elapse before they could resume study. It was with many misgivings that Charles Pulsifer had applied for the school of H., but necessity compelled him to interrupt his course of study for a year that he might earn money with which to complete it. He was in advance of his class, and by hard study while teaching, and allowing himself no privileges while a senior, he still hoped to graduate with his class.

"Now for two weeks of uninterrupted hard study! I have not accomplished much for myself thus far, unless it be the discipline in the exercise of patience. The school was pretty well demoralized. How could it be otherwise? The school board I understand have been rigidly opposed to any moral instruction in the school. When will those who have control of educational affairs learn that mental growth will avail little unless supplemented by a cultivation of the moral nature and that the two cannot be separated. The last teacher was given to intemperance and not only set a perverse example, but actually taught some of his boys to use beer and tobacco. But I believe I have the youngsters on the right track now. The F. I. T. F. was a happy thought. It now numbers a score of the wildest specimens of young America it has been my chance to meet. Most of them are rich men's sons too! What a pity they cannot appreciate their advantages!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

# The Sunday School Lesson.

May 18.] Third Quarter, No. VII. [1884.

## TOPIC: THE UPROAR AT EPHESUS.

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 19: 23-41.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Why do the heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing?

TIME.—A. D. 57.

PLACE.—Ephesus.

1. "Our craft is in danger" is the rallying cry of organized saloon keepers. Nothing so quickly moves people as danger, first to life and second to property. The shrine-makers were Paul's opponents because his teaching would deplete their purses. The liquor traffic fights the temperance reform for the same reason.

2. There is very apt similitude between the craft of the silversmiths of Ephesus and that of the liquor dealer of today. The image of Diana so largely sold and at such profit was inartistic and ugly. It resembled the Hindoo idol more than a Greek statue. It was the occasion of large expenditure with no return of beauty or profit—and yet its dealers organized for resistance could create a vast amount of uproar and disturbance.

3. Their plea that if the great goddess Diana be deposed from her magnificence the whole of Asia would suffer in prestige, is another point of resemblance to those who in this day and land claim that if the $900,000,000 revenue to the "craft" from the sale of intoxicating liquors were destroyed by the preaching of prohibition, the nation must suffer financial ruin. A great temple to Diana had been built in Ephesus by all the Greek cities of Asia and this would be, in case Christianity triumphed, "of none effect." A great national revenue to the government amounting to $100,000,000 has been built up in America. It is claimed by the "craft" in this country that if prohibition prevails, the government will lack means to carry out its trusts.

4. Personal interest and Christian philanthropy clash hardly often, and it is painful to note that selfishness and its clamor is incompatible with fair play and justice. The very clamorers for rights will not grant others their rights. The silversmiths create such an uproar that Paul cannot be heard in his own defense. The personal liberty doctrines of today would subvert all our national customs and observances.

5. "God sees from the high blue heaven." He watches and delivers. Justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne, therefore riot and clamor ceases; the popular sense of righteousness is wakened by His touch and even mobs disperse, quelled by a breath of His indignation. The triumph of righteousness is as sure as His being.

"Right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win,
To doubt would be disloyalty
To falter would be sin!"

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

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These officers, together with many other well known writers, constitute the corps of contributors and news-gatherers of The Union Signal. Its foreign correspondents are:
*England*—Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.
*Switzerland*—Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.
*Denmark*—Pastor Karl Eltzholtz, Horsen, Jutland.

## PLEDGE OR PETITION—WHICH?

For the past ten years the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with a purpose still unrepresented in national affairs, has carried on the work of petitioning all governmental bodies from congress down, for the recognition of the principle of prohibition. There lies before us at this writing a petition bearing the date of 1874, asking congress for such restrictive legislation as shall limit the importation, manufacture, and use of alcohol to the arts and to mechanical, chemical and medical purposes, in the District of Columbia and the territories.

This petition numerously signed and duly presented has been followed by hundreds, yes, thousands like unto it in general character, in every state in the nation. Instances of favorable reception and consideration of these various petitions are so rare as to prove them but the exceptions to the general rule of ignoring or denial. The documents presented to congress and the various state legislatures during the last decade, asking for some form of this restrictive legislation, would in very deed erect "towers and bastions" of expressed sentiment around every legislator in the land, but alas! of such frail structure and material that they disappear without smoke even, under the hot blaze of self interest.

Following this train of events two questions must come to a thoughtful mind.

Is this effort accomplishing anything in the direction whereto it is sent? And,

Is it the wisest and most economical expenditure of effort in that direction?

In answer to the first, one must admit that the end sought by this means is not yet reached, but common candor will compel the admission that it is much nearer for this effort. Petitions addressed to government; if not effective there have nevertheless awakened and educated the people. They have brought thousands to the "arrest of thought," and conviction has followed honest consideration.

The general uplift of popular feeling on the question of total abstinence and prohibition is without doubt due to the circulation of these various petitions more than to any other one cause. Petition necessitates individual commitment and personal effort, even if it be no more than is required in writing one's name. We give the petition all honor in the temperance campaign of the last ten years. It has been as the ax to the forest, the plow to virgin soil.

But now comes the second question. It is the question of the hour, especially in W. C. T. U. effort: *Does petition pay best now?*

We have a new weapon furnished ready to our hand. It is the Voter's Pledge. Its use proceeds on the basis of already worked-up sentiment which only needs organization and application to be effective. It makes direct attack upon the government by way of the unit of government—the individual voter. It secures not his adherence to a request made to some supposed higher authority, but to a pledge of personal action. It says, "I," the millionth part of the government, "hereby promise to vote for such and such men and measures," and then goes on to secure the assent of the nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine other millionths to the same action.

All that the petition has done in years past in the way of educating and concreting temperance sentiment, the Voter's Pledge will do in tenfold measure, because it commits the person signing not only to opinion but to performance in accord with that opinion. The value of that performance must then perforce be the measure of the larger effect of pledge work. Suppose that in the present national campaign, a petition of a million names to be presented to political parties asking for a prohibition plank in the party platforms could be replaced with a document showing the names of 900,000 voters pledged to vote for that party only which shall so incorporate prohibition in its body of political doctrine; which would most speedily secure the attention and favorable action of these conventions? This practical test may be applied to every phase of petition effort with equal fairness and truth.

Considerations such as these, and observation of the petition work in many localities have forced upon us these conclusions. They are not necessarily "Illinois conclusions" as our Ohio correspondent intimates, because formed in Illinois. They may not be the conclusions of the whole country at this writing, but they are in our opinion legitimate and just in view of the ten years' history of nearly unanswered petitions.

The president of the Board of Directors of the Woman's Temperance Publication Association, (Mrs. T. B. Carse) herself a most successful solicitor of stock subscriptions to The Union Signal, commends to all state presidents who have undertaken to raise $500 of stock, the following circular, sent out to all local unions of the state, by the president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

At the annual convention of the N. W. C. T. U., at Detroit, in October last, it was proposed by the president of the Womans' Temperance Publication Association, (Mrs. T. B. Carse, of Chicago,) "That books, contain-

ing twenty shares of stock in THE UNION SIGNAL, be placed in the hands of each state president, for sale, and that the person or local W. C. T. U. purchasing said stock be allowed to pay for the same in monthly or quarterly installments."

This proposition met with a hearty response, and a large number of books were taken. She assured us that with the sale of several thousand dollars' worth of stock, and a greatly increased subscription list, there was no reason why said stock should not be a paying investment. The par value of these shares is $25 each. "If only twenty state presidents would sell the amount of stock given them, it would aggregate $10,000, a sufficient sum to tide THE UNION SIGNAL over until the stock begins to pay a dividend." Mrs. Carse also adds, in her annual report: "There should be no difficulty in selling the stock even if there is no higher motive than a desire to make a little money, for our paper in a little while is going to be a paying investment. One reason why the stock has not been more readily sold previously, was on account of a misunderstanding in regard to the law governing corporate bodies. Under the laws of Illinois the stock of corporations held by individuals is assessable only until fully paid up, by the purchaser. No stockholder *can be made liable* further than this for the debts of a corporation." In view of these facts, I have authorized Miss Elizabeth S. Tobey, of Boston, to take one of these books, containing twenty shares, and sell them in Massachusetts.

I earnestly hope that the local unions and individual members of them will at once invest in one or more shares each, and thus, not only advance the cause in which we are so deeply interested, but also, aid those women who have been carrying this heavy burden so bravely.

(Signed) MARY A. LIVERMORE,
*President W. C. T. U. of Mass.*

We are permitted to say that this circular has accomplished most speedily "that whereto it was sent," the entire twenty shares assigned to Massachusetts having been taken during a few weeks of Miss Tobey's faithful labors and Mrs. Livermore's inspiring co-operation. Missouri also has taken nearly all of its assignment, one lady, Mrs. Judge Baker of Springfield Mo., subscribing for four shares ($100) in memory of her sainted father, a life long reformer in the days of the unpopularity of reform, Mrs. Clara Hoffman, the state president, taking four more, and others scattering.

Miss Willard and Miss Gordon have fairly flown through New England, the Middle and Western states during the last three weeks. Washington, D. C., and Charleston, W. Va., have had their share of time and now they are in Indiana, Richmond being their *pou sto* today. The remainder of the week will also be given to Indiana, then Rest Cottage holds them for a very brief space I judge, as I hear of flutterings through Wisconsin, back to Indiana, to Michigan, to Missouri, *et al.*

**

Mrs. Ellen M. Watson, the indefatigable insinuator of temperance into the week of prayer, is again in the field for 1885, asking all church and temperance organizations to unite in a call upon the International Committee of the Evangelical Alliance for one whole day for temperance in that ever blessed week. I am sure the W. C. T. U. will "unite" everywhere to do her bidding, and will hasten to get all local churches to join in the request.

Speaking of this work, it seems to me the W. C. T. U. puts too much on one slender pair of shoulders, in asking Mrs. Watson to do all this work without the help of state superintendents. Why are the states regardless of so important a branch of the service?

**

The laurels of New York and Rhode Island will not suffer Pennsylvania to sleep, and the W. C. T. U. of the state have started out in the campaign for scientific temperance instruction. Mrs. J. D. Weeks is the wise organizer of the campaign. Mrs. Hunt is engaged "for the war," and her "white plume" will soon be seen waving at the head of the advancing column. Blessings on these women, rank and file!

**

The Cleveland women have just passed the anniversary of their memorable crusade, beginning April 30, 1874. Mrs. Ingham, who had charge of the crusading bands at that time has given me this summary of the work of those eventful days: "Three different pledges were circulated, viz.: citizens', dealers' and property owners.' Citizens' signatures, 10,000; dealers', 315; property owners', 200. Number of women enrolled, exclusive of the two young ladies' leagues, 2,500. We visited three distilleries, eight breweries, thirty drug stores, thirty-five hotels, forty wholesale dealers, one thousand one hundred saloons, many of these more than once. We were admitted into four hundred and fifty places, and held seventy outdoor services, besides conducting meetings in a number of warehouses and offices in which we were invited to pray for neighboring liquor sellers refusing us admission."

**

Mrs. E. L. Saxon, so well known in the south as a fervent spirit in philanthropy, now temporarily sojourning with her daughter at Memphis, Tenn., is the newly appointed state organizer for the W. C. T. U. of Tennessee, so says a Nashville daily.

**

Mrs. McLaughlin's work in Canada is everywhere praised. Prescott, Ont., especially speaks out in unmeasured commendation.

**

And the Texas people, if the newspapers are any criterion, are equally delighted with Mrs. Laura G. Fixen, "the little Dane," who has been speaking nightly "all along shore" in the truly great state of the nation.

**

Nasby has found out how much "trubble" women can make. At the Corners, Issaker Gavitt's wife one night took him home drunk and he struck her on the way.

"Hevins!" said she, "ef we only cood do suthin," chokin with teers and pashun, "it's quick enuff we'd shut up sich holes ez yoorn!" This to Bascom!

The remark wuz full uv menin to me. Issaker and the others who spend most uv their time and all uv their money with Bascom agreed with me that nothin cood be so dangerous to our libertias ez women. They haven't the reasonin' faculties of men, and havn't the stiddiness necessary to the proper exercise uv the governin function. Bascom's customers hev often commenced the discushen uv this question, and wood, doubtliss, hev struck out suthen startlin ef they cood hev kept sober long enuff to hev developed their ideas; but this I know, that every man who frekents his bar is opposed to women, ceptin at home in their place.

**

Mrs. Eva C. Griffith, of Wisconsin, the Chalk Talker and organizer of the Prevention Army, is again at her post, or posts, for she is "on the wing" continually, after a battle with pneumonia and inflammatory rheumatism.

**

Somebody says that the "prince of power of the air" has had things most too much his own way this winter for the good health of the workers, but a greater than he makes all things work together for good.

**

The women of Illinois thank Him for the restoration to their ranks of that heroic woman and noble worker, Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, whose health is now comparatively restored, but whose feet have walked far down into the valley of the shadow with "one who was taken and the other left." Her heart is stayed upon Him who says "Thy maker shall be thy husband."

The *Continent* published a pathetic poem recently, called "Old Jim," a poor old miner killed when drunk, down in the mine, of whom a comrade says:

Dead!
Aye, dead as a chunk of lifeless clay,
But I'd rather be dead old Jim,
A laying right there so still today,
Than to have sold whisky to him.

**

Mrs. Judge Merrick, besides being president of Louisiana W. C. T. U. is secretary of St. Anna's Asylum for the relief of destitute women and children. Her heart makes room for many "causes."

**

Ohio has just appointed a superintendent of work among soldiers and sailors, a most efficient lady of Dayton, Mrs. Dr. Berger, who with a band of workers for several years past, has been instrumental in the conversion of many of the veterans in the Soldiers Home. She has the cordial support of the governor and chaplain of the Home in Dayton.

**

Mrs. Clendenin of Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Arizona, is doing good work among the soldiers in the various forts of the territory, and Mrs. Marcus Hulings in Pennsylvania finds an "open door" amongst the veterans of the Grand Army.

**

I know of a good sympathising worker in Oil City, Pa., who has a rare old coin which she intends giving to the National souvenir fund. And yet she says "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I unto thee."

**

"It would have killed half a dozen horses" said a gentleman the other day of Weston's 5,000 mile walk of 100 days. How much better is a man than a horse then, provided the man be a total abstainer!

**

"Doubling the Mission Dollar," is a pretty little poem written by Mrs. Anna Sargent Hunt of Augusta, Me., and read before the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society at its fifth annual meeting held in Warren Avenue Baptist church, Boston.

**

The Rev. Father McGolrick is a power for total abstinence in Minneapolis. His work told materially on the recent city election.

**

Mrs. A. M. Pamler, the Iowa W. C. T. U. evangelist, who has been studying evengelistic methods in connection with Mr. Moody's work passed through this city on her homeward way, a few days since. She will soon be at work in her own state.

**

I see that the temperance folk of New South Wales are greatly interested in the prohibition experience of Pullman. They have written to the officials asking such questions and receiving such answers as these:

"In what year was the city of Pullman founded?
"Answer: 27th May, 1880.
"What is the population at present?
"Answer: 7,500.
"How many churches does it contain?
"Answer: Five
"How many schools also, and teachers employed?
"Answer: Two school buildings, and thirteen public school teachers.
"How many lockups or gaols?
"Answer: None.
"Number of magistrates, with amount of salaries?
"Answer: None.
"Number of police, and their cost?
"Answer: One, at £12 a month.
"What is the annual amount spent on relief of the poor?
"Answer: Nothing.
"Can you furnish us with your statistics of crime?
"Answer: We have no crime.
"Have you any asylumns, such as those for lunatics, orphans, benevolent, etc.?
"Answer: None.
"Is the trade in strong drink prohibited?
"Answer: Sale of malt, vinous, and spirituous liquors forbidden.
"Do you attribute to the absence of facilities for getting drink and improved state of morals, as compared with other cities in your state?
"Answer: We certainly do, as one important aid in this direction."

ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## IOWA.

DAVENPORT.—I want to say a word about our Band of Hope, which is going on to a glorious success. There are over two hundred of as bright and intelligent children as the city affords. One class composed of boys from twelve to sixteen years of age numbers over twenty.

We have just had an entertainment by Mrs. Nelly Bayley, which was very interesting to young and old and decidedly profitable. N. S. B.

## CONNECTICUT.

MYSTIC.—At a meeting of the Mystic branch of the W. C. T. U. it was resolved that while we bow submissively to the Divine will in all the affairs of life, we mourn with unaffected sorrow the great loss that we have sustained in the death of the beloved and faithful president of our union, Mrs. Desire M. Schoonover, whose devoted and untiring labors in the great cause she loved so well, made her a shining example for us all, leaving a life work that has shone brightest in her own home, and illumined her every walk of life.

LILLIE. P. CHIPMAN, *Sec.*

## MINNESOTA.

SAUK RAPIDS.—We have just had our sixth gospel temperance meeting. They have all been well attended and very successful in every way, and though but a small society of eighteen members organized nine months ago, we have ample proof that our society has done good and not to ourselves alone, even our newspaper, though not very favorable, has given us unasked a "local habitation" and the name we rejoice in. Four of our ladies have prepared essays for our meetings and we also usually take charge of the opening services, the children, of course, assisting with songs and recitations. We are promised a temperance sermon in the Episcopalian church and are to have a lecture from Mrs. Anderson soon. AN ANGLO MEMBER.

## VERMONT.

MONTPELIER.—The executive committee of the W. C. T. U. of Vermont met at Montpelier April 18. Among the subjects pleasantly and profitably discussed was the one of finance. Unions were urged to make an effort to increase their membership, and also membership fees; to secure honorary members; also associate members, who should become such by payment of fee even if they did not sign the pledge. Institute work was profitably discussed. This bids fair to be very successful.

The department of Scientific Instruction is doing a good work; some unions have found it a grand success to offer prizes to the pupils of the town who would pass the best examination in Julia Colman's "Catechism on Alcohol," having the examination and awarding of prizes public, and giving an entertainment with it which would interest and instruct a large audience.

We are very happy to report that one public school teacher in Washington county uses THE UNION SIGNAL for an exercise in light reading in her class of forty scholars of average age of twelve years, and occasionally reads them the story from it, upon the memory of which they are required to base their compositions. May this be a timely suggestion to other teachers of Vermont, and if a teacher of Vermont can so happily utilize this paper why may not those of other states go and do likewise.

Effort is being made to assist the state superintendent of Scientific Instruction to introduce Steel's Hygienic Physiology into all the schools of Vermont.

MRS. F. A. KEZER, *Supt. Union Signal Work.*

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

DAYTON.—I write thinking it would be of interest to you and your numerous readers to hear from our union here in this remote portion of the field. We have a local union of forty members, hold weekly meetings for prayer and consultation; also have a Band of Hope numbering one hundred and eighty members, which meets every Sabbath and is conducted on Sunday school plan, using Miss Colman's Catechism, and enlivening the exercises by addresses, recitations, select readings from THE UNION SIGNAL, Captain Deborah's Talks, Mrs. Anna M. Hammer's letters, etc., which are of great interest and encouragement to us all. Our union holds a gospel temperance meeting monthly, the Band of Hope participating, which is a great attraction to all, especially the parents.

We are making preparations to celebrate our first anniversary the 22d of May, of which we hope to be able to give a favorable report.

MRS. L. S. PEACHY, *Pres.*

CHENEY.—This union is a little more than three years old, a sort of twin to the town, which is also three years old. They have weekly business meetings, and weekly prayer meetings (on Sunday evenings); an active Band of Hope of three years standing, organized by Mrs. Lucy A. Switzer. This Band of Hope is supplied with almost every book on the temperance question which it is possible for children to understand, together with interesting weekly papers. Temperance books are given as prizes for attendance, which ranges from thirty to fifty, weekly. Pictorial pledges have also been placed in the Sabbath schools. Before the schools and academy were opened the W. C. T. U. gave a full set of books for temperance instruction to the schools. Temperance tracts are distributed at every meeting. Temperance papers are subscribed for and sent to the penitentiary and jail.

## OREGON.

EUGENE.—We have been organized now just a twelvemonth, and when we look back to our starting place our progress in this W. C. T. U. work seems wonderful, more especially in its reflex influence upon ourselves. Truly God is in this movement, and since we have been so blessed we should surely express our gratitude, so that other young unions may be encouraged and strengthened, and thus the good work helped on.

We may well congratulate ourselves upon our members, a band of working women, noble and true, and still increasing. Our various departments of work are in the hands of most efficient superintendents, and we know good work is being done.

Should you ask our ladies what they are doing, I think they would say "We are sowing the seed for prohibition among young and old alike, and in various ways. We are also studying and discussing among ourselves the problems involved in this liquor question; so that if by next June, "Oregon our Oregon," gives her daughters the ballot, we may know how to use it."

I wonder how many of your readers know that the Hon. John M. Burnett, now president of the bank of California, reported a bill from the judiciary committee, "June 22. 1844." to prevent the introduction, sale and manufacture of ardent spirits in Oregon. "On the 24th of the same month the bill was read a third time and passed." (Oregon archives, 42d page.)

We have a Y. W. C. T. U. from which we hope much. There is a growing interest in this work among the young ladies which is very hopeful.

Mrs. Leavitt has done us great good. Her lectures were a rare treat. The crowded audiences paid marked attention, children and all. Her address on Woman's Ballot was exactly what we needed just now. Her talk to the children and young people was especially to the point, and attentively received. Her discourse on prohibition gave great encouragement, and was especially opportune. We are thankful that such a woman as Mrs. Leavitt was selected by the National officers for work on this coast. A MEMBER.

## MICHIGAN.

ST. JOSEPH.—Our little W. C. T. U. band is full of rejoicing and praise to God, for the the manifest answer to prayer in the work done here by Hughes and Ward. And the work still goes on. Every Wednesday evening a temperance meeting is held in the Blue Ribbon Hall, and a few more names added to the pledge each time.

The pledge is being kept by nearly every one who signed it. A deep interest in the work prevades the community.

Our W. C. T. U. gave a hygienic dinner at our Blue Ribbon Rooms recently, which was pronounced a grand success and netted us $35. MRS. E. A. PARCE.

### TUSCOLA COUNTY CONVENTION.

The third annual convention of this society for Tuscola county, met at the Baptist church in Caro on April 3. The attendance was good, and the spirit manifested from beginning to end was earnest and unflinching. Reports from the unions in the county and of the juvenile work showed excellent work actually being done. The address of welcome by Mrs. J. F. Seeley, was full of practical thoughts, and an able response was given by Mrs. O. G. Lane, of Vassar. A poem prepared for the occasion was read by Mrs. R. K. Hill, of Vassar, after which Mrs. Dr. Wheat addressed the meeting upon "The Present Outlook of the W. C. T. U."

Mrs. Lathrap gave valuable suggestions on the temptation to boys and girls, also in respect to juvenile work and scientific instruction. In the evening Mrs. Mary A. Lathrap, state president of the W. C. T. U., addressed a large assemblage of people, and pleased everybody.

MRS. L. T. VAN DYKE, *Sec.*

FENTON.—The recent anniversary service of the Fenton W. C. T. U. was most enjoyable. The address was by Mrs. Johnson, of Flint. Mrs. Jennings read an interesting history of the organization. Mrs. Thompson read an original poem; Mrs. H. B. Latourette gave a fine select reading. The W. C. T. U. is evidently in a flourishing condition and the ladies who have labored so zealously in keeping up the society, deserve the thanks of the entire community for the good they have accomplished.

BIG RAPIDS.—I know all the dear women of Michigan will be glad to know that our superintendent of Kindergarten Work has received a letter from Sarah B. Cooper of San Francisco, stating that she will give a little time to this department of work in our district in July. Her Bible class takes care of six free kindergartens and is about to start the seventh.

MRS. C. J. HOOD, *Cor. Sec. 9th Dist.*

## SOUTHERN GLEANINGS.

BY MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

"Maryland, my Maryland," is looking up with the buds and blossoms of spring. The eleventh annual convention of the Maryland state temperance convention just adjourned, was one of the most successful on record. Over six hundred delegates were present. Among the distinguished speakers were Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge and Col. Bain, who addressed immense audiences each evening.

Miss Willard found time in her journeying to send one of her graceful greetings with good wishes from the N. W. C. T. U., which was received with applause.

Mrs. Woodbridge held a meeting for our girls at which a Y. W. C. T. U. was organized, under the name of the Woodbridge Union.

After prolonged and lively debate the Alliance at its last session, adopted the following resolution over which all good prohibitionists rejoice:

*Resolved*, That the question of the suppression of the liquor traffic has become one of such vital political importance to the nation as to justify prohibitionists of both the democratic and republican parties requiring of them at their next nominating convention for president and vice president of the United States, to distinctly and positively recognize this question in their respective platforms and nominate candidates who are in accordance therewith; and if both parties will do so, we will not make the question a political one in this presidential campaign, or if either party shall distinctly so do, and the other refuse or decline, we will cast our suffrages for the party thus favoring this question in preference to the one refusing regardless of our present party affiliations. But in case neither party shall recognize this question, we authorize the executive committee of this Alliance at the proper time to place in the field an electoral prohibitory ticket for the state of Maryland, for president and vice president, that shall have been nominated by the prohibitory party of the United States, if in their judgment they deem it best to do so.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Of Newberry, where Mrs. Chapin has been lecturing, Mrs. E. S. Herbert kindly sends me a report. The W. C. T. U. numbers 115 members; the Band of Hope 117, and an organization among the colored people 234. The best material of the town is actively interested and they may well look for good results from such united "faith and works."

The *News and Courier* of Charleston, says, "Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of this city, has succeeded in arousing intense enthusiasm on the temperance question wherever she goes. She has just closed a week's campaign, having spoken and formed unions in Laurens, Newberry, Edgefield, Hodges, Greenwood, and Lexington, and has added 1,180 names to the roll of membership of the W. C. T. U., and among them some of the most prominent ladies of the state."

## MISSOURI.

NEOSHO.—About January 1, Mrs. Clardy spent two days with us and organized a W. C. T. U. with about 12 members. The women went about their work quietly and patiently but earnestly and prayerfully.

For nearly two weeks Mr. C. J. Holt was with us and as a result of the meetings, about five hundred signed the pledge, eighty of them drinking men, and today if you could look upon our streets you could see numbers of them with the blue ribbon on, fearlessly advocating the cause of temperance. And some of them who have not been in a church for years are now found every Sabbath in the house of God.

Mr. Holt also organized a N. C. T. U., and a band of little temperance cadets numbering two hundred and fifty. The W. C. T. U. now numbers seventy-one members.

We gave a supper at the close of Mr. Holt's meetings which was a very enjoyable and successful occasion. Near the close of Mr. Holt's meetings a tabernacle was proposed, and it was resolved unanimously to build one to be owned and controlled by the W. C. T. U. of Neosho.

A lot was immediately secured and about $700 raised. The building when completed will be worth $1.000.

Mr. Joe Critchfield followed Mr. Holt for a week. At the close of his meeting a county convention was called, and two hundred delegates assembled the first day. The W. C. T. U. subscribed for six copies of THE UNION SIGNAL to distribute among the reformed men, and we have besides eleven regular subscribers.

MRS. J. H. HERMS. *Pres.*

SCHELL CITY.—Our union organized last August by Mrs. Clardy, has steadily increased in numbers, and our weekly meetings in interest. A few weeks ago Mrs. Fixen lectured for us two evenings, sending facts and truths directly home to the hearts of many who had hitherto given the subject of temperance very little thought. We have kept the subject before the people in the temperance column of our paper each week, by means of tract and hand bills, through our Band of Hope, and in other ways, so that the result of Mr. C. J. Holt's work among us was a wonderful revival, over four hundred signed the pledge. Our union more than doubled its members, and a reform club of one hundred and twenty-five of our very best men was organized, our Y. W. C. T. U. also received many valuable additions. A nice hall has been rented as headquarters for all these organizations and as a reading room.

MRS LUCIA A. GARDNER, *Sec.*

MARIONVILLE.—In January Mr. J. C. Holt spent one week with us, starting the great temperance revival,

organizing a W. C. T. U., a C. T. U. and the Band of Hope, all holding their weekly meetings with increasing interest.

We have also had Messrs. Critchfield and McLane besides Mrs. M. Clardy.

We have a department in our local paper giving the news, and workings of the W. C. T. U. each week. A few nights since the ladies of Marionville, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., gave a basket festival in College Hall which was one of the most enjoyable affairs ever held in our little city.

MRS. M. B. CUSHING, *Press Cor. W. C. T. U.*

## TEXAS.

WHITESBORO.—Since our organization last November we have placed the names of 145 persons on our general roll who have taken the pledge.

The people here are becoming very much interested in the temperance question, and we feel encouraged notwithstanding the saloon keepers are defiant.

Mrs. L. G. Fixen gave fresh impetus to the cause in our town on the evenings of April 4 and 8. Her lectures were convincing to the most sceptical in attendance and her address most pleasing.

Miss Henrietta Moore is to be with us this month.

E. MARCH, *Pres.*

PARIS.—For the past few days Paris has been in a whirl of patriotic and home protective excitement, consequent on the re-union of the heroes of the Texas revolution on the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, and the meeting of the prohibition convention, called on this memorable occasion with the hope of securing the cooperation in the temperance cause of our battle scarred men, who even today, we opine, love liberty better than life. We have had words of welcome, and words of kind response by citizens and visitors, and appeals and unanswerable arguments for the cause of prohibition in such rapid succession "one woman's head cannot contain it all." But the crowning success of the convention was the address of Miss Henrietta G. Moore of Ohio. Miss Moore's address has already been ably reported to the press, but as the closing appeal to the veteran heroes of our Lone Star state was omitted, we ask THE UNION SIGNAL, which is a welcome visitant into many of our Texas homes, to publish the enclosed extract:

"February 24, 1836, Col. W. B. Travis, commanding the Alamo fortress, issued this stirring appeal: 'To the people of Texas and all the Americans in the world: I shall never surrender or retreat, and I call upon you in the name of liberty, patriotism and everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid with dispatch. Victory or death!' And it was death to that brave band of 170 at the Alamo. But it was *victory* at the San Jacinto. Forty-eight years ago yesterday you again met the treacherous Santa Anna. You turned upon him the two pieces of artillery, "The Twin Sisters," with which Cincinnati, Ohio, had presented you, and Texas muscle and Buckeye thunder forced him to a halt. Texan courage and patriotism received a new inspiration and forty-eight years ago today Santa Anna the tyrant, was in the hands of Sam Houston the conqueror.

"Brave patriots of the past, your country is again imperilled and by a worse foe than a Mexican Santa Anna. Dictator Alcohol sits on the throne, and his reign is destructive of our homes, our lives, our liberties and our happiness. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union appeals to you in the words of 1836, in the name of liberty, patriotism and everything dear to the American character, to come to its aid. It is victory or death to us now. Which shall it be? As at San Jacinto, Lone Star muscle and Buckeye thunder can win the day. Eight thousand 'Twin Sisters,' Buckeye women of the W. C. T. U. are ready with the thunder. Brave veterans of Texas, wearing the scars of the heroic deeds of the past, and with thousands of your comrades lying dead in many a drunkard's Alamo and Goliad, are you ready with the muscle?"

LIZZIE JOHNSON, *State Sec.*

### TEXAS NOTES.

—All hail to the Whitesboro W. C. T. U.! In point of numbers it is the banner union of the state, and, as far as I have information, of the United States.

—At Denison a few noble women keep the fires burning. The consecrated president of this W. C. T. U., not satisfied with the work of a professional poster in advertising my meetings, went out in the rain and in city and suburbs, in store, street-car, on fence and tree, with her own hands put up the posters.

HENRIETTA G. MOORE.

## NEW JERSEY.

### GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

PLAINFIELD.—Having conquered pneumonia and returned safely to my home, I find that the temperance revival has lost none of its ardor. The red ribbon army has reached three thousand members. After the evangelists Mabee and English left us, our pastors agreed to hold union meetings every Sabbath night in the different churches and much good is being done. Our reformed men's club send delegations to the adjacent towns and cities each Sabbath night, where large and deeply interested meetings are conducted. The club is about eight hundred strong. The W. C. T. U. has restored the pledge to their constitution which had been expunged, in order to bring in workers who were unwilling to take the total abstinence pledge.

For our backsliding we were justly rebuked, as these temperance men could not address a woman's mass meeting under the auspices of an unpledged W. C. T. U. Our union is now holding a union weekly prayer meeting beside its regular meetings. Our Holly Tree Inn is open every Sabbath afternoon to the Reformed Club and much good is being done at that service. Our W. C. T. U. has 249 paying and pledged members, and we hope yet to obtain the name of every mother and daughter in our city. Between thirty and forty of the members of the fire department and steamer No. 2 have joined the red ribbon forces. They have learned that only water can quench the fires of alcohol and so they are doing double duty in our fire department. All our churches and pastors share in this glorious work. St. Mary's total abstinence society has been very active in obtaining pledges. The Dominican priests who held a mission lately here, were earnest advocates of temperance reform.

"Over the range!"
The splendid parable thus we read:
An onward and upward way we lead.
We are starting prepared and provided
That nothing our plans disarrange.
Our paths may at times be divided,
But we camp full of cheer over night,
With summit yet clearer in sight;
Our company all shall unite
"Over the range!"

Died April 21, 1884, in the city of Plainfield, Mrs. Rebecca S. Haviland, a member of the Orthodox Friends' meeting, an estimable woman, socially and religiously. A wise and judicious member of our W. C. T. U., true to its pledge and constitution. We shall miss her presence at our meetings and her quiet and dignified efforts in the gospel temperance work.

NEWARK.—A theatre turned into a gospel temperance hall and dedicated to the service of God! This building was purchased by No. 1 union for $25,000, $1,500 paid down and $7,000 to be paid on the 1st of May, which will be done, and the balance on bond and mortgage. The store's rentals will meet the interest, taxes, etc. Faith in God who has so graciously blessed this union heretofore, provides for the balance. Since their opening services six souls have been brought to Christ and many are asking, What shall I do to be saved? The liquor saloon next door has been closed every Sabbath evening since the dedication, and their faith takes in this saloon as one of the trophies soon to be theirs.

This first W. C. T. U. of Newark and of the state, began their work with nine members, who caught the fire from the western crusaders of ten years ago with dear Mother Hill as president; many have entered into the higher service, others remain, to witness the blessed results of this first decade.

At the Newark conference our beloved state president, Mrs. Downs, was invited to conduct its conference temperance meeting. Miss Willard's talk before this meeting was grand, the clergy were enthusiastic and many said not a man in the conference could have done so well. All praise to Him who has so richly endowed her with such rare gifts (grace, culture, voice and manner) for the position she so sweetly fills. The following week our own Anna M. Hammer addressed the colored M. E. conference on "Communion Wine." The bishop, a dignified and intelligent man, presided; the church was packed and the people attentive.

## COLORADO.

DENVER.—Denver has aroused from her slumbers and like a huge lion, awakened in its lair, is defending herself against her foes. Grand men and true are proclaiming temperance truths from the pulpit. The press has opened its columns as never before to items in regard to the work, in some instances publishing almost entire sermons giving no uncertain sound on the all important topic. It has issued 1,000 circulars to pastors, Sunday school superintendents and teachers, asking for more definite teaching in Sunday schools regarding gospel temperance.

[The Denver temperance ticket secured five out of seven candidates. A glorious triumph!—ED. SIGNAL.]

GREELEY is making steadily onward, reaping the results of all her years of prohibition. A very beautiful and prosperous town. It might well be a model for others to follow. A W. C. T. U. district convention has just been held there, addressed one evening by our president Mrs. Shields.

COLORADO SPRINGS the home of our grand Mrs. Shields has a live union.

LEADVILLE writes, Our union is growing in numbers and influence.

BOULDER is awakening to the fact that the liquor traffic is her master and is struggling to release herself. The W. C. T. U. has all these years been at work, and we believe Boulder is reaping some of the fruits of its work. A reading room is kept open by the W. C. T. U. A temperance column furnished to one paper.

We have now 18 unions in the state, three having been organized since the last annual meeting, one at Grand Junction, and one at Buena Vista, organized by Mrs. Shields.

LONGMONT.—We were defeated at the election, but are mourning not as those without hope. There are many things to encourage us. We elected two of the board and two votes changed, or four more prohibition votes, would have given us the majority. Temperance sentiment is becoming stronger and stronger in Longmont, and many thinking men and women have no doubt as to the result another year.

Mrs. Shields organized a union at Elbert, the first of the month. She has been in some of the mountain towns, where she has spoken to crowded houses, and much good is being done by her efforts. She has visited with the exception of two, every union in the state during the last half year and is to come to Longmont for our May meeting. MRS. KITTY D. H. THOMPSON.

FORT COLLINS.—Give God the glory, our hopes and prayers are more than answered; God is better than all our fears.

Our mayor and council with one exception are prohibitionists.

At their first meeting the license question had to be disposed of. They emphatically said, We will not "put our hands to the accursed thing." A rousing mass meeting was held endorsing the action of our city council. The saloons must go after the 28th of this month.

Our cause is marching on. We take none of the honor to ourselves, still the saloonists say the men are all going crazy, and following a few antiquated old women. We say our men are coming to their right mind. Druggists are so firmly bound they will not dare to sell. Also a great many of the so-called patent medicines they are now selling are prohibited.

L. N. MCINTYRE, *Pres. W. C. T. U.*

LOVELAND.—After the election of 1883 we resolved to work for a prohibition ticket hereafter. Renewing our energies and increasing our prayers we have achieved success. Every member on the prohibition ticket was unanimously elected. Herald the glad tidings! During the winter, hearing that ex-Gov. St. John, of Kansas, would be in the state lecturing, our union determined to secure his services. Two of our noble working force were put on the soliciting committee to raise the needed funds. Never did we have such stinging cold weather, lasting all the time that event was in preparation, yet day after day that committee plodded through the snow, our little village having but few sidewalks. Of that lecture simply permit me to say, how insignificant the price in comparison to the power of making temperance converts. Long live ex-Gov. St. John till the last liquor seller is banished from earth.

For election day, of the various plans proposed our union choose that of prayer beginning at sunrise (before that time ten praying women were at the church.) Of comers and goers there was an average attendance of fifteen to the close of the day. F. B. C., *Cor. Sec.*

## ILLINOIS.

### EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The fourth annual convention of this district met in Collinsville April 8. In a review of the year's work we found our unions had doubled, nine having been reported at our last district convention, eighteen at this, with a membership of 350; six Bands of Hope with 520 members; one night school, one industrial school, one mission Sunday school and three coffee and lunch houses. Special prominence was given to the discussion of the three topics: "Medical Testimony against Beer, Tobacco and Alcoholic Prescriptions," "Temperance Instruction in Public Schools," and "Woman's Ballot." Papers were read on each, and the last was discussed on the last evening of the convention by our editor, Mrs. Willard.

The question of finance was by no means neglected. By a unanimous vote the district is pledged to raise $600 during the coming year, to be equally divided between the district and the state work. Mrs. M. C. Morrison, of Alton, was elected district organizer and worker and was instructed to visit schools and labor to secure systematic temperance instruction for the children. Miss Hood greatly endeared herself to us all and rendered excellent service throughout the convention. District officers for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. E. A. Blair, of Lebanon; secretary, Mrs. P. I. Reynolds, of Greenville; treasurer, Mrs. N. D. Irwin, of Edwardsville.

MRS. M. LEE HOYT.

### MADISON COUNTY CONVENTION

held in Troy, March 20. The address of welcome by Mrs. Stewart, the oldest member of our union,—in her 76th year, I think—was most excellent. Mrs. Sparks, of Alton, fittingly responded.

Reports from the six unions represented showed that the work was advancing, if slowly, in southern Illinois.

"The Need of the Hour" was presented by Mrs. H. P. Donoho, of Troy; Rural Work, by Mrs. Phillips, of Nashville; Juvenile Work, by Mrs. Morrison, of Alton; Young Ladies' work, by Mrs. McAllily; Temperance Work in Sabbath Schools, by Mrs. Rawson.

Finance received its due share of attention and the

plan recommended in the state plan of work was adopted by hearty and unanimous vote.

The resolutions gave special prominence to Juvenile, Young Ladies, Scientific and German work, cordially favored woman's ballot and urged earnest work for THE UNION SIGNAL.

The evening addresses by Miss West were highly appreciated by all. MRS. IDA BROWN, *Sec.*

MT. STERLING.—Our city election, April 15, gave us two anti-license aldermen out of three, so our council stands four aldermen anti-license against two for license, with the mayor anti-license.

We have had license for four years, with four saloons putting $3,200 into the city treasury, which was no little thing to fight against, but we have beaten them for one year at least, and I hope longer. I am rejoiced that so many towns in Illinois have gone anti-license this spring. It is evident there is quite a prohibition sentiment growing in this state, and if the legislature ever gives us a chance to vote on the question of a prohibition amendment we will stand a good show to carry it.

J. A. CURRY.

LITCHFELD.—Our union has been growing steadily in numbers and interest for several months past, our membership now being about forty. We hold monthly public meetings, which brings our cause before the public, and has secured us help from many never before reached. Capt. Linscott gave us four days. His thoughts and suggestions were very helpful to us. We quite captivated the children and organized a Band of Hope with one hundred and fifty members, of which we hope to send you cheering news at no distant day.

We have appointed a superintendent of Flower Mission and expect to do much good through that branch of work. We do not feel equal to much but intend doing all we can to agitate and train the children, which will not be little with our Father's blessing.

MARY D. WALLACE, *Pres.*

DANVILLE.—The pleasant rooms of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were formally opened to the public on the evening of April 10. The ladies of this union, representing the intelligence and practical Christian zeal of many of the representative homes of Danville, have labored earnestly and indefatigably to fit up attractive headquarters for their organization. The rooms are across the hall from those of the Young Men's Christian Association. Beautifully decorated walls, pictures, easels and panels render these headquarters a most attractive place and reflect credit upon the executive ability that has directed and consummated the plans.

Through the efforts of the ladies the rent has been secured and the union is now in better condition than ever to perform the noble work it has undertaken.

New interest in the work of the union will undoubtedly result from the reception.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Mrs. M. J. Mingle, president of the seventh district, reports a union of forty members just organized at Morrison.

—Mr. Alexander Cooper has just closed a week's gospel temperance meetings in Troy. Great interest was manifested and quite a number signed the pledge.

—The North Side union, Chicago, loses one of its most efficient officers and most self-sacrificing and devoted members by the removal of Mrs. Ada R. Hand to Geneva Lake, Wis.

—Mrs. Marion B. Baxter's lecture at Metamora, "The Hand Writing on the Wall," elicited hearty commendation for its "logic and good practical common sense." Mrs. Baxter has been engaged for the Eureka temperance camp meeting in August.

## CONNECTI-CUTTINGS.

CLINTON has a magnificent school house on the hilltop and no saloon in its valley. Here I spent last Sabbath addressing the children and young ladies in the afternoon and a thronged union meeting in the evening. Here a wealthy gentleman, a few years since, gave a large fund for the erection of a school building in honor of his birthplace. An endowment fund was added with a specified amount for procuring prizes. I questioned as I saw the troop of bright-faced children schoolward bound, Could his wealth have been more worthily bestowed?

In contrast, I recall another town recently visited, where a man had been called to the account beyond, leaving a fortune of over three millions of dollars, who had never given a dollar for the benefit of the town in which he had lived over eighty years. He could not even afford repairs upon the dilapidated house in which he lived. Could his wealth have been more unworthily hoarded? To me the one represented "Uncle Sam," who is rich enough to educate all his children; the other the selfish greed of the liquor traffic, which pays the taxes it cannot avoid, but confers no honor upon native land, and will find few to weep at its burial.

I hear some rumors of conventions of W. C. T. U. in our vicinity which I trust may be verified.

I am invited to Rochester, N. Y., and vicinity, mid the scenes of my girlhood, to fill some appointments, and subsequently to Worcester, Mass., for the third Sabbath in May, then to home work.

LUCY H. WASHINGTON.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The great temperance tidal wave of our country is reaching inland, even to our state capitol. The roar of the waves and the rolling of the waters were never quite so clearly heard in historic Concord as now. A law and order league, which already numbers nearly five hundred, has recently been organized for the real purpose of suppressing the liquor traffic. Effective work has already been entered upon in that direction.

After a union temperance meeting in the South Congregational church, Sunday evening, April 27, addressed by the state president of the W. C. T. U. at which it was estimated more than fifteen hundred persons were present, two hundred and eighty-one ladies joined the Concord W. C. T. U.

The faithful few who have "held the fort" amid great discouragement for nine years are now rejoicing in the victory for God and home and native land. The city pastors are nearly all identified in the movement, and we look for great results.

Lebanon also sings of triumph. One druggist, one hotel keeper and two saloon men have recently met the demands of the law and paid their fines. One man has given up the business. Nor is that all, the sword of violated law hangs by a single hair over the criminal business of all engaged in the illegal traffic. We expect, with God's help to go on to greater victory.

N. H. KNOX.

## INDIANA.

NINTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The sixth convention of the ninth district W. C. T. U. convened at Westfield April 22. The attendance was unusually large, voters making at least half of the audience. The convention throughout the five sessions was thoroughly alive with a spirit of work and well directed activity, all eager to get and give helpful and tried experiences. There were two exemplary reports one from Stockwell the other from Frankfort, which drew from the delegates a promise of trying to do as well at the next convention. Thirty-six voting delegates present, representing eleven unions and a membership of near four hundred. Twenty-five new members were added to the local union. The sales of literature were brisk. Several shares of our W. C. T. U. stock sold, about thirty subscriptions for our papers secured, divided between THE UNION SIGNAL, *Our Herald* and *The Organizer*. Westfield has a history dating back to the days of the underground rail road, and the old spirit seemed to breathe out through the resolutions adopted, demanding woman's ballot and constitutional prohibition, and promising to do our best to defeat any man seeking the place of "trust or power" opposed to these measures.

MARY E. BALD, *Treas.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.

SHARON.—We have the honor of being "one of the first," unions or leagues in Pennsylvania, organized March 17, 1874, have kept alive ever since. Hold our meetings every two weeks. Held five public meetings under the auspices of W. C. T. U. the past year, and joined with other societies in several others. Feby. 17 and 22, we had that prince of temperance speakers, John B. Finch, and arranged to have him back in May, but his illness has prevented his coming. We also expected Mrs. McLaughlin, of Boston, in May but could not secure her until August. Our county corresponding secretary has secured her for this county from Aug. 29 to Sept. 5. Our union expects one or more lectures. We also have a promise of long standing from Miss Willard, and as she has reserved for those we hope to hear her.

We have just had a good lecture from David Tatum, of Cleveland, Ohio. He does not believe in men praying "Thy kingdom come," and then voting the devil's kingdom to stay, and I am glad to say half the audience agreed with him, not half the voters.

We are now engaged in circulating petitions for a law requiring scientific temperance instruction in our public schools. Mrs. Hunt will speak in Greenville, this county, in May on this subject. Our county superintendent of the department will furnish each election district with petition, tablets and we hope to be successful. Mrs. J. W. Stevenson, and state superintendent of literature has published and circulated hundreds of slips "Work for 1884, by John B. Finch." Each local union is asked for $1, to furnish these and other tracts which they purpose distributing to aid our work.

MRS. A. P. HAMILTON.

## VERMONT.

PRIZE TEMPERANCE ESSAYS.

BURLINGTON.—The prizes offered by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. to the children of the high and grammar grades of our public schools, for the best essays on the subject of the harmful effects of intoxicating liquors and narcotics, were awarded at a public meeting in city hall and the successful essays were read by their writers.

The prizes aggregated $60, and were apportioned in sums of from $4 to $10, according to the grade of the successful competitors.

In spite of the disagreeable weather, a large audience was present. The exercises of the evening consisted of remarks by Superintendent H. O. Wheeler and Rev. Dr. Brastow, reading of the successful essays, music by a volunteer choir and by the children of the grammar school annex under the direction of Mr. N. H. Thompson, and awarding of the prizes by Mrs. E. B. Lund, president of W. C. T. U.

The essays were very creditable, both as to their matter and manner. MRS. E. M. WHEELER.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MISS JENNIE SMITH reports crowded meetings, and deep interest in the railroad meetings recently held in New York.

THE W. C. T. U. of New Laconia, W. T., are doing good work by scattering temperance leaflets, using among others "Shall we License the Dram Shop," just before the election.

THE annual convention of the Michigan W. C. T. U. will be held in Flint, June 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Miss Willard, Mrs. Hunt, with others of national reputation, will be in attendance.

A MOST interesting series of meetings has just closed at Fulton, Ill., led by Alexander Cooper. Three hundred signed the pledge despite the influence exerted from the Iowa side of the river.

AT Kirkwood, Ill., Mr. Cooper's labors were also greatly blessed. The interest aroused was so great that even the opera house would not hold the people. Many drinking men were reached.

THE W. C. T. U. of Cheyenne, Wyoming, holds a mass meeting every Thursday evening, going from church to church. They have also made arrangements to hold religious services in the jail every Sunday.

GRASS VALLEY, (Cal.,) W. C. T. U. has a flourishing temperance school. They have placed Dr. Richardson's text book on alcohol in the various public school libraries, and distribute juvenile temperance papers among the children.

MRS. S. A. MCCLEES has issued her circular letter to the state superintendents of the work among soldiers and sailors in such attractive form as to insure good heed and adoption for her plans, which are very simple and practical.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance union of Eugene, Oregon, is doing good work, carrying on a temperance school for the children, in which they have about two hundred, and working up the interest of the mothers as the lever which moves all the rest.

MRS. H. K. HINES, president of the W. C. T. U. of Oregon, writes, "Our work has been steadily progressing during the year, and there seems such a look of promise about it that all classes of society feel that we are here to stay." Oregon now has twenty unions.

MRS. ANNA BAIN, state president of Kentucky, organized a union at Williamstown in the "blue grass country," on the 10th inst., with thirty members. Our informant says, "The leading ladies of the community compose the union." Mrs. Rosa Frank was elected president, Miss Corine Wilson, secretary.

THE Waukegan Band of Hope has just begun a new year with a "full treasury" by having a literary and musical entertainment given by Miss Mae Dodson and Ida Ballou, of Chicago. The entertainment has been pronounced by all to be the finest of its kind ever given in Waukegan and the superintendent heartily recommend them to other unions.

REV. L. T. CHAMBERLAIN, and Rev. T. L. Cuyler discoursed of total abstinence in connection with the *Sunday School Times* lesson for last Sunday. The same paper printed an excellent editorial on the same topic. The latter takes the view that as a matter of imminent peril to themselves as well as to others, Christians should avoid the slightest use of intoxicants.

THE Bellefontaine, (Pa.) W. C. T. U., has since March organized three unions, one a very promising colored union, with a Band of Hope of the colored children. They are sending THE UNION SIGNAL to this colored union also to the Milesburg and Gap unions and to one of their own members not able to take it.

Other unions have full liberty to go and do likewise.

MRS. S. A. MCCLEES, national superintendent of temperance work among soldiers and sailors, sent her pretty "love letters," on valentine's day to each of the apprentices in the Naval service, on board the school ships with the sanction and hearty approval of Commodore Luce, chief of the squadron and also of the officers of the several ships, who rendered her valuable assistance in sending these missives. The officers write to her, "God bless you for remembering the boys." The recipients of the letters have, many of them answered with expressions of gratitude. A temperance organization has just been effected on board the flag ship, New Hampshire, stationed at Newport, R. I.

## FLOWER MISSIONS.

This is my experience, for when my appointment came to me I questioned the utility of the work, and on that ground hesitated about accepting. I am thankful now those questionings have given place to "the evidence of things seen." Let me say also that experience teaches me that if "we take the attitude of service the service will surely come."

It seemed to me at that time that whatever might be done in other portions of my state (Indiana) nothing could be accomplished at my own home; but here the result of earnest thought and effort was an efficient and willing band, led by an invalid who for eight years had been shut out from active Christian work, but who brought a consecrated heart to the service, and whose weakness was the strongest appeal to those who loved and honored her. God has been pleased to call the gentle spirit higher where flowers are fadeless and the blooms eternal; but her "works do follow her," and with a new superintendent upon whom the mantle of this dear one we trust has fallen, we are planning for an active campaign this summer.

We begin with prison day, June 9, the birthday anniversary of our beloved National superintendent. The plan of work proposed for the coming year is as follows: After prison day, June 9, jail and station house, June 24; alms house, July 8; Orphan's Home, July 29; Widow's Home, August 19; for the sick in the various churches represented in the Band September 9. At each of these various places last year we held religious exercises, and distributed tracts, papers, books and testaments, and of course, flowers and scripture cards. At the alms house gave fans, fruits of various kinds and jellies. Everywhere we met the most eager interest and earnest attention, with cordial invitations from both officials and inmates to come again.

At each meeting extra bouquets and cards were provided for any sick among the poor of the city, and persons reporting such were instructed to deliver them.

Here is a question for our national superintendent: What method of raising funds would you suggest? Would it do to ask the benefit of an entertainment from our Y. W. C. T. U. and Bands of Hope? Our members have been paying a fee of twenty-five cents, but we do not find that adequate, and yet we do not feel like asking more nor of those who belong to the several branches of the union. (There are nine branches.)

One other question of our dear invalid. Would it be best to require those engaged in this work to become members of the union? At first I thought not but now I see that their connecting link to state and national is thus lost. One suggestion and I have done. Where there are Bands of Hope or young people's organizations or even individuals interested, why may they not go into the fields or woods and gather the flowers and send to the nearest organized band to distribute? A picnic lunch or dinner would make it a delight to the young people and it would relieve in many cases those already overburdened with work.

E. H. D. Reily,
*State Supt. Indiana Flower Missions.*
*New Albany, Ind.*

## OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

### WORK AMONG LUMBERMEN.

*Dear Sisters of the W. C. T. U.:*

The executive committee of the N. W. C. T. U. has taken up the work for lumbermen, a work of the utmost importance, not only for the lumber producing states, but for all the country.

Scores, nay hundreds, thousands of men removed by their occupation from ordinary gospel privileges and living in absolute disregard of the claims of their moral and spiritual nature cannot fail to create a poisoned atmosphere wherever they go. Returning from the camps to the cities and villages they become the patrons and supporters of hundreds of saloons and brothels, spending in a few days, sometimes in a few hours, the earnings of the winter. Here is a field of work which is almost without limit. For a long time the idea prevailed that the woodsmen could not be reached by gospel and temperance influences. However, through the brave efforts of Wm. F. Davis, the lumberman's missionary, large numbers have been blessed of the Lord in such signal ways that there is no longer the slightest excuse on the part of Christians for holding aloof from a work demanding their thoughtful attention. No instrumentality seems so well adapted to the work of destroying the fountain heads of the streams feeding multitudes of saloons as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union with its local, undenominational Christian basis. What we wish to do is, to preach not only temperance but Christ to lumbermen's employes and their associates. They must be sought out in the logging camp, on the drive, at the mills, in the salt blocks and in the cities and villages where they rendezvous. It is a work that must be done six days in the week and twelve months in the year. To accomplish this we must have missionaries and colporteurs to hold gospel services and to distribute good literature; and not only workers are required, but money is absolutely needed. In view of the fact that Mr. Davis, who originated the work among woodsmen, has the experience without which the work cannot be successful, it seems best to co-operate with him at present.

Mr. Davis has already missionaries in the field and is in a position to get more as soon as funds are provided; he also has missionary headquarters in East Saginaw, Mich. I therefore urgently request all unions, both state and local, of the eastern and middle states, as well as of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin to assist me in this work by making engagements for Mr. Davis to address unions on this subject and also to take collections for the work which are to be credited to the W. C. T. U. and shall be placed in Mr. Davis' hands for the carrying on of this branch of our work. Mr. Davis is a man of the best culture which this country affords; he has studied the temperance question in all its bearings, physical, spiritual, social and political. Foregoing ease, the pleasures of refined society, the comforts of home, the security which a generous pastorate in an eastern city affords—all these he has relinquished for the Master's work, that the cause we love may be promoted in those sections far removed from all Christianizing influences; his addresses cannot fail to have the effect of the very best temperance lecture and gospel sermon. We must fight the liquor power at all points, and to this end we must attack where the business is made most profitable to the destruction of the bodies and souls of the sons of the nation. We are making mighty efforts in behalf of the soldiers, sailors and colored people of the south, but we must not forget that in some states the success of our cause is most intimately connected with the evangelizing of the woodsmen. To this new and inviting field we are now in the providence of God directly led. Let us go courageously forward, for as to the Israelite of old, the Lord now gives to His children all the land on which they have faith to put the soles of their feet.

Engagements can be made with Mrs. Emma Obenauer who has been associated with Mr. Davis in his work and is thoroughly conversant with his methods by addressing her at East Saginaw, Mich., where she has charge of the lumbermen's mission and where she is laboring with signal success. Mr. Davis may be secured by addressing him for the next six months as follows. Rev. W. F. Davis, Mt. Washington, Chelsea, Mass.

Evelyn N. Peters, *National Supt. of work for Lumbermen.*
*Manistee, Mich.*

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We have added to our series of No License Leaflets, a new tract by Rev. Herrick Johnson, entitled "The High Claims of High License." A most effective argument and one that should be read by all interested and widely disseminated. Four leaflets now ready:

Shall we license the Dramshops, by Prof. Geo. E. Foster.

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161 La Salle St., Chicago.

We take pleasure in referring our readers to the advertisement of Temperance Publications, on the last page of this issue. Mr. C. H. Whitney carries the most complete line of Temperance publications of any house east of New York, and we heartily recommend our western friends to communicate with him when in need of Temperance literature. When you write be sure and say you saw his advertisement in The Union Signal.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

"The prohibition Hand Book," (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts), a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U., children's and W. C. T. U. pledge cards, collectors cards, forms of constitution for local unions, etc.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, 126½ Walnut street, Cincinnati, O. She will acknowledge the same.

—*For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

—Mrs Jenny Eggleston Zimmerman's "Resume" is to be had Free, by writing Mrs. Buell at Headquarters.

—The annual leaflet is just out—fifteen thousand copies envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo.* Free. For forms of Constitution, and other helps and for all the foregoing send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.


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## Signal Notes.

"Two intemperates self-slain," is the suggestive heading given in the Chicago *Journal* of the 31st. ult. to an account of two Germans who hanged themselves in Chicago that day because of degradation and wretchedness caused by indulgence in strong drink. And yet there are men who say it is wrong to shut up the saloons by prohibitory laws!

A WRITER to the Chicago *Tribune*, in speaking of the statement made by a member of congress, that whisky is a raw material, and therefore should not be taxed, speaks as follows: "Whisky a raw material! What do we manufacture from it but criminals and drunkards and paupers? Raw material! And where are the finished products stored? In the alms-houses, jails, penitentiaries and on the gallows!"

THERE is a young lad in this city who has a good place and attends faithfully to his duties. He had one bad habit and that was chewing tobacco, in which he indulged more freely than men who had chewed for fifty years. Last Saturday a gentleman offered the boy $5. if he would quit chewing for a year. Another followed suit, and a third, all signing their names to a paper agreeing to give the same sum. The boy said he would win the money, washed his mouth, and began right away. Sunday he felt badly, and Monday he was worse. Tuesday he shook and trembled like a man with delirium tremens, and yesterday he was confined to his bed, from which he has not got up, and it will take some time before the effects of the poison in his system can be worked out.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

### TO OUR READERS.

We append the testimony of Gen. C. H. Howard, because of the esteem and confidence in which he is held, not only by his many friends, but also by the thousands who know him as the recent editor of the Advance, and hence know that only deserved merit alone can influence him in the following statement:

CHICAGO, Ill., March 4, 1884.

DR. F. L. PEIRO—Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to state that Mrs. Howard's health is permanently restored. Last summer she began the use of your excellent **Oxygen** treatment by your advice So gratifying have been the results that it seems to be not less than a simple duty, as a debt of gratitude, to make this statement. Very respectfully yours,

C. H. HOWARD.

### TEMPERANCE WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Thomas H. Barker, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, is reported by the New York *Tribune* as saying: "We have been busy in England during the last thirty years extending temperance work. Our plans have been modeled largely after those in the United States, and we have had valuable aid from the leading temperance men in this country, such as Mr. Gough and the late Mr. Dodge. I do not suppose we have made the same progress you have here, but we have done a good deal. Our counties have not the privilege of self-government as in the United States, or we should to-day have local option in Scotland, Wales, and the northern counties of England. So much we have done. Sir Wilfred Lawson, president of the Alliance, obtained for local option a majority in the house of commons, and Mr. Gladstone has pledged himself that a bill shall be brought into the house dealing with the whole question. Formerly the members paid no attention to us, but now many are with us. Sir Wilfrid Lawson contributes £1,000 a year to temperance work, and many others contribute sums regularly from £100 to £500. The expenditure in Great Britain for intoxicating liquors has averaged during the last twelve years £136,000,000 a year; this is a decrease from the period preceding, a reduction partly due to the work of the alliance.


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*I will not leave you comfortless.* *Not willing that any should perish.*
I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from the use of all Intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage, Wine and Cider included, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.
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## Miscellaneous Selections.

THE extraordinary peril to which a beer drinker is subject is evinced in the death of W. J. Flynn of Chicago, from a slight bruise, and now we find published the the following: "Men working about the English breweries drinking beer constantly dare not so much as scratch their hands on a nail, without fear of lock jaw, or strike their shins against a step, but the leg is in danger of amputation. Some large brewers east and west are total abstainers. All this speaks of poisoned blood."

A GREAT preacher in London was defending his wine drinking to me. I said, "suppose J. B. Gough were a poor inebriate in London, and were to be converted which church would it be better for him to join, yours where his taste would be recalled and he placed in danger, or Mr. Spurgeon's where you find total abstainers at communion table?" That argument touched him although he was invulnerable to every other. That is the argument we are to apply to every man or woman who would belong to the rescue section of religious society. JOSEPH COOK.

A GREAT meeting of Scotchmen was held in Edinburg. March 22, to ask for parliamentary suffrage in addition to the municipal suffrage which the women householders of Scotland already possess. The meeting crowded the largest hall in the city, that of the United Presbyterian Synod, and an overflow meeting was held in the Presbytery Hall. Mrs. Duncan M'Laren, a sister of John Bright, was among the speakers. On this occasion Mrs. Lindsay, wife of professor Lindsey of Glasgow, said:

We had an excellent meeting in Glasgow some time ago, at which Mrs. M'Laren presided. It was a wet evening in November, and in the large hall, capable of holding more than 3.000 people, there were many women with children in their arms, and many of the husbands kept house, that their wives might have an opportunity of attending the meeting. One result of the meeting in Glasgow has been that it has brought into our ranks a large number of Christian workers who are engaged in temperance work. They felt what a power for good there was in the woman's vote, and some of the most devoted workers for woman's suffrage have given their lives to temperance work; some of them have already used their municipal votes for the temperance cause. Everywhere, I think, the women's votes have been used for this cause because of the dreaful evils of intemperance. In Rothesay, where there is a large number of women householders, they have so exercised their votes for the temperance cause that no candidate for the town council has the slightest chance of success unless he is a temperance candidat .


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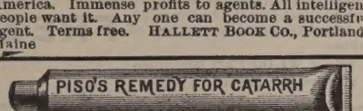


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THE high license law now in effect in Chicago will, it is thought by some public journals, notably the *Daily News*, reduce the number of saloons about one hundred and fifty. Already some 3,300 have taken out licenses and still the applications for more are made at the rate of twelve or fifteen daily.

THE Iowa brewers who claim the protection of, and compensation for their property because of their law abiding character, have at their recent state meeting come out squarely in rebellion to the new law and declare their firm determination "*to fight it and its promoters to the bitter end.*" That sounds very much like a declaration of war.

ONE of the "straws."—The republicans of Kansas, Iowa, and Maine, our great prohibition states, have met, set, and dispersed. Iowa and Kansas make not the faintest allusion to prohibition in their platforms, while Maine has the courage to speak out for a state constitutional amendment, but not to recommend one for the nation.

IN Nassau, one of the largest Bahama communities, a local veto was placed on the saloons of a certain ward by the united vote of men and women. The legislature promptly came to the relief of the exiled saloonists, whereupon the inhabitants appealed to the crown, and to her eternal glory be it spoken that Queen Victoria promptly made the legislature of none effect where THE PEOPLE had spoken.

THE critics of the drama are telling us that the grand source of Henry Irving's perfection in tragedy is ceaseless rehearsal with his supports, even of plays he has rendered an hundred times. Cannot the workers for temperance who sometimes feel that success is slow, here catch a suggestion to keep up and multiply their rehearsals, waiting yet a little for perfection against the traffic that is tragedy even Irving can not counterfeit!

DURING the past week Francis Murphy has held meetings each afternoon and evening at Park Ave. M. E. church in this city. The church has been crowded nightly and up to Saturday evening 1,300 pledges had been taken. At least five hundred more were taken at the Sabbath afternoon and evening services. The present week Mr. Murphy, assisted by his son Thomas E. Murphy, is to be at the Fourth Baptist church, and it is expected that another week will witness a general rally in the central part of the city.

ONE of Iowa's river towns that has been congratulating itself on the availability—that is to say nearness—of Illinois' highly licensed saloons, woke the other morning to find that the river town opposite, and the two or three villages upon which it had counted, had suddenly in the prohibitory cyclone of this year's elections, "gone dry," and the supervisor of the township had declared that he would not grant a permit to any would-be saloon keeper within the limits of his jurisdiction. Illinois is not all "sold under sin."

NOTE the call to prayer by our national officers on page 12. Let every local union in the land be on its knees May 27, praying that God will assert His right to rule in the government of man. The national conventions of the republican and democratic parties organized as they are from the tributary caucus and convention upward for selfish rather than patriotic purposes, may nevertheless be swayed and bent by the breath of Divine will. Ask God to make bare His arm, and to unsheath His sword against the forces that threaten us.

ORANGE JUDD, the veteran agricultural editor, of the country has like many other good things gravitated to Chicago. He is now at the head of that time honored advocate of the people's, and especially farmer's rights, *The Prairie Farmer*. In a recent editorial, he advertises for an assistant who shall be qualified in many ways, but the final and test condition is, total abstinence. He says: "Finally, we can not engage a man who swallows alcohol in any form, even in beer, for alcohol affects the brain tissue and unfits the man for thinking accurately at all times. An editor, of all men, needs to be ready, on all occasions."

IN a recent *conversazione* given by the Scottish Temperance League in the city of Glasgow, the Rev. Professor Lindsay, D.D., of the University, discussed the question, "Women's Suffrage as Related to Temperance Work." His plea was a strong one for this new force in temperance reform, and gave the encouraging statement that in Rothesay, where the woman's municipal vote has been organized, the temperance women, the Bible women and the good women of the homes have so banded together that unless a candidate for municipal honors in Rothesay is a temperance man, he has no chance at the polls. The Rev. Alexander Wallace, D.D., followed Dr. Lindsay and seconded his argument strongly. Glasgow has 13,000 women voters, and it is proposed that their votes be organized for temperance.

A LITTLE prosecution is often an excellent thing and in more ways than one. Twelve students in Knox college, who engaged in bell ringing and other jubilation on the night of the recent triumph for their college in the inter-state oratorical contest, were put in durance vile by the whisky mayor of Galesburg for disorderly conduct. The evidence at the trial proved conclusively their innocence and it was discovered that the secret of the arrest was that these students worked hard for anti-license at election, and were thus punished for it by the mayor and his clique. But they overreached themselves. The trial was the grandest temperance lecture ever delivered in that city. In the examination the facts were brought out that most of the boys had never tasted liquor and that the policeman who arrested them was half drunk.

"FOR God and Home and Native Land" was never inscribed on a more fitting memorial than the beautiful gift of the W. C. T. U. to ex-Governor St. John. Gold and diamonds are perishable material beside the love and devotion which lives in the hearts of hundreds of mothers whose homes he works to protect and foster. A shield graven with appropriate devices, surmounted by a dove pendant from an arch, diamond-starred, and the W. C. T. U. monogram resting over all with cross and anchor intertwined, is the significant story told in gold and precious stones, by the W. C. T. U. of Kansas, to this valiant knight of prohibition. A beautiful letter accompanied this talismanic gift and called out an equally beautiful response. The W. C. T. U. of the nation may well say to that which has so honored itself in honoring its hero,

> Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
> Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
> Are all with thee—are all with thee.

## Contributed.

### FOR DECORATION DAY.

BY MRS. MARTHA WINTERMUTE.

*FOR GOD.*

She had culled her white carnations
And pansies and rosies bright,
All dripping with dewy tear-drops
And gleaming in the light.

Then the bleeding heart and the lily,
She wreathed in the chaplet, and thought,
Of the hearts of our honored soldiers:
Of the costly peace they bought:

She thought of the hands so valiant
Close folded upon each breast:
Of the camp's lone Sabbath stillness
And the tent's long day of rest.

The crystal gates of the morning,
Broke wide o'er a world of bloom;
And she stood in a moment's vision,
Of that rapturous heavenly home.

Then in awe and delight her spirit
Pressed on, in the stillness of love;
As she whispered, "This day is God's day,
These moments drop down from above."

*AND HOME.*

Then she opened her soul as a garden,
That the sunlight, and beauty and bloom,
Might waken the hearts of her loved ones;
His spirit pervade and perfume.

Then the rosy lips of childhood,
And the lilies pure of love,
Bloomed in her earthly Eden,
With a fragrance born above.

No flowers so full of meaning
On that Decoration morn,
As the white thoughts of God's glory,
In the souls of her children born.

His angel with golden trumpet,
Seemed treading the buoyant air:
She whispered, "This home is God's home.
"This, a hallowed house of prayer.

*AND NATIVE LAND.*

Then the freshly clustering garlands,
And the fluttering flag on the breeze,
And the measured march of the veterans
Brought other thoughts than these:

She prayed as the people marshalled,
At the stirring beat of the drums,
For her Native Land beloved,
With its thousand, thousand homes.

Though a shadow swept their thresholds,
And a moment of trembling fear,
She whispered, "This land is God's land,
And His arm of might is near."

Then she gave her pure flowers praying,
All lands His mercy may share,
Till the white badge of "Our Union,"
The nations in triumph shall wear.

*Newark, O., May, 1884.*

### ALCOHOL A NARCOTIC ALWAYS.

BY DR JAMES EDMUNDS, SENIOR PHYSICIAN OF THE LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.

The action of alcohol upon the life of man is a subject which must be of great interest to us all. It rais the greatest politico-economical questions which are now before us, for we spend enormous sums of money upon intoxicating beverages. It raises questions which to all Christian men are of the first order of duty, and it raises questions of conscience with parents as to whether they ought to teach their children to use those things out of which such grave evils come. We have before us three points—firstly, the nature of alcohol; secondly, the mechanism of the life we have to deal with; and thirdly, the action which alcohol has upon that life. Upon each of these topics we might talk for a week; but, fortunately, my task tonight is only to skeletonise each of them down into a ten minutes' conversation.

Now, what is alcohol? Alcohol is the inflammable spirit which is obtained by the fermentation and distillation of sugar. Of late years scientific men have extended the use of the term alcohol until it includes a very large series of chemical substances—substances which range in character from wood-spirit to solids like a wax candle. We gain nothing from the adoption of this extended definition, and therefore I shall adhere to that definition of alcohol which regards it as the inflammable spirit which is obtained by the fermentation and distillation of sugar. If we take the spirit thus obtained by the fermentation and distillation of various grains and fruits, we find that it contains some hundreds of volatile substances, almost all of which are alcohols, or derivatives therefrom. In our fermented and distilled liquors, we therefore, may have hundreds of alcohols. They vary very greatly among themselves, but we may limit our consideration this evening to the two alcohols which are the real factors in the action of intoxicating beverages. The first of these is what is called ethylic alcohol or the ordinary spirit of wine, and the second is known as fusil oil, which is chiefly amylic alcohol. Alcohol is always practically produced by the destruction of food. It is always produced by the fermentation of sugar or of some substance derived from vegetable life, and from which sugar is made by very simple changes. Starch, for instance, is merely an insoluble sugar stored up in the fabric of the plant. It is by the fermentation of these saccharine substances that we get alcohol, and as the ordinary sweet-wort or grape-juice loses its sweetness and its nutritious properties it acquires the intoxicating and poisonous properties which we find in our alcoholic beverages. Now it is this alcohol which is the real constituent of our alcoholic beverages. All other constituents can be more advantageously obtained from the unfermented food materials. There is no one of these alcoholic beverages which, if its alcohol were abstracted from it, would remain in use. Some of these contain alcohol which is almost entirely ethylic or vinic alcohol, some depend largely for their properties upon a heavier and oily form of alcohol, which is termed amylic, and which gives the coarse flavor to many forms of whisky. Amylic alcohol is undoubtedly more poisonous than ethylic, but time this evening will not allow of my going into that important subject.

What is the nature of life—I mean of the physical basis of life—with which I, as a physician, have here to deal? If you observe a child you see three things that are characteristic of its life. In the first place you see that the child has intelligence, and that it is attracted by any curious or novel object which comes within its range. When its intelligence is attracted then you see powers of motion in it, and that it has the power of carrying itself about, and of putting out its hand to seize the object, and of bringing the object into contact with itself. That is the second characteristic of life. Then, also, you observe that the body of the child is warm. Now, this intelligence is manifested through the machinery of the nervous system. The power of motion is manifested through the muscular system. The power of producing heat is needed to keep the body at that temperature at which it works most perfectly. This heat is produced by a slow combustion of materials in the blood which are partly the refuse produced by the action of the muscular and nervous tissues, and partly fresh food—partly materials which have not previously served other purposes in the body. When you come to analyze this wonderful nervous apparatus, which is the medium of our intelligence, you find that it is composed of distinct portions. There is, firstly, that portion which enables us to apprehend the things of the outer world. For instance, in the eyes we have a nervous apparatus which enables us to perceive the objects to which our eyes are directed. In the fingers we have a nervous apparatus which enables us to perceive the characters of the objects which we feel. In the ears we have an apparatus which enables us to perceive the characters of the vibrations which we call sound, and so, distributed over the surface of the body, we have a primary registering apparatus upon which the impressions of outward things are made. Then you have an internal nervous system, which registers, and, as it were, digests into a picture those impressions which are made upon various parts of the surface of the body. In that internal nervous machinery we have performed the the mental functions. Thirdly, you have a portion of the nervous system which you may call the executive, in which, after the judgment has been formed, the will acts, and in which finally the machinery is called into action in order to execute the behests of the will. Thus the action of the nervous system is determined firstly by apprehending things, then by thinking of them, and then by deciding what shall be done. But I must ask you for a moment further to consider that part of the central nervous system—the brain—upon which the man, as typified and characterized by the highest portions of his mental life, depends.

You ask what is the will-power, and how does it come about that the moment a man sees some object about to harm him, he raises his hand in order to defend himself? You say there is no thought there, because there is no time for thought. Yet there are many links of complex nervous mechanism, and were any one of these to fail, the dangerous object would not be seen, the arm would fail to protect, or the decision to act would be wanting. Taking the brain alone, we have in it an aggregation of nervous centres—a microcosm of the aggregation of minds which populate and determine the corporate life of a town. Each one of these brain centers has its own function and its own voice in the general government of an intelligent man, and it is their aggregate resultant which we regard as his will and his judgment, and the outcome of his mental life. Just as every member in the House of Commons, according to his mental power, shares in the action of the executive government, so does every one of these nerve centres go to form a sort of co-operative community within the brain, and to make up that mental life which determines the final character of the man.

In addition to this highly complex nervous system which I have so hurriedly outlined, you have subordinate systems which are vegetative, or more purely animal. But each of these systems, like a link in a chain, is essential to the continuity of the life of that nervous system and of that muscular system which together constitute the man. The immediate action of the brain or that muscle is determined, in the first place by the perfectly healthy character of the tissue itself, and in the second place by the quality and quantity of the blood with which it is supplied. The blood contains the material by which the tissue is fed, and it carries away the refuse which it has cast off. If those conditions be not present none of the functions of these tissues can go go on, and if the conditions are not continuously maintained then the continuity of their life ceases. Therefore the blood is the source of the power by which motion and intelligence are manifested. Then the blood is continually being driven through channels in the body similar to those canals by which an arid country is made fertile, and the blood thus passing through multitudes of extremely minute thin-walled canals is distributed with great rapidity through the body. By virtue of a mutual attraction, the tissues actually irrigate themselves with blood-fluid just as each particle of soil irrigates itself by absorbing the moisture which percolates through the surrounding soil. It is not in the canal itself, but in the moistened interstices of the surrounding soil, that vegetative life takes place; so it is upon the reactions between the molecular particles of the tissues and the extravascular soakage of the blood that intelligence and motion and the production of heat depend. We come now to the vascular system and to the heart—that muscular organ which is continually pumping the blood through the body. Upon this we again depend, just as our water supply depends upon the pumping engines which force the water up to the tops of our houses. If these pumping engines were to stop, the supply of water which flows into our cisterns would cease. Just so there is in the body a continual circulation of the blood. Appended to the circulation we have a series of side systems divisible

into two orders; one replenishes the blood as fast as it is exhausted by the tissues, the other depurates or purifies the blood as fast as the living tissues cast refuse matter into it. The one is the digestive system, through which food materials are dissolved and absorbed into the blood; the other comprises a whole series of excretory systems, which get rid each one of a particular sort of refuse. If a man does not get an adequate supply of food, life comes to an end as soon as the supplies of material existing in the body are used up. Here death occurs by starvation.

If a man is submerged in water for sixty seconds he dies. Air has been stopped from getting into his lungs. The air which comes into the lungs with every inspiration supplies the blood with oxygen, while it carries off the oxydized carbon and other gaseous poisons which continually accumulate in the blood. The result is that every time we breathe—eighteen to twenty times a minute—we have air brought into the lungs and air blown out of the lungs, the latter being poisonous if breathed over again, and the first carrying into the blood one of those substances—oxygen—without which life can no more go on than a candle can burn. Now this is the respiratory system. This gets rid of the volatile or gaseous refuse. Then the kidneys get rid of all saline matters. All matters not volatile in their character are thus carried off in solution—rinsed, as it were, out of the body. So the skin, the liver, the lower intestine, and other organs, each has its own scavenging duty allotted to it. Thus we have a whole series of excretory organs continously acting to keep the body pure and to maintain those conditions upon which life depends from moment to moment. So much is this the case that, as I have already mentioned, if a man is submerged beneath the water for sixty seconds under ordinary circumstances life ceases, and the more he struggles the more rapidly he uses up what oxygen there is in his blood, and the fewer the moments before his life is extinguished. It is only when, by fainting or by injury to the head that life is as it were suspended, that anything like a more prolonged submersion can take place without the extinction of life. In the digestive system we have subordinate apparatuses by which food is selected, masticated and broken up—mixed with saliva in order that starch may be made soluble, mixed with gastric juice in order that flesh may be made soluble, mixed with a saponifying fluid in the intestine in order that fat may be made soluble; and the constituents one after the other absorbed in the blood.

This gives you some idea of our complex system and the way in which our functions are dependent upon each other. We now have some notion of that "life of man" upon which we are to consider the effects of alcohol. What is the action of this alcohol upon our life?

In the standard work upon organic chemistry by the late Professor Miller, of King's College, (page 427) I find the following definition of its properties: "Alcohol is a colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, of spirituous odor and burning taste. Taken in small quantities in a diluted form it furnishes a useful and well known stimulant, and it forms the base of all fermented liquors; but in large quantities it produces intoxication, and acts as a powerful narcotic poison, frequently occasioning fatal results when taken in a concentrated state, and in excess."

In this definition we have four material points—first, that alcohol has a burning taste; second, that alcohol is a "stimulant"; third, that it is a narcotic poison; and, fourth, that when swallowed in a concentrated state alcohol frequently occasions fatal results. Now the "burning taste" is due to the fact that alcohol is a caustic, as will be felt by any one who may attempt to swallow a dessert spoonful of spirit of wine, which is alcohol diluted with a certain quantity of water. That alcohol is a caustic is the first fact which I ask you to note. The second fact is that alcohol, when diluted with water so as not to be caustic, if swallowed in large doses, produces death by narcosis. In this case alcohol may kill in a few minutes or in a few hours, and it kills by stopping the action of nerve tissue, and by paralyzing muscular fibre. The third fact is that smaller doses of diluted alcohol produce what is called by Professor Miller "intoxication"—intoxication being merely a Greek word for poisoning. Fourthly, it is said that this narcotic poison, which in large doses acts by stupefying and paralyzing, acts in small doses by stimulating. Now upon this fourth point I have for twenty years taken strenuous issue with the common notions as to the action of alcohol, and it is here that the strain of the question comes. Upon the first three points there is no room for difference of opinion. We will dismiss the caustic and the absolutely fatal action of alcohol, and devote our time to comparing the intoxicated condition with that condition in which the man is said to be stimulated. Perhaps we shall thus ascertain whether small doses differ in the nature of their effects from large doses, and, if so, in what way.

Brandy may be taken to be half alcohol and half water. If a man in full life take this spirit in a diluted form, you find that his intelligence, his power of motion, his capacity for producing heat are all lessened. That which is most speedily made manifest is its interference with intelligence. The nerve tissue is narcotized, and the man's intelligence fails him on all points; he can neither see nor hear with the same discrimination as before. He cannot think with the same cogency or accuracy. He has not the power of willing which he had before. The whole of the life-phenomena which are manifested through the nervous system are interfered with, and they are interfered with precisely according to the amount of the alcohol which has been taken. If a man weighing one hundred pounds, swallows one pound of brandy, the phenomena of life in him are limited to lying upon his back and snoring. This limitation will continue so long as his body contains one-half per cent. of its weight of alcohol. Supposing that the man takes one pound of pure alcohol adequately diluted, he takes 1 per cent. of alcohol, and that amount is always fatal. So much for the fact that alcohol is a narcotic poison. You will find that the alcohol also narcotizes the muscles, but it is so difficult to disentangle the phenomena resulting from narcosis of muscular fibre, which is the executive servant of nerve, from those due purely to the narcosis of nerve, which is the mover and director of muscle, that I must not occupy time by taking you into that interesting subject. I can only state that by this alcoholization of the blood the whole of the muscular system is interfered with in its vital activity precisely as is the nervous system. I may tell you that the only experiments which have really made clear the action of alcohol upon the animal system have been made within recent years by some learned French physicians at the cost of a personal friend of my own, a very eminent Swede, who upon another occasion put at the disposal of his own government the funds by which one of their Polar expeditions were sent out. At the expense of this patriotic Swede a very large number of very conducive experiments have been made. These experiments took place in Paris, and in some of them I took part. I am ashamed to tell you that some 800 dogs were sacrificed. Herds of swine have been fed upon all sorts of alcohol for years. Post-mortem examinations by scientific men have been made upon these dogs and swine, and the facts have all been recorded in accurate scientific form. It is out of these experiments that I give you this particular percentage with regard to the injection of alcohol into the body—that when ½ per cent. of its weight is injected, the animal always becomes comatose, and when 1 per cent. is injected, the animal always dies in a short time. Now, if instead of injecting so large a quantity of alcohol as that into the body, or if by diluting it enormously, so that it does not get absorbed into the blood so rapidly, you diminish the action of the alcohol upon the body, then you get minor effects. The question we are studying turns upon the nature of the effects which are produced by these minor doses. If you absorb alcohol amounting, say, to one-quarter per cent. of the body-weight, what is the nature of the phenomena you then see? Seasoned drinkers would be able to carry that amount; but those of us whose systems are unseared by continuous alcoholization would be in a state of intoxication until the alcohol had been got rid of. If you diminish the dose still more, then you have what is called an "after dinner condition"—a state produced by drinking three or four or five glasses of wine. There is redness of the face, considerable loss of power to hold the tongue, considerable forgetfulness of things which give rise to trouble and anxiety. Such persons do not walk perfectly straight. If you lead them to talk upon any difficult topic their ideas do not run perfectly clear. Their muscular powers are greatly lessened There is a lowering of the capacity for enduring cold, or for enduring prolonged fatigue; for using a rifle with effect in aiming at a mark, or for doing any other thing which tests the condition of the man. Persons alcoholized to this extent may talk more profusely, but they think less accurately. If you diminish the dose still more, the effects are more subdued; you have what is called "a well-known stimulant," to use Professor Miller's words.

We must now ask, what is a narcotic? and what is a stimulant? because we are in the face of two well defined yet contradictory attributions to alcohol.

Now what is a stimulant? A whip when applied to a horse is a stimulant. A stimulant is that which gets the strength out of a man without putting strength into him. A food is different from a stimulant. A food is that which supplies to a man's blood the materials which replenish his forces. A stimulant is that which draws out the forces of the body; a food is that which replenishes them. Now, in arguing about this, we must realize what we do with ourselves when we take "a stimulant"; *i. e.*, that we are getting the strength out of ourselves, not replenishing our strength. Many people talk about "a stimulant" as if it were something which replenished a man's energies. It is no such thing, and if we are to have a clear thought upon this matter we must begin with clear conceptions of the facts with which we have to deal.

Now, what is a narcotic? A narcotic is that which arrests the vital activities of the tissues. A narcotic is the reverse of a stimulant. A stimulant evokes vital force; a narcotic is that which arrests the tissue—activities out of which vital forces come. Now, we are face to face with a curious allegation—that this strange substance (alcohol) which in large doses we know to be a narcotic—that is, a substance which prostrates a man, which in very large doses extinguishes his life, which in moderately large doses arrests all the higher functions of the man, so much that his life is limited by the capacity to lie upon a sofa and snore—that that thing in smaller doses undergoes a reversal in its properties, and becomes a stimulant. The proposition, mind you, is cardinal. It is fundamental to the position which we take when we say, "I find I get on a little better with a stimulant." It is fundamental to the position when I am standing by the bedside of a patient who is sinking from some exhausting disease, and I am asked to give him a stimulant. I have then to say to myself, "Is alcohol a thing which supplies my patient with energy, or is it a thing which merely whips the last remnants of energy out, and which causes a little flickering in the flame of life, only the more certainly to extinguish it?" That is the question. It is a big question for us all, and I do not know any question bigger for the clinical physician than this. Now this statement which I have purposely given you in the words of Professor Miller, is a proposition against which our intellects ought to rebel—the proposition that that which certainly is a narcotic in large doses is a stimulant in small doses. But now you will say to me, "You are criticising an established formula of our thought—what have you to give us in place of it?" That is a true touchstone for criticism. "It is easy to find fault, but criticism is easier than construction, and until you are prepared to give us some better theory, you have no business to find fault with what we have before us."

Well, now, I am prepared to submit to you a complete theorem, and it is this—that alcohol in small doses is a narcotic substance precisely as in large doses; and that the only difference in the action of alcohol when given in the dose of the ordinary glass of wine at dinner and in the large quantity of brandy which will extinguish life is, that the difference is not one of nature, but only one of quantity. That is the proposition which I put before you; and now I go back, in order to show you why I went into so much detail about the construction of the wonderful mechanism through which the life of a man is manifested. I told you that the brain, of whose functions mental action is the outcome, was a community of nervous centers. I now have to tell you that some of these nervous centers are merely perceptive or sensory.

Some, again, are volitional in the pure metaphysical sense of the term. Some of them are executive in that that they co-ordinate and animate groups of muscles which give effect to the action which is determined upon. Some others of them are regulative. The various centers, which inspire and regulate particular groups of muscles, have all to be co-ordinated in order to make up that entire action of the human body, which is exhibited in the movements and speech of a graceful man. And then, again, there are some other centers. There are those centers which are the last that the man acquires the use of, which are the last to be developed, and which are those that characterize all the highest attributes of men—they are the restraining or inhibitory centers in the brain.

There are men "who know the right and yet the wrong pursue,"—men who know what is right, but who have not the self-control to refuse to do what is wrong. These inhibitory centres, which are the very highest centers in the nervous fabric of man, co-ordinate and control a whole hierarchy of lower centers; and what I have to put before you is this—that the primary action of the alcohol is always upon these inhibitory centers, and that by paralyzing the restraining influence of these centers it emancipates inferior centers more or less from the control under which they usually act. In point of fact the action of alcohol in limited doses liberates an ill-regulated and wasteful activity, which is called "stimulation." Such "stimulation" in a man is like the heat and noise produced by the friction of a badly-adjusted steam-engine.

If I have succeeded in making this theorem clear you will be able to reconcile the apparently contradictory character of the phenomena called stimulation, and those recognized as stupefaction. Alcohol is always a narcotic whether the dose be large or small. But in small doses its action is expended primarily and chiefly upon those restraining and co-ordinating centers which are the highest in function, and the most delicate in structure. In small doses alcohol is a pseudo-stimulant, by which the influence of the highest brain centres is excluded from the life of man.

## Correspondence.

### MRS. LEAVITT SPEAKS ONCE MORE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL.—I am nearly in Miss Willard's condition about California notes; three months, and those full of work and not a word ready for the paper. So this morning of Feb. 1, waiting for a train due at 4:55, a. m., and which I now hear will not arrive till after nine, rails having spread and let one or two cars down between them, I make a beginning.

On the evening of Nov. 1, Dr. McDonald, so well known for the prizes he has offered in the schools, for essays on the subject of temperance as well as for the grand stand taken and held here these many years, opened his elegant new house to give me an opportunity to make the acquaintance of temperance friends. A crowd of people, repeated hand shakings, a kaleidescope of kindly faces, all beaming with good will, and giving promise that the good work already done in the state will be carried forward with increased vigor under the new impulse given by Miss Willard's visit. This was my reception. The next morning a few personalities stood out clear in my memory, and beside a sense of being at home in the strange young city, that would have come much later, but for this friendly social beginning.

The following two weeks were filled with work in the city, during which the leading churches were kindly opened and large audiences gathered to hear this vital question discussed.

To an eastern city dweller, San Francisco is less curious and interesting than the country, yet everyone must be amazed at its wonderful size, its fine substantial ware houses and business blocks, its elegant residences. It appears to me there is a greater variety of architectural style, not always the best, a greater profusion of ornament than I have seen in any other city. The cable street cars form a most notable peculiarity of the place. This is the most comfortable mode of street locomotion yet invented. The very steep slopes of the hills, sometimes more than forty five degrees, are prohibitory of horse power for heavy vehicles, but form no obstacle to this steam-driven unbreathing cable. The ferry boats which ply between the city and Oakland, with the waiting rooms at the landings are the finest on this continent.

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Interruptions came at the above break, then such weariness while at work that everything possible was postponed, then illness, and I resume the story at this point, forced to make only hasty notes of the three and a half months of solid hard work in California. The quarterly convention held in Oakland in November, was a very useful, but not crowded or enthusiastic occasion. The union at Woodland, formed by Miss Willard in June, must be noticed as the most rapid in growth of any in the state, numbering over two hundred at my visit in December, and under its wise and energetic president, Mrs. Brownell, doing much excellent work.

A thanksgiving sociable, with work toward banishing wine at New Year's have been productive of much good socially.

The union at Chico formed by myself in December, with sixty members, Mrs. Gen. Bidwell, president, has not only increased in numbers, but has done much work. As one outcome of this movement, leading citizens determined upon electing a prohibitory city government at the last election, and did it. Gen. Bidwell, who long since uprooted his grape vines because he would not foster the wine traffic, has been a tower of strength all the way through.

The unions in Sacramento, under Mrs. Nusbaum, have much to contend with as the legislature meets there, and California, like so many other states of the union, continues to elect men to make its laws, who bring with them to the state capital, every session, a wave of drinking and debauchery. Gambling saloons are licensed in that city, which is an added cause of demoralization to to its youth. The W. C. T. U. have set up their banner, and will do their part to purify the larger outside home of their children.

The San Jose union, Mrs. Churchill, president, is one of the older unions and the largest and most influential in the state. The semi-annual convention in Feb., planned and prepared for by them, was a grand and enthusiastic gathering. Within a few days after its close, I was taken suddenly and violently ill, but expected, as did my physician, that I should be well again in a few days. But overtasked nature will have its revenge. The inaction of these few days revealed the true state of the case, and prostration ensued, the result of overwork through a long period of time, and from which I am not yet by any means recovered. When I live like an oyster, eating and sleeping only, I seem well, fit for anything, but as soon as I exert myself in anyway, head, heart and nerves fail, and I am not only unable to do, but suffer extremely. California has opened home and heart to me in a royal manner, and the kindness of the state board, especially during my sickness has my most grateful appreciation.

The temperance cause is in a hopeful condition. There is a way out, through the greater profit of raisin and table grape culture, from the bondage to the wine business, which has seemed an almost insuperable barrier to prohibition. The fallacy of the doctrine that a plentiful supply of pure wine will drive out other drinks, and also that it will promote temperance is proved from the fact that whisky is pre-eminently the saloon drink of California, and that in valleys where wine making has been long established gross drunkenness, and of entire families occurs, wine having been the only intoxicating beverage.

Many inquiries have been made of me in regard to climate. It seems to me to be a long, warm summer, a frostless autumn with some rain in the last weeks continuing into January. Up to that time, although there is a new green already starting, the autumn look predominates. Then spring sets in, coming on very gradually, not at a bound as in the New England states, and lasting through May. I have sat on piazzas, without wraps, and comfortably every month of the year, and I have also seen roses blooming in the open air, almost as far north as San Francisco every month in the year. The long rains, sometimes lasting a week or more at a time, are very trying to many people, and dangerous if there is not abundant fire in the houses. The lack of fire, of thick clothing, of adequately warmed churches and halls, explains according to my idea, much of the rheumatism and other ills from which the people suffer. I fell in love with the climate of California at once. Its scenery and its people have been constantly growing in my estimation. If governmental affairs are rightly administered, if moral and religious ideas advance as I believe they will, there is a wonderful future for this vast and wonderful commonwealth.

In the closing days of March I took steamer at San Francisco for Oregon. Neptune, heretofore my sworn friend and invigorator, not only failed to bless me, but was my enemy all the way up. Rain began to fall or rather we ran into the rain during the first day out. At the time of landing in Astoria, a queer little Venice, Oregon was maintaining her reputation as the place where "the rain, it raineth every day." The greater part of this place is built on piles, and the great Columbia, incomparably grander than the Mississippi or Missouri as I saw them, a great rushing inland sea, swept under churches, stores, dwellings and plank streets. It is said to be a very healthful place, and is certainly as agreeable to all the senses as any town I have visited. In spite of the rain a fine audience gathered and after about six hours' pause in the town, I went on board a river steamer, to proceed up stream at a very early hour in the morning. The morning was cloudy and showery. The far distant shore with its steep hills, forest clothed, were only half seen. The rain poured as I have seldom seen it, as we made the landing at St. Helens. Again an excellent audience for a place of its size in the midst of such rain and consequent mud. Here the temperance citizens were exerting every nerve to prevent the two saloons of the place from obtaining a renewal of license. The result under the local option law of this state depending upon which party obtains the largest number of signatures of legal voters.

The skies cleared during the night, and the steamer made a delightful passage to Portland, where I was kindly received by Mrs. H. K. Hines, president Oregon W. C. T. U. and conducted to the house of Mrs. —— Robb, to rest and prepare for another reception.

Very truly. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

### BLOOMINGTON AND HIGH LICENSE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—While so many towns in Illinois are rejoicing in the triumph of prohibition Bloomington still stands in disgrace with its high license dram shops! The city has been under democratic rule for the past three years, but now there has been a great republican victory, and after the first of May there will be no more *democratic whisky*, but the city's partnership in the dram shops will be represented by a republican mayor and council. How was this victory achieved? This is presidential year, and the "country is to be saved." Both the republican and democratic parties here bow down before the liquor oligarchy. Both advocate high license, and neither party, when in power, makes any special effort at the "regulating" process. The results have been the same as where low license prevails. We have the same terrible catalogue of crime, poverty and death. Suicides have been frequent, while Bloomington has been held up before the world as an example of the beauties of "high license." Nevertheless, the complete failure to enforce the laws is undeniable, and this has been the great argument in the scramble for office this spring. Democratic liquor has been "so dreadful" that the republican Christians have rallied, and with the aid of Reibsame, the first president of the Illinois Liquor Dealers' Association, also late delegate to republican state convention at Peoria, they by their votes with other saloon keepers have decided that the city's partnership in the liquor business shall be presided over by a republican mayor and council. There were one hundred and thirty-eight prohibitionists here who could not be made to see any superior quality in republican beer and whisky, hence made their protest

against both. The laws were not enforced under republican rule, neither have they been under the democratic administration. A republican mayor with his council went out to the fair ground once and welcomed the German Turnefest on Monday, when on the Sunday before there had been such a day of shameless carousal and drunkenness and Sabbath breaking there as is seldom seen anywhere. And a democratic mayor not to be outdone, welcomed the Liquor Dealers' Association here. While writing the above paragraph I have been interrupted by a call from a lady who wished to know if I "was the great temperance lady." (!) She had come for aid and sympathy for a poor distressed family, where the husband and father had attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat. It was the old story of drunkenness, and a family of six needy children. Of course I was glad to give both aid and sympathy, but the thought came to me, why would there not be an appropriateness in searching out the thousands who voted to license these dram shops, instead of coming to one who protests against them?

I had just taken up my pencil again when a drunken young man went staggering by. Anybody can get all the liquor he wants in Bloomington, provided he has money to pay for it, and it produces the same effects as elsewhere. Possibly there may not be quite as many *licensed* saloons where the license is "high," but there are more *unlicensed* dram shops. Reibsame, who asks that his business "shall be made respectable," and who as yet sees no reason why he should desert the republican ranks, is a law breaker, as well as the democratic saloon keeper, who has not so high aspirations perhaps.

It is an astonishing combination when elders, deacons, Sunday school superintendents, saloon keepers and low grade politicians all vote the same ticket. We know what a saloon keeper's vote means, because it has been so often proclaimed abroad, but what can the other votes mean that nestle close beside it?

Oh, blessed consistency, indeed thou art a jewel!

MRS. G. H. READ.

*Bloomington, April 27, 1884.*

## OVER THE BORDER.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Ontario's temperance work under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. has been enriched by a visit from your valued laborer and lecturer, Mrs. E. McLaughlin. She commenced in Cornwall, the principal city in Glengary county, and the most eastern city of the province where, though upon an evening when the rain fell in torrents, she spoke to a crowded house. In Minnburg, Prescott, Brockville Asylum (Que.), Ganamiqua and North Ottawa, there were full audiences to greet her. Here, at our Canadian headquarters, she addressed the Sunday afternoon meeting of the W. C. T. U. in the city hall, Mr. Alexander, of the civil service, in the chair. The hall was densely packed, and Mrs. McLaughlin actually *pleaded* for the honor of her Master's cause. Monday afternoon she met the ladies of the W. C. T. U. in their rooms, and gave a Bible reading, from Jehosaphat's prayer. Monday evening Victoria Hall was full; the platform was tastefully arranged, flowers and plants forming a pretty terrace. The chair was taken by Dr. Sweetland, sheriff of Carleton county; very hearty singing which the choir very happily commenced before the lecturer, Mrs. McLaughlin, arrived; she was greeted with song, and I thought it was a very happy idea. Sir Leonard Tilley, Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Mrs. Chisholm and Mrs. Tilton occupied seats on the platform. One of our kind friends in reporting the lecture says:

"A verbatim report alone could do justice to such a lecturer as Mrs. McLaughlin. Even that could not do her justice, or convey an adequate idea of her powers. Words alone in the printed column fail to produce the flashing eye, the clear ringing voice and the graceful and impressive gestures of such a polished and effective speaker as Mrs. McLaughlin. The lecturer gave an interesting account of the progress of the prohibitory movement in the United States, dwelling especially upon the marked decadence of drinking in the state of Maine under the difficulties and obstacles placed in the path of the lovers of strong drink by the prohibitory enactments of what is known as the 'Maine law.' The rise, progress and present prospects of the Women's Christian Temperance Union were then clearly and vividly sketched, and the success of the future hopefully and eloquently portrayed. Taken as a whole, the lecture was one of the most eloquent and forcible efforts on behalf of temperance that an Ottawa audience has ever listened to. The lecturer was frequently and loudly applauded.

"After the conclusion of the lecture the Hon. Sir Leonard Tilley in a speech of a few pointed sentences, descriptive chiefly of the progress of temperance in the Maritime Provinces, moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. McLaughlin, in which he characterized her address, as 'eloquent, comprehensive and exhaustive.'' The motion was seconded by Mr. Wm. P. Lett who spoke as follows: 'I wish to have the privilege of personally seconding the motion proposed by the Hon. Sir Leonard Tilley. If I remained silent you might imagine that the eloquence of Mrs. McLaughlin had deprived me of the use of speech. No one has suffered so much from intemperance as woman—no one has a better right to raise her voice against the cause than woman—and, I think, you will all agree with me, that no one can tell the pathetic and melancholy sting of humanity's wrongs with more eloquence and pathos than a woman. With exceedingly great pleasure I second the motion.'

We hoped to have her back for the 24th to address the meeting, held under the auspices of the Church of England temperance society, but the programme was too full, and other strangers had been invited from a distance, to give addresses.

We shall hope to have Mrs. McLaughlin with us again before many months. We are looking forward to having Mrs. Hunt next month, and nothing helps us more than visits of such profit as these from our American sisters.

OTTAWA.

## OUR "FAITH CULTURE" DEPARTMENT AGAIN

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The peerless Frances Willard spoke to a crowded house in this place last night. She has spanned this nation with her indefatigable labors. The echoes of her silvery voice are heard from Maine to California. Her motto has become national, "For God, and home and native land." God bless the president of the W. C. T. U.! God bless Frances Willard.

For nearly two years I have been laid aside, not able to leave my room only as I was carried from one place to another seeking health. It seems very strange after an active life to be so helpless and weak, but I can truly say God has made my bed in all my sickness. I can not work in the cause I love so dearly, but I can pray and oh, how I pray for you active workers.

When I was a little girl and visited my grandfather, he always in his family prayer used this expression, 'Oh, Lord, spare useful lives," and I can but echo his prayer, Oh, Lord, spare useful lives. I have prayed for the workers, that God would spare their lives and give them strength. I do love the W. C. T. U. with its wonderful organization; its standing committees reaching every department of work; but I move that we have another standing committee whose work shall be to pray for the recovery of the sick. We believe that different members of the W. C. T. U. have different gifts, and we believe that some of the members of the W. C. T. U. have been healed by prayer. My idea is that the different women in the state that believe in healing by prayer be members of this committee and appoint a certain evening in the week that they may meet to pray for the sick, say Tuesday evening. Let the names be sent to the chairman of the committee and she notify the state committees and they their locals. This may be complicated yet I think in a short time we could make it run smoothly, or perhaps a better way would be to have half a column of our paper devoted to these requests and let them continually pray for the workers in the field that their strength may be renewed day by day, and that they may be kept from sickness and disaster, and that terrible scourge of Satan—vain glory and pride. I have been suffering many months and have not been healed and yet I believe God will hear the united prayers of his loved ones for the sick. I believe that it is not only a privilege to pray one for another but a command, and he has promised to heal us if we have faith, "casting all our care on him" and I believe the fervent prayer of the righteous availeth much. I request all my dear sisters to pray for me that God may forgive my sins and heal my body. I would love to hear from different ones what they think of such a committee, if it would not be in accordance to God's command.

I find in looking over my journal, these words recorded: April 29 I feel worried and fretted but in my morning lesson were these words, "Cast all your care upon Him for He careth for you." Oh, I can not, I can not, Lord, do give me wisdom and freedom from care. I believe it is distrust and nervous fretting that cause half the diseases of the earth. I would like to found a hospital where the only cure would be a plain diet and entire consecration to Christ. There should be singing and praising God, confessing our faults and casting all our care upon Jesus. The house should be bright and beautiful, full of flowers and music; every day let bright, happy people come and have a service of song and thanksgiving, making melody in their hearts. This is my idea for a hospital for chronic incurable diseases, my prayer that some philanthropic person may institute such a hospital under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

God bless you, my dear sisters, I send love and greeting to all the sick ones. Yours for Christ and humanity,

MRS. W. W. DENNY.

## POSTSCRIPT NO. 2.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—A woman is always allowed postscripts *ad libitum* and I am sure that ought to hold good when reporting money. That this will be all I do not promise, though I have been holding it for weeks that number three might not be necessrry. But if more money comes it will be thankfully received and gladly reported. Some of this came only yesterday, some immediately followed last report.

MAINE.—Rockland, $2.25.

VERMONT.—St. Johnsbury, $10; Williston, $1.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Mrs. Young, Cambridgeport, $5; Union Congregational society of Groton, $6; Fall River, $10.

RHODE ISLAND.—Middletown, $5.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Chester, $5; Bellefonte, $5; Lewiston, $1.70; Hawley, $1.50; Mansfield, $1.56; Allentown, $2.22; Bradford, $10; Grays Mills, $1; North East, $5; Allegheny, $5; Nicholson, $5; New Wilmington, $0.76; Harrisburg, $1.

NEW JERSEY.—Vineland, $1.

OHIO.—Mrs. Lide Aten, Wellsville, $10.

INDIANA.—Fountain City, $1; Webster, $0.75; La Grange, $2.40; S. E. Indianapolis, $2.21; New Castle, $2.00.

ILLINOIS.—Elmwood, $10; Payson, $5.

MICHIGAN.—Ann Arbor, $5; Grand Rapids, $8.37.

IOWA.—Mrs. Cook, Crawford Co., $0.50; Mrs. Hallock, Stanton, $0.50.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Parkersburg, $3.07.

CALIFORNIA.—San Francisco, $50; Oakland, $10; Los Gatos, $1.

NEVADA.—Reno, $5.

DAKOTA.—Vermillion, $3; Canton, $4.50; Lake Preston, $3.

KANSAS.—Eskridge, $2.

Which should have appeared in the first report. Also Grand Rapids, Mich., sent in time for first report but by failure in the mail it did not reach me for a number of weeks. In the first report, Senora, California, should read Pomona. Yours gratefully and in the hope of "more to follow."

ESTHER PUGH, *Treas.*

*126 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O., May 8, 1884.*

THE prohibition convention of Massachusetts, met in Boston, May 7, and elected delegates to the national convention at Pittsburgh, and adopted resolutions which declare for the immediate suppression of the liquor traffic by constitutional and statutory measures, and against legalizing an acknowledged evil; that the right to vote is inherent in the individual, without regard to sex or race, subject to such regulations as shall apply to all alike; that "science and experience prove alcoholic preparations not only unnecessary, but terribly injurious as medicine," and that the license law is "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."

# Our Children.

## THEY WON'T CARRY ME.

BY JENNIE L. ENO.

To his tumble-down house in Hardscrabble Lane
Jack Morgan came stumbling home through the rain;
His clothes hung in tatters, on his head was—his hair;
His shoes were old boots once thrown by as past wear.

He routed his wife, as, crouched on her knees,
She fanned the dull embers with still duller breeze,
While thoughts of past happiness crowded her mind,
When plenty was round them and Jack was so kind.

"Get up, wife," he cried. "Quick! fasten the door;
The temperance people are moving once more.
They may 'carry the town,' but one thing you'll see:
Though they carry the nation, they won't carry me."

Then, doors barricaded and windows nailed down,
He tumbled to bed defying the town;
What harm could the innocent drunkard betide
In his home with the temperance people outside?

But as the day on the hills is beginning to break
He finds he has made a most stupid mistake;
No stronger teetotalers dwell in the land
Than they who surround him on every hand.

One look through his home compels him to think
Of comfort destroyed by the demon of drink;
The children crowd round him with pledge and with pen
And ask for his name there again and again.

And then little Katie climbed up on his knee
With her pretty new paper for papa to see,
And asked for his name close up at the top;
For she knew if she had it their troubles would stop.

He cried, "'Tis too much. What a fool I have been
To fasten my enemies not out, but in!
A man couldn't stand you though firm as a wall;
Hand over your pledges and I'll sign them all.

"The temperance people I've fought with my might,
Yet knew all the time that their way was but right.
Fling the windows wide open, pull the door fastenings down,
For they have carried me, if they haven't the town."

—*Youth's Temperance Banner.*

## WHAT CAME TO DILLY'S HOUSE.

BY KATE W. HAMILTON.

Dilly was perched on a fence post, her light hair flying about her face, as usual, and her little red hands clasped behind her back. The three or four small toes that peeped out of the ragged shoes, were red also, for the autumn day was cold, but Dilly was used to such trifles. Toddles, the baby, who could not climb the fence, contented himself with looking through. He was bundled up—in a fashion of Dilly's own invention—in an old shawl. If the round face that peered between the fence rails was roughened by the chill wind, he, like Dilly, had grown accustomed to such discomforts.

It occurred to Freddy Burr, in the next yard, however, that their situation was scarcely agreeable. He looked up from the stick he was trying to cut with the hatchet, and said: "What makes you sit up there on such a day as this? Why don't you go into the house and keep warm?"

"'Cause I'd rather stay here and watch you, 'taint no fun in the house," said Dilly.

"Well, I wouldn't think it was any fun out here, I tell you, if I didn't have a warm coat and scarf, and these thick boots," remarked Freddy, displaying a pair of red tops that were his pride.

Dilly looked at them, and an old, vague wonder awoke as she did so, and grew more and more distinct, until it presently took shape in these words:

"Why don't I have such nice things, and something to wear on my head?"

"'Cause your father drinks 'em up," promptly answered Freddie, without the slightest hesitation in disclosing the truth.

Dilly pondered a moment and as promptly denied it.

"No he don't either, folks can't drink such things. Where do you get yours?"

"My father buys them for me: and the reason your's don't get them for you is 'cause they all go into old Barney's rum barrels, down at the corner. That's the way of it, true as you live, Dilly Keene, and its awful mean, too." declared Freddy, growing indignant as he explained.

Then a voice from the pretty house beyond called Freddy, and he ran in, while Dilly and Toddles, with their amusement of watching ended, turned away.

Dilly surveyed herself and the baby thoughtfully, then sat down on the log to meditate.

If what Freddy Burr told her was true, something must be done.

And the longer she pondered, the more fully she became convined that she had heard the truth.

"'Cause other folks has things and we don't, and what must be ours goes somewhere else," she reasoned, "they can't be any good there, either. I'm just sure they can't. Maybe I've got a hood—maybe it will be a nice red one, pretty and warm. Wish I had it now. Wish Toddles had—"

She stopped as a brilliant plan flashed suddenly through her mind. Wouldn't her mother be surprised if she could do that—poor mother, who was out washing, and who would be so tired when she came home tonight.

"Toddles, let's do it," she said, springing up excitedly. "Let's go and see if we can get some of 'em."

"Yah!" said Toddles, contentedly, and taking his hand she opened the creaking gate, and led the way into the street.

There was a number of men in the store at the corner — a queer store with a curtain across the lower half of the front windows. Dilly saw them when the door opened, but she was a determined little body, when once she had decided on the proper thing to do. So she only clasped Toddles' hand tighter and walked in and up to the counter, making an extra effort to speak distinctly, because her heart beat so fast.

"Please sir, have you got anything of ours a soak here?"

There was an instant's silence, then a shout of laughter.

"Well, now that's a neat way of putting it. Hey, Keene, these youngsters of yours wants to know if Barney has you in soak, here?"

An old slouched hat behind the stove was raised a little, but there was no other sign that the man heard. Dilly shrank back.

"Oh, I didn't mean him!"

"What did you mean, then?" asked a coarse, red-faced man advancing from behind the bar, and speaking in tones not at all gentle or amiable.

"Shoes and coats, and such things," faltered Dilly.

"Hoods—I'm afraid it is spoiled with whisky, but maybe ma could wash it out. Wouldn't you take some out of your barrel, Mr. Barney? We need 'em awfully bad."

"What barrel? who sent you here?" he demanded.

"Your rum barrel," answered Dilly, standing her ground desperately, though with a little catch in her voice, that was ready to break into a sob. "Ma works all the time, and she looks so sorry, and we don't have any nice dinners at our house, like at Freddy Burr's, and no shoes and clothes nor anything. I asked Freddy where our good things went to, 'cause they don't come to our house, and he said you had them down here in your barrels. Please do take some of 'em out Mr. Barney. I'm sure it can't make anybody's drink better to have a little boy's and girl's new shoes and dresses and everything in the barrel."

"You are right there, Sissy, it's nigh about spoiled the taste of mine," said one of the group at the counter, putting down his glass with a queer, perplexed look.

But there was no perplexity in the bar-keeper's look. That was wrathful.

"We've had enough of this nonsense! Now you leave, you young ragamuffins, as fast as your feet will carry you, and never let me catch you inside these walls again."

He stepped toward them as if to drive them out, but the man behind the stove suddenly arose.

"Take care, Barney, you'd better not touch them, you've knocked me about often enough, but you'd best leave them alone."

There was a fire in the eyes under the slouched hat, before which Mr. Barney drew back.

Both children were crying by that time, but the father took a hand of each.

"Come Dilly, come baby," and without a look at his companions, he passed out.

It was a very silent walk.

Toodles' eyes dried as soon as the stranger, whose loud voice had wakened his infant terror, was out of sight.

But poor little Dilly's heart was sore with disappointment and fear. She had failed in the scheme she had thought promised so fairly. No hood nor shoes after all her bravery in venturing into that dreadful store; and who could tell how mad her father might be.

She stole sly glances up at him from under the old hat, but she only saw a sober, downcast face, and he said nothing, not even when they reached home.

He hunted up some fuel and made a better fire; then he sat down before it, with his head between his hands and left the children to their own devices.

But two weeks later Dilly confidently said to Freddy: "See here," she said, pushing the toes of a new pair of stout shoes through the fence.

"And see here!" continued Dilly bobbing up for an instant to show the head gear that covered her yellow hair, and touching it significantly with her finger.

"Where did you get 'em," repeated Freddy.

"My pa worked and got 'em, and brought 'em home; and they didn't get into nobody's barrel," explained Dilly with great pride and little regard for grammar.

Then she pressed her head against the fence for a prolonged interview.

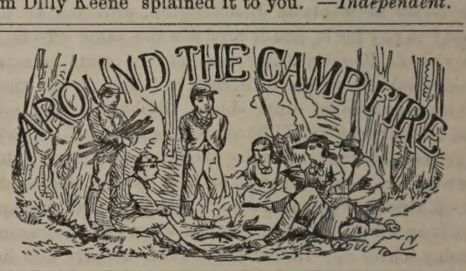
"You see the billenium has come to our house."

"The what?" questioned the bewildered Freddy.

"The billenium," said Dilly complacently, "but it means good times. Anyhow that's what ma calls it, and I guess she knows; it was just this way, Freddy Burr: When you told me Mr. Barney had all our nice things down at his store in a barrel, I just went down there and asked him for 'em—me and Toddles."

"You didn't!" exclaimed the horrified Freddy.

"Did too," declared Dilly, with an emphatic nod of her head. "Well, he wouldn't give me one of 'em, and was just as cross as anything. So then my papa got up from the stove and walked home with us. He didn't scold but just sat down before the fire this way, and thinked and thinked. At last he put his hand in his pocket, there was nothing there; then he put it in the other, and found ten cents, and he went and bought some meat for supper. Then when ma come home he talked to her, and they both cried. I don't know what for, unless it was 'cause we couldn't get the things out of the old barrel. And ma hugged and kissed me most to death that night, she did. Well my pa got some work the next day, and brought home some money; and now he has found a place to work every day. He bought all these things, and says his little boy and girl shall have things like other folks. So now you'll know what billenium means, when anybody asks you, and you can tell them Dilly Keene 'splained it to you."—*Independent.*




## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

DEAR CHILDREN OF THE PREVENTION ARMY:—It is a long time since we have had a real talk together, but you have had good words from so many wise people that you have not missed me as I have missed you. I have been waiting rather impatiently for a chance to tell you of the way one Band of Hope responded to my call for help for the little folks of the Bethesda Mission. It was the Band of Marshall, a town in Illinois. These dear little people made up a box of clothing for the poor little street waifs that come to this Sunday school and children's church down in the Black Hole of Chicago, and when it was unpacked at the mission room you may well guess there was an outcry of delight as so many nice things were brought out one by one, and the little folks realized that they were all for them. Then there was a nice little letter, written by the secretary, Miss May Wallace, and it told the story of this loving work of the children for the children. It is the first box, so far, that has come in answer to my appeal, but I feel sure that more are on the way. And if there are I want to whisper a suggestion. The ladies of the Mission have now rented some rooms overhead, and are going to have a *Creche*, or Cradle Mission up stairs, a place where hard working mothers can leave their babies and "wee ones" as they go to their work, paying ten cents a day for their care and food and attention. Now don't you think it would be nice to put a few playthings into the boxes you are planning, and some bib aprons and anything your mothers may have left from your babyhood in the home nurseries? Again I want to thank May Wallace and the Marshall Band of Hope, and to beg you all to go and do likewise.

Now here is a "cute" little letter from a Band of Hope girl in Louisville, Ky. She writes a beautiful hand and I am sorry that you can't see her clear penmanship. She write to the great major general of our army and says:

In my last letter to Mrs. Foster I told her I was going to have my picture taken and promised to send her one, and if I sent her one how could I leave you out? Mother has been very sick but is better now.

There is not much I can do for our union but take notes for mother and save any money given me for the collector's card.

When I get eight dollars we are to have stomach charts for our headquarters.

We are all thinking how nice it will be to have you in June. I never have gotten your picture, but am waiting for it. Give my love to Mrs. Willard and Miss Anna.

I am your loving little worker, CARRIE A. LEECH.

*Friday, April 4.*

P. S.—Love from all my dollies, for you know they have all signed the pledge.

Some day I hope she will write to me, and you shall have that letter too. CAPTAIN DEBORAH.

We shape ourselves the joy or fear
Of which the coming life is made,
And fill our future's atmosphere
With sunshine or with shade.

—*Raphael.*

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

124. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. A place of shelter for cattle; 2. A word meaning father; 3. A short sleep; 4. High; 5. Having power; 6. A lump or body.

The initials spell the name of a kingdom, and the finals the name of a city in England. Z. C.

125. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In apple, not in quince;
In king, not in prince;
In month, not in year;
In dear, not in queer;
In bank, not in rail;
In care, not in pail;
In best, not in sail.

Search my seven words and you will find the name of a temperance reformer of note. E. S.

126. AMPUTATIONS.

Syncopate an infant and leave a body of water.
Syncopate a bond and leave part of the face.
Syncopate a chemical mixture and leave to breathe hard.
Curtail to afflict and leave pure.
The omitted letters form the name of a prominent temperance lecturer.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

116.—Letter, fish, hound, youth, wrong, barge, sheath, hie, soil,—"He that is greedy of gain troubleth his own house."

117.—I am a "prohibitionist", "prohibition" is the watchword. "Prohibit" the rum traffic; "punish" the rum seller; "practice" temperance; "preach" no license; "pray" for success; and "pay promptly" for the SIGNAL.

118.—High license is a delusion.

119.—HAND
ALOE
NOSE
DEED

Answers have been received from Eva B. Shane and I. P. Monfort.

# Home Department.

## THE SIGN BOARD

[A W. C. T. U. visitor at the national capital took "sweet counsel" ss with the earnest workers of the W. C. T. U. in that city, finding them engaged in especial effort among the veteran soldiers, one hundred and fifty of whom have been led to Christ by these efforts. At one of these meetings a young man who had resisted all the entreaties of friends and of the Spirit was led by the recitation of the following poem by a little girl at a temperance meeting, to sober, repentant thought and action, and so to a Christian life. The poem has been published before in this paper, but will have new interest from this circumstance.]

I will paint you a sign rum seller
And hang it over your door;
A truer and better sign board,
Than ever you saw before.
I will paint with the skill of a master.
And many shall pause to see,
This wonderful piece of painting
So like the reality.

I will paint yourself rum seller
As you wait for the fair young boy,
Dressed in the morning of manhood,
A mother's pride and joy.
He has no thought of stopping
But you greet him with a smile,
And you seem so blithe and friendly,
That he pauses to chat awhile.

I will paint you a sign rum seller,
I will paint you as you stand;
With a foaming glass of liquor
Extended in your hand;
He wavers but you urge him;
Drink, pledge me just this once—
And he takes the glass and drains it,
And the hellish work is done.

And next I will paint a drunkard,
Only a year has flown,
And into that loathsome creature,
The fair young boy has grown.
The work was sure and rapid,
And I'll paint him as he lies,
In a torpid drunken slumber,
Under the wintry sky.

I will paint the form of another,
As she kneels at her darling's side,
Her beautiful boy that was dearer,
Than all the world beside.
I will paint the shape of a coffin,
Labeled with one word, Lost!
I will paint all this, rum seller,
And will paint it free of cost.

The sin and the shame and the sorrow,
The crime and the want and the woe,
That is born there in your workshop,
No hand can paint, you know;
But I'll paint you a sign, rum seller,
And many shall pause to view
This wonderful swinging sign board
So terribly, fearfully true.

## THE F. I. T. F.

BY ZELOTA MATHER GARNER.

"Young Raymond is their leader for good or ill," as his thoughtless impulsive generous nature leads him; but there is a mine of wealth in such natures, tho' sometimes it is necessary to quarry deep to find it. He gave me renewed assurance tonight, that he will squander no more money and manhood in rum and tobacco. It will be a hard struggle for the poor boy when he sees the tempting draught upon his mother's side board and be obliged to refuse it perhaps when offered him by the maternal hand which should indeed shield him from temptation."

His soliloquy is interrupted by a rap at his study door which he opens to receive young Raymond. The boy comes into the presence of his teacher with a respectful bearing unusual to him, and which would have reassured the hearts of those desparing ones who felt that there was no redeeming trait in the dreadful boys of H.

"A letter from my father, sir, I hope he has no complaint in it against me.

"I came also to invite you to be one of a party of friends who are to spend Christmas with us. Our parents are in the habit of allowing us permission each to invite one friend whomever he thinks most of. I much prefer you, sir, to any one else."

"Thanks, my boy, if it is possible I—"

"I trust it will be quite possible," interrupted young Raymond. "I beg you to consider, sir, before you refuse."

"Very well, if an answer at another time will do, I will consider."

"I will sir; thanks! And now if you will excuse me, I will leave you to read my father's letter," and the boy bowed himself out with a grace which would have gladdened the anxious hearts of his mother and sister. The letter ran thus:

*Mr. Chas. Pulsifer.*

DEAR SIR:—I take this opportunity to express to you my thanks for the interest you have taken in my wayward, impulsive son Richard. There has been a change in him since you became his teacher. For two years I have been very anxious about him, not knowing what course to pursue with him; but not until last night did I know how near the brink of ruin my poor boy has been. Then he came to me stricken with remorse, and told me he had taken money from my cash drawer, his monthly allowance not being sufficient to meet the needs of himself and associates in drink and tobacco.

Three months ago this leakage was discovered to be considerable. We traced it, as we supposed to one of my clerks, and I felt obliged to discharge him, though for the sake of his widowed mother I had not the heart to bring him to legal justice. I am speaking very freely to a stranger, sir, but my heart is almost broken. Richard assures me that he is to begin a new life from this time forth, that this resolve and his confession has been brought about through your influence. But I fear his struggle against appetite will be very hard for my poor boy. His mother and myself have been reading the little pamphlet upon "The Nature and Effect of Alcohol" which you gave Richard. O, how blind we have been all these years. We did not know, that was all. Every body almost thinks a little alcohol is good. I have always advocated moderation, honestly believing that there was no need of excess, that any person could use self control if they would, but I am satisfied that the "alcohol habit" as it is named in the pamphlet has got a firm hold upon my poor boy. Will he be able to conquor himself? His mother and I are resolved upon removing every temptation in our power from him. He will see no more choice liquor upon our sideboard, I assure you. I most earnestly desire you to be near him during his coming weeks of trial. Will you come and spend your vacation at my house? Mrs. Raymond joins me in the request. I am told you are an earnest student. My library shall be at your service, and my back parlor at the disposal of the F. I. T. F., the significance of which we are puzzling our brains to make out.

I have been very stupid, sir, all these years not to take an interest in those having the moral and intellectual training of my children. Like many others I troubled myself very little about the matter. I have thought that the responsibility rested with the state, and that when my taxes were paid my responsibility ended. I think differently, sir, tonight. I consider that you are one of my employes and that it is as much my duty to look after the results of your work, as that of my bookkeeper or the man who counts my cash.

I have opposed the combining of moral with intellectual training. The experience of the last few days has shown me my mistake, and how admirably they go together. You are intrusted with my dearest interests. It has been my habit for years to bestow upon my faithful employes at Christmas time some little token as evidence of my commendation. How can I but be grateful for your work. Enclosed please find a meager expression of my gratitude, in this order, which will be honored upon presentation at Freeman's Clothing Emporium, 169 Hagan St. Cash or trade as you may desire.

Don't thank me sir, I am yet immensely under obligations to you. Let me see you at your earliest convenience, and oblige,

Yours truly,
RICHARD RAYMOND."

For a moment Chas. Pulsifer blushed like a girl, with wounded pride.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

# The Sunday School Lesson.

May 25.] Third Quarter, No. VIII. [1884.

## TOPIC: LIBERAL GIVING.

LESSON TEXT.—II Cor. 9: 1-15.

GOLDEN TEXT.—God loveth a cheerful giver.—II Cor. 9: 7.

TIME.—A. D. 57.

PLACE.—Macedonia.

1. Christianity is the foster mother of "ministering to the saints". History gives us no note of one nation ministering to another or of alms giving on any broad national plan, previous to the establishment of the Christian church. The missionary apostle was a great believer in the culture of giving and perhaps as much for this reason as for the actual need of the "saints" encouraged and exhorted to liberality. He doubtless expects the exercise of this liberality in hearty accord, to heal over the dissensions that he so greatly mourned in the Corinthian church. Nothing so promotes harmony as a union of self sacrifice.

2. To Paul's thought there is no joy or blessedness in grudging giving. In fact a gift with a grudge behind it is no gift at all, it is nothing but a tax, levied by some real or fancied authority. A gift is the bud and blossom of love.

One of our good Christian laymen in Chicago insists that there is owing and giving—that one-tenth of all we earn belongs to God. When we give only one-tenth of our income we are only paying our debts; when we exceed that, we begin to give. It is well worth considering, this matter of tithing for debt, the Lord being a preferred creditor, and of exceeding our tithes in actual gifts.

3. The heart is the seat of benevolence. As one purposeth in his heart of love, so let him give. How is this? Does love ever grudge its service? Does love stint its beneficence? If love be the inspirer and governor of purpose how will our gifts be doubled, trebled and quadrupled! Again the heart of love is reinforced by intelligent purpose. Love unguided might give unduly, unworthily and indiscriminately. It is the wise purpose of the heart that Paul insists upon as the authority in giving.

4. The Christian layman already referred to has also arrived at very legitimate conclusions concerning the ability and purpose of God to make "all grace abound" to the systematic cheerful giver. He has sent out hundreds of thousands of circular letters to Christian givers, asking for facts in answer to two questions: Have you any experience in tithing your income and if so have you been financially prospered? Have you any knowledge of any person who has adopted this plan and not been financially prospered?

To these letters he has received thousands of replies, and *only in two instances* has the word been that financial prosperity has not followed systematic giving and tithing.

5. A new and not often quoted reason for giving is this: That by our gifts we shall cause thanksgiving to abound. If we would have the air filled with praise to God, let us give with ungrudging hand. If you yourself desire the prayers of saints, give according to a rich purpose of heart, and if you have no "power of giving" the "terrible heart thrill" goes quivering along the lines of heavenly blessing till the same end is reached.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*England*—Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.
*Switzerland*—Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.
*Denmark*—Pastor Karl Eltzholtz, Horsen, Jutland.

## THE LESSONS OF ONE DAY OF PRAYER.

Four years ago in this city one might have seen, a few weeks prior to the National Republican Convention, men driven like sheep in crockery crates on wheels, to the primary meetings whence delegates were sent to the county conventions, these nominating delegates to the state, and the state in its turn to the National Convention. They were a shouting and howling procession as wagon after wagon passed loaded with this inflammable material, made even more dangerous to public welfare by plentiful supplies of raw whisky. A few weeks later the writer endeavored to reach her office in the Farwell Hall building through a crowd of boisterous, jostling, half crazy men who were "bolting" from the county convention, held in Farwell Hall. They too were shouting and howling; they were perhaps a little less idiotic in appearance and behavior than the men of the crockery crates, but they were the product of the deeds of that same drunken crowd driven to the caucus polls in the interest of a faction, or a man.

A few weeks later and the more refined product of just such scenes was in national assembly in the Exposition Building on the lake front, making a president of the United States. As this body deliberated the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were gathered together also. For what? That God would take in hand this National Convention and manage it according to His own plan and purpose. Hour by hour of the long summer day was spent in earnest pleading to this end. A certain leader to whom one of these hours had been assigned began in the early morning to search her Bible for the lesson of the hour. She remembered the men of the crockery crates—drunken, sodden humanity driven to the exercise of freemen's rights by a slave master as inexorable and as regardless of God and heaven as ever Egyptian bondage knew. She recalled the scenes of drunken, unmanly, unpatriotic action in Farwell Hall, and regarding the great gathering on the lake shore as the natural and legitimate outcome of these preliminaries, she said to herself, "*Can* any good thing come out of this Nazareth?" Her failing faith and fainting heart took refuge in the Word of God, and she asked that some lesson might be given her showing that God does indeed *overrule* if His children will not let Him *rule*.

Strangely, and yet not strangely if God answers prayer, her thoughts and attention were directed to the history of Israel's first king. In that first kingdom set up by the Divine Ruler, He was rejected. The people cried for a *man* to rule over them, and though contrary to His will and plan, God gave them a man for a king. This formed the lesson of the hour which had been assigned to her—showing how even against His own purpose for good, God yet overruled the rebellion of His chosen ones so that one was given them "head and shoulders above his brethren;" showing the care our Father exercises over even our wrong choosing and wrong doing. Her heart was comforted; she believed that though much had been done in evil and sin toward the making of our American king, God Himself would interpose His providence and secure the best results possible in view of all the preliminary wrong doing.

Out of that convention came Garfield—a man not perfect, not perhaps God's own ruler, but His instrument for overruling. It is then wise and right to pray. It is not a waste of effort and of spiritual force.

This is the first lesson that was taught in that fateful week. One other no less clear and pressing reaches back and lays over upon human responsibility, saying, "This ought ye to have done, but not to leave the other undone."

That crockery crate procession of political sacrifice ought never to have been possible in a Christian government. That howling mob calling itself by an honorable political name must be a blot on any Christian or patriotic organization for national ends. If you would have God *rule* right action and not be forced to over rule bad action in political affairs, begin at the beginning. Begin at the unit of political power, the individual voter. Begin at the unit of government—the primary meeting. Let the yoke of Christian obligation rest equally on both shoulders, in all that pertains to national life. Let men and women work as well as pray, and God shall be King.

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Inquiries come to us almost every day for Band of Hope lessons. We reply giving the names of such as are already published. Still the demand comes unsatisfied. Now good friends, we certainly believe that if you will state clearly and fully just the sort of a lesson system you desire, the demand will be met, and in order to a frank statement of the need we ask the following questions:

Do you desire a series of lessons for the scholar's, or for teacher's use only?

Do you want these lessons in monthly, quarterly or yearly installments?

Do you prefer them in the shape of catechism or more after the fashion of the Sunday School Lesson Leaves?

Do you want them for primary or advanced teaching, or both?

We shall be very glad to get replies on all these points and that speedily.

CONCERNING the Rhode Island victory, Mrs. J. K. Barney, president of the W. C. T. U. of the state and inspiring leader of the workers to this triumph, writes:

Our bill was modeled after the New Hampshire law because of the expressed preference of some interested. We had already placed in nearly every school in the state, temperance text books and they were very generally used. So you see the way is prepared for good work. No time being specified, the law goes into effect on the rising of this legislature (within two weeks). We feel jubilant over the gain in Rhode Island this year. Our constitutional amendment petitions have met with such favor as to warrant our expectation of further favorable action by our next legislature, which in *personnel* will be an improvement on the last. We have a fight before us to prepare the people for action on constitutional amendment, but the work looks less formidable now, as the young men of the city have organized for earnest work and are in consultation with us as to methods, etc. Just as soon as practicable we will take up the "voter's pledge" and push the matter through the state.

FROM that pathetic little white couch at Louisville, where lies the imprisoned saint, Miss Jennie Casseday, our superintendent of Flower Missions, have gone out within the last ten days 3,000 leaflets of texts to be used on Prison Day, which falls this year on June 9, Miss Casseday's birthday. These have been unavoidably delayed greatly to her regret, but by this time these leaflets should be in the possession of every state superintendent, and Miss Casseday desires that this leaflet be used in every prison visitation, thus giving the same collection of texts to every prisoner in the land, and that after reading, the leaflet may be left in the prison, jail, or station, as the case may be, as a constant reminder of the love that seeks to make the prison doors of sin-stained hearts swing wide open to God's grace and saving power.

STRANGE to say, the brandy king of Sweden, ardent reformer that he is, is not yet for total abstinence, but is pushing on the European market *pure spirits*, in the hope of reform. And "now comes one" Charington, a great brewer of London who brews by day and holds temperance meetings by night, making most strenuous exertions to lock out even his own beer from a great London music hall. In Mile End Road, not far from his brewery, he has built a large tabernacle, which is open every night in the week for religious services, and here, frequently, when the day's work is done, this totally abstaining brewer himself holds the platform for a total abstinence sermon or lecture, and still more frequently conducts a rousing gospel meeting. England has need to establish standards of temperance.

THERE is one party in this country that is not afraid to pin its heart upon its platform and inscribe thereon, "Prohibition!" And yet it is a party fools have ceased to stigmatize as fanatics; this is the party of the Methodist Episcopal church. Its general conference now in session at Philadelphia plainly says, "Prohibition first, party afterwards!" That is, Christianity first, loaves and fishes later. The 1,800,000 members of this church are not a bad nucleus for a hammer against the jug. And there are many more like them. There are more prayers in ballots than there used to be.

ONE entire session of the Triennial International Sunday School Convention which meets in Louisville next month, has been secured for the W. C. T. U. temperance meeting. This has been done at the earnest solicitation of our superintendent of Sunday School Work, Miss Lucia Kimball. Such a wedge in the counsels of this great international body will surely weaken the tough and stubborn resistance to temperance teaching in the Sunday school which has heretofore characterized the international lesson system. A new era is upon us—earnest faithful effort has its reward.

Miss Anna M. Edwards is proving herself "a boon" to the Wisconsin W. C. T. U. "God bless her" is the word that follows her and her work wherever it has been heard from.

* * *

"We must do what we can for own neighbors and leave the result to God," is the legend, taken from the pious Lacordaire, on the pretty program of the Providence (R. I.,) W. C. T. U. celebration of its tenth anniversary, a delightful occasion truly, if the performance equaled the promise.

* * *

It is recorded, so says Mrs. Hobart, state president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., who never says that for which she has not reliable authority, *that not one murder has occurred in Wyoming territory during the past year.* This too in what is commonly supposed to be a land of outlawry. But then, as Mrs. Hobart also says, "women are a part of the government in Wyoming."

* * *

Could James Russell Lowell have written these words for a certain class of reformers in this day and generation?

"I'm willin' a man should go toll'able strong
Agin wrong in the abstract, for that kind o' wrong
Is allers unpop'lar and never gets pitied,
Because it's a crime no one never committed;
But he mustn't be hard on particular sins,
Coz then he'll be kickin' the people's own shins."

* * *

Mrs. Anna M. Martindale, state president of Delaware W. C. T. U. shares the itinerancy with one of God's ministers, shares it loyally and cheerfully, and so her new address is Dover, instead of Smyrna, her good husband being the newly appointed pastor of the M. E. church in the former place.

* * *

In a certain nameless locality, which however I keep in mind by name, expecting to rejoice with great joy some day over better things reported, the pastors of several evangelical churches after being asked by the W. C. T. U. to unite in a mass temperance meeting, united to say publicly in the town paper that their churches would never be closed for any union meeting *except one for the worship of God," O temperantia! O mores!*

* * *

Says one of the W. C. T. U. parishioners, "Well, we're not discouraged, even with this rebuff. We intend to have meetings as often as possible, and if we may not have for speaker one sitting in Moses' seat, to read and expound the law, there may be some humble carpenter who in this as in other regards may be a true follower of the lowly Jesus of Nazareth."

* * *

True it is that God "shuts in" His workers but carries on His work. Here is our Mrs. Barney superintending a vast and blessed National work in prisons and jails, that was prompted, in 1878, by Mrs. Col. Denny of Indiana, one of the leading workers of early days in W. C. T. U. history who has been an invalid "these many years." Her heart rejoices in the triumphs of God's mercy, even though she may not share the toil.

* * *

A rich contribution to the literature of "statesmanship" is the following from Senator Edmonds to a personal liberty meeting in Washington:

VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, March 29, 1884.

SIR:—I have yours of the 21st inst. as also the previous one referred to. The pressure on my time is so great, in respect to matters that it is an absolute duty to attend to, that I was unable to respond to your kind invitation as I have been to your last note. It is quite impossible for me to address the meeting to which you refer and I have had no time to consider the questions suggested in your resolutions.

There are probably some respects in which wider means for rational and peaceful enjoyment of the Sabbath could be provided and then there are other respects probably in regard to which the welfare of the community, to which individual wishes and unlimited liberty must yield, would be subserved by legislation in a different direction, but, as I say, it is quite impossible for me to give time for the consideration of the subject.

Respectfully Yours, GEO. F. EDMONDS.

D. W. GLASSIE, ESQ.,
Chairman, etc., Washington, D. C.

"For those that like this sort o' thing, it's about the sort o' thing they'll like!"

* * *

After such "dawdling" one almost welcomes the plain speech of an Iowa congressman, Jere H. Murphy, who at this same gathering was introduced as "from the Egypt of temperance fanataeism," and who said:

I am ashamed to stand here tonight and say to you that her (Iowa's) legislative conduct in the last legislature would not only make hell ashamed, but it would absolutely turn darkness pale, etc.

* * *

The school board of the District of Columbia refuses to allow the children of the public schools to have an opportunity to sign the pledge, their parents permitting. We are accustomed to prohibitory legislatures but "it ees 'ard" to have school boards set up after this fashion.

* * *

Mrs. McClees proposes to ask all superintendents of work among soldiers and sailors to see that meetings are held on the evening of Decoration Day for the Grand Army of the Republic, also to send flowers with temperance cards attached to army posts and Soldier's Homes. Plenty of pansies I hope—"that's for thoughts"—and rosemary, for remembrance.

* * *

This is the way state Protective Associations levy on the innocent and unsuspecting for money to carry on their liquor war:

ALTON, Ill., March 10 1884.

DEAR SIR:—At a regular meeting of the Forty-first District Association of the State Protective Association of Illinois, held on the 7th day of March 1884, you were assessed as an ice dealer the sum of five dollars ($5.00) as a contribution to the funds of the State Protective Association of Illinois. You will please pay amount to Mr. Theodore Fries, treasurer of the Forty-first District Association on or before the 1st day of April 1884 and receive your certificate for the same. Respectfully yours,

FRANCIS BRANDSNIDE, *Sec. Forty-first Dist. Ass'n.*

The very idea of taxing water (frozen) to support whisky.

* * *

Mrs. Ada H. Kepley, superintendent of Foreign Work in Illinois, has published a little manual of Foreign Work that will be invaluable to all workers in the state. Its tables of figures and facts are just what is needed to show forth the need of winning over to our side the ever augmenting "balance of power."

* * *

A pretty little white card flutters my way. It is entitled "The White Cross," and underneath the white cross is a little song for Reform Clubs, written by Chas. G. Howell, of Detroit.

ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## VERMONT.

Middlebury.—Rev. C. C. Frost, of Connecticut, was with us from April 20 to April 30, holding a series of gospel temperance meetings in our beautiful new town hall. The meetings were very successful as to numbers and interest. The financial results were very satisfactory. Many signed the pledge, and we hope much permanent good will result from these labors.

Mrs. M. A. Munroe.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Spartansburg.—Our Y. W. C. T. U. is nearly a year old (organized August 1883) and we have a great deal to encourage us and inspire our zeal. Our membership is sixty-five, with an honorary membership of seventeen. Have recently rented a large room in which to hold our meetings, and with part of the proceeds of a festival, held in January, at which we cleared $87, we are furnishing it plainly but neatly.

The meetings are held twice a month; at them we have music and readings; have had several social gatherings at private houses. We have also had public lectures and intend to keep these up. Our Union owes much of its success to our esteemed superintendent who is untiring in her efforts in the cause.

Corresponding Secretary.

## WEST VIRGINIA NOTES.

Malden.—A union was organized here April 21. Active work was at once entered upon in the shape of a petition to be signed by all the willing voters, women and minors of Malden district, requesting the commissioners to grant no more license in the said district to sell alcoholic drink inany form. Each of the members is to be presented with a copy of the petition, and the whole membership to be considered as a committee for the purpose of canvassing the whole district.

Elizabeth.—This new union starts out with a full corps of energetic workers, and they mean to be supplied with the best of ammunition, as *The Freeman* and The Union Signal were strongly recommended and subscriptions solicited.

## TEXAS.

Sherman.—Through the earnest appeals of our brave worker, Miss Moore, our women were stirred to reorganize and we now have a membership of twenty. We have held weekly meetings and put in motion some departments of work, such as influencing the ministers to use unfermented wine, and the papers to give us a column for temperance, placing tin boxes in filled public places with temperance literature. The work in the jail has been blessed; we distribute flowers each week, praying that the scripture attached may lead some weary soul to Christ. Have subscribed for Jerry McAuley's paper to be sent to the jail, which I consider one of the best papers for that work. Last Thursday a co-laborer of my husband's went with us and preached the Word, the sisters prayed and sang. As we talked with the men afterwards we knew God's Spirit had been carrying home the truth. One of the prisoners handed me a piece of brown paper with some words written expressing his feelings:

A prisoner's heart was melted by the little bunch of flowers,
As he thought of home and mother in childhood's happy hours,
As through the woods he wandered in search of treasures sweet,
And plucked the lovely flowers that grew about his feet.

A sweet face came to our prison cell with flowers rich and rare,
And gave to each and every one a little bunch so fair.
Mayhap she thought of a mother in some far-off distant home,
Who with the Savior in silence knelt alone.

And as the leaden wings of time move slowly o'er us here,
With faces all unused to smiles and eyes unknown to tears,
The memory of those little gifts we hope will guide us on
To better lives and nobler deeds until life's race is run.

So we will move on as God opens the way. A large public school is being built; we shall pray and labor to introduce temperance instruction there. If a Band of Hope is not formed now we will labor in the Sunday schools. The extreme warm weather may prevent continuous labor, but I feel confident the work will now go forward. We shall hold a public gospel meeting in two weeks conducted by the ministers and hope to have one monthly.

M. E. Kinney.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

### PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Somerset county, Pa., organized its first auxiliary less than two years ago. Last week the ninth local union wheeled into line with a membership of 60.

Under a recent decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, distillers can open liquor stores in local option towns and retail poison by the gallon. In Waynesbury, Green county, and in the town of Washington, where no license has been granted for six years, the opening of these "distillery liquor stores," is creating unprecedented excitement and the most determined opposition.

Eighty-two new unions are reported in Pennsylvania for the present year, where a genuine W. C. T. U. revival is in progress.

Franklin.—Great success has attended our efforts in all the branches of W. C. T. U. work which we have attempted and we pride ourselves upon the fact that our union is fast learning to "know just how to work" for as all know, there is an education to be obtained in this as in all other work.

Our president, (who is also county president) has been very industrious and successful in organizing; and since November 29, has organized eight new unions.

On May 3, our president with other officers organized two unions one at Salina, in the afternoon, and one four miles distant, in the evening, at Victory.

At both of these places we were delighted to meet earnest and intelligent women whom we felt confident would do honor to the cause.

At Franklin we have a large pleasant reading room provided with all needed comforts, and the best and most popular literature. The evangelistic work of our union cannot be surpassed, for the Sunday afternoon meetings are as largely attended as any of the churches and there we always have the pledge and obtain signatures sometimes in large numbers. We at first held these meetings in our reading room but it soon became too small and they are now held in the court house.

The above with the interesting jail work which has proved a benefit to all those engaged in it and the prosperous Young Woman's work are to us signs of success.

We expect to hold our second county convention on the 14th and 15th of this month at Oil City.

Mrs. E. A. Richards, *County Supt. Press Work.*

## KENTUCKY.

Lebanon.—We were organized by our efficient state president, Mrs. Geo. W. Bain, about fourteen months ago. The work accomplished in these short months seem almost incredible. We want you to understand the situation, "Our lines have fallen to us" at the "Hub" of the "Old Bourbon" producing district. Distillers are our neighbors, their interests are interwoven with ours in very many ways. Where we expected sympathy we have often gotten rebuffs. The crusade Pslam comes with the blest assurance "Happy is he that hath the God of Jacob for his help, whose hope is in the Lord his God."

We have now about seventy or eighty members, and a Band of Hope numbering sixty, have rented two commodious rooms, centrally located where we hold our weekly meetings, furnished with tables, chairs, book cases, organ, black board and pictures on the walls making a bright, cheerful hall to which we invite the public. Where once was a billiard hall with a saloon below stairs, there we have planted our banner for "God and home and native land." Last week the saloon keeper said he could not stand, or withstand those women, and moved out.

Our organization has been a financial success, having made five or six hundred dollars by lectures, teas, socials, lunches, etc. Every county court day we serve lunch, the proceeds of which is set aside to pay our rent. By degrees we are furnishing everything neccessary to prepare the lunch even to table cloths, dishes, buckets, etc.

Every evening the hall is open for those that wish to read, the library supplied with choice books, the daily papers, etc., trying in every way to combat those bright gilded halls of destruction, of which our town has, I think, twenty.

Some of our ministers enter heartily with us into the work, have had temperance sermons in every pulpit.

Temperance literature is distributed also through the community at large, hand bills posted, etc.

The Flower Mission committee is at work and we hope to do a good work this summer, visiting the poor as well as those in prison.

A brighter day is just before us in Kentucky we hope. Our lieutenant governor who is a strong temperance man and has lately canvassed the state, says if prohibition was put to the popular vote, it would carry by seventy-five thousand. That is encouraging. It is the Lord's own work and he will see to it that success crowns the hard fought battle. God speed the day is our prayer.

R. F. Latimer, *Cor. Sec. W. C. T. U.*

## IOWA.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The semi-annual meeting of the executive committee of Iowa W. C. T. U. held in Ft. Dodge was most satisfactory. As much was accomplished as is usually done at an annual meeting. A slight departure from the usual program charaterized the meeting, in that public evening meetings were held. The first evening the address of welcome, the response, and a most excellent paper by Mrs. Clippinger, entertained a good audience most acceptably. The welcome was given by Mrs. Hawley, of Ft. Dodge, and the response by Mrs. Mahin, of Muscatine. The resolutions adopted give a partial outline of the work planned for the future:

*Resolved*, That while we rejoice in the passage of the prohibitory law, and give thanks to our God for the added victory, we realize that it is only another fort taken, and that the open field of contest in the courts for enforcement of the law is yet before us, and we pledge our best efforts to the work of securing to the home the benefits of the law which has cost us so much.

*Resolved*, That we rejoice in the fulfillment of our hope, and the justification of our faith in the republican party, evidenced by its action in the enactment of the prohibitory law, that we honor the men who stood for principle, and that we express our appreciation and thanks to the men of all parties in the twentieth general assembly for faithful earnest work in securing laws for the elevation of society, and the better protection and purity of our homes.

*Resolved*, That the defeat of the suffrage amendment in the house of representatives of the twentieth general assembly does not in any measure diminish our faith in the ultimate triumph of the principle of impartial suffrage, or discourage us in our work for the same, and that we will continue our efforts to secure the ballot for women with undiminished zeal, believing that it will be a power to be obtained in no other way for the protection of women and the home.

*Resolved*, That we heartily approve the object of the Prisoner's Aid association, that we rejoice in the appropriation given them by the general assembly, and we tender them our sympathy and co-operation in their work.

*Resolved*, That we will heartily co-operate with all other temperance organizations in the effort to secure thorough enforcement of the prohibitory law, and urge unions to give special attention to the laws against liquor selling, gambling, and prostitution, studying well the provisions and the possibilities under them.

The second evening meeting was in the interest of the Benedict Home. Mrs. Conger had a fine paper on "The Home and its Needs," and Mrs. Benedict an address on "Woman's Work for Woman". Mrs. Aldrich gave an address on the last evening and Mrs. Smith an original poem.

These public meetings, while making no pretentions to great merit in oratorical display, were an effective means of arousing interest in W. C. T. U. work, some ladies, heretofore conservative on the suffrage question, saying, "Well, it these women are suffragists, then we are."—*Iowa Capital.*

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

### TEMPERANCE WORK AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Washington.—A large and patriotic audience assembled at the Methodist Protestant church, on a recent Sunday, in the interest of the veterans from the Soldiers' Home.

Mrs. Clara L. Roach presided, and Mrs. Dr. Rogers made the opening prayer. Mrs. Roach gave a short Scripture reading, and in the opening remarks stated that nine months had passed since she and Mrs. J. W. Rowan had presented a kindly letter of introduction by Mr. B. H. Warner to General Sturgis at Soldiers' Home. They were received with the greatest courtesy by the General, and assured that they could have the chapel for a temperance meeting for the soldiers on any evening during the week. He also told them he would send a conveyance to the cars for the workers, etc. Major Rittenhouse supplied the chapel with gospel hymns, and every care was taken to make the room pleasant and cheery for the ladies. Ice water was always provided and often handsome bouquets of flowers beautified the chancel.

Speeches were made by several of the veterans. All testifying to the great change wrought in the moral atmosphere of the Home since the organization there of the Soldiers' Temperance Union which now numbers 156 total abstainers, many of whom were once hard drinkers.

### WASHINGTON W. C. T. U. WORK FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, National superintendent for work among the colored people of the north, has just given us eight days faithful labor in Washington. Arrangements were made for meetings in several of the largest and most influential churches, also a spiended meeting was held at Mayland seminary. The chapel was filled with the students of both sexes. Prof. King gave Mrs. Harper and the ladies a most courteous welcome. Mrs. Harper made a most able address, which was heartily applauded, she also gave a valuable lesson from charts showing the effects of alcohol on the stomach.

Following this a "Wayland Seminary Temperance Union" was formed, all offices being filled by some of the brightest and best of able students. One young lady said she was so glad she had been brought into this work, for when she went home for vacation she would go to work there, where it is so much needed. A crowded hall greeted Mrs. Harper also at Howard University, where she made a most valuable address. At the churches collections were taken up and the colored people responded most liberally, relieving the district from paying but very little to the expense of the week's campaign. One of our own women entertained Mrs.

Harper free of charge. Mrs. Harper is a most indefatigable worker, and one fully fitted for the work she has in hand.

We have now six auxiliaries among the negroes here, and most of them have thorough and efficient officers.

Hon. Fred Douglass, Prof. R. T. Greener, Rev. Mr. Brooks, Baptist, and Rev. Mr. Grinke, Presbyterian, and Mr. Waring, also Baptist, and Rev. Mr. Reed, Methodist, all rendered most valuable aid, also Rev. Mr. Valentine. The field is white to the harvest, but our hands are full. Pray for us. SARAH D. LAFETRA,

*Supt. Colored Work, Washington, D. C.*

## MICHIGAN.

SECOND DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A convention of the W. C. T. U. of the 2d district was opened in Manchester, Tuesday, April 29, at 2 p. m., Mrs. Merritt, of Tecumseh, leading the devotional exercises. A pleasing expression of welcome was given by Mrs. Hoy, of Manchester, responded to by several delegates.

Ann Arbor reported a membership of ninety, an average attendance of twenty-three, holds regular weekly meetings. The last meetings of the month is devoted to educatioal interests, by prepared papers on the work, discussions, essays, and reports from superintendents of the different departments.

Their temperance school reports a membership of one hundred and fifty, an average attendance of sixty-five, holds weekly meetings, uses Dr. Reed's temperance text book; have two or three public entertainments during the year.

Dexter reported general interest; has received new members during the year. Monthly exercises by Band of Hope, distribute leaflets on beer and tobacco, and the *Temperance Banner*.

Tecumseh holds public meetings. Nothing done toward influencing the use of school ballot.

Adrian has weekly meetings with an attendance of four to ten. Temperance sentiment good. The Band of Hope has regular meetings, the officers being among the children; they have lessons and essays upon tobacco and beer.

Clinton, seventeen members; organized one year ago. A good attendance with interest. Had Mrs. Boise, state missionary, in December. Has a blue ribbon Band of Hope, meeting weekly.

Somerset Union organized in 1881, membership of twelve. A Band of Hope, hold monthly meetings. No saloons in township. Had Mrs. Boise and Mrs. Lathrap for public lectures.

Pittsford Union, twenty members; holds its meetings at residences of the people with good results. Entertained Mrs. Boise in December. No saloons, one drug store.

Mrs. McElwain, of Chelsa Union, reports five temperance organizations holding regular meetings, and good interest. Band of Hope with 84 members, pay state dues, send delegates to state meetings.

Lenawee Junction a membership of 20 earnest working women, holds regular meetings. Report of committee of resolutions accepted and adopted without amendment.

Mrs. Lathrap, president of state W. C. T. U., gave us, in few cheering words, the why and wherefore of our slowness in our district. We had lost our crown, now we should take it back.

A children's meeting was arranged for four o'clock Tuesday, Miss Kimball, of Chicago, was expected but sickness detained her. Miss Brown, of Ann Arbor, and Mrs. Stannard, of Dexter did their best to atone for the disappointment.

At the evening meeting of Tuesday, an exposition of the "mottoed tree" was given by Mrs. Geddes, after which Mrs. Lathrap addressed the people.

At three o'clock Wednesday, the Manchester ladies were present to be organized (by Mrs. Lathrap), into a working union, twenty-two ladies representing the union.

An interesting children's meeting was held after the organization, which enlists over one hundred.

A public lecture Wednesday evening by Mrs. Lathrap to a full house, closed the convention. Officers for the coming year are as follows: president, Mrs. J. M. Geddes, Adrian; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Mrs. C. Humphrey, Adrian. S. H. BISHOP, *Rec. Sec.*

## NEW YORK.

Brewster, in Putnam county, N. Y. is a beautiful and flourishing little town, lying on high ground and overlooking a branch of the far-famed Croton river, from which the thirsty Gothamites draw and slake their thirst. On its bank stands too the great milk condensing factory of Borden's whence comes the great supply of canned milk to our large towns and cities.

The town has from two to three thousand inhabitants, and it seems to be a thriving community. Three or four fine churches have been built, and an earnest Christian people meet there for worship and to carry forward all branches of Christian work.

With all the natural beauty of the place and the prosperity of the people, the same omnipresent evil of liquor selling and drinking exists that we find lurking everywhere, and on April 27 we, Mrs. McClees, Miss E. Underderhill and myself spent the day helping the ladies to organize a W. C. T. U. for the purpose of fighting this evil, and if possible to drive it out of the neighborhood. The ladies came together in the afternoon and organized with twenty-three members. Mrs. Lucy Lagrave, president; Miss Julia Roberts, secretary; Miss Emma Knapp, treasurer.

We were most cordially met, and delightfully entertained by Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Roberts and daughter whose home and hospitality we shall not soon forget. Mr. Roberts is the leader of the M. E. church choir, and gives every year parlor concerts in his own house, and with his enthusiasm in the temperance work, and the earnestness of his wife, and the musical ability of his daughter the cause must prosper when connected with the organization just starting out into the battle field.

MRS. A. M. STEWART, *Organizer Putnam Co.*

STATE CONFERENCE.

We are still alive in our state prosecuting the work of organization in every town, village and city within our borders where there are no W. C. T. Unions. Where there is an open door we enter in and where the door is not open we knock until it opens. Over fifty locals and one county union have been organized since September.

We have just held a state conference in New York city, at which the following topics were opened and discussed: "What is Temperance Education?" Miss Julia Colman; "Temperance Work among Soldiers and Sailors," Mrs. S. A. McClees; "The Influence of Social Drinking," Mrs. Helen E. Brown; "Constitutional Prohibition," Rev. Geo. E. Reed; "Temperance Text Books in Schools and Colleges," Miss E. W. Green; "Congress and the Liquor Traffic," Mr. A. M. Powell. The discussions were lively, animated and pointed. There were also two devotional meetings conducted by Mrs. K. E. Cleveland and Mrs. Romelia M. Clapp, and a Bible Reading by Mrs. H. W. Smith, of Philadelphia. These were all very instructive and deeply spiritual, especially the latter. Miss F. E. Willard addressed the evening meeting, and though suffering from indisposition, gave an excellent talk, such as she only can give, touching every vital point in the great problem of W. C. T. U. effort and success.

Among the visitors present we noticed Rev. Wm. H. Boole, Horace Waters, J. N. Stearns, Philip Phillips and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. Several of our National officers and superintendents were also present; among those not already mentioned were Mrs. F. W. Bottome, Mrs. C. B. Buell, Mrs. Anna Hammer, Miss Emily Underhill, Mrs. F. J. Barnes and others. The following telegram from the Oswego union was read and replied to by Mrs. Dr. Stewart of Peekskill, and Mrs. R. A. Thurston of Poughkeepsie:

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 25, 1884.

Mrs. M. T. Burt: "Conference Session." Read Jer. 9:17–22.

CAROLINE B. RANDALL.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk rendered very efficient service at the evening meeting by encouraging words and asking for means to carry on the work.

May the forces move on in the strength and wisdom of God with a determination, perseverance and force which the enemy cannot equal and which shall insure complete victory for God, home and native land is our prayer.

R. A. T.

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

The semi-annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of this state, was held in Glassboro, Mrs. S. J. C. Downs presiding, April 16 and 17. The devotional exercises were especially impressive and helpful throughout.

The addresses of welcome by Mrs. Green, president of the local union; Rev. Messrs. Wheel and Stultz, and response by Miss Leavitt, of Vineland, were all excellent and well received by the convention. As the design of this meeting was mainly to instruct the new members and others in our methods of work, the superintendents of the various departments gave fifteen minutes each to their particular line of work, and ten of the fifteen heads of departments present gave instruction with so much interest as to be kept answering questions for a much longer time than was allotted them on the program. This was especially true of the juvenile work. Bands of Hope and temperance schools are multiplying fast all over the state

At four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the memorial service was held in memory of "Mother Hill" of Newark, Mrs. Magee, of Belvidere, Mrs. Janvier, of Princeton, and Mrs. Fannie Flavel Collins, of second Newark union The service was very solemn and interesting throughout.

On Wednesday evening a large audience assembled in the Methodist Protestant church to hear Mrs. Bourne, of Newark, and Mrs. Carrow and Mrs. Carr, of Camden. It was a good meeting and a good round sum in the baskets kept up the interest to the last.

Thursday morning the business was resumed at 9 a.m. and continued until 4 p.m. At 2 p.m. Mrs. H. W. Smith gave a Bible reading—excellent every way. Her subject was "Christ, our Passover." At four Mrs. Baldwin met the children of the Band of Hope. She gave one of her best lessons and illustrated it with Sewell plates, showing the effects of alcohol on the human stomach.

At the evening service in the Methodist Episcopal church Mrs. Nobles presided; Mrs. E. A. Boole, of Brooklyn, was the speaker of the occasion. Her subject was "Deborah in Battle." Her lecture was a finished production, strong, forcible and pathetic.

A large number of delegates were present from new unions for the first time and the growing interest in the cause is very encouraging. Thirty-five unions were represented by one hundred delegates. Nineteen new organizations is certainly a wonderful gain. Raritan, the youngest of the nineteen, was represented by four delegates who came on Tuesday evening and remained throughout. (That is the way to get the good of a convention.) Vineland union reported that a petition 17 feet long had been presented to the mayor and council, asking, that no license, for any pool, or billiard room be granted in that town. Mrs. Seabrook of Keyport, superintendent of legislation had sent a petition bearing 8,000 names asking for constitutional prohibition.

Mullica Hill, one of the new societies, was represented by nine delegates. Montclair sent a goodly number of delegates, Jersey City with her new officers, Woodstown and Salem brought up new faces, and others were there in force and power, and every one seemed in the best of spirits and anxious to know how much they could do to push forward the gospel temperance car. There seems to be no drones in the hive.

Three new superintendents were elected to serve the remainder of the year. One vacancy occurring through the illness of Miss Scranton, of Oxford, superintendent of young ladies' work, was filled by the appointment of Mrs. Dr. Reed, of Camden. Two new departments were created in the state—soldiers' and sailors work and flower mission. The first was given to Mrs. H. T. Lummis, of Cedarville, and the latter to Mrs. Fuller, of Rahway. From Clayton we hear that the public schools of that place are to have temperance text books placed in them, and going further than some of the school boards they include all narcotics.

There is a general waking up on this subject and more enthusiasm manifested than ever in the idea of asking our legislature to give us a law requiring the school boards to place these books in the curriculum of study and teachers to be examined in them. Mrs. Nobles, our state superintendent, will prepare for this early in the season and be ready with petitions well signed for the next session.

On Sunday evening (20th) we were at Bridgeboro, a small village two and a half miles from Beverly. The house was well filled and the attentive listening showed a lively interest in the cause of temperance. There is a live organization already in working order which is exerting a strong influence in the neighborhood as was indicated by the number of votes cast for prohibition last fall. Rev. S. F. Gaskill, the pastor of the only church in the town (Methodist Episcopal) is an out and out temperance man and is doing all he can for the dissemination of truth. Oh! what a rolling up of solid prohibition votes there would be in this state if we could only bring the churches up to the point "of all at it and always at it," until the victory is won.

## ILLINOIS.

CONVENTION OF TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT HELD IN GALESBURG MARCH 27TH AND 28TH.

Delegates were present from each union of the district except three and reports from all but one! With but one exception the reports were exceedingly gratifying; the work progressing, new lines of work taken up, membership increasing, the interest growing, the outlook very promising.

Mrs. Freer welcomed the delegates and Mrs. L. M. Davidson of Lewiston, responded. A pleasing feature was the presence of the delegates and members of the Galesburg Y. W. C. T. U., the only one in the district, and one giving bright promise for the future, rejoicing our hearts and giving new inspiration.

A table generously full of temperance literature, a gift from headquarters, was another agreeable and profitable feature.

The sessions of the convention were well attended by both ladies and gentlemen, especially in the evenings. The pastors of the city gave us encouragement by their presence and kindly sympathy and we have the assurance that the convention was both pleasant and profitable. The papers were unusually helpful and practical.

The report of the committee on plan of work based on the National and state plans was accepted.

The election of officers for the district resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng, of Peoria; secretary, Miss Lina Jordan, of Elmwood; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Reynolds, of Peoria; district organizer, Mrs. E. B. Hamblin, of Galesburg; financial secretary, Mrs. C. H. Smith, of Elmwood.

We start out upon the new year with fresh courage, strong resolutions, renewed zeal and "great expectations." S. E. C.

A CAPITAL SUGGESTION FROM THE TWELFTH DISTRICT.

I have been holding meetings in school houses in rural districts recently, with most gratifying results. All present were invited to take part and express themselves in regard to the need of temperance instruction in our public schools. In Ellington township two live, earnest,

lady teachers (subscribers of The Union Signal), earnestly advocated it, are now teaching the same but said "We need a law to sustain us." An intelligent, but, alas, dissipated man, said, "Yes, by all means let the hildren be thus taught. Could I have had such instruc-on in my youthful days, I should not be what I am day. Teach temperance, yes, at home and at school d so save the coming men and women."

These meetings greatly please the people and become the general topic of conversation.

I am recommending this to all unions in my district and why may it not become general? It is within the power of any union. We also had a temperance spelling school in one place, with music, and recitation, in addition to the consideration of the question, "Ought we to have instruction in our public schools as to the effects of stimulants and narcotics on the human system." A unanimous vote in favor of it has been given thus far. I believe herein lies an opportunity for us all to build up public sentiment, almost by the wholesale. Ellington schools also gave a donation for temperance literature, which we gladly send them. We consider this an especially delightful feature to be commended, and we trust adopted. A short time before, No. 3 district subscribed for a copy of The Union Signal to be sent to Joliet state prison. Our next legislature we hope will thus understand what the people want. Now is the accepted time to work. Irene H. Smith.

Chillicothe.—The W. C. T. U. returns its hearty thanks to Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng, of Peoria, for her elegant gift in the lovely picture of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes. God bless the giver, and God bless her who has so positively spoken for the right from the highest position of any woman in our land, and may her noble example be an inspiration to every woman (who loves the right and hates the wrong) to stand by her principles, in whatever position in life God may place her, till the awful curse of intemperance shall be driven from our fair heritage.

Mrs. H. M. Chipperfield.

Anna.—The W. C. T. U. of Anna asked their pastors to preach temperance sermons April 15, and take a collection in each church for the German work. This was done and German tracts have been bought and will be sent to each of the four hundred German voters of the county. The Anna W. C. T. U. see that the foreign voters hold the balance of political power in their county so they have aimed their ammunition exactly at the right spot.

Ada H. Kepley, *Supt. Foreign Work for Ill.*

Rushville.—A thanksgiving temperance meeting was held in the M. E. church last Sunday night, in consequence of the glorious victory which gave 119 majority against license in Rushville. The church was crowded with an attentive audience, who listened with deep interest to addresses from Revs. Palmer, Ford, Knowles and Coats, Rev. J. B. Ford, presiding.

We have abundant reason to be thankful not only that our own town, but our neighbors in Lewiston, Yates City, and Bushnell, have also defeated the license ticket.

Mt. Sterling had four saloons each paying $800 yearly into the city treasury, but the citizens concluded they—the surrounding country and neighboring towns—could thrive better without the $3,200.

This thanksgiving meeting was a complete success and initiated a temperance sentiment that will deepen and broaden till all Schuyler county will feel its influence. All the speakers alluded in glowing terms to the work inaugurated and carried on by the wives and mothers of America, thus encouraging the members of the W. C. T. U. who, mayhap, some time become faint hearted.

Our Band of Hope is in a flourishing condition. An entertainment just given by the Band was a decided success. The attendance was large and the exercises were exceedingly interesting, as was plain to be seen by the fixed attention and evident enjoyment of the audience. The bright faces and sweet voices of the children in song and recitation, were sermons in themselves.

M. A. Bagby, *Cor. Sec. W. C. T. U.*

Lee County.—But for Dixon, Amboy, and Compton, this would be a prohibition county. May another year make the victory complete!

Mt. Sterling.—Tuesday, April 15, 1884 will not soon be forgotten by the citizens of Mt. Sterling. It was truly "Red Letter Day" for our city. All day long a very quiet but very vigorous contest was carried on between the license and anti-license men. When the polls were closed at seven o'clock every man on each side fairly held his breath in a lull of anxious suspense. Both parties claimed the victory but in only a half decided manner, but the final count gave the anti-license ticket a majority of nineteen. The new board will stand two for and four against license, with the mayor against license.

This victory is largely due to the efforts of the W. C. T. U. An incident of the election worthy of note was the part taken by Mrs. Henry Bartlett, who in the afternoon came walking up to the third ward polls leading a well known colored democrat, who has been on the sick list for some time and for whose vote the license men had been working hard. She asked for an anti-license ticket, which was handed to her, she passing it over to Charlie who folded it up and voted it remarking that he knew he had but a little while to live and he wanted to do right that little while. Mrs. B. deserves the praise she is receiving for her womanly courage and resolution; also the substantial evidence of the appreciation of her temperance friends which the silver ware presented her will always afford.

Kane.—The recently organized W. C. T. U. of Kane held morning and afternoon prayer meetings on election day which were well attended, and now we are rejoicing in the triumph of no-license.

Leland.—On the evening of April 14 a mass meeting was held at the M. E. church, called by the W. C. T. U. On the day following Leland stood up gloriously for temperance with a majority of two to one.

On the Thursday following the election the good women of the town gave an entertainment and supper at the Hall in honor of the board of trustees.

Our president presided during the short literary program preceding supper. It was a grand glad time for all and the union is rejoicing.

Mrs. A. M. Boston, *Sec.*

Elmwood.—We have won our election. Majorities this year 50 to 75. Last year 2 to 9.

Mr. Jacob Hoofstitler has done a grand work here. His power to shame license voters is wonderful. Those here who have heard many lecturers say his prohibition lecture of Saturday night cannot be surpassed in eloquence, profound statements and power of holding the intense attention of the hearers.

Clara Holbrook Smith.

Geneva.—I am happy to report that the temperance cause has won the victory of no license. As there is no W. C. T. U. here I assume the privilege of sending the report Mrs. J. W. Davison.

Mercer County.—The elections in Mercer county have all resulted in favor of temperance. Aledo has elected a strong temperance board. The Keithsburg election resulted in a majority for temperance, also Cable elected a temperance board. Now there is but one town in the county that has a licensed saloon and their election comes in the fall, then I hope this barbarism will be banished from our county never to return.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Unions have been organized at Butler by Mrs. Glenn, at Antioch by Miss Pratt, and at Marissa by Mrs. Morrison.

—Mrs. Lucy Simpson is doing effective work in the fifteenth district. Has spoken at Rankin, Hoopeston, Danville, Ridge Farm, Chrissman, and will visit East Lynn, Rossville, Georgetown and other points before leaving the district.

—The fourth district will hold its convention at Oak Park on the 20th.

—Mrs. Jennie F. Willing has accepted the presidency of the second district.

—The sixth district will hold a county convention at Warren, May 17 and 18.

—A union with twenty-nine members has been organized by Mrs. M. K. East, of Duquoin, at Steelville. An advance step was taken by adding to the constitution a clause pledging the members to: "Never speak a disparaging word about a worker or a discouraging word about the work."

—A convention of the nineteenth district will be held in Mt. Vernon, May 27, 28, and 29. Miss Hood and Mrs. Louise S. Rounds will represent the state work.

—Mrs. M. H. Villars has just closed a series of revival meetings at Noble. Over one hundred conversions are reported.

—All applications for Mrs. L. S. Rounds must be sent promptly to Miss Hood at Headquarters as a round of appointments is now being made up for her.

## Official Communications.

### A CALL TO PRAYER.

ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION IN VIEW OF THE PENDING PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTIONS AND CAMPAIGN.

Headquarters, N. W. C. T. U.,
16 East 14th St., N. Y.

To All Christain People.—"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Our nation is today a legal partner in the business of selling intoxicating liquors as a drink. This fact defines the greatest, most immediate, most vital issue in National politics. Government of the people cannot successfully co-exist side by side with a traffic protected by law, whose result is to render the individual incapable of self-government. The homes of America are imperilled by the saloons whose patronage is constantly recruited from the fireside and the cradle. We therefore, mothers and sisters, wives and daughters, beseech all who believe in God, to join with us in solemn, earnest and importunate prayer that the hearts of the people may be so turned unto Him upon whose shoulder the government shall be, that by some party such principles may be declared, and such candidates chosen, that Christian men can conscientiously cast their ballots for the same, being assured that they have thus struck a blow for the National prohibition of the traffic in strong drink.

We name Tuesday, May, 27th, as this day of prayer and urge all our local unions to observe this date, enlisting all pastors and churches to co-operate, so far as possible, with us; and respectfully requesting pastors to preach on the subject of God in government, on the Sunday preceding or following this day of prayer.

We suggest the following program:

Tuesday, May 27th, 10 to 11 a. m. Subject: "For the Leaders of the W. C. T. U.;" That they may be wise as serpents and harmless as doves in this great controversy; that they may have the courage of their convictions and he true to the National motto, "For God and home and native land;" that a divine charity may pervade all their utterances, that they may meet argument with argument, misjudgment with patience, and all their difficulties and dangers with prayer.

11 to 12 m. "For Christian Pastors and Editors:" That their trumpet may give no uncertain sound; that they may demand the outlawing of the liquor traffic.

1 to 2 p. m. "For the Platforms of Parties:" That they may not seek to revive sectional issues, or glitter with old-time generalities, or conceal thought under subtleties of expression, but that they may pointedly declare that the saloon must go.

2 to 3 p. m. "For the Presidential Candidates:" That they may be men of such personal habits as the mothers of this Nation might safely hold up as models for their sons; men committed by character and public pledge to National prohibition; men who fear God and work righteousness.

3 to 4 p. m. "For the Christian Voters of the Republic, with whom rests the balance of power:" That their spiritual insight may be greatly quickened; that their consciences may be alarmed; that the cry from broken hearts, defenceless homes and ruined souls may stir their whole being to its noblest possibilities; that they may see that there is no postponement of duty which does not involve irremediable loss; that they may be convinced that the right is always expedient, and resolve to walk worthy of their high calling, and to make no compromise with wrong; that they may be inspired to see their duty to their home constituency, and to represent the women whom they love and honor by outlawing the saloon and protecting the home.

Let the leaders be—one for each hour—duly chosen and announced. Bible texts, illustrating and enforcing the five general topics here given, may be readily collated.

Yours for a Republic whose rulers shall be men of God.

Frances E. Willard, Illinois,
Caroline B. Buell, Conn.,
Mary A. Woodbridge, Ohio,
Esther Pugh, Ohio,
L. M. N. Stevens, Maine,
*General Officers National W. C. T. U.*

### STATE CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The annual convention of Michigan, will be held in Flint, June 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Miss Willard and Mrs. Hunt, with others of national reputation will be in attendance.

The Indiana W. C. T. U. will meet in annual convention at Seymour, May 28, 29 and 30.

Cincinnati is to entertain the Ohio annual meeting in June. The exact date has not yet been learned.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Missouri, will be held in Sedalia, commencing June 17th, and continuing until the 20th inclusive.

W. C. T. U.'s of sister states, members of other temperance societies, and friends of the cause are cordially invited.

Sedalia never does things by halves. In the future, as in the past, her guests will receive the largest-hearted hospitality.

Unions throughout the state should appoint their delegates, arrange for traveling expenses, and communicate at once, with Mrs. R. T. Miller, of Sedalia, that provision may be made for the their comfort and convenience. See circulars sent from Missouri headquarters.

Clara Hoffman, *President.*
Rose Phillips, *Cor. Sec.*

Pawtucket, R. I., voted "no license," 142 majority (2,368 votes cast.) The W. C. T. U. women were at the polls all day, It is a great victory for this town.

## PLANS FOR FLOWER MISSION PRISON DAY.

I would say a few words relative to Flower Mission prison day. Our success in this department last year gives encouragement for the years to come; and you, who are practical workers, have now learned to know the needs of those under your care better than you could possibly have known them a year ago. You, who have taken part in this field, need perhaps no further instructions, the work has revealed itself to you as you entered upon it. But there are some states which were not organized in time, or not fully organized, for this department. To such I would make a few suggestions which will be after all only a reiteration of what has been said before. The plan is this: That each state should on the 9th of June visit all the state prisons, penitentiaries, and houses of refuge, within its borders, carrying tiny bouquets to which are attached cards, on which are printed, or written, carefully selected texts from God's Word. Secure beforehand the co-operation of all superintendents of prisons, asking them to have the prisoners assembled in their chapels at a fixed hour. Secure flowers enough to furnish each prisoner with a bouquet of "something white, something bright, and something sweet," having previously, by correspondence, learned the number necessary. Have members of the local unions assemble in their rooms to tie up these flowers tastefully, *always* adding the scripture text. Then go out with prayer and personal consecration to the nearest prison. Take with you, if possible, some gifted, holy woman, who could say a few wise, tender words to the assembled prisoners. Select a popular hymn in which ask all to join. There may be early associations connected with an old hymn which may be your most powerful ally. Have a word of prayer, and then give every one present a bouquet and a bit of good reading matter. Send into the prison hospitals your oldest, most truly pious women, and have them speak a word for Jesus at each bedside as they give the flowers. I would earnestly recommend for each of these hospitals the gift of a Bible roll with a select page for each day in the month, to be hung in some conspicuous place where all may see it. In the dreary hours of illness or the weary hours of convalesence, the truths and invitations of the gospel may find a tender lodgement.

Ask the local presidents to have prayer held in their unions during your visitation hours for God's blessing upon the sowers and the seed sown. Ask the prayers of all the pastors on the Sabbath preceding prison day.

June is at hand, and the time is short for all that remains to be done. Use the press freely. Get donations of flowers, text cards, good religious and temperance reading matter, and money. Designate the points nearest the prison to which the flowers may be sent. Stir up an interest, and be as wise as serpents while you are as harmless as doves.

I wish to add that prison day is not the only work of the Flowers Mission department. I understand there is such an impression abroad. Flower missions should be organized where there are sick ones to be comforted, needy ones to be helped, and sorrowing ones to be led to Him, who has "borne all our griefs, and carried all of our sorrows." They should be held weekly, or at least every fortnight. Our sole desire is to "let our light *so* shine that others may see our good works, and glorify our Father in Heaven."

JENNIE CASSEDAY.

## THE FLOWER MISSION IN VERMONT.

A breath is wafted to me from Miss Casseday's room, which I wish to keep in motion.

She suggests that our flower mission superintendents give seeds to the school children and at the end of the season have a flower show.

This might easily be done in the larger towns of our state, or our organized counties might do this arranging for a "flower fair" in the largest town of the county.

Some of our artists might give us oil paintings to offer for premiums so that there should be an incentive for sending.

We would by doing this win our way and introduce a refining influence into many hearts and homes. Twice it has been my privilege to attend a "flower fair" in the "sunny south," the land of flowers.

The flowers were of every conceivable variety and arranged in every imaginable beautiful form in vases upon stands, tables, forms, wreaths, mounds, mottoes, etc. In one place was a tiny bed with pillow shams etc., made entirely of roses; in another a tea-pot made entirely of tea-roses, in still another we found potted plants and so on upon each side and down the centre of a large hall, making it well worth the small admission fee charged. Seats were placed about. At one end curtains were partitioned off for an ice-cream saloon.

In the evening the hall was brilliantly lighted and the band furnished music. I ask our county vice presidents or local superintendents of Flower Missions why we could not have something like this, adding temperance mottoes and literature, and while we benefit the world by their presence in hall, garden and the "shut ins," also bring in a little of the needful for our work?

CLARA EASTMAN,
*Supt. Vt. Flower Mission.*

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We have added to our series of No License Leaflets, a new tract by Rev. Herrick Johnson, entitled "The High Claims of High License." A most effective argument and one that should be read by all interested and widely disseminated. Four leaflets now ready:

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We take pleasure in referring our readers to the advertisement of Temperance Publications, on the last page of this issue. Mr. C. H. Whiting carries the most complete line of Temperance publications of any house east of New York, and we heartily recommend our western friends to communicate with him when in need of Temperance literature. When you write be sure and say you saw his advertisement in THE UNION SIGNAL.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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16 East 14th street, New York.

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THE UNION SIGNAL and *Our Herald* (Mrs. Helen M. Gougar's paper) will be sent to one address for $2. per year.

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2 50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

"THE prohibition Hand Book," (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts), a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U., children's and W. C. T. U. pledge cards, collectors cards, forms of constitution for local unions, etc.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, 126½ Walnut street, Cincinnati, O. She will acknowledge the same.

—*For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

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—The annual leaflet is just out—fifteen thousand copies envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo*. FREE. For forms of Constitution, and other helps and for all the foregoing send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.


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## Miscellaneous Selections.

The drug stores of the city of Chenoa Ill., asked for a permit to sell liquors for medical purposes, and were refused, and their only resource is to take out a license at $1.000 per annum. Last year there were five saloons, and now we have only one legalized place where liquor can be obtained.

If you are seeking a good investment in real estate, it will pay you to consult Mr. James C. Young, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He is qualified to give the very best advice, is thoroughly reliable and has the endorsement of some of the most prominent business men in America. Our readers can rest assured that in any business they may transact with Mr. Young they will be honestly and fairly dealt with.

When a man takes hold of a hot poker we always notice that he has no inclination to hold on. It is different with hot whisky. Yet both burns, but mankind seems to think that the scars outside are worse than the scars inside. This is a want of judgment. The hot poker only burns the hand, the hot whisky burns the body, the brain, the head, the muscles, the manhood and the soul. The poker only makes a scar on the hand, hot whisky makes the whole man a scar, a blotch. The poker burn can be healed, the whisky burn is a living sore. If we are to take hold of either, give us the hot poker.

The use of light wines is advocated widely as the true cure for intemperance, and the countries of southern Europe have always been appealed to as evidence of its efficacy; but recent developments in the history of at least one nation held up as a proof of such logic has proven a veritable and disastrous boomerang. A few years ago, says the *National Temperance Advocate*, "the *Chicago Tribune* was very zealously advocating the use of light wines and beer as a remedy for intemperance. Total abstainers objected then as now, to the use of these lighter beverages as tending to develop an appetite for the stronger alcoholics. Switzerland is a wine producing country with the very best opportunity to test the efficacy of light wines as a safeguard against intemperance. But now comes the *Chicago Tribune* with a wail that Switzerland has become the most drunken country in Europe."

They tell us, said John B. Gough, that alcohol gives strength and nourishment. No, it does not, it gives stimulus. You sit down on a hornet's nest, and it may be quickening, but not nourishing. A man once said to a friend of mine: "You are fighting whisky, but it has done a great deal of good; has saved a great many lives." You remind me," said my friend, "of a boy who was to write an essay about a pin, and in his boyish way he said: "A pin is a very queer sort of thing. It has a round head and a sharp point, and if you stick them into you they hurt, and women use them for cuffs and collars, and men use them when their buttons are off. If you swallow them, they will kill you. For five cents you can get a packet of them, and they save thousands of lives." The teacher said, "What on earth do you mean? How have they saved thousands of lives?" "By not swallowing them," answered the boy.—*Selected.*

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AMONG the regulations of a newly-formed church among the Zulus in South Africa was the following: "No member of this church shall be permitted to drink the white man's grog, or native beer, nor touch it with his lips." No need of prohibitory amendment to that church constitution.—*Missionary Outlook.*

AT Portland, Oregon, the grand jury which adjourned January 17, made the following recommendation: "It having been found impossible to suppress, we recommend the licensing of houses of ill-fame." This is the legitimate fruit of the "high license" liquor ordinance of the above named city. The arguments in favor of licensing the liquor crime are applicable to any other criminal act: the efforts of our "Christian statesmen" to legalize "the sum of all villainies" must rejoice the heart of every panderer to men's evil appetites and desires.—*Toledo Good Templar.*

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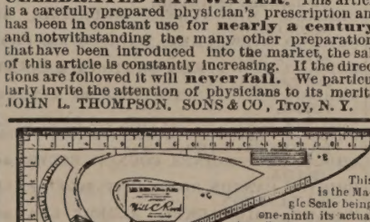

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Philadelphia, Pa.

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47—21


# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 21. CHICAGO, MAY 22, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


THE W. C. T. U. of Iowa now proposes to go into the enforcement of law. An enforcement committee is to be a feature in every local union.

WE are glad to get a word of substantial encouragement concerning petitions. It appears that the latest legislature of Kentucky was so moved by these silent appeals that as one school house after another was fenced round with prohibition, a member of the senate arose and said: "I move this body adjourn, for if it remains in session two hours longer all the state will be under prohibition."

WHATEVER may be the outcome of this year's presidential contest let us be thankful that the scenes of Andrew Jackson's inauguration cannot be repeated at this day and age of the world. Then the drunken carousal at the executive mansion was so disgraceful that it was necessary to have the furniture upholstered anew and the carpets changed. Public sentiment grinds slowly but it grinds out no such grist as that to-day.

W. C. T. U. women are serving on juries in Washington territory. In Seattle both judges and attorneys publicly express their entire satisfaction concerning the fitness and ability of the new jurors. Said a deputy district attorney the other day "This new law is the grandest thing that has happened to Seattle. I tell you it looks nice to see these cloaks and bonnets hanging up there and there is *only one spitoon in the court room*, and that is seldom used."

THE graduating or commencement season is coming. Three-fourths of the high school graduates in some states already reported are young ladies. Boys, these girls are not going to be "free to serve" always. The very acquirements which you are neglecting and they are striving for, will oblige them to be your superiors in civil as well as social life. The heads that are full of ideas are not going to be occupied solely with "frizzes." Look out for them.

THE great Burton brewer, Mr. Bass, is dead. His great work in parliament was to prohibit hurdy gurdies, and it is now possible by the action of this renowned advocate of personal liberty, for any resident arbitrarily and without resort to local option to crush out and destroy the business, without a penny's compensation, of the unhappy organ grinder who chances to discourse of "Annie Laurie" under his windows. It seems that such great men as Charles Dickens, Alfred Tennyson, Wilkie Collins, Holman Hunt, and Thomas Carlyle united in a testimonial to the illustrious prohibitionist for his prompt and decisive measure. He paid the government nearly $4,000 *per diem* in malt tax and license duty.

THE Brandy King has decided that it is fusel oil and not pure ethyllic alcohol that does the harm. He has created for himself a monopoly of the latter in Stockholm by a system of steamer service by which he transports the drinkers to his own distillery free of charge, giving them pure spirits and a free ride into the bargain. It begins to look as if his announcements of reform are rather premature, and that the "boom" he has been working up for himself is only a shrewd advertising dodge.

WHY is it that the quivering flesh appeals so much more strongly to popular sympathy than the quivering spirit? Physical wounds gap wide and are ministered unto. Their makers are punished. But the wounded spirit looks out from tear-dimmed eyes, speaks brokenly over trembling lips, gasps out its misery only with a last breath and is forgotten in death as in life. There are thousands of these suffering souls all about us. They walk beside us on the street, they sit at our tables, they go with us to the house of God. Drink curses their lives. If it were physical injury, law would long ago have redressed the grievance. May God avenge their wrongs and take away their sorrows, and that speedily!

THE champion billiardists are recording testimony to the value of total abstinence. Says Slosson:

"A billiard player who wants to keep up to concert pitch, must be just as careful of himself as a pedestrian training for a race. I never touch liquor. Sometimes I take a whiff or two of a cigar and then throw it away again, because I know it has an effect upon my nerves. No matter how small the effect may be, it might be just enough to cause a break down in the middle of an all-important run in a game."

Certainly, when alcohol is proven the great unbalancer of the muscular mechanism.

MR. MURPHY'S work in Chicago is attaining grand proportions, and no wonder—"his heart of love would all mankind embrace." Up to Saturday night last, over 4,000 had taken the pledge and donned the blue ribbon, among them some of the most notorious drunkards of the city. One, a fallen clergyman of the Unitarian church, long-prayed-for and besought by his brethren and men and women outside his church, is now standing "clothed and in his right mind," in the might of Another's love and strength. Still another is a well known criminal lawyer whose excesses have been country-wide, and have driven his family from him. These are the trophies of this Christian conqueror and he lays them down with humility at the feet of his King.

The meetings have become central at Farwell Hall which is crowded night and day. Mr. Edward Murphy will join his father in a few days and it is easy to predict that the movement will sweep the city. The daily press is on Mr. Murphy's side most strongly, and that though he is a prohibitionist of the most radical sort. He believes, however, that "Love is the only good in the world." And who shall gainsay him?

CHICAGO grows more overtly wicked every year. Nearly thirty years ago, the performance of a sacred drama on a Sunday evening, threw the virtuous city into a fever which in its course worked off the virus of the miasma.

Ten years ago the low theaters and concert halls began to open slily, then to illuminate their entrances, then to entice by the music of orchestras, and now nearly every theater in the city, high toned and low toned, flaunts its Sunday performances in the newspapers and makes the street approaches brilliant with electric lights and alluring with music.

It goes without saying that every rum and beer shop is open, front door and back door standing wide. Grocery and provision stores drive a brisk trade on Sunday morning side by side with the barber, the newsdealer and the butcher, and for several weeks past the paving of an important thoroughfare has gone on seven days in the week unchecked by civil authority or Christian sentiment.

Now comes the proposition from prominent German citizens to give us Sunday races. It is the to-be-expected blossom of the tree that has been flourishing among us unhindered by pulpit ax, or civil pruning. Now the thunder of dulled and edgeless weapons makes little impression on its tough bark.

Good people, wake up!—or else for your long sleeping you will not even recognize, nor hear the voice of the angel who may in God's mercy be sent to warn you to depart from this Sodom.

## Contributed.

### THINE OWN WAY

Take Thine own way with me, dear Lord;
Thou canst not otherwise than bless;
I launch me forth upon a sea
Of boundless love and tenderness.

I could not choose a larger bliss
Than to be wholly Thine; and mine
A will whose highest joy is this,
To ceaselessly unclasp in Thine.

I will not fear Thee, O my God!
The days to come can only bring
Their perfect sequences of love,
Thy larger, deeper comforting.

Within the shadow of this love,
Loss doth transmute itself to gain;
Faith veils earth's sorrows in its light,
And straightway lives above her pain.

We are not losers thus: we share
The perfect gladness of the Son,—
Not conquered,—for behold, we reign,
Conquered and Conqueror are one.

Thy wonderful grand will, my God!
Triumphantly I make it mine;
And faith shall breathe her glad "Amen,"
To every dear command of Thine.

Beneath the splendor of Thy choice,
Thy perfect choice for me, I rest;
Outside it now I dare not live,
Within it I must needs be blest.

Meanwhile my spirit anchors calm
In grander regions still than this;
The fair, far-shining latitudes
Of that yet unexplored bliss.

Then may Thy perfect, glorious will
Be evermore fulfilled in me,
And make my life an answering chord
Of glad, responsive harmony.

Oh, it is life indeed to live
Within this kingdom strangely sweet!
And yet we fear to enter in,
And linger with unwilling feet.

We fear this wondrous rule of Thine,
Because we have not reached Thine heart;
Not venturing our all on Thee,
We may not know how good Thou art.

—*Jean Sophia Pigott.*

### THE CHURCH OF GOD; THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION IN RELATION TO IT.

BY MRS. ROBERT WATTS.

The tender conscience of some excellent Christian people has been disturbed with an idea that the work of the W. C. T. U. was supplanting that of the church! It has been said that many women will labor for the different branches of the widely organized work of their "union" who were never willing to labor in the church at all.

It has also been said that some women are so engrossed in the success of the temperance work that they lose sight of any obligation on their part to go beyond temperance work.

What is the church of God? Who and what compose it? There is a visible church and there is an invisible church.

The visible church consists of Catholic and Protestant sects of various denominations having a common faith, founded upon the teachings of the Bible. The visible church is a house of worship. The visible church is a body of people banded together, governed by a common law for a mutual good. The visible church is a school where the members are trained in Sabbath school and taught the Word of God.

In order to appreciate the advantages of such an institution as a visible church we have only to withdraw it from among us and see what the result would be in a community.

Suppose that every house of worship was destroyed in any one of our large cities; darkness impenetrable comes over one at the mere mention of such a possibility. What demoralization would ensue. Hope itself ends in despair at such a contemplation.

How soon would the current of evil doing, like a surging billow, sweep away the work and severe labor of centuries of right doing. How noisy and restless the masses would become without this reminder, the sweet peals of the church bells, that call to holy prayer.

How monotonous the daily recurring of the same duties, the same order of things, the same rules and regulations of every day life, with no other aspiration than that of the hour.

The marriage bell, the funeral dirge and the baptismal font would no longer be associated with church ceremony. A dark picture indeed is that of a community without a visible church.

Now if the visible church is of such vast importance, and if its destruction would bring such desolation, the church invisible is of much greater consequence. Without the invisible church the visible could not exist. The invisible church of God is composed of every nation under the sun, and comprises the church militant and the church triumphant. It embraces all believers in Christ who have lived in the past ages, all who will live in the ages to come, and all believers who are living now.

This great invisible church, or Christianity, as one may call it, is the center from which goes out the electric spark that must pervade the world. This spiritual light, or pervading truth, or central power is to be blessed of God for the salvation of the world. This spark emanates from the Divine Being whom we worship. We gather in a place called the visible church to offer to the great Invisible, "though He is not far from any one of us," the homage of our hearts; to show men by visible means that we adore the invisible.

This life or spark in the soul gives vent to its consciousness by outward acts. It manifests itself by a desire to see that which is evil become good. Whenever a human soul is touched by this electric spark from the invisible it becomes a reformer. Reform, reform, is the echo from the awakened spirit.

It was this sentiment burning in the hearts of Christian women that laid the foundation of the W. C. T. U. The time had come when the women of the visible and invisible church felt that a gigantic evil was existing that would destroy all the agencies at work for good unless some power was brought to bear upon it to check the ever increasing current of iniquity.

This insidious enemy had stealthily crept into the church. The eyes of the people were blinded to its deceptive seductions. Many seemed to be sleeping while the Satanic work was accomplishing innumerable crimes that were daily perpetrated of every conceivable nature. Crimes that filled jails, work houses, prisons and orphans' homes with victims of its own cruel devices.

The W. C. T. U. in its origin started out to battle with "intemperance," so called. It gave the alarm to awaken the indifferent to arise and discuss and agitate the great question of intemperance. It besought people to think upon the destruction it was bringing upon the homes of our country. The blight it was shedding upon the youth of the land. How as a vampire it was sucking the vital spark of the soul of manhood and womanhood.

It was called the "Woman's *Christian* Temperance Union" because the inspiration came from Christ; because it went about the work before it in the spirit of Christ; because the arguments it took to sustain it were the words of Christ; and because it sought by earnest prayer the spirit of Christ to accomplish its end.

The W. C. T. U. planted deeper than it thought. It had not conceived in the beginning to what lengths its roots would spread. True the seed was sown in prayer and watered with sorrowful tears and aching hearts, and faith and trust in an almighty living power was the sentiment that pervaded all the minds of its members.

Yes, we planted deeper than we thought. With intemperance there came a whole troop of disturbances nearly related to intemperance. The work branched out to meet the exigencies of the hour. A whole progeny confronted us. The families of the intemperate were suffering in ignorance of the laws of heredity and hygiene. Children were born into these homes heirs of disease, suffering, deformity and degradation. The union established a department of temperance literature, giving valuable information of how we should live, what we should eat, and teaching the necessity of bodily cleanliness for bodily health. Some of the little tracts that have been published for this department are real gems and contain knowledge that would have been the means of giving health and vigor to many sickly bodies if the rules had been observed which they contain.

The families of the intemperate were cut off from the wages that were rightfully theirs. They must go hungry and cold, pinched and oppressed while the natural protector was spending his hard earned wages in a saloon or with companions who were destroying both soul and body. In order to meet this cruel injustice a department of the relation of intemperance to capital and labor was organized. We planted deeper than we thought.

It had become a hazardous thing for one to travel upon the railroads. Daily papers were filled with heart rending accounts of terrible destruction of life; human beings mangled and crushed were the victims of reckless drunken railroad employes; men falling asleep from the effects of intemperance while on duty, and permitting the iron horse to dash into destructive speed in darkness, into a precipice or into a river bed, and carry with it hundreds of women, little children and men utterly unconscious of what was before them, a department of work among railroad employes was organized, and wonderful has been the success of this department. There has been an appreciation on the part of the officials of railroads to co-operate in this work that is quite gratifying.

Intemperance begets idleness and idleness is the forerunner of thriftlessness and poverty. The outcome of these two traits is, in the modern acceptance of the word, a veritable tramp! Tramps are of both sexes and they generally fill the almshouses and police stations. Then we found the jails and prisons full of criminals incarcerated there for crimes committed in a state of temporary insanity from the effects of intemperance. An appeal came from them and a department was organized called the prison and police station work.

There comes every month thousands of emigrants from all parts of the old world. They come to our country to find permanent homes. They become a part of our body politic. Their habits and manners of life have been altogether different from ours. They cling with tenacity to the ways of the old world and are not inclined to adopt a new order of things. Their beer gardens and Sabbath day amusements are contaminating to the youth of our Republic. The imperative necessity of a department of work among foreigners has led to its organization and some of the most efficient workers in the union are laboring there.

In order to stem the tide of intemperance the current must be stopped that produces the tide. Moral suasion is a good expedient, and all efforts put forth are good in their several ways, but the law must prohibit the liquor traffic and sustain these efforts if permanent good is achieved. A department called legislative and petition covers the ground and we have at the head of it a rare woman who is gifted in oratory and persuasion in manner, and beautiful in Christian graces. When she appears before the representatives of the people with keen logic she proves the righteousness of our cause.

The five departments of work which I have mentioned are a few of the many that are organized to further the aim of our union. I have chosen these five because they are representative and cover such a vast field.

What our country needs today is an awakening of the masses of the people to the importance of the study of the Bible. This full tide of civilization will lead to excessive luxury of living which will enervate and destroy the nobler aims of life. We are in greater danger of being destroyed by luxury and idleness than any of the nations which have preceded us.

A knowledge of what the Bible teaches will bring us

to see the temptations that are surrounding us and lead us to avoid that which has caused the downfall of other governments. We have a department of evangelistic work with one at the head of it who is a representative woman. Her writings have been read by thousands of people and have been translated into other languages. She gives a portion of every month to the preparation of leaflets for the study of the Bible and every woman who is an enrolled member of this union would be benefited by reading these leaflets.

What relation does the Woman's Christian Temperance Union bear to the church of God? What relation does the daughter bear to the family? What relation has music to sound? What relation has the branch of a tree to the roots? What relation has light and heat to the sun? What relation has oxygen to the atmosphere?

An old legend tells of one who labored with a noble purpose, but sometimes met with a taunting word and scornful smile, but who in the end was repaid for all he had ever done.

We are not laboring for this life only. We shall not be disappointed if we do not live to see such results as we pray for, but this we do know that we are doing the work that Christ teaches in His holy word must be done before He appears again in the clouds as He appeared when he left the earth.

*Louisville, Ky.*

## WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTINUATION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC?

BY MRS. R. A. THURSTON.

Who is responsible? The winds and the waves, the rocks and the caves, echo, Who?

Even the walls of our homes, our places of business, our polling places, our legislative halls and even our sanctuaries echo, Who?

The Society of Friends in their book of church discipline have a set of what they call "unanswered queries" which are intended for self-examination, as heart searchers; to which each individual is to give answer within his own heart to God. In some such spirit I am prompted to present a few queries to be answered truthfully by our own hearts to Him who is indeed the searcher of hearts, that if possible we may prove ourselves innocent from the great transgression.

We question this organization first, as judgment must begin at home.

1st. Are we, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, letting the light of temperance practice keep pace with that of our temperance precepts?

2nd. Do our loved ones at home, know by our consistent Christ-like lives, that we mean what we say? And do our efforts to make home pleasant, bright and pure, prove a sufficient attraction to them, so that they rather be there than elsewhere?

3rd. Do we so keep up with the times in our reading as to be able to discourse with them upon the important questions of the day, so that at eventide the family reunion may be one of mutual benefit? Do we cultivate tact in introducing at such times our vital principles of reform, with the beacon light of prohibition ahead, thus helping to develop in our voters and perhaps future law makers,an abhorrence of evil and a love for the good? And lastly, do we appreciate the power of woman's influence?

If we cannot answer these questions affirmatively, then in a measure we are responsible for the continuation of the liquor traffic.

Now I put the question to business men, who neither buy, sell, or use intoxicating liquors, Are you in any way responsible? We have known many such who when asked this question to reply emphatically, No!

Let us see. That young man in your employ, do you like him? Yes, with but one exception; he will go to the saloon occasionally which unfits him for the time for business. He is a minor, did you say? Does not the law forbid the selling of liquor to such? My friend if you do not help to enforce that law, you in part are responsible for the selling. And that poor woman who went from your shop with work just now, why does she seem so forlorn, she surely is not one who drinks? Oh, you reply, her husband is a sot, a regular drunkard, he is no longer her support; she has not only to support herself and children, but him also. But how is this I ask, does not our law forbid the liquor-licensed man to sell to such also? And is it not your privilege and your duty to go with this employe of yours and forbid the seller of this soul and body destroyer from going further in his distructive work with him who otherwise might have been the loved and cherished head of a happy comfortable home? If this is not done are you clear from the responsibility, not only of its effects but of the continuance of this nefarious business?

Again, are you men of means, are you owners of real estate? Was it you who sold to A. B. or C. as the case may be, the lot for the brewery which is now going up, or the stand where drunkards are made? Did you for the sake of a few dollars compromise principle? And still do you feel you are clean, that you have had nothing to do with the work of destruction in the past, and are free from doing ought which encourages its continuance? And are you doing your part in having the Sabbath laws obeyed in regard to this traffic? Search your own hearts gentlemen and see if you can say, "I am clean."

Now all ye who have the privilege, aye the right to say by your ballot, who shall make our laws, do you realize the mighty power you are, either for the continuation or the overthrow of this destructive business? You can if you will (according to the character or principle of the men you put in office), either shut down on the manufacturer, and close the door of the saloon, thus putting the terrible tempter where he belongs, out of existence, or else you can say, "Go on with your work of destruction; as one generation you lay low another will be ready to take its place, and those we put in office will make protective laws for you. They will not only give you leave to do this thing, but will protect you in it." Which shall it be? Do you know, you are the power behind the throne? Is that power exerted for good or ill? Are you saying to those you have sent to Albany or to our National capitol, "Gentlemen we want our homes protected, our wives and children clothed and fed; we want love, joy and peace to reign there, but if liquor comes in, these all go out, so we send you to headquarters to make such laws as shall give us safety, or what is better, open the way for the people to put such an article in the great law book of our state, the constitution, as shall forever prohibit its manufacture and sale, accompanied by such statute law as shall enforce the same."

Is this the commission given your legislators? Or do you say, "Gentlemen while we know what poverty, misery and sin follow in the train of the saloon, while we know what brutes we men sometimes become in consequence of their existence, wife-beating, children-starving brutes, yet we ask you to regulate this evil, not to abolish it, (because we do not believe it can be done), but make such laws for us as shall make the business respectable; add to the license fee so that the low one horse groggeries shall have an end. Your predecessors have already declared that none but men of good moral character shall engage in the business. Pass if you please the bill, that $500 or $1,000 be made the future license fee, then we think a much better condition of things will exist; less misery, less poverty and crime."

Which, my friends, is the echo of your voice? The former, leading to prohibition, or the latter, which means a high license law (or the continuation of the evil)? If the latter then you are the bearers of a heavy responsibility.

Had I time I might speak an effective word to the law makers as well as to the voters, but I hope you who are to follow in this discussion will not forget them. We want to hear the echo of their voice in this matter. They may be as pure as an infant as far as personal contact with intoxicating liquors is concerned, yet if they do not make and sustain laws forbidding its manufacture and sale for drinking purposes, there is a heavy responsibility resting upon them for its continuance.

Hon. Hiram Price, United States Indian commissioner, in his annual report, says an Indian, in speaking to him in reference to whisky among their people, said:

"We don't make whisky ourselves, and we tell our young men not to drink it, but we can't help it as long as white men sell it to them. We don't know how to make the white men take the whisky away, but the great men at Washington do. We hope they will help us."

It may be you, sometime in the future, may be among these great men. What would you do then, help to take the whisky away, or force more upon them, as the high license system does? The brewers favor high license. They now tell us enforcement of the high license tax has not injured the sale of beer, and it is plain that the saloon business is now in the hands of a better class, and that the brewer is doing a better business. It involves no limitation of the personal rights of the public. The workingman suffers nothing, for he gets just as good a glass of beer for five cents as he used to, and the saloon keeper does a better business, for he sells more.

There is yet one more class to whom or of whom I would say a few words and from whom I would hear an echoing voice. The church of Christ on earth, professing to be followers of the meek and lowly Savior; endeavoring, professedly, to walk by the light of His spirit, do you know of that light growing brighter and brighter on your heavenward way? As it is written "The path of the just is as a shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." If so you cannot be helping to prolong this great soul destroyer. You must rather be helping to eradicate this giant evil. Some of the advocates of high license say, "prohibition laws can not be enforced because there is no power behind them to enforce them," and in the same breath declare that behind the high license system there will be the church and that it has power to enforce any law.

Just here dear friend is the secret of it all. The church can, if it will, arise in its might and enforce any law, and make it too, for you have the great Lawgiver on your side, and today you are a mighty army, having for your Captain one who has never failed in battle.

Then how is it that the rum party, or rather the high license party, lays claim to you?

How can you be in league with the license advocates whether high or low, without being responsible for this wonderful power that defies the righteous laws of the land, and tramples them under foot, increasing meanwhile the awful tide of death and misery, all for their own selfish greed of gain?

Perhaps you are no more aware of the fact that in so doing you are giving encouragement to the rum power than the clergyman of England, who it is said, in his anxiety to check the evils connected with drinking, took a public house in his parish in hand, put in his coachman to manage it, to look after the quality of the beer, etc.

Are we fellow Christians in league with such a system as this?

"A crisis is upon us, face to face with us it stands,
With lips of solmen question like the Sphinx on Egypt's sands.
By the future that awaits us, by all the hopes that cast
Their faint and glimmering beams across the blackness of the past;
By the blessed thought of Him who for earth's freedom died,
My people, O my countrymen! choose ye the righteous side."

## SHORT TEMPERANCE TALKS.

BY MISS C. S. BURNETT.

*No. 9. "Why our cause should succeed."*

The temperance cause should succeed because it is the cause of the people. No other question so nearly concerns us as individuals or as a nation. In its issue is wrapped the hopes and happiness of a large portion of our youth. Temperance to them means a good name, a good home, financial prosperity and a prospect of happiness here and hereafter. Intemperance means infamy and disgrace, great physical suffering, poverty and misery with no ray of light beyond the grave. "No drunkard can inherit the kingdom of God." In our republic the grandest possibilities open before every young man. An education free from cost; a home for the asking, fame and fortune for the seeking. Yet what avail, are these to him who has fastened upon him the

habit of drink? Ambition dies; the mind is uncultivated, the farm is unsought, fame and fortune give place to infamy and poverty. The "form divine" loses the image of its Maker. The countenance that tells of inward peace gives place to the haggard look, that says all peace is gone and in its stead is hatred, remorse, and all the vile passions that demons are heir to. Yes, the happiness of our people pleads loudly for the success of our cause. Then, think of the thousands of innocent sufferers, women to whom existence is a burden. Love and hope are dead. All the sweets of life are turned to gall. Death only can bring relief; and over the unmarked graves we might place a slab bearing the words, "Rum killed them." The eye that never sleeps watches these unknown graves, and in the hereafter the blood of these innocent victims will cry for vengeance on their destroyers.

Then the children, helpless innocents, for whom the father has provided no inheritance save one of poverty and shame, how dare you face them and say this traffic is a righteous one?

The health and happiness of the individual, the success of our schools, the prosperity of the church, the very existence of our nation as a free republic whose everlasting foundation shall be virtue and intelligence, all demand that this traffic shall cease. The rum power has always ruled this land and it is now time it stepped down and out. The power has become insolent as did the slave power, and like it, will soon feel the power of awakened Christian conscience.

Our cause will succeed for it is the cause of humanity, the cause of right.

"And right the day shall win,
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would sin."

## Correspondence.

### MRS. CHAPIN IN GEORGIA.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL.—Upon reaching home from the Florida and Louisiana conventions, I found letters awaiting me from the Potomac to the Gulf, and each writer feeling that their particular case, was most in need of immediate attention.

It was my rest week however, and as the dear women of my own state, despite my most earnest protest, insisted on electing me president, (although I have but little time to give them from my other duties), I always, if I have strength enough left, devote my rest time to South Carolina, so without a day's delay I started for Laurens, a flourishing town in the upper part of the state.

The call to this town, was evidently an inspiration of the Holy Spirit. Without any especial appeal, it was "borne in" upon the hearts of two of the most prominent ladies in the town, that "The Master had come, and called for them" and in answer to prayer for direction, as to the especial work required of them, the need of workers in the temperance cause was made so manifest, that without any communication with each other, they both wrote by the same mail, urging me to come and help them. Is it any wonder we had such glorious success? Ministers of all demominations, entered most heartily into the work, and large unions were formed, both among the white, and colored, also a Band of Hope.

A pleasing incident took place while we were organizing. The president of the high school, at the head of his corps of students, marched in, and each and every one signed the pledged and put on the white ribbon. I was honored by having a colt and a lovely baby named for me in Laurens.

At Newberry, the next town visited, I took five hundred names for temperance, and the mayor and council, in a body, honored me by occupying seats on the platform.

Edgefield, (regarded the Sebastopol of our state against temperance) came next. The election for license or no license, was to come off in a few days and the liquor men were making a desperate fight. Our congressman took time from his arduous duties, to help them with tongue and pen, but He, who was for us, was greater than those who were against us.

On the day of the election the ladies went into the church at six o'clock and remained praying all day, until at evening one of the ministers came in and announced a victory "for God and home and native land," and amid tears and rejoicings, the bells which had been tolling all day, pealed forth glad notes of praise to Him who had given us the victory. The colored people kept the pledge they had given me to "stand up for God at the polls." The Rev. Dr. Walker, the venerable rector of the Episcopal church, and Dr. Wightman, son of the bishop, did valiant service. The night after their defeat, the brave whisky men broke into the seminary, and destroyed everything. The young lady principal is superintendent of juvenile work. She found her Bible in the creek, and her treasures all scattered, but took joyfully the spoiling of her goods, because of the great victory God had vouchsafed to us. Does not this vandalism prove the liquor traffic in every sense a war against women and children?

In the other towns, Lexington, Greenwood and Hodges, I formed large unions, in all, adding to our temperance roll in ten days, one thousand one hundred and eighty names. If we only had the means to do one tenth of the work that grand general, Mrs. Mary Woodbridge, plans and carries on in Ohio, South Carolina, would in a few months take her place with Maine, Kansas and Iowa. I am very hopeful of my state however, for God is with us.

Having promised to attend the Georgia Sunday school convention, I went with Mrs. Sibley to Columbus. The convention gave to the W. C. T. U. exclusively, their principal evening, passed resolutions endorsing us and our work and recommended that the 13th Sunday be devoted to temperance instruction. Temperance night was a great success; Miss Mobley gave us a fine recitation, Mrs. Sibley, one of her charming talks, and I did the best I could. The majority of the delegates had never seen women on the platform before, but I think from the way they applauded us, and waved their handkerchiefs at us, and wept and laughed and resoluted, that they won't ever say we "shall not do that way some more."

The convention was composed of the representative men of Georgia from all denominations. Mr. Wm. C. Sibley was there to report his Sunday school. As he gave them the church. Our Georgia president does not have to get on her knees to a narrow minded superintendent before she can teach the boys that "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and he that is deceived thereby is not wise." Some of the other temperance women can't do it.

From Columbus I went to Hamilton, Georgia, where the young ladies started the work. I spoke in the morning at eleven to the whites. Had a large audience. Took a great many names, among them the cadets of the Military Academy. How it gladdened my heart to see these noble young men wearing the pure symbol of a glorious manhood.

In the afternoon at two, I spoke to the colored people, and all the whites who could find room. This meeting, it is impossible to describe. The Holy Spirit came down in great power upon both whites and colored, and unless you were familiar with the excitable nature of the colored race you can form no idea of the scene. A delegation had been sent to take me ten miles over the mountain to Chipley to speak that evening, but my colored friends insisted my hands should be shaken by each one of them, to the chorus,

"Yes we will meet you in heaven,
Hallelu, Hallelu,
We will meet you in heaven Hallelujah."

The state of my poor crushed hands, after the shaking you can imagine. I have been told since, that if I will do the grasping myself, the result will be less painful. I must try it. The drive over the mountain, in private conveyance was a rough one, and we did not reach our destination until dark. We had a fine audience, and I think every soul in the house joined. Some of the young ladies from Hamilton, went over with me, and went round with the pledge, arguing as "they had (before they learned better) offered wine to young men, they would embrace every opportunity of undoing the harm of their having done so by offering the pledge in future."

The saloon keepers were furious, and went round the next morning threatening the men who were trying to escape from them by signing the pledge, with vengeance. Is it not time for Christians to wake up?

On my way to Columbus, in the cars, a few days afterwards, the conductor informed me, that the cars would stop over a few minutes, to allow the Hamilton folks to bid me good bye, before I left Georgia. I was invited to the platform. Drawn up in double line were the cadets; conspicuous upon their uniform was our white badge. The ladies were out in full force, and the glistening white teeth of my colored friends, gave me an idea of what they would do if I stepped off that platform. In front of all, stood Col. Mobley and a young lady holding a basket of exquisite flowers, which in the name of the people of Hamilton, the Colonel presented in a beautiful speech to me.

On my way home, I was halted in Atlanta, and spoke to several thousand children assembled at Ponce de Leon, for the county pic nic.

The liquor men leave no stone unturned to get the colored vote and whenever I am around, they redouble their diligence. At a meeting the other night, Old Uncle Simon, who had been crammed for the occasion, called out, "Missis, there aint one bit of harm if you don't get drunk.

I asked him if he could tell exactly when a pig becomes a hog? He could not. But Uncle Bacchus made an answer which I think good enough to tell even THE UNION SIGNAL.

"Missis, he is hog all the time, only you call him a pig when he's little."

But for fear you will put my letter in the waste basket I will stop although not half through.

S. F. CHAPIN.

### STANDING BY THE SPEAKERS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I am glad to see the attention of the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL called to the question, "Who shall introduce the speakers employed by the W. C. T. Unions?" and I was not a little comforted to know that so capable a worker as Mrs. Carse expressed some of the reasons why we should do it ourselves. It is a small matter, but straws indicate which way the current runs, and I believe in the importance of "little things".

Last fall I was one of a committee appointed by our local union, that canvassed our village for the purpose of raising money to furnish a course of free temperance lectures. We called at the homes and also at all places of business—shops, stores, factories, etc. So little was thought of the publicity of this part of the work that it was not once mentioned by any of us; but when the "heat and burden of the day" had been borne, when the money had been gathered, the lecturers secured and "all things" were "now ready," the question arose, Who shall introduce the speakers?

Then followed such a conference as you described "in a certain nameless locality," with the decided difference that she who occupied the position taken by Mrs. Carse, was defeated utterly, not "on the merits of the case" but on the ground that we "do not want to make ourselves prominent nor get ourselves before the public." In vain it was urged that at this day and in this land where men and women jostle one another in every avenue of life, when a woman can appear as a public speaker without exciting any comment on account of her sex, it was surely a right and proper thing for us to perform a slight official duty of this kind.

Is it sisterly, is it Christian, to thus continually cast even unintentional reproach upon those noble women who by their public work make our great National Union possible? Rather let us say with the loving Ruth, "Where thou goest, I will go." If the earnest host of our W. C. T. U. women, whose duty it is to stand in public places have honor and praise, shall not we "the rank and file" be content to shine with reflected light? And if they must endure humiliation and unmerited censure, then surely every loyal and generous soul should hasten to take a share and "rejoice in the affliction."

Yours faithfully, MRS. EMMA CAIM.

*Vassar, Mich.*

## THE WORK SHOP.---NO. VII.

Home again—"Saloon Literature"—Alcohol Superceded in Medicine—A Dakota Postal—Model Letter from Atlanta—How to Take the Collection—How to Last—Dr. McDonald, of California.

DEAR SISTERS OF THE LOCAL UNIONS:—Home again after two months' absence in thirty-seven different towns. There is good cheer and growing zeal all along the line. My table is heaped with correspondence; Anna G., the perpetual penholder, is busy; Mrs. Zimmerman helps with "excerpts" from letters; Mrs. Calder, a stenographer, has a table downstairs; mother looks after assorting the papers and keeping her huge "scrap book" "up to date," so you may imagine ours is a busy, and I assure you a happy household. From the other of our "twin cottages" (both under the same roof) my nephews and niece come with the mails—of which there are four each day—and our editor is the busy woman of the establishment. So you may picture the humming temperance hive at Evanston as not all unworthy the ceaseless toils of the 150,000 who are "at it, all at it, and always at it" in the work of home protection and saloon destruction.

So many choice items have accumulated in these flying weeks that my time, preoccupied by constant engagements, is inadequate to the needful assorting. The following I give as nearest at hand:

A young gentleman in Evansville, Ind., found that for every twenty-five copies of *Harper's Weekly* sold at the news stands two hundred copies of the *Police Gazette* are called for. Will not the women of Indiana and other states emulate Mrs. Kepley of Illinois in securing the aid of the state's attorney to banish the disgraceful traffic in this saloon literature by the enforcement of law?

If our women would read in the local unions Anthony Comstock's "Traps for the Young," they would become aroused on this subject. Forty per cent. discount is offered our members on all copies ordered. Send to the author 150 Nassau street, New York.

Here is a note from one of our finest chemists and is good news indeed. It should be passed along the line by collating from it a paragraph for all the papers that will publish the same:

DEAR MISS WILLARD:—Can the doctors get along without alcohol in medicine? is doubtless asked you often. I send you the catalogue of the Wheeler Chemical Works with the leaf turned down at *saccharated extracts* from which you will see that about all the more valuable vegetable drugs can be had in a palatable and reliable form, entirely non-alcoholic. You may thus be better helped to answer objections.

God bless you and your work says the son of her who, now above, always gave you her warmest sympathies and prayers. Respectfully yours,

C. GILBERT WHEELER.

A query from Dakota, received this morning, is worthy more than a passing thought. Let our local unions follow out this idea and let us know results:

Should not the rocks, stones and fences cry for temperance as well as for beer and tobacco. If texts, facts, statistics, etc., could be painted on high board fences, on farm fences, in picturesque spots and unsightly places, what a blessed rest it would be to eyes pained by the advertisements of saloons and tobacco shops. I long to see our W. C. T. Unions use the brush in their localities and invest in a bulletin board near the railroad to catch the eye of the traveller. It seems to me these things must pay or our clothing houses would not advertise so largely in suburban towns out from C.

MARY F. DOBSON.

One of the model letters received "at this office" is from an Atlanta lady. It sums up at the close in five numbered questions the points of four pages, thus saving the time of re-perusal. Let us help each other all we can by brief, comprehensive letters, or, if necessarily long, give a "syllabus" at the close.

The largest collections taken by our societies result from a thoroughly "worked up" meeting, the collection following the address, introduced by a brief, bright explanation, and with no intervening hymn, ladies acting as collectors. Some of these come provided with pretty baskets adorned by white ribbons, the society providing said receptacles as a part of their regular outfit.

Our Mrs. Prather, of Cleveland, a marvelous success in raising money, usually chooses a rainy day for her exploits, as a less busy time, and one the selection of which shows courage and persistence in the solicitor and touches the purse strings of the solicited through sympathy.

On being invited to represent us at Chautauqua August 15, Mrs. Livermore returned a message which for pith and point is worthy to be put up as a motto before the eyes of our weary and overtaxed workers. Who else will manifest so much of well-reasoned discretion? After this year I solemnly propose to rise to a similar level of common sense. Dear sister workers why not "So say we all of us"?

I cannot promise to attend any summer meetings. The summer months I reserve for rest and study, and to give those up to talk would be to impoverish me, mentally and physically, for the rest of the year.

M. A. LIVERMORE.

I close with a letter from this morning's mail, written by that California temperance millionaire, Dr. R. M. McDonald. As he is likely to come prominently before the prohibition home protection party convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23, I must preface his letter by a brief personal sketch:

A tall Kentuckian of the best type; "much every way; big heart, big head; fine, clear-cut countenance; blue, scrutinizing eyes; large form, wrapped in an ample overcoat, its pockets full of scientific temperance documents," this is Dr. R. H. McDonald, president of the Pacific Bank, prohibition candidate for governor, and temperance leader "on the coast." Go with me to his elegant home; see his mother, fair and beaming at eighty-four; and his talented sons, who, though educated largely abroad, have never tarnished their fine physiques with the alcoholic or nicotine poisons. Go to the "Star Band of Hope Hall" on Sunday afternoon and hear his accomplished daughter sing to the little street Arabs of the society, while the doctor presides over the meeting and introduces the eastern temperance workers, your correspondent and her secretary, Miss Gordon, after whose speeches he presents each dear little child to us, patting them on the head, whispering words of praise for each, and emptying his great pockets of goodies and children's literature. Remember that he has a heart and hand open for every good work; know that he has a fortune of seven millions, and pray heaven to send us more wealthy men with wealthy hearts.

NEW YORK CITY, May 14, 1884.

DEAR FRIEND:—I left California on March 24th, and arrived here on the 5th inst., stopping by the way in Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., Norfolk, Va., and other places. Altogether my trip has been pleasant, and I hope profitable.

It gives me great pleasure to see that wherever I have been the people are alive to the importance of the cause of temperance; and I mean by this in most cases the twin evils ardent spirits and tobacco in all their injurious forms. There seems a powerful undertone like a ground swell making its presence known in every part of our country. The masses are rapidly preparing for the revolution soon to be started by them, and which sooner than most people suppose will sweep like a cyclonic whirlwind over and down on those who stand in its way. I feel this change in every nerve and muscle of my body, and with me it is but the sympathy with what I see on all sides depicted in the faces, actions and expressions of the masses around me. All they seem to lack is trustworthy guidance; they need instruction and zealous leaders of experience and efficiency. These I believe must soon rise up, for this is God's work, and He will not long suffer His children to keep crying out against this giant evil that is menacing destruction for all, without showing them a way out of Egypt. I feel more and more every day that God is with us in this work, and with His aid victory is sure to reward us in the end.

In my own wine and brandy cursed state I can assure you temperance is gaining ground rapidly, and all the papers deign to notice and criticise our movements, some of them in contempt it is true, like the jaded horse wincing when the saddle rubs the tender spot. I firmly believe that in spite of its exceptional obstacles, California will be one of the early states to wheel into line and petition for a prohibition amendment to the National Constitution. The Independent Order of Good Templars have about four hundred lodges in the state and are doing a grand work. Its glorious sister, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, forms the reserve, united, energetic, trustworthy and ready in all emergencies. They would really vote as they pray, and how much longer must they be denied this right? With woman's vote and our moral atmosphere reformed as it would thereby surely be, we should almost imagine we were in a new world. Let us not be found growing weary in this important hour. Our continued labors, prayers and trust will surely lead us to victory in God's own time.

With most heartfelt wishes for your success, good health and happiness, I am yours very sincerely,

R. H. MCDONALD.

Is not this a breezy outlook—and does it not show that the author knows the electric current of the people's thought as professional politicians cannot?

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

*Evanston, May 16, 1884.*

## NEW BOOKS.

It is gratifying to note the increasing supply of temperance stories for Sunday school libraries. Whether a new demand creates the supply so promptly met by leading publishers, or the new disposition to inculcate temperance truth on the part of publishers, leads to the ready furnishing of the same in palatable shape, is not material, now that the books are here and there is "more to follow."

The American Tract Society has just sent out a new series of cheap and attractive books suitable for Sunday school or Band of Hope libraries. The books are bound in stiff paper, and are printed in large readable type, on clear paper, for ten cents each, or twelve volumes in box for $1.25. They comprise stories like "The Little Captain" and other reprints, together with entirely new tales written for the occasion. A series of the latter sort, by Lucius M. Sargent, including "Groggy Harbor," "Kitty Grafton," "As a Medicine," and nine more is before us and merits all we have said of any series.

Dr. Richardson's new book, entitled "Brief Notes for Temperance Teachers," is also on our table, and is a timely aid to the instructors in public schools in those states under the new law. The book is dedicated to John B. Gough, with fine appreciation of his splendid gifts to the temperance cause. Coming as its teachings do from an acknowledged master, every conscientious teacher will regard them as of invaluable assistance in the new field of instruction. The hints are as the title promises, brief, but have to do with every feature of the alcohol question. With this book in the hands of the teacher and Prof. Steel's "Hygienic Physiology" the scholar's "gift," the coming men and women are sure to be well taught concerning the nature and effects of this dire enemy to physical and national life.

We are pleased to note also the publication of two books treating of the still vexed "Wine Question," from a Swedenborgian point of view. These are treatises embodying the spirit of Swedenborg's teachings and the philosophy of the New Church concerning the character of the wine that is approved in Bible teachings. By the light of the science of correspondences, familiar only to students and professors of this faith, the author and publisher, Dr. John Ellis of New York, shows that there is nothing in the sacred writings that will justify the use of fermented wine as a beverage. The second of the two books was written as a critique of the review of *The Academy* (a New Jerusalem church paper) on the first. The author publishes them at his own expense for free distribution in the families of Swedenborgians, and gives the use of his stereotyped plates to any person desiring to extend the mission of his work.

Another new book of purely literary character is the "Life of Oliver Wendell Holmes," by E. E. Brown, and published by D. Lothrop & Co. It is rarely wise to give a man's biography during his lifetime, but in this case the effort to present one of the most genial men of letters and of science is vastly entertaining. The biographer is discreet in allowing the brilliant subject to tell so much his own story—not that the book is in any sense an autobiography, but Dr. Holmes has given so many glimpses into his real nature in the pages of the Autocrat and the Professor that these are happily made use of in the attempt to portray his character and to narrate the facts of his history.

We are indebted to the same publishers for some little paper-bound editions of Pansy's stories—among them the ever charming story of "Tip Lewis and His Lamp," only twenty-five cents in durable paper covers. Also her pretty sketch entitled "An Hour with Miss Streator."

We have before noticed Rev. D. P. Livermore's able examination of, and answer to the arguments against woman suffrage of the "Remonstrants" of Boston. It is *multum in parvo*, full of direct refutation of these and unequivocal testimony to the value of this extension of suffrage wherever exploited.

The National Temperance Society's Publishing House send out Number Five of Miss Penny's excellent collection of Temperance Readings and Recitations. It is just the thing for Band of Hope superintendents.

# Our Children.

## CHARLIE'S STORY.

BY A. H. HUTCHINSON.

The family pledge hung on the wall,
And on it you could see
The names of mamma, Mary Jane,
And Charlie—that is me.

We didn't dare to ask papa
To write upon it too,
So left a space for him to fill;
'Twas all we dared to do.

He saw the pledge as soon as he
Came in the door that night;
And when we saw him reading it
It put us in a fright.

He didn't say a word to us
About the pledge at all,
But oft I saw him look at it,
While hanging on the wall.

And every night when he came home,
He stopped and read it through.
We all kept still about those words,
Although we knew them true.

Four weeks had passed, and then one night
When pa came home to tea,
He took the pledge down from its nail,
And then he turned to me:

"Go get the pen and ink, my boy,
And let me fill that space,
It looks so bare," he slowly said,
A queer look on his face.

And then mamma sat down and cried,
(She said it was for joy),
And Mary Jane she cried some too,
I didn't—I'm a boy.

But papa says he did not drink
Since that first night when we
Had hung that pledge upon the wall
Where he our names could see.

And ever since that space was filled,
Mamma just said tonight,
Though dark may be our little room,
One corner now is light.

*Indianapolis, May 9.*

## WHO IS THE COWARD?

BY META E. B. THORNE.

"Ho, ho! I knew you wouldn't dare to do it! You haven't any courage! Girls are always cowards anyway!" and Tom shouted with laughter at little Bessie's trepidation, for having followed him in "Follow my leader," out upon a long branch of the great old apple tree, whence he had easily dropped, but she dared not follow, and found great difficulty in returning to the trunk and then by the ladder.

"Tom," called a voice from the window overlooking the scene, "help Bessie down, and then come here."

With a red face Tom obeyed, and was soon standing by his mother's chair.

"What do you wish, mamma?"

"Tom, how old are you?"

"Eleven, mamma."

"And Bessie?"

"She is nine."

"Which is the taller and stronger?"

"Why I, of course, mamma."

"And is it probable that Bessie can do all that you can?"

"N-n-no,— I-spose-not."

"Then is it manly to taunt her with her weakness? And you said she had 'no courage.' But who went to the dentist without any demur to have a sound tooth extracted because I told her it was necessary, while you had to be hired to have yours attended to, although badly decayed. Who was it, too, who confessed about the breaking of that beautiful statuette, although, as I since discovered, her brother was the most to blame?"

"Indeed, mamma," and Tom cast down his blushing face, "I didn't think of all those things, and I guess Bessie has as much courage as I. But she did run in and stuff up her ears when papa had to shoot poor Carlo. And she hates for me to have fire crackers, and she screams when she sees a snake. Then every one calls girls and women cowards, and I thought it must be so."

"Bessie is very nervous, my boy, and the sudden snap of the exploding cracker sets her little heart palpitating; then that terrible fright with a snake, when she was only five or six years old, nearly caused her a brain fever, haunted her dreams for weeks; and she was very fond of Carlo, you know; so that it was a great grief to her that he had to be shot. But as for girls and women being cowards, I am not sure that they do not evince quite as much courage as men and boys, moral courage especially. History records many examples of this.

"Were you not studying in your lesson recently, the account of those brave women, of Bryan Station, Kentucky, who, more than a hundred years ago, to supply their husbands and children with water, ventured boldly out to the spring, all about which they knew the savages were lurking in large numbers?

"There is a somewhat similar story of some Holland milkmaids, during the Spanish wars. They lived on a farm near the city of Dort, which the Spaniards were about to besiege, and about which a large force had been placed in ambush, waiting to attack the unsuspecting city.

"One morning the milkmaids going out to milk saw some of these soldiers hiding under the trees and hedges. They made no sign of their discovery, however, going on with their work, chatting and singing merrily, but on their return told their master, who went at once to give warning. Spies were sent out who found the report to be true. Then an order was sent for troops to be brought in, and for the sluices to be opened, by which means all the land surrounding Dort was flooded, and many of the enemy were drowned; the rest fled and the city was saved. Of course the farmer and his brave servants were generously rewarded, and to commemorate their heroism coins were struck off bearing the image of a milkmaid milking her cow.

"Not long ago you were reading a series of sketches of various famous women, Boadicea, Joan of Arc, Queen Elizabeth, Maria Theresa, and others, many of whom were even more valorous than the men of their time.

"So now, Tom, I trust you will be, not only too manly, but too careful of the truth, to ever taunt any one with cowardice. Remember that each one shows his strength in his own way, and many who avoid needless danger, and so are considered cowardly, are morally brave and strong."

"Yes, mamma. I see it is so, now I think of it, and I myself, know of some such cases. Frank Jones, who likes to drive wild colts, and is always daring some one to fight, or to try some dangerous thing, was so mean, such a coward, he let little Willie Gray be blamed for breaking the school house window, and Willie would not tell of him, though he knew, and though Frank had often called him coward, because he is so quiet and cautious."

"Well, Tom, I am sure after such an illustration from your own observation, I need say nothing more. You can see for yourself that true heroism dwells in the soul, and inspires the whole character. Remember too, that rashness is not a sign of courage, and that one should only venture into real danger, for some worthy object."

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children of the Prevention Army:—You are likely to have work enough to keep you busy out of school hours. There is the *Creche* that I hope you won't forget to work for, for those babies are dreadfully hungry little creatures and have to be fed and cared for, and that of course has to be paid for, and so every little money-making device that is honest, and that your parents approve, I trust will engage your best efforts. And now comes a request from the Commander of the Prevention Army saying that away out in Utah, where some good ladies are teaching the Mormon children, there is a Band of Hope that greatly needs some temperance papers, full of pictures and stories.

Now don't you think you could save up your own papers, those that are distributed every week in your Band of Hope, and after reading, fold them carefully and make them up into little packages of six, then join all your packages together and mail them to Miss Annie Baker, care of Professor Benner, Salt Lake City, Utah territory, who will distribute them among the Band of Hope children of that city and of the territory? Who'll send first and gladden the heart of this brave Captain of our Army with a great bundle of nice story papers? Now as a reward for listening to all of this talk from Captain Deborah, here is a beautiful story from one who signs herself "Aunt Bethiale:"

Last spring I went to teach in one of our mountain counties, and on my arrival in the neighborhood was of course told of some of the troubles I should encounter. The profanity among the scholars had been the trouble, I was told. "But," added my informant "the Band of Hope may make it easier for you."

"Band of Hope!" I exclaimed, "if you have a flourishing Band of Hope I am not afraid."

"Oh, yes; they have a new Band and the little fellows are powerfully pleased. They have eighty members I think."

And will you believe it, though I had over sixty pupils there were but two instances when anything like swearing ever came to my ears.

One day some little ones came running in quite excited. "Oh, Miss—, Tommy's been swearing!" "Where is Tommy?" I asked, but through the window I saw the little fellow, scarcely six years old, sitting on a stone and crying bitterly. The sight rather softened my heart, and I do not think I hastened to the scene of action. My scolding words all left me, anyhow, before I reached him. I asked him kindly to tell me all about it, and he sobbed out, "Oh, Miss ——, I sweared, but I won't do it again. Will they take away my badge? The girls said they would."

The little fellow wears his badge yet, and more, he did not get scolded that day."

Captain Deborah.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

127. Scriptural Enigma.

I am composed of 49 letters.
My 39, 47, 38, 33, 10, 46, 9, was a wicked giant.
My 17, 12, 6, 34, 45, 42, 37, was a son of Kenaz.
My 15, 1, 25, 28, 6, 44, 24, 14, 5, was one of David's sons.
My 31, 19, 7, 21, 16, is promised to all who are faithful.
My 3, 44, 31, 6, 32, 23 was one of Jacob's wives.
My 14, 49, 30, 8. was one of Isaac's sons.
My 13, 42, 40, 19, 11, 9, 22, 13, 35, and my 4, 10, 41, expressed the limit of the country of Palestine, at one time.
My 27, 2, 18, 43, 20, is a plant that was made to shade a wicked man.
My 22, 29, 48, 30, 45, 9, 35, 26, was the grandfather of Jehoiachin.
My whole is a verse in the Psalms.

128. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 38 letters.
My 38, 6, 17, 33, 20, 3 should be given to the Lord.
My 1, 26, 5, 29, 2 is sought for by nearly everybody.
My 8, 34, 27, 11, 15, 21 is a short poem.
My 7, 18, 13, 28, 32 is most important.
My 19, 22, 37, 9, 25, 12 is care in selecting.
My 10, 6, 16, 24 is a number.
My 31, 35, 30 is a measure.
My 36, 4, 14, 23 is a part of the face.
My whole is one of Solomon's proverbs, and is excellent advice for young men.

129. Fractions.

Two-elevenths of prohibition, one-fourth of abstains,
One-third of health, and one-third of brains;
Two-fifths of faith, and one-fourth of endeavor,
One-fourth of patience, and one-seventh of forever.
Add these fractions and you will find
A cure from drink for all mankind.

130. Enigma.

My cousin 3, 4, though his friends had frequently 1, 2, 3, 4 with him, could never be 2, 3, 4 to see the error of drinking until he realized what a narrow 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 he was standing on, and how near the 3, 4, 5, 6; and then he took the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and became a sober man.

131. Anagram.

Featulibu tarew, os shref dan os reef,
Odg evag ti ot oyu nad eh aveg ti ot em;
Ot ihm ew evig naksth atth herewrev ew og,
Eh dame het crale aretw os leerfy ot wolf.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

120. Rice, Nan, draw.—Navarino—Nice.
121. Prohibition does prohibit.

122.
S
LET
LAVES
SEVENTY
TENOR
STR
Y

123. Harebell.

Answers have been received from E. B. Shane and S. M. Kennedy.

Our lives are songs; God writes the words,
And we set them to music at pleasure;
And the songs grow glad, or sweet or sad,
As we choose to fashion the measure.

# Home Department.

## FLOWERS FOR THE SALOON.

BY H. M. G.

To-morrow would be a holiday,
And crowds would throng the street;
So the town itself must look its best,
Arrangements all complete.
Not only the people must be attired
In fitting holiday dress,
But places of business attractive made
To welcome the coming guest.

So a dear little boy of tender years
Came in the evening hours
To a friend of mine, and made request
For a gift of beautiful flowers.
"Papa wants them for his saloon,
For to-morrow," said the child;
But the hand outstretched to pluck the flowers
Paused, and to this replied:

"If they were for your home, my child,
I'd gladly give you flowers,
But never shall a saloon be decked
By any gift of ours."
Flowers for the home, for the little child,
For the maiden in her bloom,
But the place that blights and darkens the home
Should be shrouded in funeral gloom.

## THE F. I. T. F.

BY ZELOTA MATHER GARNER.

"How could he have known my needs? I never saw the gentleman," he exclaimed glancing down at his well worn garments! He could not have meant it in charity! This is what mother would call a special providence. Why should not I? Fifty dollars! I can scarcely believe it," glancing at the order again. "This certainly does place me under obligation to Mr. Raymond. I cannot well refuse to accept his proffered hospitality since he has put it so strongly on his son's account. I must not be selfish."

"I am sure Mr. Pulsifer is dressed well," said Florence, when Dick called her attention to him as they were returning from church the following Sabbath. "Is there not some mistake about his poverty?"

"I hope there is," replied Dick. "I do hope he will go with us to Aunt G's."

Charles Pulsifer did not offer any excuse. A merry party arrived in good time at the home of that estimable lady.

We would like to give the reader the details of the day, the warm reception which made the guests feel perfectly at home, the bright, cheery parlor with its festoons of green, the dinner, the Christmas tree, but better than all that, there was no wine that day and no brandy in the pudding sauce, although it took some argument on her brother's part to persuade Aunt G. to forego her customary habit.

"Now, my boy, what are your plans for the future?" asked Richard Raymond of Charles Pulsifer a few days later as the two were comfortably seated in the library. "Confide in me as you would in a brother. What profession do you intend to follow?"

"I like teaching better than anything else, but there is no eminence to be attained in that profession. The wisdom which age and experience brings has its value in law or medicine. There are rounds in the ladder of success to be reached in the ministry; but the teacher is reckoned superannuated at the age when in other professions he would have just reached his prime. Such dotage has but a poor place in the economy of nature."

"Then, sir, like the great master of common sense 'you can write no more ballads because verse makers are generally beggars.' You have an eye to solid results. Well, taking the expression of the masses, the most difficult problem is to understand what to do in life. To what other calling have you an assurance you are adapted?"

"None. I feel assured that I should succeed as a teacher."

At this point they are interrupted by a vigorous ringing of the door bell.

"Tonight is the meeting of the H. J. G. K." said Richard Raymond.

"You mean the F. I. T. F."

"Oh, yes; the F. I. T. F. You see I've promised the vagabonds to join their nonsense. I wonder what they expect of me. Money, I presume; they said something about a library or museum. Well, I shall not mind the money if it will encourage them to make men of themselves."

Presently the boys are assembled in the back parlor and the F. I. T. F. is called to order by Billy Metcalf, its president. Dick Raymond reads the minutes of the last meeting. After a few preliminaries Mr. Raymond is admitted and asked if he is ready to subscribe to the requirements of the society.

"Ready, your honor," says Mr. Raymond, rising in the presence of the august assembly and crossing his hands with mock solemnity. The secretary reads the first obligation, which requires of the candidate frugality.

"Frugality! Most certainly I can subscribe my name to that. Frugality has been the corner stone of my success," said the candidate signing his name to a bit of paper.

The next resolution requires industry in the pursuit of knowledge, and in honest labor.

"Better and better," writing his name with a flourish.

"Now your pluck, sir," said the president. "Give the candidate a little time to screw up his courage."

This resolution requires of the candidate total abstinence from the use of alcohol in any form as a beverage, and from tobacco in all its forms; he pledges himself, also, to be pure in his language and conduct and not to indulge in profanity.

There is a momentary hesitancy on the part of the candidate, while every eye brimfull of mischief, is intently fastened upon him.

The boys know Richard Raymond's weak points. They know that he is fond of a glass of choice liquor, and that he knows the flavor of a choice cigar. It is rumored that once upon a time he became so enraged at a span of vicious mules, which he was driving, that he uttered an oath. Billy Metcalf chanced to be with him at the time and the committee who had in charge the consideration of the candidate's eligibility felt obliged to make this fact known to the F. I. T. F.

Ah, reader, if you are a parent, please consider. Richard Raymond is not the only father who has been weighed in the balance by his own and by his neighbors' sons and found wanting.

"Well, boys, you've rather got me there, but here goes," writing his name in large capitals. "I'd be ashamed not to have as much courage as any of you," glancing at Dick. "Here is my fee, tossing a ten dollar gold piece at the secretary. That is about the price of my indulgence. I've never wasted much money in those things, but it is more than I should have wasted even if I'd not joined your nonsense. My eyes were opened by reading the lectures upon the nature of alcohol and tobacco, which you gave me a few days ago, Mr. Pulsifer."

Three lusty cheers are given for the new member, then the secretary advanced and pinned a neat badge upon the lapel of Richard Raymond's coat. It contained the initials F. I. T. F., meaning Frugal, Industrious, Temperate Fellows.

Richard Raymond catches the enthusiasm of the occasion.

"We'll make a success of this enterprise boys. I will deposit a hundred dollars to the credit of the F. I. T. F. tomorrow morning. I'll see a few more of the fathers, and in time we'll have one of the finest libraries and museums connected with the schools of H———, there is in our state. We will have scientific lectures upon the effects of alcohol and other narcotics. We will have enough of those lectures which you gave me Mr. Pulsifer, to supply every family in our town. If the people will persist in poisoning themselves they shall do it with their eyes open, that is if my money and influence will help accomplish it."

After the adjournment and the last boy has gone, the two men sat for some minutes in the extreme silence which follows without speaking.

"I see, I see!" exclaimed Richard Raymond at last, "how the great change has been wrought in Dick. You are eminently fitted for your place. You must consent to fill it. I've a proposition to make, sir. Give me your word that you will follow teaching as a profession, and I will see you through college without so much hard work. You must promise to do as you have here, teach morals, as well as language, mathematics and science. Give up study this year, put your best energies upon your work, and as I said I will see you through college."

"I can not become a mendicant, Mr. Raymond."

"I understand your feelings my boy. When you leave H———, I propose to put my son Richard at school under your supervision, I shall put sufficient money at your disposal to pay the expenses of both.

"Whatever indebtedness you incur you may take time to refund. Do you understand?"

"I do. You are very generous."

A few years later and Charles Pulsifer is installed as superintendent of one of the finest schools in the state.

He stands before Richard Raymond ready to refund the money loaned him. After receipts are passed, he says:

"I have one more favor to ask of you sir. Can you entrust the happiness of your daughter in the hands of a poor school master? She has given me permission to ask you."

"In the hands of a frugal, industrious, temperate fellow? Most certainly, if he is her choice. And with her I will give a dowry, which, if rightly invested, will preserve one teacher from a 'beggarly old age.' By zeal in your profession I expect you to acquire a competency of unmeasured value, though it be not represented by silver and gold."

In time Florence Raymond will be Mrs. Pulsifer. The F. I. T. F. has become an institution. Richard Raymond is very proud of his son Dick who takes the honors of his class this year. Miss Virginia who is almost a young lady is anticipating the wedding which she says must be in keeping with papa's wealth and position, but which she says never would have come about but for that Christmas at Aunt Ginger's.

[THE END.]

# The Sunday School Lesson.

June 1.] Third Quarter, No. IX. [1884.

## TOPIC: CHRISTIAN LIBERTY.

LESSON TEXT.—Gal. 4: 1-16.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free: Gal. 5:1.

TIME.—A. D. 57.

PLACE.—Greece.

1. The Judaistic church at Jerusalem had sent its apostles into Galatia, troubling the church there with its legality and formal rules, averring that Paul's teaching was lax and unscriptural, and that the churches he had founded were no churches in fact, because of the absence in their worship of Jewish rites and ritual. Paul writes very considerately of these apostles, and the church behind them, saying no evil of them and in no no wise discounting their beliefs, save to say that this child of God, the Jewish race and church, was in its childhood subject to the bondage of authority that includes the heir in his minority as well as the slave. Now he would have these Galatian churches know the liberty which is in Christ Jesus. It was a bold stand to make, this superseding of law by the new liberty. Two men even of the apostles were equal to pressing this innovation. The hardest to urge of all reforms is that which cuts off and takes away old customs and traditions. This is emphatically true of the temperance reform. It cuts off and takes away what has been considered an innocent enjoyment. It says that which has been called the gift of God is the "cup of devils." Let the steadfast heroism of the first century characterize every apostle of this reform of the nineteenth.

2. Liberty cannot be bestowed all at once, nor until the training of obedience has wrought in the spirit that submission to the law of love that must ever govern even our freedom. Everybody's right to be free is larger than anybody's liberty, and no large liberty is possible where the liberty of one restricts that of the many. Christ's law is the only one under which everybody may be truly free. When it is the dominant purpose of all souls to do unto others as they would have others do unto them, then and not till then is human freedom assured. This state of the soul is reached by the schooling of law,—by the discipline of obedience,—the alchemy which transmutes selfhood into "otherhood."

George Macdonald says, "When God's will is our law, we are but a kind of noble slaves; when God's will is our will then we are His free children." This is the liberty wherewith Christ makes free—the lifting of the yoke of our self will—the work of grace by which God's will becomes ours.

3. Christian liberty is not consistent with any form of personal slavery. Slavery to opinion or to any habit is not possible to Christ's freeman. If one is bound by prejudice Christ waits to make him free. He who is the Way to the Truth in the Life is not to blame if men and women shut their eyes to the truth and so remain in error. He would gladly knock all shackles from the mind as well as the body. If one is fettered by a questionable habit Christ longs to strike those fetters off. If tobacco or liquor or any other evil has enchained the Christian soldier, there is freedom from all the long forged bonds of appetite to be found in Christ. He takes away appetite or He holds it in thrall. According to your faith be it unto you.

4. The "rudiments of the world" are indeed beggarly. Who that has ever been free would willingly walk back into the servitude of bondage? And yet there are those who have "tasted the heavenly gift" and yet fall back, entangled by some filmy threads of this world's devising, into the slavery from which they were at great cost redeemed. Even for these Christ stands holding out the emancipation of His gospel—pressing them to a return to His joyful, willing service. May all such hear His voice and know His liberty once more!

THE third meeting of the executive committee of the W. C. T. U. for Western Washington was held in Tacoma, Tuesday 22nd. The time and place of meeting of the annual convention was appointed for Wednesday and Thursday, June 18th and 19th. Preparations are being made for a series of open temperance meetings to be held in Seattle, and it is the intention of the temperance people to have a grand rally at Olympia, prior to the territorial election.

MR. C. J. HOLT is having a very successful meeting at Rich Hill, Mo.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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## THE TRUE REVIVAL.

Many times during the past few weeks has Deborah's song of triumph been sung by the women who have gone forth to battle in the strength of Israel's God against the foe that more than all others has caused such desolation in their homes, and returned victorious. Many times, too, has the refrain been borne upon the air, "Now if we can only enforce the law, make it a success and so ensure victory another year." Why is it that this fear rises in hearts otherwise so glad and joyous?

Is it not because it has so often been found easier to do some grand, heroic deed in time of excitement, than to do the unheroic every day deeds that make up the sum of an average life? It is one thing to cast the vote necessary to carry an election. It is quite another thing to sustain that vote three hundred and sixty-five days of the year by a consistent life and an unswerving loyalty to the principles upon which the law is based, even though at the risk of boycotting.

If one were to ask, What is the great need of our temperance reformation today? must we not say, conviction of its necessity on the part of Christians, a clear cut apprehension of the evil of intemperance and pungent conviction of individual duty and responsibility in regard to it.

Till such conviction takes deep hold of heart and conscience, our temperance work will be superficial, its life without stamina and force.

We need not so much a revival of temperance, as a revival of conscience. All the artificial and conventional notions men have of the sin of intemperance, as against social order and the rights of men, must be put away, and this sin as the curse of the race and destroyer of souls, as the fountain-head of iniquity, sending its streams of waste and ruin in all directions, as a sin against God—as He sees and abhors it—must be brought home to the conscience, and become a reality most personal.

"Times of deep and strong religious movements, which have left their track on the ages and their mark on the church, have always been times of deep and pungent conviction of sin."

Equally true is this of any great moral reform. Give to us one and all the courage of our convictions, has been the prayer on the lips of our "Rock of Ages women" ever since the dawning of this wondrous crusade. Gloriously has their prayer been answered. Nobly have they stood by the convictions inwrought in life itself by sad experience.

Now the prayer upon their lips is that they may have strength to hold on where victory has been won, wisdom to match the enemy's cunning in winning and holding new points, and that their brothers may stand shoulder to shoulder with them, ready for any and every emergency, strong in the strength of an honest, straightforward manhood which heeds "the wise man's" injunction:

"Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee."

"Wherefore lift up the hands which hang down, and the feeble knees, and make straight paths for your feet lest that which is lame be turned out of the way, but let it rather be healed," is the message coming to every man and woman with the love of God or of humanity in their hearts.

Shall we heed it?

## MORE ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

### THEIR TEMPERANCE RECORDS.

Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, is a total abstainer, so is Senator William Frye, of Maine, and John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, all for the same reason—excesses of the past. They have made a noble fight for their manhood which should encourage every reformed man and insure them the respect of all good people. Senator Jos. McDonald, of Indiana, is a moderate drinker and open opponent of prohibition. Senator Ben Harrison, of Indiana, is a member of the Presbyterian church, and what is better, a practical Christian and total abstainer. He and Senator Joseph Hawley, of Connecticut, are considered the best candidates of the Republicans. Senator Alison, of Iowa, is a social drinker and a man who follows, but is not brave enough to help make, public opinion. Senator James Wilson, of Iowa, has the courage of his convictions and is a prohibitionist and total abstainer. Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, is a total abstainer. Senator H. W. Blair, of New Hampshire, is thoroughly sound on all the great questions of the day; a civil service reformer, a prohibitionist who has the courage of a martyr, and is author of the educational bill which devotes seventy millions of dollars to our public schools—the greatest measure adopted by the senate in our day.

Gov. St. John, of Kansas, is a favorite candidate with temperance people. His record is written in the hearts of American home-keepers.

Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks are opponents of prohibition and would furnish wine at the White House. Choose you this day who shall serve you, Americans, and remember the *homes* of the nation as you choose.

In making arrangements for Mrs. Foster's work in Southern California, it was necessary, for want of time, to pass by a number of towns where the people were ready and eager to hear her. Of one of these towns it was said by the workers in a a larger neighboring town: "You will not need Mrs. Foster, you have no saloons."

A dear woman replied: "Is it because we have no saloons that we cannot have Mrs. Foster? O, then I wish we had saloons."

The words came with that wonderful fulness of meaning that always pierces to the heart's core, and that can never be mistaken by those who have seen the shadow, and felt the chill of rum's awful eclipse. Two days after this sudden death called the heart-crushed sufferer away; and the son whose ruined life gave such sharp emphasis to her cry of distress, had to be hunted up out of the saloons of a neighboring city cursed with the legalized liquor saloon, in order that he might receive the telegram sent him to tell of his loss. Mere local option seems such a small safeguard, when "the accursed thing" is everywhere within reach. When shall mothers' hearts prevail against greed in the struggle for prohibition?

A master stroke for scientific temperance education has been made in congress this spring by the Hon. H. W. Blair, the champion of temperance and education in the United States Senate. In February, Senator Blair introduced the bill given below. It was read twice and referred to the committee on education and labor. On April 25 it was reported favorably to the senate without amendment, and is now on the calendar:

A Bill to provide for the study of physiology, and the effect of intoxicating, narcotic, and poisonous substances upon life, health, and welfare, by the pupils in the public schools of the territories and the district of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the subject of physiology and the simple rules for the preservation of life and health shall be a branch of education in the public schools within all the territories of the United States and the district of Columbia; and in the prosecution of that study special instruction shall be given to the pupils in regard to the nature of alcohol and of intoxicating, narcotic, and poisonous substances in common use by the people, and the effect of that use upon life and health and the welfare of individuals and communities addicted thereto.

Sec. 2 That teachers in the public schools shall be qualified to teach accordingly, and suitable text books shall be used to facilitate the study and instruction provided for in the first section of this act; and such text books shall be subject to rejection from use if found to be objectionable by the Commissioner of Education.

Now let all the friends and well wishers pour in their "insistences" upon congress—write letters to your representatives and senators and get men and women of influence to do likewise. At one vote we may get temperance instruction for nearly one million children in nine territories.

The Illinois Sunday school convention, in its session at Springfield last week, unanimously adopted the following resolution offered by B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago.

Whereas, The sin of intemperance is in this day the great hindrance to the progress of Christ's kingdom in this world; and

Whereas, Not only is the Sunday school the most efficient agency for raising up a generation whose God is the Lord, but among our Sunday school workers are a host of women, upon whose hearts the Holy Ghost has laid in an especial manner this burden of souls;

*Resolved,* That this convention endorses heartily the work of the W. C. T. U., and recommend that one or more of the four extra Sundays in the year be set apart for special lessons on the Christian duty of temperance, remembering that "for this purpose the Lord God was manifested that He might destroy the works of the devil."

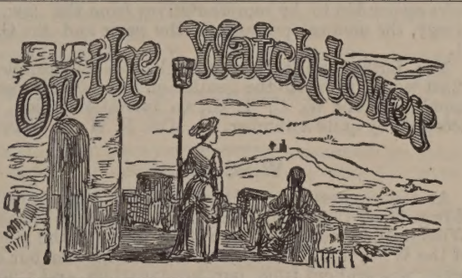
When, in response to the call for this twenty-fifth anniversary of the Illinois Sunday school association, Mrs. Lucia B. Tyng, our efficient state superintendent of Sunday school work, gave twenty-five dollars in the name of the W. C. T. U. of Illinois, there was a hearty applause all over the house. Our W. C. T. U. can but enjoy the graceful gift of this noble woman, since we all know her joy in giving. Mr. William Reynolds, in his directions to delegates to the international meeting at Louisville, gave a very emphatic charge in behalf of the W. C. T. U. The Sunday school and its mission in temperance reform have no truer friends than the Tyngs and Reynolds of Peoria.

Miss Willard writes thus of one who enlists the love and prayers of all:

Chicago, May 19, 1884.

Dear Union Signal:—Our lovely Miss Duty, of Cleveland, for many years the leader of W. C. T. U. movements in that city, has been for three months very ill as the result of too much care and too hard work. All who have the happiness to know Jennie Duty will agree with me that her richly endowed life is of priceless value to our cause. Let me ask our white ribbon army to pray earnestly for her restoration to health, home and the work she loves so well.

Frances E. Willard.




The Promise League of the world, don't you want to belong to it? Just the easiest thing in the world. Send to Helen Hood, 161 LaSalle St., for Alfred L. Sewell's little promise book, sign the promise on the first page, carry the book in your pocket, and as you have time select from God's promises those that have been proved and tried and have helped *you*, copying them into the little book which you can study at odd minntes till you know them all by heart. These little books in stout manilla envelopes can be had for ten cents.

* * *

Isn't this an experience? One of tired the W. C. T. U. workers gives it as hers on a recent journey:

I am sitting and writing in the car, and I wont look at anybody for fear they'll speak to me. I tried to avoid everybody day before yesterday but a baby cried so for milk to put in the bottle, they could not get any, that I gave it a banana, and then looked sternly out of the window, but they, the grand parents, parents and six children looked and squinted and nodded. "That there woman 's the one," by and by the grandfather came over, "Be you goin' fur?" "No, Burlingame." "Oh not goin' beyond thar?" "No." "How long ye lived in B.?" "Don't live there," "No live East?" Yes, Chicago, "Oh, goin' to stop in Bur—quite a spell?" No. "Got relations there?" No. "Married?" "Yes." "Children?" "Yes." "Then I spose you won't mind the little creeter's pulling and a haulin' the boxes?" "*No!!*" "Your man farm it?" (in Chicago!) "No civil engineer." (don't think he knew what that meant.) "He own property out here?" "No." "Goin' west any further?" (Now thinks I you've got to take it) "*Yes to Texas after awhile.*" "Laws du tell, ever been there?" "No." "Well that there woman over yender, 's going little west of here. Her man sent her jist money 'nuff fur to git here, and she's fell short a bit. Wat she'll do, Lord knows. That there man in that seat's, from Illinois too, me and my old woman's lived onto one place in Illinois, nigh onto fifty years and neither of us has ever had the agy (ague) and I tell ye its pretty hard a pullin up stakes at my time of life." Just then cry, "Burlingame," I jumped up and ran, and he did look so sorry to have to part company. *Oh dear,* I've not exaggerated that one bit, nor set down aught in malice. Why can't I be let alone.

"Why can't I be let alone?" Why just for the same reason that the Southern Confederacy couldn't. You're wanted in the union."

* * *

Speaking of that dear old lady in The Union Signal that couldn't find the word "tact" in her Bible, one lady says, "Read Matthew 10:16."

* * *

And apropos of old ladies here is a story of one that delighted my heart as it was told by good Mr. Walker, our English visitor who so kindly takes "out for an airing," behind "spanking bays" the national W. C. T. U. president and her mother. He told the other day of a good woman on whose lips praise was constant. Somebody said to her, "Why Granny, how you do love to praise the Lord." "Aye, that be so," she answered "an' if He do bring me to heaven, He shall never hear the last of it.

* * *

A new wonder I spy in the field! It is Mrs. Maria Upham Drake, of Brooklyn, N. Y. She has been accepted with great enthusiasm at Hartford, and I doubt not will be wherever she goes.

* * *

Here is a fine thought from one of Mrs. Leavitt's speeches:

"Let us remember that as our Lord sat over against the treasury and saw what was put therein, so today he sits over against the ballot box, and sees whether his children deposit ballots that tend to build up truth and righteousness and purity, or whether they are in the interest of Satan, and his continued usurpation of the government of this world."

* * *

Mrs. Esther T. Housh is, if ever there was one, a "woman at work." She edits her magazine, prepares monthly press bulletins for the National W. C. T. U., and lectures all about New England, and what is more she does all these things excellently well.

* * *

Hon. E. L. Dohoney, of Texas, delivered a stirring address before the Texas prohibition convention last month. While in the legislature of his state he successfully engineered the Six Shooter act—a prohibitory law in regard to deadly weapons which has been well enforced. He now seeks to get another, prohibition of that which so often inspires the shooting.

* * *

I don't like to hear this sort of talk. Somebody, let us hope not a W. C. T. U. woman, complained the other day at a W. C. T. U. meeting, of the amount of money given to foreign missions, drew applause by applying to the friends of missions the proverb, "The fool's eyes are in the ends of the earth." It is true that charity begins at home, but as somebody else says, "it doesn't end there.

* * *

Miss Lucia Kimball, who has been conducting a Sunday school temperance campaign of two months in Chicago has been so overworked that for a time she is compelled to rest. She has spoken seventy times in these two months, often five and six times on a Sunday and the physician enjoins a rest as absolute as her work has been extravagant.

* * *

Mrs. Foster, after a delightful and hardworking sojourn in Southern California is now in the northern part of the state. Last Sunday she spoke in San Francisco, after a reception in Oakland on Saturday, and is this week in the Yo Semite Valley. She speaks of the California women as "grand." I hear from them of her and her work, that in some instances as large an audience was turned away from the crowded hall as sat inside.

On Duty.

# News From the Field.

## MICHIGAN.

NOTICE TO MICHIGAN UNIONS.

Mrs. M. H. Hunt, superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, is to be present at the state convention held in Flint, June 3-6. It is very desirable that Mrs. Hunt should address audiences in other parts of Michigan, immediately after this state meeting. Those desiring her services should address Miss S. A. Rulison, State Cor. Sec.

## FLORIDA.

Officers elected at the convention of the W. C. T. U. Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 28 and 29, 1884:

President, Mrs. J. J. Lyons, Waldo, Fla.; vice presidents, Mrs. Walter Gwynn, Sanford; Mrs. H. Reed, Jacksonville, Fla.; vice president at large, Mrs. Gen. J. J. Finley, Ocala; recording secretary, Mrs. Hannah H. Liping, Archer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Dr. T. P. Gary, Ocala; treasurer, Mrs. L. Alexander, St. Augustine. E. O. Browne Gary, *Cor. Sec.*

## OHIO.

Columbus seems to be given over to the whisky element. Sunday base ball, slugging matches or fights and cock fighting seems to be the order of the day. Our city council, mayor and police make no effort to abate it and the religious and moral element of the city is not strong enough to elect men that will.

The Methodist and Catholic churches take the strongest stand for temperance. Last Sunday one hundred and fifteen persons signed the total abstinence pledge at the Catholic Cathedral, swelling the number to two hundred This is a new temperance society, and there are a number more in that church. Bishop Watterson and Father Fitzgerald delivered eloquent addresses before this society. Mrs. E. B. Sargent.

## KENTUCKY.

Louisville.—In June at the International Sunday school convention, to be held in our city, a petition will be presented from the W. C. T. U. asking for the insertion of quarterly temperance lessons in the regular series. This petition has been circulated in this city, and, as far as possible, inevery town in the state. Only ministers and superintendents of Sunday schools are asked to sign.

The youngest member of our Y. W. C. T. U., a little girl nine years old, has been working for money enough to purchase Sewall's stomach charts for headquarters. The necessary $8.00 has just been secured, and a lecture on the subject will be given the second Friday in May, to which the public is invited.

Through the instrumentality of the Y. W. C. T. U. unfermented wine has been introduced into one of the largest churches in our city.

A Y. W. C. T. U. has been organized in Murray, Ky., which bids fair to rival that of our older cities. Within two or three months this union has planned for three public meetings, which were very enthusiastic and of a practical character; has enlisted the three ministers of the town and committed them; has secured space in the county paper; has obtained signatures to the petition for Sunday school temperance lessons; has had a bill passed by the legislature prohibiting the sale or gift of any kind of liquor within their school district; has very interesting meetings, and succeeded in arousing the whole community. We are praying for many more such.

## WYOMING TERRITORY.

Laramie City.—Six months ago the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized with but ten members. At our recent election our forces, under the leadership of inexperienced commanders, met the enemy of veterans, under the command of the skilled leaders of a hundred battles and victories.

We were defeated, but a review of the situation and of what has been accomplished is far from disheartening.

In six months our muster roll has grown from ten to more than two hundred and fifty soldiers.

On election day we polled 465 temperance votes out of 1,100 cast in the whole city. A change of less than 100 votes would have given us the victory on our whole ticket. And more than a hundred of our voters—principally ladies, were deprived of the privilege of voting upon a legal technicality.

We have rallied to our standard and enrolled under our banner nearly every one of the leaders of one of the great political parties, and a number of prominent leaders of the other great political party have openly and boldly arrayed themselves upon the side of temperance.

We have enlisted under our banner a large number of young men—lawyers, railroad officials, operators, business men, etc., men who are just entering upon public life, with long years of usefulness before them.

We have aroused, and strengthened the hands of pastors and churches in our city and interested them in our good work.

We have enlisted in our cause the active co-operation of both the papers of our city.

We brought enough influence to bear upon our legislature to secure much wholesome advanced legislation upon temperance and moral issues.

We compelled our opponents in the city election to select for their standard bearers the very best men who could be found and to let them go into the contest entirely unpledged and free to rule in righteousness and to legislate for the suppression of intemperance.

We have given a new impetus, and infused new life into our sister temperance organizations in the city.

And last, but by no means least, we have gained experience and developed workers. The indefatigable labor performed by scores of our women will qualify them to play the part of giants in our coming struggles.

With such a record as this for six months' work are we defeated?

Mrs. J. H. Hayford, *Pres. W. C. T. U.*

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Attleboro.—The eighth anniversary and annual meeting of the Attleboro W. C. T. U., was an occasion of unusual interest. The secretary and treasurer gave reports which were very satisfactory. The society has now a membership of 76, an increase of 31 members during the year. Until last year we have had discouraging, up-hill work. Last May we had a convention which was a "red letter day" for our union. The observance of the crusade anniversary was another advance, and Miss Willard's coming was a great blessing.

At the conclusion of the business meeting G. A. R. hall was thrown open to invited guests who, to the number of about 100, accepted the courtesies of the organization. For their entertainment a bountiful collation had been prepared, to which ample justice was done. After the party had satisfied its appetite it was called to order by Mrs. N. C. Luther as toast mistress, and an essay was read by Mrs. N. M. Daggett upon the "Needs of the Hour," considered with regard to the cause of temperance.

Mrs. E. M. Gustin read an article upon the "Importance of the Temperance Education of the Young," showing the absolute necessity of attending to it, if it is ever hoped to establish temperance as the standard of public sentiment.

Mrs. L. B. Sweet read an original poem, and toasts were responded to by representatives from the law, the clergy, the medical professions, the press and the G. A. R.

Mrs. Luthur availed herself of the woman's privileged "last word" to invite the gentlemen to become honorary members of the W. C. T. U., an invitation which was accepted by quite a number. Mrs. N. M. Daggett.

## WISCONSIN.

At the suggestion of Miss Willard, Miss Anna M. Edwards, of Cleveland, Ohio, was invited to come to Wisconsin, to work for two or three weeks in the interest of the W. C. T. U. A little circular printed on our own press, was sent out from our headquarters, and a notice of Miss Edwards' coming, and of the terms on which lectures could be obtained was published in the *Prohibitionist*. As the result forty appointments were made before she had even entered the state, and new applications are coming in almost daily.

Miss Edwards began work at Jefferson and Fort Atkinson, coming to Madison to attend and make the address at an entertainment for the benefit of the state union. From Madison she went directly north carrying with her the good wishes of hosts of new friends, and bearing the firm conviction that she would do good work wherever she should go. Letters from places she has visited are full of thanksgiving for her coming and we are convinced that she is doing a noble work for "God and home and native land."

Through her influence new unions have been organized at Wautowa, Deerfield, (Waushara county), and Plainfied and the good work is just begun. The Deerfield union has eight honorary members.

Some weeks ago, by an unaccountable slip of the pen, we gave the Augusta union credit for an entertainment which netted $57.50. It should have read Evansville union.

Our beloved president, Mrs. I. H. Irish, has been visiting some of the unions in the northeastern part of the state. She found the women at Oconto and Green Bay very much interested and doing excellent work.

Mrs. Irish sails for Europe May 31, two weeks later than we feared, but we are thankful for every day she remains with us. Sarah P. Bradish, *Cor. Sec.*

Green Bay.—On the 3d of May the W. C. T. U. of this city had the pleasure of receiving Mrs. J. E. Irish, the president of the state W. C. T. U.

A large number of ladies, including many not engaged in the work as well as members of the union, met in Klaus' Hall. After the opening exercises several ladies spoke briefly of what the union had done and wished to do in this city, quoting its children's meetings, sewing school, and boys' reading room as among its most efficient work. Mrs. Irish spoke most earnestly and instructively on the great subject of women's work in temperance. The audience was so interested that the afternoon had almost gone before any one realized it. It is hoped that this meeting will bring many into our union.

On Sunday afternoon a meeting was held for children, when Mrs. Irish held the attention of both children and grown people. Her experiments with alcohol were very interesting, and other than little folks went home with added knowledge of the evils of strong drink.

On Sunday evening the Presbyterian church was kindly offered for a mass temperance meeting, and notwithstanding the rain, was well filled. Mrs. Irish's address was a plain, unvarnished statement of facts, so supported by statistics as to prove that she knew of what she spoke, her earnest, unaffected manner, and her quiet dignified bearing gave no room for the usual caviller to quote "cant" or "fanatical." Her visit was an impetus to the union for farther and extended work.

Mrs. D. C. Ayres, *Vice Pres.*

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Greenville.—We celebrated our anniversary, March 31, in a manner which we consider wonderfully improved and advanced. We actually held for our anniversary a public meeting in the Methodist church, and such a thing has never been done before. A report was given which contained the three years' history of our union, disappointments, defeat, and all. The occasion was most interesting and we united all our forces. The Girl's Union, of the college, was represented by two very beautiful selections, recited by two girls in a charming manner, and two little pieces from two of our little boys, just formed into a juvenile union. At the close, the gentlemen spoke in behalf of our reading room, and $50. was raised by use of the financial blanks recommended in "Hints and Helps."

The church was filled, and I believe the people were not worn out, to say the least.

The battle progresses slowly, but we think surely and securely for our cause. The change and advance in public sentiment since Miss Willard was here can scarcely be imagined. Though our membership roll is not as large (many were students who soon went away) it is a much better educated one, and we have three good workers now where we had one up to the first of last Dec. Though defeated in the election for license or no license that day, Dec. 1st, by only 80 votes, (the result of fraud on the part of the liquor men, and ignorance and love of liquor on the part of the poor negroes), we were not dismayed and found good friends and strong workers, who, in our adversity, came forward and pledged future work, and it is the opinion of every one here that our next battle will be a decisive victory for temperance.

I am glad to say we have regular prayer meetings semi-monthly on Sunday afternoons, which steadily increase in numbers. I fear we have not yet reached the drinking men, who will not come to any of our meetings, but the workers who come, have their faith strengthened and the average number of young people is about 130. Surely the seed sown in these young hearts and minds will bear "much fruit" to the honor and glory of God.

About two months ago we organized a Juvenile Union of sixty members, and I trust this promising branch of our work will go on to complete and beautiful success. For one year I had only a class of boys (about 20,) but after the first holiday, I could not rally them again. This time we have boys and girls under different teachers, and use Miss Colman's catechism.

We have secured the promise of our various Sunday school superintendents to introduce temperance lesson leaves and papers. We have a good committee on that branch, and though only organized two months ago they work.

Scientific instruction in the public schools, and our colleges is receiving the consideration of their principals and officers, teachers etc. Our union sent Dr. Richardson's lesson book and Miss Colman's catechism to each school superintendent, and asked their attention. They replied with promise to find a place for them at the next session.

We have kept up a regular half column in our newspapers twice a week for eighteen months, and we believe it to be one of the best methods to create true temperance sentiment and practice. We request occasional sermons from the pastors, and have a public meeting now and then, with dime readings every month through the summer to raise money. We have had three very handsome entertainments, one each year, to raise money to meet our expenses of reading room, which has been our chief work requiring any money. We tried a coffee room, but the difficulty of finding a proper person to run it compelled us to give it up.

After our election on the 1st of December when our forces rallied and increased in strength, if not in numbers, we divided all our best members into the following committees:

On Editing Local Column.
On Affairs of our Reading Room.
On Jail and Poor House Work.
On Prayer Meetings Sunday Afternoon.
On Public Meetings, Providing Music, Halls, etc.
On Juvenile Work, (advising and controling).
On Organization.
On Special Visitation to Poor and Drunkards.
On Sunday Schools, Lesson Leaves, etc.
On Public School Instruction in Hygiene.
On Finance and Card Collectors, etc.
On Attention to Visitors at our Meetings.

Committees to canvass wards for members and subscriptions to library and union. These committees have all entered this, our fourth year, with unusual vigor and interest.

We have not all that we would wish to offer you, but we have done our cause no dishonor. We have been simply learning how to begin, and we have only just now begun our real work. This is a hard place to conquer. But we are to have our state convention here next October. This is the third town in the state and the only one where a W. C. T. U. effort has failed.

HARLEY K. WALTER.

## SOUTHERN GLEANNGS.

BY MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

Never has a clan call seemed so urgent, so sorely needed as that of the N. W. C. T. U. (in view of the presidential campaign), a call to prayer addressed to he "Christian people of America." It is to be hoped that the 27th of May, which is the date fixed, will be observed by every local union in the south. If ever southern women should appeal to God to rouse the hearts and consciences of the voters whose ballot for prohibition of the liquor traffic will save their boys and protect their homes, it is now, for

"Faith can not be unanswered,
Her feet were firmly planted on the rock;
Amid the wildest storms she stands undaunted,
Nor quails before the loudest thunder shock,
She knows Omnipotence has heard her prayer,
And cries, 'It shall be done,' sometime, somewhere."

MARYLAND.—Dr. Elizabeth I. French of Philadelphia, gives today the closing lecture of the course, all of which have been largely attended. The subject for this afternoon is "The Reproductive System, Functions and Diseases."

Mrs. Frances E. Harper, has been working for a week past in the colored churches. The presiding bishop of the general conference of A. M. E. church now in session, has written (through Mrs. Harper,) an invitation to the ladies of the W. C. T. U. to address them.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The increasing effort, and indomitable energy of the W. C. T. U. workers at our nation's capital, challenges admiration, and should inspire their neighbors to follow in their footsteps. No open door of opportunity is ever unnoticed by them. Their last record is the holding of "A Normal Institute of Hygiene and Heredity," May 5, 6 and 7. Addresses were delivered by distinguished men and women. Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith gave a Bible reading, and to me, the most interesting item on the program is this, "Address, a Girl who wants to speak to Girls, Mary Whitall Smith," for, I say to myself, so thankfully, The brave tender girlish hands stretched out to rescue, are as worthy of honor as a Grace Darling. When the hearts of the crusaders beat slowly, as life ebbs, when the white haired matrons of the W. C. T. U., nearing the land beyond the sunset drop from their fingers the thread of the work so much loved, the girls will take it up, and the record of their deeds shall be golden.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Mrs. Chapin, is still on the warpath. I am glad to copy here, (for southern women watch eagerly for our national organ,) an item of correspondence from a northern journal.

"Any one who fancies there is nothing good, that is thoroughly aggressive, here, makes a bad mistake."

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"A large gathering of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is attracting the masses. The 'moderator of the meeting,' she could moderate a whirlwind if need be, or raise a tempest when that is the right thing to be done, is Mrs. Chapin, of Charleston, South Carolina. She is a woman of prodigious force, and in every fiber of her nature a lady still."

The late victory in Edgefield, is owing under God to her unwearied efforts, tact and power to win as allies for prohibition, the impulsive, and impressible people of the colored race, who in the south, hold the balance of power. Mrs. Chapin says, the victory "was in answer to prayer," and the press comments are in more than one instance, headed, "Woman's Faith."

Several prominent men were in the field for the anti-prohibitionists. The temperance women, were in the church from six in the morning, until six in the evening praying, and every hour a bell was tolled that the people might know it. A man on his way to the polls said, "he could not vote for whisky, while these women were praying, and a funeral bell a tolling." It was a glorious victory, pray God add to it many, many more.

Mrs. Chapin and Mrs. Sibley were in attendance at the state Sunday school convention, held in Columbus, Georgia. Neglecting no open door, and trying to open closed ones, they are aiming to have the thirteenth lesson leaf introduced, and they are sure to succeed.

TEXAS.—Miss Henrietta G. Moore has closed her effective work in this state, commended gratefully by the advocates of temperance, and lauded by the press. Her address at the prohibition convention, held in Paris, was convincing, and as an appeal to hearts and consciences, most effective. Her womanly, dignified manner at once impresses her audience, and her arguments, illustrations, and leaves from sad life records, hold them attentive, as long as she speaks. She is now in North Carolina.

"Two representative women," is the subject of a very beautiful sketch in The Caldwell *Temperance Banner*. It is from the pen of a ready writer, and well known worker of Texas.

I wish I had space to give the pen portraits as she has done of Frances E. Willard and Sallie F. Chapin. As I clip it for distribution in southern states I quote for this column one paragraph.

"These two women have clasped hands across the sectional chasm which too long divided our American people, and for humanity's sake they are devoting time, rare talents, and personal means, to the great question of the day, the temperance reform. Daily their footsteps press new soil, and north and south, is their appeal answered in recruits for the heaven ordained work of the W. C. T. U."

"Our girls" everywhere are busy with their winning ways and helpful work. I have cause to be glad of my mention in "Gleaning column" of the "The Russian Tea Party." It has brought me from east, west and south letters that are like flowers springing up, to cheer the traveler, by the dusty wayside. I prize them all, and until they can have my more tardy written replies, I ask leave to say, that I have ordered some plans printed, but as the dresses are heavily trimmed with fur, I think the autumn and winter will be a better time to ensure success. Now is the season for Flora's festivals.

## MISSOURI.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

This convention met in Carthage April 22 and 23, MRS. Clara Hoffman, state president, presiding. A large number of delegates and visitors were in attendance. The reports from local unions were inspiring. Thirteen unions were reported, ten of that number having a membership of 361. One union of *seven* members takes *five* copies of THE UNION SIGNAL. The number of UNION SIGNALS reported taken in the district was very encouraging. There are eleven Bands of Hope in the district with a membership of 1,860.

Nevada reported a Y. W. C. T. U. of 48 members, with a reading room containing a library of 200 volumes, and $54 in the treasury; Springfield a Y. W. C. T. U. of 50 members, and Pierce City a Y. *M.* C. T. U. of 15 members.

Mrs. Hoffman gave an interesting account of the work in Kansas City among the newsboys; also the work among the girls in the industrial school.

"Reading Rooms and Libraries," was ably handled by Mrs. Bowman, of Nevada. The subject of games introduced into reading rooms, was one of interest. It was thought best to leave the matter with each society, to act as they considered to be right.

Remarks on "Press Work" were made by Mrs. H. C. Shoemaker and Mrs. Lou Marker. Mrs. Marker says, "No press, no prohibition." Mrs. Dr. Fannie Williams, read an essay entitled "The Relation of Temperance to the Medical Profession." She affirmed its use necessary, stating that alcohol had no substitute. Mrs. Hoffman and others answered in the negative, giving the opinion of eminent physicians. Decision: "No place in the human system for alcohol."

An essay by Mrs. Lashmet, of Richey, subject, "How to make home attractive to boys," brought out valuable suggestions from a number of ladies and gentlemen. The most necessary qualities in a mother were patience and love. "Love your boys if you would keep them under your influence."

Wednesday evening an address of welcome in behalf of the W. C. T. U. was given by Mrs. Riley, of Carthage; in behalf of the churches and citizens, by Rev. W. S. Knight. Response to the W. C. T. U. by Mrs. Baker, of Springfield, and remarks by Rev. Mr. Turner, of Lamar, in behalf of the fraternal delegates.

The address of the evening was given by Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Carthage.

Thursday evening Mrs. Mary B. Willard spoke upon "The Faith and Aims of the W. C. T. U."

Thursday morning Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Clardy and Mrs. Willard held a special meeting in the reading-room to give instruction to members of the local unions. "Order is heaven's first law," therefore each union should be governed by the rules of parliament, if carried on successfully.

Many beautiful passages were recited by the sisters, and our hearts were cheered and our spirits blest by the words of Holy Writ. MRS. BELLE JONES.

RICH HILL.—Under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of this city Mr. J. C. Holt has been laboring among us during the past ten or twelve days, holding the most delightful and profitable afternoon meetings, and delivering, at night, an eminently successful series of lectures, doing a grand work in this grand cause. It is and has been a glorious time—no $10 and costs by "his honor" to report—and nobody investigates the "cooler."

And what are the tangible results of these meetings? The union has been built up upon a solid foundation, a reading room established, headquarters secured, and a Band of Hope, and the National Cadets, numbering about three hundred children been organized. Many friends have been won to our cause, and many valuable donations, and the end is not yet. L. B. R.

BETHANY.—The W. C. T. U. of Bethany has moved steadily onward, increasing in interest and importance since the convention held here last fall. There have been twenty additions. The union now numbers fifty-eight. Number of honorary members fifteen. The literary exercises which have been introduced into the meetings add much to the interest. Temperance meetings have been held regularly Friday evening of each week, and have been attended by large and appreciative audiences, which augurs well for the interest in the temperance work here, and is very encouraging to those engaged in the labor. The program of these meetings has been provided by the W. C. T. U. the C. T. U. and the reform club alternately.

The ladies have furnished the temperance hall quite attractively with carpet, pictures, etc.

Our Band of Hope numbers 124. Meetings are held every Saturday afternoon, and they have had two public meetings. The weekly meetings are attended by a large and interested number, and are growing in numbers and interest.

CAINSVILLE.—Our union was organized Oct. 19, 1883, with 26 members and 14 have been added since. Our meetings are well attended and good interest is maintained. We have given quite a number of entertainments that have been well attended and the proceeds used in defraying expenses, leaving us with funds in the treasury. We hope by the liberality of our business men and the friends of temperance to build us a reading room, hall and library building the coming summer. Public sentiment has been greatly awakened and strengthened as to the evils of intemperance.

The law is reasonably well respected concerning the sale of intoxicants. A wholesome and expensive lesson was taught those who recently attempted to violate the spirit of the law by selling by the gallon. We are much encouraged and are pleased with the outlook.

MRS. J. H. BURROWS.

HARRISONVILLE.—Organized last July, we now number forty-five or forty-six members. Our state president, Mrs. Clara Hoffman, gave us a very excellent lecture last fall, and Mrs. L. G. Fixen was with us in March, and will be here again the 15th of this month. I think our union has exerted a salutary influence, in our town. Temperance is not as unpopular as a year ago.

We have had a drunken county court to issue licenses to our five saloon keepers, irrespective of our remonstrance, or the legal number of tax payers names upon their petitions.

At our late grand jury setting bills of indictment were found against all of them. One of them was made a test case in our circuit court, but the case was then appealed to supreme court. Now we hear they have set the hearing off until next October. They are still selling in defiance of law.

We take THE UNION SIGNAL, a club of ten yearly, with some for shorter periods.

MRS. A. H. DEANE, *Pres. W. C. T. U.*

## RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET.—"It has been my fortune to be present at many temperance meetings, but this is the best one I ever attended," said the Hon. Henry B. Metcalf, of the closing exercises of the Broad street school.

The program aside from music and an exercise in calisthenics, was made up of the questions and answers found at the close of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster's "Constitutional Amendment Manual," and declamations upon the "Right and Necessity of Legislation," the "Injustice and Futility of License," "Prohibitory Laws," and "No Substitute for Prohibition."

At the conclusion of the program addresses were made by Rev. Preston Gurney, pastor of Broad street Baptist church, by the Hon. Henry B. Metcalf, of Pawtucket, and by Mrs. H. D. Walker and Miss Cassie Smith, of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U.

At our election for town officers the whole issue was rum or no rum. The result was a great temperance victory. Last year the majority in favor of license was 231 and this year license was voted down by 137 majority. Forty-four of the ladies belonging to the W. C. T. U., tended the tables and distributed ballots. They worked hard all day, and their influence for good was felt. There was less rowdyism at the voting places and smoking of cigars and "T. D." pipes prohibited. It is hoped the ladies will come again.

## OREGON.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF STATE CONVENTION.

The second annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Oregon will be held at Albany, June 4 and 5. No union can afford to be without representatives to this yearly gathering. Matters of great importance will come up for our consideration, and we need to lay plans for a concert of action during the coming year. All temperance workers throughout the state are cordially invited to be present. MRS. H. K. HINES, *Pres.*

## ILLINOIS.

### PROHIBITION TOWNS IN ILLINOIS.

We have been asked to give a list of the towns in Illinois voting no license at the recent elections. The following is a list of all reported to us. We shall be greatly obliged if our friends throughout the state will aid us in obtaining a complete list:

Metamora, Meriden, Mt. Vernon, Casey, Earl, Jonesboro, Martinsville, Monticello, Taylorville, Woodstock, Mt. Morris, Leaf River, Byron, Oregon, Sandwich, Shabbona, Chebanse, Dwight, Moaweaqua, Sheldon, Plano, Eureka, Decatur, Lexington, Lanark, Macomb, Monmouth, Lena, Carthage, Delavan, Mason City, Lewiston, Forreston, Creston, Shannon, Washburn, Barry, Leland, Polo, Davis, Pecatonica, Warren, Franklin Grove, Girard, Rushville, Mount Sterling, Kane, Elmwood, Geneva, Aledo, Keithsburg, Cable, all the towns in Lee county save Dixon, Amboy, and Compton, all in Ogle county save two, and all in Mercer county save one.

### OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EVANGELISTIC WORK.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the return into our state of that earnest, consecrated, efficient, temperance worker, Mrs. Louise S. Rounds. Mrs. Rounds formerly resided in Chicago, and was associated with the labors of the W. C. T. U. of the city, and is well known and will long be remembered for her devoted and successful labors in gospel temperance meetings, in the city and various places in the state. During the past year, she has been sorely afflicted in the death of her husband and in this bereavement her heart fondly turns to her old home in Illinois. At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the W. C. T. U. of Illinois, a most hearty and cordial invitation was sent to Mrs. Rounds to return to our state and labor with us as organizer, and in the Evangelistic department of our work. Her glad assent to this proposal brings joy to all those who know and love her and appreciate her consecrated gifts. As superintendent of the evangelistic work, I do especially rejoice in the coming of Mrs. Rounds, as other duties have prevented me from meeting many of our unions and stimulating them to renewed efforts in this most important branch of our work, and as we have at present but few workers in the field. I am thankful for her inspiring presence among us. Engagements for her services will be made by Miss Hood at headquarters.

☐Trusting that a new awakening may come to all our workers and a fresh outpouring of the Holy Spirit may fit us all for nobler service, I remain yours cordially,

ELIZABETH G. HIBBEN,
*Supt. of Evangelistic Dept. W. C. T. U. of Ill.*

### ILLINOIS NOTES.

The wide awake financial secretary of one district requests that especial attention be called to Leaflet No. 10 of the Illinois series. This Leaflet, as has before been stated, is a practical presentation of the subject of Finance, prepared by Mrs. F. C. Hathaway, and should be carefully and prayerfully read by every W. C. T. U. woman in the state. Orders for any quantity desired will be promptly filled at headquarters.

This devoted secretary writes, "The year is nearing its close and so much is yet to be accomplished. The fault today, in many instances, is not because there *is not* money for the work, but because it is not fully understood that money is *needed*, or for *what* it is needed." Dear women of Illinois, think for a moment of the blind eyes to be opened, the deaf ears to be unstopped, the unorganized forces to be put in training. Cannot you see that money *is* needed to sow the state "knee deep" with literature, to send workers into the yet unorganized portions of the state, that we may be able to go in and possess this good land which the Lord our God has promised us? It is "the long pull, the strong pull, the pull all together" we need and must have. The districts have taken hold of our financial plan most heartily. All that is needed now is *prompt action.*

Let the hearts of our leaders be gladdened by generous *free will* offerings for this great and glorious work.

Attention has already been called to the very generous offer made to Illinois unions by the Rev. C. C. Harrah, of Galva, but it is desired to give it especial emphasis. The offer was made with the understanding that the proceeds of these lectures should be used in the interest of our suffrage work. As that is one branch of our legislative work let unions avail themselves of this opportunity to raise funds for our state work.

Let us show our hearty appreciation of Mr. Harrah's interest in our work by at once arranging to secure his services for local unions, also for county and district conventions.

Remember that Mr. Harrah only asks that his expenses be paid. The topics of lectures already prepared are: "Blood Will Tell," physiological; "The Advance Line of Temperance Reform," an anti-license plea; "Jesus the Emancipator of Woman," a gospel argument for woman's political enfranchisement.

A most enjoyable entertainment is reported by the North Side W. C. T. U., Chicago.

Delightful music by the Joy Quartette was interspersed with more delightful readings by that talented young elocutionist, Miss Belle Rouse, of Iowa, who is said to be a reader of unusual versatility.

Unions have been organized in the ninth district at Lannemin and Reddick, Livingston county, by Miss Emily Shedd, district president.

## CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES RECEPTION TO MRS. FOSTER.—During Mrs. Foster's stay in Los Angeles a reception was given her at the home of Mrs. Joshua Bixby, sister of the noble lady at the head of the South California W. C. T. U. and daughter of a genuine Yankee abolition and Maine law minister of the last generation, herself a pioneer total abstinence woman in the midst of California social wine drinking life twenty years ago. Like all Los Angeles gatherings the company was drawn from regions many and remote; and all the professions and all divisions of social and business life were represented. To name any one as from Iowa was to arouse instant interest, both for the sake of the honored guest whom all associate with that state, and because every eye turns to Iowa as the battle field of prohibition. Ex-governor Merrill and his excellent wife were among the representatives from that state, as they also represented our republican government officials. The world of business was there in the person of Mr. Rockefeller, the president of the Standard Oil Company, one of the greatest monopolies in this country, who controls millions of dollars and is himself wealthy. Yet he appears equally at home as the active church member and Sunday school and temperance worker. But no wider circle of interest was centered in one person than in Rev. Edward Judson, youngest son of Dr. Adoniram and Sarah B. Judson. Born in heathen Burmah, and the child of a family upon whom the eyes of the Christian world have rested for over seventy years, this gentleman's presence could not fail to awaken the deepest interest on this very pleasant social occasion, as also in two of Mrs. Foster's public meetings where he was present and took part. Those who were the possessers of that excellent old work, Wayland's "Life of Judson," read it with new pleasure, and almost saw life start in the portrait of the old warrior for Jesus, after seeing its vivid counterpart in the face of his son.

A very delightful rest from hard work came to him by the favor of Mr. Rockefeller, who counted him in with his own family and a number of other guests, on a transcontinental tour in his own private parlor and dining cars, passing westward by way of the most southern route through New Orleans and Texas, and up our sunset coast in leisurely meanderings, and purposing to return by one of the northern routes. And here let all the "We'll see to you" women rise and give a Chautauqua salute to this noble Christian representative of the ranks so commonly called Mammon, because he has so gracefully seen to it that our Judith, and her aid-de-camp, Elijah, shall have place in this unique pleasure trip all through grand Yosemite, and as much longer as they can take the time for from their very pressing work.

The recent very severe illness of Mrs. Foster at Santa Barbara made the physician of the party, Dr. Biggar of Cleveland, declare that she must take a lengthy vacation; but the calls were so numerous and urgent that she arose and went to battle again at the rate of one lecture a day for a little while as a slack-up, to be followed next week by—Yosemite. H. N. H.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### BOSTON BOYS' TEMPERANCE UNION.

Of all the interesting meetings which have been held in Tremont Temple on Sunday afternoons during the past months none is more worthy of special mention than the first public meeting of the Boston Boys' Temperance Union yesterday. The size of the audience was limited only by the capacity of the Temple. At 3 o'clock, as the organ prelude began, the members of the union, all of whom are between the ages of fifteen and nineteen, filed in and took the central seats upon the platform. After them came boys of various ages in long procession, until every seat upon the platform was filled. Seats had been reserved in the first balcony for the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, under whose auspices the meeting was held, and the white ribbon was prominent there also. The Ruggles Street Quartette opened the services by rendering "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth," and Dr. A. J. Gordon offered an earnest prayer. A musical selection was given by the boys, led by the quartette. Master Edmund Billings, the president of the union, was then introduced, and read a report prepared by the secretary. This was a resume of the work of the union from its birth, some five years ago, in the heart and in the prayers of a Christian woman, to the present time; during these five years the small beginning, which was like a grain of mustard-seed, has grown into a tree, whose spreading branches are bearing fruit, not only in various parts of our city, but in the regions beyond.

The first address was by Hon. Alpheus Hardy, who exhorted the boys to be pure in their own lives, to have faith in their work, and to be thoroughly in earnest. A second selection was beautifully rendered by the quartette. Master William E. Putnam then read an essay upon tobacco, in which he gave a history of its introduction into this country, an analysis of its poisonous properties, and its effects upon those addicted to its use. Rev. O. P. Gifford followed with one of his characteristic addresses, packed with illustrations, closing with an appeal to the audience to give the boys substantial aid in an effort which they are making to erect an ice water fountain, in the South Cove district. After the collection had been taken, a temperance essay was read by Master George C. Thomas, secretary of the union, in which the point that "formation is better than reformation" was forcibly brought out. The last address, by Hon. Eustace C. Fitz, was replete with good and true thoughts, earnestly expressed. The meeting closed with singing by by the boys and the benediction. Great credit is due to the youthful president who presided with so much dignity and to the boys who prepared the admirable report and essays with so much care, and read them in such an enjoyable manner. Many left the hall with a new hope in their hearts for the future of this land.

## INDIANA.

### THIRTEENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The 13th district held its 3d annual convention in Bourbon, May 7 and 8. All the unions of this district were well represented, and the Bourbon union, numbering 44 members, were in attendance *en masse.*

A good attendance of the citizens gave inspiration to the workers, and it was certainly an interesting and beneficial occasion.

Mrs. Jennie Erwin, welcomed the delegates in brief and well chosen words, to which the president, Mrs. Julia Work, of Mishawaka responded.

Thirteen of the national and state departments of work are duplicated in our district work, each of which was reported by superintendents which with reports from local unions, showed a good degree of activity in the work throughout the district.

Michigan City union rather took the lead, work being carried on there in six different departments. Prizes are offered in the high school for the best essay on "Alcohol and Hygiene," a free reading room is maintained, and Sunday afternoon gospel meetings held. Bourbon union has also offered a prize for best essay on "Alcohol and Tobacco."

Many advanced steps were reported, that were full of good cheer to the workers, and whether a result of W. C. T. U. work directly or indirectly they showed the growth of temperance sentiment and gave tangible evidence of progress in our 13th district. Slowly though it may seem, yet surely the cause is gaining adherents and efficient supporters in several important localities. Among them may be mentioned South Bend where the churches, and all Christian and temperance organizations have steadily and unfalteringly worked with the republican party until at their late city election they have seen the whisky ring broken and trampled under foot, the laws vindicated, and the sacredness of the Sabbath restored by the election of five prohibition officers pledged to see the laws impartially enforced.

And in La Porte the German Lutheran church, with a membership of over 1,500 has recently by a church ordinance prohibited saloon keepers from being members of that church, and the subject of excluding the sale of liquors on the grounds, at their church picnics on the Sabbath is being strongly agitated by them.

Several excellent papers were read. Among them a paper on "How shall we work for the children," by Mrs. Mary Smith of Union Mills, and one on "The relation of the church to temperance work," by Mrs. Dr. J. A. Mc Gill, of South Bend. Mrs. H. M. Simkins, of Mishawaka, read a paper on "The relation of intemperance to pauperism," which showed a careful and thorough acquaintance with her subject, gained by her work in the Orphan's Home. An interesting report was given of preparing bouquets for each of the 600 prisoners at the northern penitentiary on flower mission day, and thanks extended to Attica, Brazil, Monticello, Crown Point and Logansport for beautiful flowers sent. All unions pledged to help again in the flower mission work on the 9th of June.

The usual resolutions were passed, including one recommending THE UNION SIGNAL to all the workers as a strong reliable paper of excellent literary merits. Specimen copies were distributed, subscriptions strongly solicited and the Bourbon union promised to secure a club. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The strength of the rum power is in the law upholding it, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we will use our utmost endeavors to defeat the election of any man to any office of trust or power who will not openly avow himself an uncompromising friend of prohibition.

*Resolved*, That the sentiment of woman has a right to be recorded in the law under which she must live; therefore we demand the ballot for women to the end of protecting the home and the state from the encroachment of enemies.

The report of the Orphan's Home work was exceedingly interesting, and, being most emphatically a legitimate W. C. T. U. work, solicited the earnest attention of the workers and opened to many an avenue of work. The "Home" has lately been opened to Northern Indiana and three counties of our district send their pauper children to it for support, by order of the county commissioners and another county has the matter under consideration. While we rejoice that the work of the Home has reached such proportions as to require the undivided

attention of its officers, yet we are saddened by the fact of being obliged to release our worthy district president, Mrs. Work, from this office in order that she may devote her time and strength to the now arduous duties of caring for the li tle ones who are worse than orphans, which work we recognize as a prominent temperance work of the district.

We are fortunate however in securing the services of Mrs. Mary E. Hume, of Plymouth, who was elected president of the district for the ensuing year, she having the ability and more time to devote to the district work.

The convention adjourned to meet at Michigan City in October. The house was crowded on Thursday evening to hear Mrs. Helen Gougar's eloquent address on high license, which was full of persuasive and convincing truths that must have carried conviction to many hearts.

Friday morning a pleasant and enjoyable reunion of the delegates, visitors, and members of the local union, was held at the beautiful home of Mrs. Jennie Erwin. En route for home the delegates from the northern part of the district had several hours to spend at Plymouth on account of change of cars, and on arriving there they were invited to spend the time at the lovely home of Mrs. E. were H. Blaine, where they were unexpectedly greeted by a large number of sister workers, and the clergymen of that place.

A nice supper was served, after which the delegates were accompanied to the depot by the kind sisters, who had so agreeably surprised and entertained them, also by the clergymen and other gentlemen forming quite a long procession of zealous workers. Men stood at the store doors, and on the corners apparently wondering what was to be done now, by a procession that was so suggestive of old crusade days.

ALICE A. VINING, *Sec. 13th Dist.*

## NEWS N A NUTSHELL.

A W. C. T. U. was organized April 8, at Pueblo, Col., with a membership of twenty-one.

NEARLY one hundred children are under the wise and faithful guidance of the W. C. T. U. in East Haddam, Conn.

IN addition to keeping a free reading room in connection with their dining room the Adrian (Mich.) W. C. T. U. maintains a temperance school with an enrollment of 146 boys and girls, who are taught the evil effects of alcohol physiologically, socially, and politically.

MRS. M. B. REESE is having very gratifying success in her work of organization; has organized twenty unions recently in Western Pennsylvania. Mrs. Reese makes it a point to see that each union has a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL from the very start.

A CALL has been issued for a state convention of the second amendment voters of Ohio to be held at Columbus, Wednesday, June 25, 1884, for the purpose of taking counsel together and of discussing and adopting plans for securing the legitimate fruits of the immense vote polled for prohibition last fall.

THE Asheville (N. C.) W. C. T. U. has a temperance school of sixty pupils. In accordance with the usual tactics of politicians, the local option law was a year ago rendered worthless by the omission of the amendment which prohibited the sale of fermented and malt liquors. Thus the temperance people have their work all to do over.

SEVENTEEN applications for liquor licenses were ignored by the Decatur, (Ill.) city council by a vote of 6 to 4, and this action makes Decatur prohibition for a year. Local druggists were refused permission to sell liquor for medical and sacramental purposes by the vote of 8 to 2. The saloons closed Friday night the 9th inst. The temperance people are jubilant.

THE second annual convention of the State Christian Temperance Union of Missouri, will be held at Nevada, Vernon county, Mo., on Thursday and Friday, May 29th and 30th, 1884, and will open at 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday the 29th.

Eminent speakers will be present to address the convention.

OUR friends over the border rather reverse the order of things as they exist with us. A resolution has just passed the house of commons of Canada, pledging the house to a prohibitory law as soon as the people are ready to act! The people with us seem a great deal more ready to act than the law makers. The president of the Ontario W. C. T. U. reports between fifty and sixty papers as being regularly supplied with news.

THE Corvallis (Ore.) W. C. T. U. is full of activity, having twelve departments of work in operation. Press work and Sunday school temperance lessons are faithfully looked after, and scientific temperance instruction is petitioned for. A Band of Hope is to be turned over to the care of this wide awake W. C. T. U., which will prove a most faithful sponsor. Perhaps the most promising work of this union is that of their Reading and Coffee rooms, opened three or four months ago, after much hard work. The building in which these rooms were situated being sold, the ladies, unable to find suitable quarters, are taking steps to put up a building of their own. Already nearly enough has been subscribed to pay for it. This union modestly calls itself one of the "small twigs of the great temperance tree." Judging from its fruit we should call it a pretty large branch.

The nineteenth anniversary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House was held in New York city May 13, Mark Hopkins, D.D., president of the society, presiding. This society has issued 139 new books, pamphlets and tracts the last year, making 1,251 different publications now on its catalogue.

## LECTURE APPOINTMENTS.

MISS WILLARD'S ITINERARY FOR SUMMER OF 1884.

May 20, Green Bay, Wis.; May 22, Janesville, Wis.; May 23, Evansville, Wis.; May 28, Greenback convention, Indianapolis, Ind., to present "memorial" of N. W. C. T. U. by order of Detroit convention; May 30, Indiana W. C. T. U. convention, Seymour; June 3, Republican convention, Chicago; June 6, Michigan, W. C. T. U. convention, Flint; June 8, Bay City, Mich.; June 12, International Triennial Sunday school convention, Louisville, Ky.; June 14–16. Ohio; June 17, West Virginia W. C. T. U. convention, Parkersburg; June 18, Ohio W. C. T. U. convention, Cincinnati; June 20, Missouri W. C. T. U. convention, Sedalia; June 24, Franklin, Ind., State Sunday School Union; July 4, Iowa Sunday School Union, Lisbon; July 8, Democratic convention, Chicago; July 15–17, National Teacher's association, Madison, Wis.; July 23, P. H. P. P. convention, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Aug. 7, Monona Lake Assembly, Lakeside, Wis.; Aug. 10, Franklin Grove, Ill.; Aug. 15, Chautauqua Lake.

Arrangements are being made for fall conventions which with the five spring conventions will include fifteen annual meetings of the W. C. T. U. which Miss Willard expects to attend.

## Publisher's Department.

**Rates of Subscription.**

Single copy (Weekly).....$1.75
" " " 6 months.....1.00
" " " 3 months.....50
In Clubs of ten or more.....1.50

☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

THE UNION SIGNAL Pledge Card neatly printed in red and blue is now ready and can be obtained at this office, price 60c. per hundred postpaid. Every worker should carry pledge cards and they should be found at all W. C. T. U. headquarters.

TEMPERANCE Lesson Leaf No. 6, by Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, D.D., designed for use on June 29, has been issued. Send in your orders. Price 50c. per hundred postpaid. Back lessons by Drs. Noble and Johnson, Revs. Wm. Fawcett and Simeon Gilbert, always in stock. See that your school is supplied with these lessons. They are prepared under the direction of the National Superintendent of Sunday School work.

DON'T forget our "Trial Trip". THE UNION SIGNAL in clubs of five or more for one month for 10c. each. This is an admirable method of circulating temperance literature at small cost and also of introducing the National organ.

No License Leaflets 30c. per hundred postpaid. The best thoughts and arguments on this great question. Address all orders to THE UNION SIGNAL, 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

*—For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

"THE prohibition Hand Book," (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts), a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U., children's and W. C. T. U. pledge cards, collectors cards, forms of constitution for local unions, etc.

—The annual leaflet is just out—fifteen thousand copies envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo*. FREE. For forms of Constitution, and other helps and for all the foregoing send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.


## From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

*New Bedford, June 1, 1883.*

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with Scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

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*Mavsen, Basutoland, S. Africa, March 7, 1883.*

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## Signal Notes.

Sunday evening May 4th, the Catholic Total Abstinence societies of Lowell, Mass., held a rousing meeting, at which over 800 pledges were secured.

Olympia, W. T., has a temperance mayor and a no-license city council. This is said to be the first fruit of woman's ballot in that territory.

The Queen of Madagascar is said to have organized a police force to prevent the manufacture, importation or sale of intoxicants in her dominions.

The Duke of Westminister, an immense property owner of London, allows no intoxicating liquor to be sold in any building on any land rented from him.

Woman scores another victory. The Convocation at Oxford University has, by a vote of 464 against 321, approved of her admission to honorary examinations.

There are fifteen times as many saloons in Chicago as there are in the entire state of Kansas, yet prohibition is a failure and high license works satisfactorily.

The St. Thomas whisky sellers are raising $4,000 to oppose the adoption of the Act in that city. They evidently do not believe that there is more liquor sold under the Scott act than under license.—*Canada Citizen.*

Prohibition in New York. The bill prohibiting the manufacture of oleomargarine passed the New York Senate on Tuesday. The penalties range from $100 to $500. What foolishness to prohibit oleomargarine. Why not regulate it under a high license law?

The London *Free Press* is very anxious to prove that "the Scott Act does not work well." Distiller Gooderham puts $10,000 after his name in the "anti's" subscription list to prove that it does work well; and if our information is correct Brewer Carling says something after the same fashion that it works well Which should know best?—*Canada Citizen.*

Whisky for foreign export is pouring into Baltimore. As the time is approaching when distillers must either pay taxes and take it out of bond or send it out of the country, they are rushing it to the seaborad. There is too much whisky in the country for the demand, and distillers prefer to export it temporarily. Most of it is going out on the German steamships, and most of it will be sent back when there is an improved demand, and then the tax will be paid.

The United States Senate is trying to "regulate" pleuro-pneumonia among cattle by prohibition. Why does not our distinguished senator suggest high license, or local option which he says regulates the rum traffic so well in Clay county? Why prohibit men from driving or shipping diseased cattle into neighboring states when a large revenue might be derived from licensing them? Why license men to spread crime, poverty, disease, ruin and death among the people, and prohibit them from spreading pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle? Is it more important to keep our cattle free from disease than to keep our men free from drunkenness and crime, and our women and children from poverty and shame? Our law-makers seem to think it is. The dram shops of New York may fill 20,000 drunkards' graves every year, they may corrupt the people, but let somebody attempt to take a sick Texas steer into the state, and the entire state militia will be called out if necessary to save the cattle of the state from pleuro-pneumonia.—*National American.*


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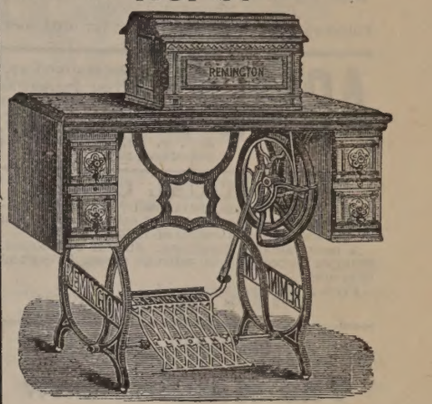

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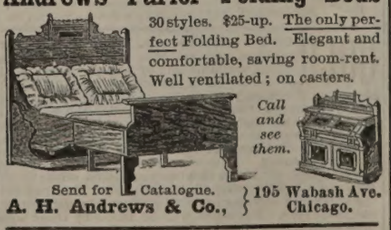

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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 22. CHICAGO, MAY 29, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


A TEMPERANCE revival at the Zulu mission, South Africa, has resulted in 900 pledges, secured in one week.

THE American minister at Siam, Gen. Haldeman, has persistently refused to license a single American liquor dealer in that country. A noble exception to the action of the representatives of other nations.

THE advocates of personal liberty in Kansas having made a kind of fortress of Dodge City wherein they have set up a government at variance with the law of the state, recently notified Governor St. John and the president of the Kansas temperance union not to visit that city in the interests of prohibition as they had been announced to do, as the visit and its mission would "not be tolerated" by these liberty loving citizens. The intolerance of the tolerant—the oppression of personal liberty was never more signally manifested.

WE are always glad to believe the best of politicians and political candidates, and so rejoiced in copying the statement of the New York *Witness* regarding Gen. Joseph A. Hawley's total abstinence and prohibition proclivities. But a trusty worker writes from New York on this wise:

I called on an intimate friend of Gen. Hawley this afternoon. He says, "Hawley is not a total abstainer, and is not in favor of prohibition."

She further says that the gentleman in question added:

"Do not say that I think he drinks, for I do not think so."

Now taking the two statements together the matter seems more "hazy" than ever. If he is not a total abstainer and yet does not drink, what sort of a specimen is he? An amphibious politician?

THAT able exponent of physiological research, Dr. Carpenter, has given us in the *Nineteenth Century* for February, a matter of fact that has its lesson no less than if founded on total abstinence premises.

There were, he says, two regiments in India, one a remarkably temperate regiment, the 84th, and in it the normal death rate was 12.1. There was another regiment that was not so temperate though not altogether intemperate, the 63d, the death rate of which was something like 78.2. Now, these regiments had to march from the same place to another place, but in different directions, in a very unhealthy season. It was very wet, and there was a good deal of cholera prevailing at the time. The temperate regiment, the 84th, got to the end of its march without suffering any sickness, whereas the sickness which attacked the 63d, or intemperate one, was so great that it filled all its own transports and was obliged to borrow the sick palanquins belonging to the 84th. This account ought to be put up in every soldiers' barrack in the country and in every hospital.

WHEN our southern sisters go to the polls they have a remarkably "winning way with them." Last week in a Louisiana parish—Rapides—on an election day when license was the issue, the women of the parish, white and black went to the polls at seven o'clock in the morning and stayed till the polls closed at night encouraging the willing and laboring with the doubtful voters, and supplying hot coffee and cold lemonade to all who would partake. This was done under the direction of a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union specially detailed to manage the affair, and she did her part in a way to out-general the liquor-dealers for the first time in the history of Louisiana. Nearly every woman, black and white wore a badge with the words "Education and Prohibition." They would not let a man vote until they had labored with him. At the Alexandria poll 330 votes were cast against license and 62 for. Pineville Ward gave 89 against and 23 for license. Cheneyville gave about 200 majority against license. It is thought that the whole parish has gone the same way.

WE do not know that it is true that Gen. Oglesby, the republican candidate for governor in this state is claiming a temperance record, but rumor has something to that effect. A German landlady, however, in one of the towns of Northern Illinois, where Governor Oglesby spoke a few weeks ago, says: "Governor Oglesby is no temperance man. He brought a basket of wine to the hotel here the other night, and I drank with him till midnight."

It is pitiful, or would be, if it were not worse, that temperance voters are called upon year after year, campaign after campaign, to come at the beck of party and elect men who flaunt their unwisdom and disgrace in the voters' faces. Gen. Oglesby's magnificent services as a soldier, and his magnetic and noble qualities as a man are eclipsed by the record of today. He is no conqueror who does not conquer himself. He who is endowed with power to attract and hold the masses, is a more dangerous ruler than any other if his example be a dangerous one. Christian voter, watch your boy's enthusiasm for these so-called "splendid heroes." Do not let him see you support the man whose practice you warn him to shun.

THE question to be asked of candidates this year, is not, Were you a good soldier in the war of twenty years ago? but, Are you loyal to the true interests of the country today?

The National W. C. T. U. will ask the party conventions to formulate platforms in which the evil that now afflicts the land, and causes more ruin than "the combined evils of war, pestilence and famine," shall be properly denounced, and the train laid for its overthrow. They will ask that total abstainers be nominated for office, as only such men can consistently advocate and lead in such a movement.

The National Temperance Society will also make appeal to these conventions, asking that the right of the people to control the alcoholic liquor traffic be recognized in the several platforms, and that they contain also a recommendation of National constitutional prohibition. No equivocal utterances will be accepted by the temperance people this year.

MANY articles have of late contained a statement of figures from Vermont, true as far do they go, regarding prohibition there, yet but half the truth. In the state of Vermont where a prohibitory law constantly increasing in stringency, has existed for twenty years, yet last year according to returns of internal revenue collectors, there were 446 places where intoxicating liquors were sold, paying taxes of $14,000. This is the explanation given by a unquestioned authority. The prohibition law in Vermont provides for the establishment of a liquor agency in each town, to sell for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and the United States official collects a fee from each of these, also from each of the one hundred druggists of the state. Subtract the number of these town agencies and druggists from 446 and we venture the guess that there will be left a very small remainder. We are also content with the favorable comparison of the special tax ($14,000) of Vermont, with that of Massachusetts $(248,-979.87,) a license state.

Multiply $14,000 by five, since Massachusetts has about five times the population of Vermont, and we then have but seventy thousand dollars in an equal population, under prohibitory law, against more than three times that amount, actual returns in the Massachusetts of today, ruled by the liquor traffic. A good show for prohibition.

## Contributed.

### MEMORIAL FLOWERS.

BY ESTHER T. HOUSH.

Unnumbered graves have hidden lain,
'Neath the frost and dew of years;
Unnumbered graves of heroes slain,
Once mourned by a Nation's tears.

Forgotten, now, in the noise of life,
In the peace securely won;
Forgotten, now, there's no din of strife,
From rise to setting of sun.

Forgotten? Oh, they were strong and brave,
Their friends were many and true!
And they loved the land they died to save,
They died for me and you!

Forgotten? Each was a mother's boy;
Each was the pride of a woman's heart.
Can mothers forget? Is true love a toy
That breaks when the moorings of life do part?

In rounded grave by ivy mantled green,
Nature, the pitying mother seeks to hide
The scars her bosom bears. In silvery sheen
O'er the *forgotten* droops night's curtain wide.

Lo! when in morning lost the shadows deep,
A thousand banners flutter to the breeze;
And *living* hands do hold for those who sleep,
The dear old flag *they* love o'er land and seas.

List! to the tread of the coming throng,
As they bear the garlands gay!
List! to the murmurs of requiem song,
As they kneel by the graves to pray!

Forgotten no more! from sea to lake,
Crowned with flowers our heroes rest!
And earth smiles peace; for the soldier's sake,
Heaven lends her benediction blest!

Oh, in the hush of this solemn thought,
Banish all trace of the past away!
And for the boon their dying bought,
Garland alike the Blue and the Grey!

Forgotton? No, never! while o'er our loved land,
Flowers springing to beauty, up from the sod,
Image their sleeping, till by His command,
Glorious they mount to the bosom of God!

### ST. PAUL AND THE WOMEN.

BY REV. DANIEL L. COLLIE, PASTOR M. E. CHURCH SOUTH, LEBANON, KY.

"Let your women keep silence in the churches: for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law. And if they will learn any thing, let them ask their husbands at home: for it is a shame for women to speak in the church." I Cor. 14: 34, 35.

Aware of the fact that this is the passage of scripture usually quoted by those who maintain that women have no right to become public teachers, and being fully persuaded in my own mind that such a use of the passage is wholly a perversion of the Apostle's meaning, a sense of duty impels me to place before the public what I understand to be its true meaning.

I am willing to admit in the outset that taking this language just as it stands, without any reference to other passages, or to the customs of society when Paul wrote, it seems to be a perpetual injunction served upon the feminine portion of our race. Are we to take this language as we find it without any modification of words or phrases? If so, we must insist that the moment a woman enters a church she must place a seal upon her lips, and never utter a word till she finds herself again upon the street. She must not sing, she must not even repeat the Lord's Prayer; she dare not teach a class in Sunday school, for then she would have to talk in the church, and St. Paul says emphatically, "Let your women keep *silence* in the churches: for it is not permitted unto them to *speak*," and we know that to keep silence is not to say a word.

I suppose that no one will dare affirm that Paul means all this. Then we can unanimously agree that we must look for a modified meaning. In trying to find that meaning we should be guided by reason and other passages of scripture, and not grope our way in darkness, blinded by prejudices that are a reproach to Christian men and women. Before proceeding further, I wish to quote the language of Dr. Adam Clarke, the eminent scholar and commentator:

*Let your women keep silence in the churches.* "This was a Jewish ordinance; and women were not permitted to teach in the assemblies, or even to ask questions. The rabbins taught that 'a woman should know nothing but the use of her distaff!' And the sayings of Rabbi Eliezer are both worthy of remark and execration. They are these: 'Let the words of the law be burned, rather than that they should be delivered to a woman.'

"This was their condition till the time of the gospel, when, according to the prediction of Joel, the Spirit of God was to be poured out on the women as well as on the men, that they might prophesy, i. e. teach. And that they did prophesy or teach is evident from what the apostle says chapter xi. 5, where he lays down rules to regulate this part of their conduct while ministering in the church. It is evident from the context that the apostle refers here to asking questions, and what we call dictating in the assemblies. It was permitted to any man to ask questions, to object, altercate, attempt to refute, etc., in the synagogue; but this liberty was not allowed to a woman. St. Paul confirms this in reference also to the Christian church; he orders them to keep silence; and, if they wished to learn any thing, let them inquire of their husbands at home, because it was perfectly indecorous for women to be contending with men in public assemblies on points of doctrine, cases of conscience, etc. But this by no means intimated that when a woman received any particular influence from God to enable her to teach, that she was not to obey that influence; on the contrary, she was to obey it, and the apostle lays down directions in chapter xi. for regulating her personal appearance when thus employed. All that the apostle opposes here is their questioning, finding fault, disputing, etc., in the Christian church, as the Jewish men were permitted to do in their synagogues."

This is decidedly the most sensible and satisfactory explanation of this passage that I have seen, and I heartily endorse it. But Dr. Clarke, with all his learning, was fallible, and of course liable to be mistaken; and, I wish to say distinctly that I do not take this view of the subject simply because he does, but there are several other reasons why I believe that the apostle does not refer to ordinary public teaching when he says, "Let your women keep silence in the churches." A few of these reasons I now proceed to give:

1. My first argument is based upon the meaning of the word *prophesy* as used by the prophet Joel and the apostle Peter. Joel 2: 28. "And it shall come to pass afterward, that I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall *prophesy*." What does the prophet mean by prophesy?* Whatever he means by your *sons* shall prophesy, he evidently means by your *daughters* shall prophesy. The Hebrew word used by Joel, which is translated by our English word prophesy, is *naba;* and literally means to "flow forth;" and is doubtless used with reference to the idea that under the influence of the Holy Spirit words of divine truth would flow forth from the mouth as a stream flows from its fountain. But there is no intimation as to whether this prophesying should be done in public or private. We will get Peter to explain that. When he arose to address the people on the day of Pentecost, after answering the charge that "these men are full of new wine," he says, "But this is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel: And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and daughters shall prophesy." Acts 2: 16, 17. In regard to this quotation made by Peter from the prophet, I have three observations to make.

(1) We must admit that Peter knew what Joel meant when he said, "Your sons and your daughters shall prophesy." To say that he did not would be to question his inspiration and doubt his ability to properly quote scripture.

(2) Knowing the meaning of the prophet he would not use a word that would mislead his hearers.

(3) If we can ascertain the meaning of the word Peter uses in making the quotation, then we will know how he understood the prediction of Joel.

Fortunately we can do this. Turn again to Acts 2: 17. "Your sons and your daughters shall (Gr. *propheteno*) prophesy." The literal meaning of the Greek word *propheteno* used by Peter and translated prophesy, is to "publicly expound." (See Young's Analytical Concordance, p. 779.) Keep in mind the fact that the *daughters* were to *propheteno* "publicly expound" as well as the sons.

2. My second argument is based on I. Cor. 11:5. "But every woman that prayeth or prophesieth with her head uncovered dishonoreth her head." In the fourth verse of the same chapter we read, "Every man praying or prophesying having his head covered dishonoreth his head."

I note two facts here. (1) The unavoidable conclusion is that at that time women were in the habit of praying and prophesying. The language of Paul implies a statement of the fact. (2) Whatever the word prophesying means in the fourth verse when reference is made to a "man" it certainly has the same meaning in the fifth verse where a "woman" is mentioned. The second proposition will be strengthened if it turns out that the same word is used in the original in both places. Now for the facts. We find that St. Paul here uses the same Greek word *propheteno*, that St. Peter uses in Acts 2:17, and also he employes the same word in the fifth verse where he speaks of "a woman prophesying" that he does in the fourth verse where he refers to "a man prophesying." Let us substitute the meaning of this word, and see how it reads. "Every woman that prayeth or *propheteno*, expounds publicly, with her head uncovered, dishonoreth her head," etc. This rendering will doubtless grate very harshly upon the ears of some people who cannot bear the idea of a woman appearing in public but it is unquestionably the true meaning of the passage.

Nearly every Bible student is acquainted with Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul. Their version of Paul's Epistles is probable the most literal translation that has ever been made. I give their version of I. Cor. 11: 4 5. "If a man were to stand up in the congregation to pray or prophesy with a veil over his head, he would bring shame on his head (by wearing the token of subjection). But if a woman stands forth to pray or prophesy, with her head unveiled, she brings shame upon her own head, as much as if she were shaven."

But why does St. Paul give advice upon this point? I reply; In that age of the world custom demanded that every woman who appeared in any public place should be veiled. The apostle recognizes this custom without a word of approval or disapproval, but simply directs that when a woman did appear as a public teacher she should conform to this usage of society, that she might not bring suspicion upon herself.

3. My third argument is founded on Acts 21:89. "And the next day we that were of Paul's company departed, and came unto Cesarea; and we entered into the house of Philip, the evangelist; which was one of the seven, and we abode with him. *And the same man had four daughters, virgins, which did prophesy.*"

Observe, (1) It is here stated that the four daughters of Philip "prophesied." What does that mean? Again we must refer to the Greek, and in so doing we learn that St. Luke here uses the same word that Peter uses in Acts 2:17, and that Paul uses in 1. Cor. 11: 4, 5. "And the same man had four daughters, virgins, which did (*propheteno*) publicly expound." Observe, (2.) There is no condemnation of their conduct, If St. Paul had been so much opposed to women teaching in public as some would represent him to be, I imagine he would not have "tarried there many days," (as we learn in verse 10,) unless this irregularity had been discontinued. But on the contrary, I will venture the opinion that Paul listened with interest and edification to some one, or perhaps all of these sisters. For after all, St. Paul was not a *crusty*

*Shall *preach*—exhort, pray and instruct, so as to benefit the church.—*Clarke.*

old bachelor and woman hater as many have been led to believe.

4. My fourth argument is founded on reason.

If woman had any moral or intellectual defect that disqualified her as a teacher we might admit that there is some foundation for the theory that I oppose. But we know that there is no such defect. God is the author of intellect wherever it may be found, either in man or woman. Wherever proper tests have been made woman has shown herself man's equal in almost every department of literature and science. Christianity is the only system of religion that lifts woman to her true position, and for those who claim to be its teachers to be continually harping about woman getting out of her sphere, if the presumes to become a public teacher, is to my mind inconsistent. Christians generally believe that God calls people to special work. Those who deny woman's right to become a public teacher, must either say that God never calls her to any special work; or if He does He takes care not to call her to any work that would necessitate public speaking. Let us imagine ourselves for a moment on the platform of those who would keep woman from appearing in public to advocate any measure. One step in the descending scale will bring us to the old rabbinical idea that "the words of the law had better be burned than that they should be delivered to a woman." One step still lower will bring us to a level with most heathen nations where woman is generally looked upon to be fit only for a servant of man. Much of the talk that we hear about woman "being" and "not doing," that she is to be as the rose to remain in "her place" and delight the passer by with the fragrance of her undying love is pure sentimentalism, unworthy of the light and progress of our day. Yes, woman has work to do; and she is doing it, notwithstanding the croaking of all the Rip Van Winkles, who on account of their excessive long "nap" have gotten twenty-five years behind the times. The insinuation we sometimes hear that because a woman, impelled by a sense of duty, leaves her home to plead the cause of down-trodden humanity, although to do so she must become a traveling woman, that she therefore loses her right to be treated kindly and courteously by a Christian community, is a reproach that ought to be resented by every true woman.

There are some people who would go to hear an African, or an Indian, or a Hindoo, or a Chinaman, or almost anything else, if you will only call him a "man," that respectfully decline to hear the most intelligent and cultured women this country can produce, simply because—I almost blush to pen the reason—because they are women. Oh consistency, surely thou art a stranger to some of the children of men! Let me briefly recapitulate:

1. I have produced the language of Dr. Adam Clarke, a distinguished scholar and critic, who says that when St. Paul says, "Let your women keep silence in the churches," he does not refer to ordinary public teaching, but to their "questioning, finding fault, disputing, etc., in the Christian church, as the Jewish men were permitted to do in their synagogues."

2. I have shown that when Peter quotes the prediction of Joel, "Your sons and your daughters shall prophesy," on the day of Pentecost, he uses a word which means to "publicly expound."

3. I have shown that St. Paul, I Cor. 11:5, refers to the fact of women praying and prophesying, and that he does not condemn their conduct, but simply gives directions as to their personal appearance while so engaged.

4. I have shown from Acts 21:9 that the four daughters of Philip prophesied, and that St. Luke in stating the fact uses the Greek word *propheteno* which means to "publicly expound."

5. I have shown from reason that as woman has no moral or intellectual defect to disqualify her as a teacher, in the absence of any positive command restraining her therefrom, she has an inalienable right to become a public teacher, if circumstances demand it.

## AN APPEAL.

BY MISS LUCIA E. F. KIMBALL.

The following letter written by Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, of Union Park Congregational church, Chicago, to a member of the International Sunday School Lesson Committee before the presentation of the petition asking for quarterly temperance lessons in the regular course, in 1881, we wish might be read carefully be every one who doubts concerning the fitness of such a request which will again be made to the new committee appointed at Louisville, in June.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1881,

REV. DR.——, *My Dear Brother.*—On my own account and in behalf of a very large and intelligent and earnest class of Christian men and women, I want to urge upon you, and through you, upon the committee having the matter in charge the desirableness of making provision for quarterly temperance lessons in the regular course of the international series.

This matter has doubtless been before you many times and in many forms. What the specific objection to such a provision may be I do not know, nor can I even conjecture. Recently I have seen a paragraph floating in the newspapers to the effect that the committee think it better to give just so much prominence, and no more, to the subject as is given in the successive passages of scripture brought up for consideration. If this be the ground taken, with all due deference to the superior ability and devotedness of the distinguished brethren who constitute the committee, I beg leave to dissent. I do it for two reasons. First, there are times when the public opinion is sensitive to the enormity of some one particular evil, and men and women are aroused to vigorous opposition. At such times it is duty to organize and concentrate all forms of force which promise to be effective in removing the evil and helping the world forward.

This as you well know, is the history of the growth of civilization, and of the kingdom.

One by one iniquities are stamped out. One by one great moral victories are gained.

Intemperance is the evil which now looms largest and most threatening in the minds of the Christian nations. There is a sound of going in the tops of the Mulberry trees. It is an hour for vigorous and united and general effort against drunkenness and the liquor traffic.

When the eyes of the people are open to see, ought not all the light of God's Word to be gathered up and brought to bear on this measureless evil of the intoxicating cup?

So it seems to me. Both for the sake of humanity and the honor of the Holy Scriptures I would have this done.

Second, the committee is in a position of influence in view not only of their eminence as men, but also of their relation to all our Sabbath schools, to make their outline of teaching and suggestion most effective.

Temperance lessons will be arranged by somebody and taught. There should be unity of plan and the best ends would be gained were you to give quarterly, such clear and sound and vigorous lessons as your committee might easily prepare. It would help immensely in every way, and the moral effect of temperance instruction coming from this source would be much greater than from any other.

With profound respect and brotherly love, I am very truly yours, F. A. NOBLE.

God has wonderfully blessed this department of our Woman's Christian Temperance Union and we give to Him most grateful thanks that in the seventh year of National Sunday school work a superintendent of the same has been secured for every state and territory and that in each there is organized effort having for its object the religious education of the children and young people upon the subject.

May I not ask that all who long for the "hastening of the coming of Christ's kingdom" will pray earnestly that the convicting and enlightening power of the Holy Spirit may descend upon the 84,730 Sunday schools of our land with their 6,820,835 scholars and their 932,283 teachers. Who can measure the influence of this army of 7,753,118 united under Immanuel's banner for the overthrow of this great evil.

Pray for the meeting at Louisville that heavenly wisdom may be given in all our planning and that God's will may be done.

Let us ever remember that we are followers of Him of whom it was said ages before he was manifest in the flesh, He shall not fail nor be discouraged, till He have set judgment in the earth.

According to our faith and works will that day be hindered or hastened.

# Correspondence.

## THE NORMAL INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE AND HEREDITY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Mrs. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, National Superintendent of Hygiene, is doing a great work in connection with the W. C. T. U.

In accordance with her suggestion, a very successful institute in the interests of the departments of hygiene and heredity has just closed its sessions in Calvary Baptist church in this city.

At the opening session Mrs. Kellogg gave an address on "The Relation of Hygiene to Temperance" which, for construction and adaptation, could not be surpassed.

Elliott Coues, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy, medical department of Columbia University, delivered the opening lecture, on "The Human Mechanism," delighting the audience with his beautiful description of the temple in which we dwell, clothing his extensive knowledge in such simple words that even a child could understand.

The program presented the names of many leading physicians. "Household Hygiene," Albert L. Gibon, M. D., Medical Director U. S. Navy and president American Public Health Association; "Some of the Causes of Ill Health of the Present Generation," Joseph Tabor Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics, medical department University of Georgetown; "Muscle Hygiene," William Lee, M. D., Prof. of Physiology, medical department Columbia University.

Mrs. Lucinda Corr, M. D., superintendent of hygiene for Illinois, gave a very instructive lecture on "The Problem of Dress."

J. H. Kellogg, M. D., member of the Michigan state board of health, is a great helper to his wife, and one of the finest of lecturers, illustrating his subjects by means of the blackboard. He spoke on "Hygiene of Respiration and Ventilation," "The Wonderful Problem of Digestion," "The Use and Value of Fluids," and "The Nervous System."

Dr. Sarah H. Stevenson, of Chicago, was a delightful helper. Mrs. Dr. Kemp, of Harrisburg, Pa., read an able paper on "What is Life?" Mrs. Lake, superintendent of hygiene for Maryland, spoke in the interests of the departments, and our district superintendents, Mrs. Mayse, heredity, and Mrs. McPherson, hygiene, read papers bearing on their work here.

To crown our institute, we had with us our dear Hannah Whitall Smith. Who can give such Bible readings?

The closing afternoon session was given to the young ladies. Miss Laura Towner conducted the devotional exercises. Miss Belle Fitzgerald presided and introduced Miss Mary Whitall Smith, secretary of our heredity department, in a most graceful manner, bringing forth the applause of the meeting. Miss Smith's subject was "A Girl who wants to speak to Girls." What shall I say of her? Well, she is her mother's own child, and bids fair to surpass her in directness of manner and charms of enunciation. We listened with joy to home truths clothed in choicest language and were thankful in our hearts for such a "girl." She conducted a question social in a most charming manner, evincing in her answers a store of information in reference to the laws of health and the duties of the coming woman.

The institute has started many new lines of thought and added to our number some valuable workers. We were so delighted in having secured the promise from Dr. and Mrs. Kellogg that they will stop here on their way to the Bahama Islands in December.

CLARA L. ROACH.

*Washington, D. C., May 13.*

## THE PIE QUESTION.

DEAR "GRANDMA WORKANDTHINK":—You will "think" perhaps that I have taken a lesson from a crab if I attack your letter from the last question; "and why not"? There are several why nots. The "dark, rich mass" described cannot be healthful, must always be hurtful in a hygienic sense, and if it contain cider either boiled or unboiled it may do much harm in another sense. "Dark, rich masses" highly spiced and used as food not

only create but foster unhealthy appetites. Truly "men have sought out many inventions," and so have women and one of the worst is mince pie.

Since we cannot all be autocrats in our households; since some of us believe that it is our duty to provide mince pie for those who have a right to say what shall be set before them, we may, nay we ought, to study the pie question if there be a point in it that touches anywhere the duty we owe to God before the duty we owe to our fellow. There may be a way to modify what we have not full power to set right.

The point in this matter seems to me to be the question of cider or no cider, boiled or not boiled. If you have the cider, you must either buy it or make it, and it is countenancing and maintaining a great wrong to do either. We all know that the devil creeps into the cider at some time very soon after it is made and we have no right to make or meddle with what is given or held under his hand and seal. Sour fruit juices, if canned in glass, will not ferment, and will supply not only the acid but also the moisture needed for making the "dark, rich mass," and will prove just as acceptable to the vitiated appetite which craves a very hurtful thing. I do not think the difference would be known unless explained. I suppose it would be an evidence of the "tact" we see so often recommended by our W. C. T. U. writers of late to allow it to pass without explanation, but I am more than a little doubtful if "tact," or "finesse" as the French people call it, is well enough understood to be a really safe substitute for honesty which has its spring in a heart full of love. I would by all means let the pie recommend itself and then claim the triumph, if only a small one, for "our side."

I am often accused of being "radical" because I will not use, or allow to be used, either cider or the extracts and essences prepared with alcohol for household purposes. I always answer that I do not seek to adjust questions of duty for others, I only seek to answer to God for my own conscience. We are required not only to act conscientiously but to have educated consciences, and a careful study of the pie question will show you, dear grandma, that it is not the truest hospitality to set cider mince pies before the daughters who come to the home nest at Christmas tide to go out to other home nests to teach the home songs. Oh, set them singing pure songs through the world without a false note all through. We must remember that all the sands of the seashore are numbered, and that nothing seems small to Him who sees the perfect rounded whole for the perfecting of which He has created you and me and set us where we are.

GRANDMA THINKANDWORK.

## CHALK TALKING THROUGH KANSAS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—On the wing in Kansas, where we have had some splendid meetings. If any one is discouraged at the temperance outlook they want to "go west," to Kansas. Have filled engagements in Elkridge, Emporia, Burlingame, Hutchinson and Nickerson. The work is progressing finely, and meetings well attended, notwithstanding the inclement weather and other entertainments on hand.

The prohibitionists held a convention in Burlingame and the Scranton people came over, some in big wagons, some in carriages, and the "Cold Water Army" carried banners on which were inscribed "Tremble King Alcohol, we shall grow up," (I think he is already trembling in Kansas), and "Prohibition does prohibit," etc., and they, together with the B. children, formed into line and marched keeping perfect time to the beating of two drums. When they began to beat I grew enthusiastic and fell into line, and they marched right into the convention and occupied the reserved seats. I wish, dear UNION SIGNAL, you could have seen their happy and eager faces.

I am booked for Leavenworth for tomorrow, Sunday, thence to Atchison, Lamar, Joplin and Springfield, and a few more places in Missouri, then to Manistee, Mich., and Joliet, Ill. I meant that these should close my engagements for this season, for I am very tired indeed, but northern Kansas wants some dates in June, so I may come to them, but cannot take a date after July 1.

I was in western Pennsylvania three weeks ago and we had a good time there, and I found a good solid sister with pluck and perseverance, who is going to take up chalk talking. She will try her hand at a convention soon. Came from there to New Albany, Ind. The young ladies there as well as in Oil City, are doing fine work, and beside their other work have organized a Band of Hope at the Orphan's Home. I went up and made a picture for them on the blackboard, and a happier, sweeter lot of little folk one seldom sees. There are two ladies there who will go to illustrating, and in Burlingame I met another of the Rosa Reiniger style, a teacher in the primary school, which to my mind is the highest grade, who has much artistic talent, who is going to begin. Dear me, we shall have to hold a Chalk Talkers' convention by and by and compare our methods, and so help and inspire each other. But, dear UNION SIGNAL, I've been three months nearly trying to get time to tell you of the glorious meeting we had in Aurora, Ill., the way the "Cold Water Army" was divided into companies instead of classes. The boys would come in in no other way. Then the little ones didn't want to be called the infant department, so they called them the Infantry, and the way each company recited a temperance sentiment and flourished their banners and shouldered arms would have delighted your loyal heart I tell you. There were tears in my eyes. The townspeople looked on in wonder, for it was all done in military style and order. If any one wants to know how to get in the boys (and there were girls too) and keep them in, and through them their parents and friends, address the president of the W. C. T. U., Aurora, Ill., for I haven't time to tell you. NELLY BAYLEY.

## RURAL WORK.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I was greatly interested in reading the leaflet on the above subject prepared by Mrs. Campbell, and feel moved to send you a few words out of my own experience, for in my judgment we make a great mistake in neglecting the "hidden neighborhoods" of our land.

I like the term "school districts," and the school districts of this country are mighty centers of power. "All Illinois for Christ and temperance," has a ring that sends a thrill of joy through our hearts, but how are we going to secure *all* Illinois? The prospect of capturing her cities is not flattering, but we can take her rural population if we will. How? In several ways perhaps, but no one way is more sure of success than the way that leads by every school house in the country. And that means hard work, but it is work that will pay a hundred fold.

And here let me give a bit of my own experience. Last winter in Ontario county, N. Y., I was asked to take a certain township and work it up for no-license. About six weeks before election I secured a map of the township, and with the school commissioner planned a campaign which took in every school house in the township, and then began a personal visitation. There were about fifteen districts to be visited and it meant storms to be braved, deep snows to go through, and piercing winds to face. But it has been proved that a temperance woman can stand all these and many other hardships and not only survive but thrive. From school house to school house I went armed and equipped with a letter of introduction from the commissioner to the teachers and an abundant supply of temperance literature selected for the specific object of securing votes for no-license. The teachers everywhere gave me cordial welcome, and opened the way for me to talk to the children. After a short speech of ten or fifteen minutes to the school, and getting them pledged to help in the work, I then gave the tracts into their keeping, putting the responsibility upon them of seeing that they were not only read but distributed and preserved. Oh how enthusiastic the boys became, even those who had come a long way up in their teens, when I made them feel that they were necessary to the success of our cause.

And here let me drop a word to those who would enlist the children, don't talk all around a thing. Nothing wins a bright, wide awake boy so quickly as a short, sharp, cut-across-the-corner talk, in which he is made to feel that he is necessary to the subject in hand, and a factor which cannot be left out of the problem. Appeal to the manliness of boys, to the womanliness of girls and you have nearly accomplished your object, for it is a delight to children to have confidence bestowed upon them.

In the evenings, whenever practicable, I held a meeting for voters and here is another point worthy of notice. These meetings being held in the school house, the hard worked farmers and laboring men of all kinds could come without being to the trouble of "fixing up." Many men in the country would attend temperance and religious meetings, if they could wear their everyday clothes, but to feel obliged to wash and dress up in order to be fit for some church or hall is to them a task so great that often they will stay at home rather than pass through the ordeal. Meetings in the district school houses do away with that objection. Place before these men as they come to the meetings, plain, common sense facts. Be to some pains in securing accurate knowledge in regard to their taxes, and such other personal items of interest. In short, be practical, talk common sense, saying nothing for effect that cannot be proved, and appeal to the conscience of your hearers.

This I tried to do in the work assigned me, and when election day came the result of this school house work, this plunging through snow drifts, and braving of storms, was one hundred and thirty votes for no-license in the place of only fifty-six the year before; a victory at the polls in that one township of one hundred and thirty majority for no-license! One thought more. Is it not possible that we temperance workers try to cover too much ground at once? We see so much to be done, that we grow impatient, and in haste to fly here and there, and so fail to be felt anywhere?

I remember when a little girl and had some weeding to do in the garden, my mother used to say, "I would rather you would weed one yard square well, than to weed this whole bed of many feet in length, in a slovenly manner." I have tried to carry that principle into my temperance work, and to do well, whatever came for me to do. "Cursed be he who doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully," (Jer. 48:10.) the margin reads, negligently, cursed be he who doeth the work of the Lord "negligently," carelessly, slovenly! Dear workers, this carefulness may not permit of great brilliancy, but in the end it will afford great satisfaction to our souls, and great results for the Master. LOUISE S. ROUNDS.

*Chicago, May 12, 1884.*

## SUNDAY SCHOOL TEMPERANCE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The messages from the dear workers all over the continent sent through our UNION SIGNAL whether telling of victory or defeat, have all been very interesting to me, therefere I venture to contribute a chapter of my experience.

As superintendent of Sunday school department in our state W. C. T. U., I have been trying to devise some plan whereby Christian people indifferent to active temperance work might be reached, knowing that if work be done in the Sunday school it must be in connection with the church in order to be most successful.

In November I sent out eight hundred circulars to every pastor, every superintendent of Sunday school, every superintendent of Sunday school work in our unions. These circulars were accompanied by questions with blanks for answers and the request that they be filled and returned. As a result I received a large number of reports, showing that little special work was being done for temperance in our Sunday schools. Thereupon I determined to go forth after the manner of temperance women and speak unto the people, especially Christian people, of the things that were in my heart as to this matter, and as these reports in many cases opened the way for communication I had no difficulty in arranging a long series of appointments. I have been out in this work several weeks, not only endeavoring to present the claims of the Sunday school department but endeavoring to create an interest in the W. C. T. U. in general.

My plan is to have every Sunday school organized with constitution setting apart a certain number of Sundays as special temperance Sundays, when by sermon in morning, lesson and concert or address in the evening,

with the passing of the pledge the people may be thoroughly instructed. This plan has been heartily endorsed by Christians of all denominations and I hope that the wherewithal to push this important work may be forthcoming so that many of our churches may stand upon a higher plain in regard to this reform ere long.

I have been enabled to reach eight towns where there were no unions, organizing in five of them. At Clarendon a Y. W. C. T. U. was formed with Mrs. H. A. Spencer as president. We expect to hear that they are growing in influence and power because they have a mind to work. Springfield union, with Mrs. Cooper as president, was organized under very favorable circumstances, with the members of the Sons of Temperance very cordial and helpful, some of them promising to become honorary members.

From Springfield I went to Ludlow where I foued the ladies quite ready to fall into line. We organized in the afternoon, Mrs. Coolidge president, and in the evening, after my address, an invitation was given to all to help in the good work, whereupon ten gentlemen came forward and became honorary members. This union has bravely voted to arrange for, and entertain a county convention, also to have Mrs. Barney address them, she being now in the state to attend the institutes. They with the Springfield ladies also subscribed for two copies of THE UNION SIGNAL to be circulated among their members. (Every union ought to do this.)

Cavendish was the next stopping place. Here we found Rev. Foster Henry and Mrs. Henry, holding the fort, with a small band of helpers for temperance and righteousness.

Owing to the darkness and rain not many were out in the evening, but we organized, not leaving things on a satisfactory basis, even though our strong friend Gen. Davis assured us that the union would not die out.

Following on down to Brattleboro, I found at the depot waiting me, one of the strongest and best friends of temperance in the state, Mr. C. W. Wyman. A man who has endured persecution for the cause, and yet goes grandly on doing all he can without fear, and without compromise with the enemy.

Brattleboro is also the home of Mrs. Mary E. Tucker, president of Windham county W. C. T. U. a woman who is doing wise and thorough work in her domain. And as you all know here is the abiding place of our National superintendent of department of influencing the press, Mrs. E. T. Housh.

The following day being Sunday, we gave an address in the Congregational church in the evening at West Brattleboro, where we found interested ones and expect a flourishing union will be established ere long by Mrs. Tucker. From Brattleboro we crossed the mountains to Wilmington, a distance of twenty miles, by stage, where Mrs. Forrest, Miss Spencer, and a few other ladies are making our cause to prosper. On our way northward we stopped to talk with the ladies at Bellows Falls, promising to return shortly and complete the good work begun. The next place we visited was Windsor, where we succeeded in arousing interest sufficient to warrant a flourishing union at no distant day.

Another short ride by rail and long one by stage took us to Tunbridge and Chelsea. At Tunbridge the ladies are doing effective service. Their bright, energetic little president, Mrs. Gay, had circulated a petition to send to county commissioner, protesting against the illegal sale of liquor at the agency. I had the pleasure of attending the regular business meeting and found that they were business women. Everything was done decently and in order.

From Chelsea back over the dusty road thirteen miles, then home for a few days, until May 11, I found myself at Wells River, where I gave an address in the evening, and afterward organized a union with twenty regular and seven honorary members. For the benefit of those who may think of taking up the work in this way, I would say that my compensation is God's blessing and peace in my heart, and a collection, and I am glad to confess that the collection is the least part of it.

CONSTITUTION FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL ORGANIZATION.

ART. I. This society shall be known as the ——— S. S. Temperance society.

ART. II. It shall be the object of this society to educate public sentiment up to the standard of total abstinence, train the young, save the inebriate, and to devise and execute measures which with the blessing of God will result in the suppression of intemperance.

ART. III. The officers of this society shall be a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary and treasurer, who shall constitute an executive committee.

ART. IV. The duties of the officers shall be those usual to such offices.

ART. V. Any person may become a member of this organization by signing the following pledge: I do solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from the use, manufacture, and sale of all distilled, fermented and malt liquors including wine, beer and cider as a beverage, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

ART. VI. The annual meeting shall be held at such time and place as the executive committee may decide, when the officers shall be elected.

ART. VII. The —— Sundays of the month shall be set apart as temperance Sundays, when the subject may be presented by sermon, lesson in Sunday school and concert or address in the evening.

ART. VIII. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a majority vote of the members present.

MARIA L. T. HIDDEN,
*Supt. S. S. Dept. Vt. W. C. T. U.*

*Lyndon, Vt., May 15, 1884.*

## W. C T. U. JOURNEYINGS IN LOUISIANA.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—A week ago we left Baton Rouge on the steamer H. Hanna Blanks. That genial, whole-souled man, Capt. L. P. Delahaussaye, in command of the boat, is well known on the river as a gallant and courteous gentleman and as a strict temperance man, a total abstainer from all intoxicants and from that noxious weed, tobacco. He told me that he had never tasted liquor.

Our party were bound for Bastrop, La., in Morehouse parish. The journey up the Mississippi to Red River, up Red to Black River to the town of Trinity, (so named from the confluence here of the Black, Tensas and Little Rivers) and thence into the beautiful, poetic Ouachita, is at most times a delightful one, but now the journey is a sad one. Water is over all the land. People are in the houses with water all around. The stock are protected from drowning by being placed on rafts near the houses, but the gnats are so dreadful that they are dying by the hundreds. Do you wonder that our people in this part of our state are discouraged, disheartened and despondent? A few weeks ago the prospects were bright—crops were planted, and fostered by balmy air and vivifying sunlight were becoming a thing of beauty, and gave good promise of future pecuniary benefit. Now, water, desolation, destruction are all that can be seen. You have no idea of the loneliness pictured everywhere. We stop at post-offices on the river and a man, or sometimes a woman will come out in a risky-looking dugout or pirogue and take the mail bag and get a barrel of meal. God help our people, or else give them strength and courage to bear up under the afflictions He sends to them. Some of the unions in this part of the country are greatly depressed, but they have brave hearts and I know will keep above the storm.

At one place I could name for miles around there is but one merchant to supply the wants of the colored people, and the president of our W. C. T. U. in that place writes me that he absolutely refused to supply the wants of any colored person who would even attend a temperance meeting, much less one who belonged to a temperance union. Of course the colored union which started out so well is about broken up.

We arrived at Monroe on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday we attended a Baptist Sunday school picnic on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific railroad, where we met many of our temperance workers of Monroe and Trenton, and gave and received encouragement to go on in the work. Mrs. Chapin's name is mentioned by all in loving terms, and her work is named in praise. We went from Monroe to Bastrop on Thursday. It is a drive of twenty-eight miles, part of it through a most beautiful prosperous farming country, part of it though the rolling pine woods. I wish I could send you a bouquet of the lovely wild flowers which brightened the woods. The sweet wild rose of Ouachita, mingled its odors with the spicy pine. The beautiful blue tradescantia contrasted prettily with the white bell like beauty of a flower unknown to me. Scarlet salvia, golden blossoms and flowers of many hues were in profusion blooming in this wilderness. How true it is, that many flowers are made to bloom unseen and brighten the otherwise dark wilderness, showing and speaking the glory of God in their quiet beauty.

My husband was to deliver a lecture in Bastrop, for the benefit of the Woman's Missionary Society. My object in going to Bastrop was to help in the best way I could their newly organized W. C, T. U. but you can scarcely imagine my astonishment and consternation, when just before we reached Bastrop, the stage driver told us that it was announced in the Baptist church the Sunday previous, that Mr. W. H. Goodale would lecture in the Methodist church on Thursday night and that I was to lecture on temperance on Friday night in the Baptist church. It was also announced in the newspaper. With your more advanced ideas you can scarcely put yourself in my place. We Louisiana ladies have such habits of a quiet reticent life, that we shrink with timidity and fear at the very idea of appearing in public. But I saw what was expected, my duty was plain, and I sometime ago learned to fear a duty undone, and to seek for the beauty in duty.

Encouraged by friends and supported by the loving smile, and strengthening presence of him "who is all the world to me," I made may first effort at a public lecture.

The temperance workers in Bastrop are a band of brave and capable women. Mrs. Kate Vaughn, the worthy president, presided over the meeting with grace, ease and dignity. Mrs. Handy, one of the vice presidents sat on the platform and by her presence lent strength to the meeting. That dear mother in Israel, Mrs. A. L. Ross, sat just in front and by her tender smile and earnest face lent courage to the amateur speaker. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Vaughn and Mrs. Handy carried the temperance pledge album around and presented it to every one in the room for signatures, securing twenty-five signers.

By the way, the album used was one left at our house by Mrs. Chapin. I intend to return it to her filled with signers as a souvenir of love from her "little debutante." A good collection was also taken up for the benefit of the union. A lawyer present (my lawyer) talked in the meantime most eloquently and forcibly on the importance of the temperance movement and especially of the adaptability of woman for the grand work. He told of Miss Willard's visit to our home in Baton Rouge, of the sweet influence she left in that home, and of Mrs. Chapin's subsequent visit, which resulted in cementing in strongest bonds that home to the temperance cause.

He said if woman wanted to make herself irrisistibly attractive and wield magnetic influence for good on all around her, that she must enter into the Christian temperance work and let that work chisel her face and mould her character.

One of the noblest men and grandest workers in our state, the Rev. John T. Sawyer, organized the Bastrop union on April 8, 1884; so you see it is very young in days. They are fully organized in many departments of the work, and are energetic in doing all they can. They are trying to establish a reading room. Mr. Silk, the stage driver, a man with a nature as delicate and refined as his name suggests, called for us on Saturday morning, and we bade adieu with reluctant hearts to the kind friends and good people of Bastrop.

I had been invited and hoped to be in Monroe and attend a meeting of the union there on our homeward way, but time and boats wait for no man, so I was compelled to be content with merely looking in on that union. However it was a very pleasant glimpse and I feel nearer to the workers there since I have seen them in meeting and joined them in prayer.

Yours in the work,
MRS. MARY READ GOODALE,
*Cor. Sec. La. W. C. T. W.*

TEMPERANCE puts coal on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the children, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole constitution.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

# Our Children.

## MAMIE'S FANCY.

BY META E. B. THORNE.

"Do they keep it up in heaven?
I heard you tell papa
Today is brother's birthday,—
Do they keep it there, mamma?
Six months ago he left us,—
Six long *long* months ago.
My precious little playmate,—
I miss the darling so.

"Last year when days were sunny
We used to run and slide;—
I never lacked for pleasure
When he was by my side.
And do you not remember
The pretty picture book
I gave him for his birthday?
I can't forget his look
Of pleasure as he thanked me;—
His blue eyes brightly shone;—
Again it is his birthday,
But far away he's gone.

"Yet don't you think the angels
Remember it? *I* do.
I guess that they will give him
Some lovely flowers, don't you?
And a golden harp all shining,
(You know he loved to sing,)
And round the throne of glory
His sweet glad voice will ring.

"Perhaps the dear kind Jesus
Will take him by the hand,
And lead him by the river
Where trees fruit-laden stand;
Then He Himself will gather,
From life's fair stately trees,
Fruits rich with heavenly beauty
Our darling child to please.

"So though *I* cannot send him
Some present from my hand,
I'm glad he is so happy
In yonder glory-land."

## JENNY.

"In the sweet by and by,
We shall meet on that beautiful shore."

Where did that voice come from?

I looked round from one cot to another, for the voice was unearthly sweet. At last I saw the singer—such a bit of a girl, with wan cheeks and hollow eyes.

"She's better, ma'am," said the nurse. "Soon as she's better she begins to sing."

"What a bright little face she has!"

"Oh, yes, Jenny is a pretty girl, and happy as a lark when the pain is gone."

"Is she dangerously ill?"

"Well, it's something, miss, from which she can't recover, though it is thought she may live a good many years. She's a very dear child."

I asked permission to speak to the little thing, who, whenever I looked that way, smiled so winningly that she was irresistible.

"You love singing," I said as the wee hand crept into mine.

"Oh, yes, dearly! Can you sing to me?" she asked.

"You shall hear me by-and-by," I said. "Before I go I will sing to all the little ones. How long have you been here, Jenny?"

"Almost a year; ever since my mother died."

"What! have you no mother?"

"I haven't anybody,—that is, of my own," she replied with a sad little smile.

"Were you always sick, my dear?"

"Oh, no; it was trying to save little Johnny and my mother that I got so burnt. We were very poor, you know, and I never remember my father, 'cause he died when I was a baby, the week after Johnny was born. Mother had to go out by the day and lock us in the room, and I took care of Johnny. When she came home, she'd make a fire and give us a nice supper. One night, she came in late and brought some oil for the lamp; but while she was filling it, little Johnny lighted a match so close that it took fire. I pushed little Johnny away, and it didn't touch him; and then I pulled at mother but she'd caught and so had I, and we both blazed up. Oh, it was dreadful!" and the child shuddered. I felt her little fingers tremble. "But I'm all right now," she added quickly, looking up at me with a bright smile.

"But how was the fire put out, my child?"

"I don't know; I never did know. I only woke up here, and I've been here ever since—but mother died." Her lips quivered.

"And Johnny?"

She brightened again.

"Johnny didn't live a great while after mother died, and she's got him."

"And are you happy here?"

"Yes, indeed; they are all so good to me, and I think—it's just like heaven."

I looked round upon the little white cots with their pale-faced occupants, the monotony of white walls, the ever-recurring visits of nurse and physician, and wondered in what depths of social misery the child could have been reared that such a place could seem like heaven.

All this time the child was hugging her doll with one arm, the other lying stiff and helpless, and looking into its lifeless face with all the sweet affection of her little trusting heart. It made the tears come into my eyes to see her so contented. But just then we were interrupted.

"There's a gentleman, ma'am, who wants to see you," said the attendant, coming up to the bed and speaking to the nurse. "He's in the small parlor below." The nurse left us with a nod and smile, and after a little time had elapsed she came back with a tall, gentlemanly looking man, whom she left at the door gazing anxiously up and down the wards of this evidently new sight to him. I thought the woman seemed flurried when she came toward us, and seated herself with a nervous kind of motion on the edge of the little cot-bed in which her little patient lay.

"Jenny, my dear," she said softly, "Jenny, my dear—I've got something to tell you."

The child put up her little hand with a caressing movement.

"Did you ever know your mother to speak of your Uncle Ben?"

"No, ma'am," said the child.

"Never said she had a brother?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am," said the girl, her face lighting up, "she used to kiss a picture she said was her brother."

"Did she ever say he was dead?"

"No, I think not," was the reply; "mother never talked, she was so tired when she came home."

"Well, little Jenny, your mother did have a brother who went away years ago, and was never heard from. I suppose she thought he was dead, but he was not. He was away off in another part of the world, earning his living, and he has just come back to America, and, after a great deal of patient searching, he finds that his poor sister is dead, but that his little niece is alive, though sick in a hospital"—

"Is it me?" cries Jenny, a light breaking all over her face.

"Yes, dear, it is you."

"Oh, and he is my uncle?"

"Yes; he is your uncle."

"Then I have got somebody of my own."

"Yes; shall I bring him here?"

"Yes, yes!" she exclaimed eagerly, her eyes like stars.

I shall not even try to describe this meeting, even though it was by no means demonstrative. Could I depict her smile — that patient, pain-touched smile? Could I paint that pitiful look on his face that told one just what a man he was, and that his great heart was both sorry and glad? No, but I will speak of a visit I made to little Jenny in the pleasant country, where I found her out on the lawn in a wheel-chair, visibly improved, surrounded by charming people and beautiful things. If the dreary hospital had been heaven to Jenny, what was this?—*Youth's Companion.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children:—It is more pleasant than I can tell you to get such cheering letters as this that is just below, from our little soldiers. Will you not let me hear from more of you?

Louisville, Ky., May 19, 1884.

My Dear Capt. Deborah:—Last week when I had measles mother read me a story where a little boy wrote an acrostic on his name from Bible verses. Yesterday was Sunday and grandmother thought it would be nice for me to find some acrostics. This one on Aunt Frank's name I thought of, or found most all myself. Don't she have many nieces and nephews to love her? How can they help it? I am getting well now.

Can't you come to see us at the Sunday school convention?

The stomach charts are here, hanging on the walls of our headquarters and we have had one lesson about them. Give my love to all our army.

Your affectionate little friend,
Carrie A. Leech.

Here is the acrostic:

Frances E. Willard

F–ear not for I am with thee.
R–est in the Lord; wait patiently for Him.
A–sk and ye shall receive.
N–ow abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.
C–asting all your care upon Him, for He careth for you.
E–verlasting love will I bestow upon thee.
S–o teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

E–ndeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.

W–ine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.
I–n my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so I would have told you.
L–et not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.
L–et patience have her perfect work.
A–soft answer turneth away wrath: but grievous words stir up anger.
R–ejoice ever more.
D–o thy diligence to come shortly unto me.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

132. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 12 letters.
My 1, 2, 3, 7, 11 is what drunkards are.
My 2, 3, 12 is what makes them so.
My 10 and 13, 2, 9, 7 is what they get to be.
My 4, 11, 3, 2, 9 is what their children receive.
My 4, 3, 8, 8, 7, 2 to what they cry often for.
My 1, 3, 2, 7, 6 is what the drunkard can be.
My 3, 8, is where they must look for help.
My 6, 10, 2, 7 is one thing they must do.
I am in two parts, my first is a great western movement for good.
My second a wonderful book.
My whole is in that book and often read by the W. C. T. U.

A. E. P.

133. Cross-Word Enigma.

In cake, not in pie;
In soap, not in lye;
In stone, not in rock;
In dress, not in frock;
In grass, not in vine;
In whisky, not in wine.
A state in our union my whole can be named
Who to stand out for temperance is not ashamed.

134. Rhymed Acrostic.

My first will form a circle complete;
My second's oft used for preserving our meat,
Next a woman we'll cause to appear,
And then a boy will now draw near,
My fifth a road, or very wide street;
The sixth is a flower we know to be sweet.
Seventh's an animal which we oft meet;
Place the initials of these in a row;
A prominent woman they then will show.

135. Hidden States.

1. They have put Emma in every scene.
2. Oh, I overlooked the little ones.
3. We shall be obliged to miss our intended treat.
4. I love to hear the birds of the north carol in autumn.
5. Rio, waiter! that is the best coffee.
6. Her lover, Mont Hughes is a friend of mine.
7. They will not connect; I cut them too short.
8. Has Arundel a ware-house in town?
9. The Indian always remembers a favor.
10. She was a florid, angry-looking woman.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

124. BarN, AbbA, NaP, TalL, AblE, MasS. Bantam, Naples.

125. A. G. Mabee.

126. Baby, bay; chain, chin; paint, pant; chasten, chaste.—Bain.

I have no answer for myself or thee,
Save that I learned beside my mother's knee;
"All is of God that is, and is to be;
And God is good." Let this suffice us still,
Resting in childlike trust upon his will
Who moves to his great ends unthwarted by the ill
—*Whittier.*

# Home Department.

## LICENSE, OR BUMBLE BEE AND CLOVER.

BY MRS. L. H. WASHINGTON.

Mr. Buzzing Bumble Bee,
Said to blushing Clover,
"You're as sweet as sweet can be,
May I be your lover?"

Said the nodding little Clover
Unto Bumble Bee,
"You're a handsome, honest lover,
Just the one for me."

But the courtship was so funny,
Ere the day was over
He had stolen all her honey,
And forsaken Clover.

Was she robbed, Miss Saddened Clover?
That depends you see,
Whether her deceiving lover
Was a *licensed* bee.

## SOMETHING IN THE GARDEN.

BY ANGELA C. DAVIS.

It is a beautiful, quiet night, with only enough wind to set the tops of the tall pines swaying. There is no moon, but a clear, strong starlight. Every thing is quiet. Only the frogs in the "branch" (southern for creek) serenading the spring night. Only a southern whip-poor-will, crying, "Chuck-will's widow," from the black jack copse. Occasionally one of the negroes down by the stables breaks into a musical roundelay but that doesn't count, because they are always singing and it is part of the established order of things.

Lucy, the "ginger-cake colored" house-girl, has taken her banjo out into the cook's house, and now the fun begins! First she tunes the banjo—tank—tank—tankyte tank, tum, tum, tum. Next she sings a few introductory, preliminary little flourishes and then bursts forth with

Gwine down de hill side to see a funny flower,
Double-headed pigeon, an' a fo' eyed owl.
Froggy in de meadow, screamin' like he hollow,
Springtime come, bet you half a dolla'
Yallow gal, yallow gal, sittin' in de cornah'
Yallow gal, yallow gal, winkin' at me.

What an effect that melody has on the darkies' feet! Mike, the "cook's assistant," (what he does, only heaven knows) a black, mischievous imp twelve years old, begins to "cut de sho't dog" with his feet, and pat his hands in rhythmic beat.

The cook doesn't approve of Lucy, chiefly because the latter isn't bad-looking, I believe, and wears red ribbons. But even she keeps time with one foot, though she thinks no one knows it. Uncle Simon limps up to the door and listens. But he is a deacon in the church, and bethinks himself he must not countenance levity. So between verses he heaves a deep sigh and says,

"Laws, Lucy chile, you bettah be preparin' fo' death, dan pickin' dat low-lived banjo."

And the cook gives a sepulchral groan of assent. But Lucy doesn't care, she goes right on with

Blue jay, blue jay, in de tree top squallin'
Whip-po-will sings when de dew drop fallin',
Yallow gal, yallow gal, jump up lively,
Yallow gal, yallow gal, laughin' at me.

Suddenly, an interruption comes to the festivities. A round-eyed, bare-footed child, with her black wool braided into little tails all over her head, breaks in with a cry of "De hogs in de gyardin, eatin' up de boss's taters, *an* de peas, *an* de watah-millions!"

(Evidently, this small African delights in being the harbinger of bad news.)

Down falls Lucy's banjo. Away goes Mike. The cook follows as rapidly as her embonpoint allows. For the time being, Uncle Simon forgets his rheumatism and flies after them with a peculiar, nondescript gait, made up of a limp, a long trot, and a kind of a flying-trapeze movement. Then the dogs give tongue. Old Cæsar, the Cuban bloodhound, leads the van with his deep, bell-toned voice. Next comes my pretty Irish setter, Fanny, with a following of terriers, hounds and "curs of low degree." All the dogs on the place feel that the hour has come, and "Roaring Branch expects every dog to do his duty." Even the puppies in the kennel whine and whimper, and give little staccato barks. And so the cohorts fly, across the yard, through the gate, and into the garden.

"Hi yi! I seed 'im! Hit's dat ole, sharp-nosed speckledy shoat, o' Mr. Dan Shepard's! Hit's bust de palins off 'n de fence, an' scrunch in!" shouts Mike with his shrill voice.

"Dat hog is de out doin'est, biggotiest, rascalest, fetchedest hog I ever met up with on de face o' this yearth!" pants Uncle Simon, as he whacks a long pole across the back of the offending porcine. "Laws-e-e! How you reckon I'se gwine to run, same's dat limber-kneed Mike, wid dis misery in my b-a-ck," he continues, falling against the fence. "Here, Lucy chile, take dis heah pole an' whop dat hog *good* wid it."

Away they go. Whoop-e! Squeal! Bark! Yell! Down through the chicken yard, where the guineas rustle and softly pot-a-rack, at the unwonted noise. Through the yard, over a cape-jessamine bush that is the pride of my heart, and into the "big road," then out of sight into deeper darkness. Comparative

Silence like a poultice comes,
To heal the blows of sound.

I sit down on the gallery-steps to wait the return of the pursuing host, I know that once more have "the colored troops fought nobly," for I hear Mike exclaim triumphantly:

"Reckon I mos' bus' his head open, Uncle Simon. Didn't you year me smack him, bip! bip! two times wid dis piece o' plank?"

"Oh yes! you's a large chile, you is Mike." Says Lucy sarcasticly. "If you'd work mo', boy, an' not talk so mannish, you'd be mo' count," she continues with fine scorn. Her remarks have no bearing on the subject under discussion, neither are they dictated by malice. They only come from a feeling the older negroes have that the rising generation must be "taken down" on every occasion.

Now they come straggling back, the dogs first, with lolling tongues and much self-congratulatory wagging of the tails, then follows Lucy, Mike and the cook. Uncle Simon is the last one. The others go back to the banjo, and "patting Juba." But he mournfully wends his way to the scene of devastation. Alas for the hopes of the early potato, and the appetizing pea! Alas for the dreams of luscious, red-hearted water-melons!

Uncle Simon ejaculates something wrathful, then limps back to where I sit, listening to the night-song of a waking mocking-bird.

"Honey, yo' gyardin' truck is done all rooted up by dat speckeldy hog," he says, lifting his battered old hat from his grizzled-head.

"Never mind, Uncle Simon," I reply soothingly, "there is plenty of time for you to plant over again."

"Dat's so, Honey, dat's so. Hit aint dat I'se studyin' 'bout. You knows dis aint de onliest time dat hog done busted himself in dat gyardin; dats what hurts my feelings. Now I puts it to you dis heah way. I'se a human bein' isn't I? Jes' so, dat hog is a dumb beas' dats gwine to perish, aint it so? Egzackly, well den, how is it, dat hog, dat speckeldy shoat o' Boss Dan Shepard, is gittin' his work in a-head o' ole Uncle Simon, like he do, dat's what I ax you, an' I ax it fa-ah." Pleased with the sound of his own voice, Uncle Simon assumes an oratorical attitude. I say:

"Oh well, Uncle Simon, I suppose it can't be helped. The hogs will come in, you know."

"Dat's so, dat's zackly so, Honey. You know de boss said I mus' fence in de gyardin good, put de palins high an' strong. An' you know I done built dat fence de bes' way I knows how. I worked t'ree days, an' Ben Baldwin he done holped me. Now you see, dat ornary hog of a speckledy shoat aint gwine to mine little palins. He jes took dat ole sharp nose o' his'n, an' he jes heave it up—so! an' de palins jes r-rip! an' in he walk, big as Gen. Grant, same like t'was his gyardin 'stead o' b'longin' to de boss. Well, I ax you aint dat same beas' gwine to keep on breakin' tro de palins? Co'se he is. I puts it to you, now chile, aint he gwine to keep it up?"

"I suppose so, Uncle Simon, but we can't help it; he will break through."

"Co'se he will; he's boun' to break tro; you hear me now. But I knows a way to stop him, sure."

"What is it, Uncle Simon?"

"Jes, kill 'im; kill 'im dead. Den he aint gwine to trouble no mo'. Ef a hog, or a varmint, or any owdacious thing, keeps up a fuss, worryin' *an* worryin' jes kill it. Hit's de onliest way. I 'lows to tell Mr. Dan Shepard 'bout dat same speckledy shoat, an' I says once mo', an' I says it good, hit's boun' to die." Then Uncle Simon bids me an impressive good night, and walks away.

After he is gone I sit thinking. The words of the old colored man possessed a deeper significance than he knew. I repeat over his words: "Ef a hog, or a varmint, or any owdacious thing keeps up a fuss, worryin' an' a worryin' jes kill it. Hit's de onliest way."

I know an "owdacious" thing that license and "regulation" cannot fence out. And I conclude the only way is to kill it with the good club of prohibition.

My dear, well-meaning, but faint-hearted temperance brother, just make up your mind that "Hit's de onliest way."

## PIE VERSUS PROHIBITION.

BY SUE A. SANDFORD.

The *Inter-Ocean* reported interviewing the "nation's preacher" during his dinner at the Grand Pacific Hotel says:

Mr. Beecher had finished his dinner when asked about his stand on the temperance question. Mr. Beecher had dined: he was satisfied. The apollinaris had cheered, so had the pie—two pieces of which (apple and blackberry) according to the chronicler had been masticated by the "great preacher." In this replete condition he responded, "I am a high license man, but eventually look for prohibition. Prohibition now, has not a leg to stand on. It cannot become practical in this generation," etc. and so on.

We agree with the grand old man, so far as endorsing the one leg. Not one leg to stand on to be sure, but a multiplicity of legs. We entirely dissent from his prediction regarding its reign "in this generation." If another decade finds Henry Ward Beecher numbered with the living he will confess his judgment clouded.

According to the poets and *bon vivants*, there is a glamour that belongs to the after dinner hour and mood. The more material and grosser demands have been ministered to with devotion, and a supreme contentment with all systems seems to hold sway over the rational mind. Moral: Is this the time for the best play of the intellectual faculties? May not the higher and finer attributes have been in this case a little over-weighted by—pie?

With due reverence to the man, wise in many things, his high license position may be added as one more in the list of his mistakes.

*West Lebanon, April 18*

# The Sunday School Lesson.

June 8] Third Quarter, No. X. [1884.

## TOPIC: JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH.

LESSON TEXT.—Romans 3: 19-31.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Therefore being justified by faith we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ. Romans 5: 1.

TIME.—A. D. 58.

PLACE.—Corinth.

1. "The law out of Christ is as terrible as a lion," says Bunyan, but "in him is meek as a lamb." Divine law has been defined by Paul to be simply a school master. One has to be educated to comprehend even God's love. Law makes us desire it in that we find ourselves hopeless without it. Law sets itself up against our short comings and sinfulness, and shows us our crookedness, deformity and short stature. It gives "the knowledge of sin."

2. Human law has much the same character, and if this fact could be always recognized we should hear less of the law's failure. Human law does not make it easy to do right. It does not change disposition. It measures up human conduct and shows where it is lacking. It too gives the knowledge of wrong doing.

3. The sinfulness of all is clearly set forth in this lesson. One cannot boast himself over another. To sin at all is to come short of the glory of God which is fufilling His law. The drunkard is a sinner, the liquor dealer is a sinner, the social drinker is a sinner, the minister who sanctions by word or deed any item of the great drink evil is a sinner, and so is everyone who fails to use his vote or her influence on the right side. The murderer is a sinner and so is the kind and lovely woman who is without personal saving belief in Christ.

A lady once asked God for a view of sin. In time her prayer was answered, and a great panorama was unrolled to her sight, on which sin in all its Protean forms was portrayed. What was her surprise, however, to see murder, lying, stealing and all the gross sins of humanity portrayed as of inferior rank, small size and put far in the background, while at the forefront, in hideous appearance, and leading all other sins, was *unbelief*. He who doubts God is the sinner *par excellence*, because he makes Him a liar.

4. To all sinners alike God offers the simple cure, faith. The making just of all who come to Christ seems expressed simply on this wise: I am a sinner—a violator of law. Law has no cure, no means of setting me right with itself. Christ who is above law, has fulfilled all righteousness and satisfied the law's demands, *for me*. By faith, and in humble repentance, I take His righteousness, and all law's terrors cannot harm me. He has made me just before the law.

5. Truly then is all boasting excluded from our saved lives. Only for another's righteousness are we to be accounted righteous. Let us put ourselves in no other attitude than this in dealing with sinners. Poor drinking men, and equally poor, sinful saloon keepers are sinners with us till we all wear the robe of Christ's righteousness.

GOOD illustrations are not too plentiful, and the following, which was introduced the other day in a temperance sermon, is worth making a note of. According to a fable current amongst the Arabs, the vine in the early stages of its growth was tended by Satan, who first moistened it with the blood of a peacock, later on that of a money was used, then that of a lion, and finally that of a hog. So, says the fablist, it comes about that in the various stages of intoxication a man first struts about with the vanity of a peacock, then he makes himself as ridiculous as a monkey, and passing through the stage of fancied bravery, lies down at last in the gutter like a hog.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*England*—Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.
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## PROHIBITION.

It is a strange fact that a word has become perfectly incorrigible. It refuses to share in any compromise, or to enter into any covenant of peace. It cannot be prevailed upon to remain quiet, or to take a position a little less conspicuous, or to postpone its querulous agressiveness to a "more convenient season." Intent on keeping in front, and bound to "speak in meeting," no matter what kind of a meeting it may be, whether a religious gathering or a political convention, it it is rapidly becoming an element of uneasiness generally. Ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, calls whisky the dynamite of civilization. All right! so it is, and anything else destructive you may call it; but prohibition is become the dynamite of politics. It makes us think of a company of soldiers who were on their way to the seat of war. Halting at Cairo, Ill., they undertook one morning to cook their breakfast, using what appeared to be rusty cannon balls to support coffee-pots. The heat of the fire developed the terrible fact that they were shells. Many hearts are anxious in these days as they are scouring their kettles and adjusting their fire-places to get ready to cook their political goose. They don't know what careless hand may roll under a temperance shell, or slip in among the fuel a chunk of prohibition dynamite. No wonder they are nervous; for if it should happen, heaven save us! Who could gather together the pieces?

A hundred years ago or more a common feat said to be performed by the old enchanters was to raise "spirits from the vasty deep;" but a trained wizard was always careful to have so managed his arrangements before hand that he knew how to control or exorcise them after they did appear; else the result was serious. They also used to be sent for to "lay," or put down, a troublesome ghost which haunted, and disturbed the rest of the inmates of a certain house. Many a black lake or deep pond was pointed out as holding securely in its depths the "bottle" in which the spirit had been incarcerated.

Alas for us! those days are past; the enchanters have lost their cunning and the wizards their skill. The temperance "spirits" are abroad and cannot be exorcised, the troublesome ghost of prohibition is haunting every political house in the land, and the disturbance and unrest which it causes, are growing worse and worse. Who and where is the wizard that can "lay" this spirit, bottle it up and cast it to the depths, and "let us have peace?" Echo answers, "Who and where?" One of the traditions of the past was, that if anyone in a disturbed house could muster courage enough to talk with the miserable disturber, find out what was wanted, and promise to carry out that desire, and fulfill that promise, no more trouble was experienced. It is said that Brutus, the night before the battle of Philippi, refused to talk with such a visitor in his tent, whereupon a voice reached him saying, "I will meet thee tomorrow at Philippi." On the morrow he was slain.

This furnishes the key to the difficulty regarding this case. This ghost will not down; it will be talked with, and will have its desires respected and carried out! Every Brutus that denies it this will eventually meet its Philippi.

## PRACTICAL CHURCH EXTENSION.

The commonness of unhealthy, deformed and crippled people makes it good for the eyes to rest upon a really healthy, vigorous, perfectly formed person. So the great uniformity with which churches expect to grow without the use of adequate means gives a real zest to the reading of such a scheme of church work as that presented in the regular leaflet of the Berean Baptist church, corner Bedford and Downing streets, New York, pastor Rev. Edward Judson, son of the missionary Judson. The regular exercises are as follows: Sabbath morning, preaching, service and baptism; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. evening, preaching followed by song service; young peoples' prayer meeting before preaching; gospel services every evening in the week by the pastor; Saturday evening devoted to gospel temperance meetings. With this program many churches stop, but this goes on. French Baptist Mission, having its own pastor, and a lady instructor or manager, and work every afternoon and evening, covering a wide range of practical value; German Bible class every Sabbath afternoon; Flower Mission; free ice water fountains in summer; Berean Kinmouth Home for feeble and deserving children; sewing school, Saturday, 10 a. m.; childrens' choir, rehearsal Saturday 3 p. m., children receiving gratuitous instruction and five cents a week wages.

Next, a free employment bureau, office in basement of church, open every morning but Saturday and Sunday. Lastly, wood and coal yard, where kindlings, coal, and all kinds of ready cut wood are offered for sale, "a first rate article and good measure." The object of this yard is to furnish employment.

"Any man or women who is a member of this church, or a regular attendant of its services, or

has a child in the Sunday school, may apply for work daily between 9 and 12," the men sawing and splitting wood, and the women canvassing for sales. Not more than four hours a day is allowed and the rest of the time must be given to seeking regular employment. The right is reserved to pay in meal tickets, lodging tickets, or grocery orders, where not best to pay in money.

We commend this wood yard employment bureau, sewing school etc., to the notice of workers in localities like that of Mr. Judson's mission, where the unfortunate, and often the low and degraded, are to be helped to work, and elevated to sober and industrious habits. Such very material aid and comfort is an admirable means of building up the spiritual life, and churches that work so practically must of necessity grow.

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WOMAN'S ballot will hold on to the good in politics, let go of—push off, rather—the bad. Why so positive? do you ask? Because the bad among politicians and other classes are afraid of that ballot, opposed to it; and because such numbers of reflecting men not working at the trade of politics, men who make politics a means not at end, are fast coming to have faith in this future ballot. At this date politics would perhaps be excepted from the injunction, "Bless them that curse you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you." At least not feeling thus gracious toward the liquor traffic and its kindred of traps for woman's as man's misery and sin, we ask an open door to woman's active voice against them, and for that temperance and purity which invite woman, as man, toward heaven through the home that is likest heaven.

We are glad to lack close acquaintance with the entire brotherhood of professional politicians; but we venture to affirm that hardly one of them, especially those who live by and for office, is in favor of suffrage for women. Did its most uncompromising enemy ever know a saloon keeper to be its friend? a libertine, a gambler, or a courtezan to favor it? Do the scamps and villains who live by getting bad laws and abusing good ones want women to vote? Not at all. They are positive that women do not know enough to vote. Will the better men still in their company stay there after stopping to think? We believe they will not.

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THE Duke of Westminister in presiding at the corner stone laying of the addition to the London Temperance Hospital gave emphatic endorsement to Dr. Edmunds' verdict on alcohol never a stimulant. He said moreover that "it has a tendency to create a taste for stimulants in those who perhaps would not have otherwise acquired it, and it leads ignorant people to conclude that as wine and spirits are prescribed for them by the doctor they must be a needful remedy in most cases of illness, and thus the habit of flying to the bottle for relief is created and the groundwork laid for habits of indulgence and intemperance which might otherwise never have been acquired."

The truth is no truer because His Grace has has uttered it, but we are glad of his words nevertheless.

"THE BREAD WINNERS" is a story inspired by issues that grow largely out of the liquor traffic. It deals with the strike of 1877 as developed in Cleveland and in the following pregnant sentences sets forth the apathy of the opulent class, from which better things were to be expected:

A week passed by; the great strike was already almost forgotten. The rich and prosperous people, as their manner is, congratulated themselves on their escape, and gave no thought to the questions which had come so near to an issue of fire and blood. In this city of two hundred thousand people two or three dozen politicians continued as before to govern it, to assess and spend its taxes, to use it as their property and their chattel. The rich and intelligent kept on making money, building fine houses and bringing up children to hate politics as they did, and in fine to fatten themselves as sheep that should be mutton whenever the butcher was ready. There was hardly a millionaire on the fashionable avenue who knew where the ward meetings of his party were held. There was not an Irish laborer in the city but knew his way to his ward club as well as to mass.

Let Christian voters ponder the foregoing words, for in them is the prophecy of destruction to the Republic.

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"SHE always counted." I heard Mrs. Harrison make that remark, and puzzled over it a little. Did she mean that Mrs. Buckingham was a perpetual calculating-machine, or like the poor demented cashier whose burden was "one and one make *one*." Presently Mrs. Harrison spoke again:

"She was always on the right side. In her family, in the church, in society, as a neighbor, her influence for good has been right up to the mark. There is nothing negative in her character. All that she says and does is for good."

Do we always *count* on the right side, if not shall we not from this time henceforward and forever more?

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THE article entitled "Who is responsible for the liquor traffic?" printed in our last number, should have been credited to Mrs. R. A. Swift, and not Mrs. R. A. Thurston. Similarity of initials and several other incidents led to the substitution.

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I was pleased to note the publication of the last W. C. T. U. bulletin by the *Courier Journal* of Louisville, Ky. It's a friendly token.

* * *

One day last summer I sat in a buggy with a winsome little lady while her husband made some purchases in a drug store preparatory to a fishing excursion. When he finally took his place in the carriage and tumbled over into her lap a lot of packages, she turned them all over, examined their labels carefully and when all had been carefully investigated she broke out with, "Why, Charles, you've forgotten the whisky."

"And what do I want with whisky on a fishing excursion?" said he.

"Why, Charles, what would you do without it if you should get a snake bite?" was her agonized reply.

And now comes Dr. Vinke—that sounds like a foreign name—and says to the St. Louis *Courier of Medicine*, that more persons are killed by the whisky they take when snake bitten than by the bite itself. He believes in quinine as a remedy for the wound.

* * *

Mrs. M. H. Hunt is at present in Canada. Engagements have been made in St. Catherine, Thorold, Brentford, Ingersoll, Toronto, Owen Sound, Fergus, Guelph, Kingston, Gannanoque, and Ottawa. From St. Catherines where she filled her first engagement Friday, May 16, and was then detained to speak on Sunday, comes these words: "Mrs. Hunt has been here and has captivated all our hearts. If she were to speak again we have no building large enough to hold the crowd that would come to hear her."

* * *

"Instant in season" is what I should say of Mrs. McClees' action in sending a package of her unique temperance literature to the Greeley relief expedition on its departure.

* * *

A W. C. T. U. convention becomes an *Institute* in Vermont. I rather like that. It seems more dignified to be *instituted* than simply to *convene*. The program of Windam County Institute held just about now, looks very interesting as well as dignified, and I only wish I could leave the important interests of the TOWER long enough to hear Mrs. Greene conduct the Question Box exercise, Mrs. Barney discourse in her tender and fervent way of Prison and Jail Work, Mrs. Housh read her poem, "How the School house was won," and the class recite in "Legislative work."

* * *

Some queer things are being said and done. For instance, Rev. Edward Everett Hale suggests that rum be made odious by a law compelling liquor dealers to wear a uniform just as their customers wear—red noses.

And again the new process that somebody, said to be a Pittsburg man, has discovered whereby whisky may be solidified and carried about in one's pocket like a plug of tobacco. What next?

* * *

I think women are remarkably forbearing creatures. Here a while ago when Mrs. Howe and her celebrated banking bubble burst, the men raised such a hue and cry about "women's methods in business," "women have no heads for business" and that sort of medley for weeks. Well I've not seen or heard a single retort by the women on the occasion of Grant & Ward's failure, not even though the most astute man in the nation was concerned in it, and as I don't want to, I'll not say a word myself but "keep up a terrible thinking" about men's "head for business."

* * *

A lovely Quaker lady, Mrs. Ruth Murray, of New Bedford, Mass., being intent to secure scientific instruction along W. C. T. U. lines in the public school, had tact and enterprise enough to arrange a tea on behalf of our union, to which all public school teachers (one hundred and fifty in number) were invited by specific printed cards. Of these one hundred and twenty-seven came and they had a charming evening. The "school committee" was invited also and came. The superintendent of schools in a little after-tea speech said, "If this is right, to teach temperance on a basis of scientific fact, and I believe it is, then, if the course of study is too full, let us omit something else and give this branch the right of way." What other W. C. T. U. will try a similar experiment?

* * *

Marietta Holley, of Adams, N. Y., is author of those popular books "My Opinions and Betsey Bobbit's," "What Josiah Allen's Wife saw at the Centennial," "Miss Richard's Boy," etc. Their sale has been immense and they have taught the progressive side of "The Woman Question" to thousands who would never read Curtis, Mill or Cobbe. A special inspiration for temperance has come to this gifted and noble-hearted writer and it seems probable that the greatest work of her life will soon be in the hands of average woman kind, teaching with pathos, fun and logic, the philosophy of the W. C. T. U. Local unions watch for it.

* * *

Mrs. C. H. St. John, of Colorado, paid a visit to the TOWER on her way to Washington. She will spend the summer speaking in New York State camp grounds, and can be addressed at 414 Sixth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

* * *

Miss Eliza Lazenby of Victoria, B. C., made an effective extempore address recently at a public meeting in that city. Miss Lazenby is one of the ablest workers for "the cause" and best friends of THE UNION SIGNAL.

ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

SEMI-ANNUAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The semi-annual meeting of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. has just been held in Holyoke. Nothing could exceed the hospitality of their entertainment by the citizens of the place, or the enthusiasm awakened by the presence of the earnest Christian women. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore presided. Plans for promoting the effectiveness of local unions; for reaching the voters with literature and petitions; on work among the children, and extending the circulation of our official organ, THE UNION SIGNAL—were discussed with intelligence and ability.

On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, superintendent of scientific instruction of the National W. C. T. U., gave an able lecture on the general subject of her department, with some account of the campaign in New York during the last winter, which resulted in the passage of a bill by the legislature, making scientific teaching on the physiological effects of alcohol and narcotics compulsory in all schools supported by public money. "It was a glorious victory." The next morning the subject was brought with more detail before the convention, and it was voted to adopt this special line of work in our own state during the coming year. The following resolution was also passed:

*Resolved*, That the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union indorse the hygienic physiology by Joel Dorman Steel, Ph. D., published by A. S. Barnes & Co. of New York, and edited by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, superintendent of scientific instruction of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as a standard work on the action of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics, and recommend it to the school boards of the state as a text book.

Mrs. Livermore gave a thrilling lecture on Thursday to an immense audience. Dr. Adams of the Baptist church presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Stryker and Rev. Mr. Foote, pledging their co-operation to this work "for God and home and native land." Other influential citizens expressed sympathy and pledged pecuniary assistance. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Holyoke have received a great impetus and encouragement through the influence of this convention. The wife of the Episcopal minister is president, and she is seconded by the wives of the other pastors, and a large number of the most efficient ladies of the city. They are planning to erect permanent headquarters on a lot offered them by the Water Power Company, where, under the same roof, reading, social and coffee rooms, with a temperance hall for public and gospel meetings, can send out an influence to offset the one hundred and nineteen grop shops licensed during the last week by the city government. So the "wheat and tares are growing together." What shall the harvest be?

## GEORGIA.

In Mrs. Sibley's recent letter to THE UNION SIGNAL she speaks of the cheering gospel temperance work in Augusta, and of the meetings held at Rev. Mr. Dillard's church; but she was too modest to tell that she had spoken there herself, and that even standing room could scarcely be found for all who came. Nor did she hint that Rev. Clement A. Evans had asked her to address an audience in another part of the city, being convinced, conservative as he is, of the good she is doing.

During the recent state Sunday school convention at Columbus, Mrs. Chapin addressed a large audience at one of the evening meetings. From there she went to Hamilton, where she was received with the greatest enthusiasm. She spoke there at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning and at the close of the service seventy persons signed the pledge. In the afternoon she lectured to the colored people, ninety of whom took the pledge.

Says Miss Loula Lee Barnes, the corresponding secretary of the union, in a letter telling of Mrs. Chapin's visit to Hamilton:

"After her lecture to the colored people she left immediately for Chipley, a little town near Hamilton, where she had wonderful success; organized a union of one hundred and sixty-five members, in a town of about three hundred inhabitants!" At Hamilton, the pupils of the military academy took the pledge and put on the white ribbon.

Today I have a card from Miss Barnes announcing the organization at Hamilton of a colored W. C. T. U., with one hundred and forty members. "After the organization there were three speeches from colored men who spoke practically and sensibly upon the temperance question."

On her return to South Carolina, Mrs. Chapin stopped over at Atlanta and spoke to a large audience at the Fulton county Sunday school celebration.

At a late meeting of the Atlanta W. C. T. U. we had encouraging reports of the local Juvenile Work from Mrs. M. N. Callaway, one of the devoted workers in that department. Mrs. J. C. Keyes, state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, reported a recent visit to the Packard Institute (colored) of this city, where, through her efforts, Miss Colman's series has been introduced, there being one hundred pupils in the catechism on alcohol, and sixty in "Alcohol and Hygiene."

Mrs. E. E. Harper of Atlanta, state superintendent of Prison and Jail Work, is the right woman in the right place. She has thoroughly consecrated her rare talents to this department, for which her unselfish nature, and her loving but brave spirit seem just fitted.

Not long since Mr. E. W. Bliss, the evangelist, gave at the request of the Atlanta union, a Bible reading entitled "What the Bible says about Liquor and the Liquor Traffic." This effort could not have been surpassed. It was cordially endorsed by Christians, and carried conviction to the hearts of some intemperate men who were present.

Several new unions have lately been organized in various parts of the state. In my next I hope to tell you of my own experiences in visiting new unions and forming others.

MISSOURI H. STOKES.

## MICHIGAN.

MANISTEE.—Apropos of the work being done in Chicago by Francis Murphy, it may be interesting to hear something of his work in Manistee, inaugurated in March last at Mrs. R. G. Peters' Union Hall under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and the evangelical churches, and continuing with unabated interest for fifteen days in succession. "The Murphy meetings," as they are familiarly called by our people, began by a grand special union service March 23, 1884.

Mrs. Evelyn N. Peters, the beloved and honored president of the W. C. T. U., in a graceful and appropriate address of welcome introduced Mr. Murphy, who after expressing his pleasure in meeting the people of Manistee in the beautiful hall of which he had read and heard so much, and testifying in grateful and loving words to the faith and earnestness of the women of the nation who have wrought with such consecrated zeal for God and humanity, delivered with all the pathos, wit and eloquence for which he is famous, his lecture, "Real Life." The recital went straight to every heart, and at the close, in response to an impassioned appeal, large numbers went forward and signed the "Murphy Pledge" and donned the "Badge of Blue." From that time forward the interest in Francis Murphy and his methods never faltered; for fifteen nights in succession he attracted crowds of from twelve to fifteen hundred composed mainly of men and women whom it has never before been possible to interest or arouse on the temperance question.

Every day at 3 p. m. an hour of prayer and conference was observed.

On the last night of Mr. Murphy's stay in Manistee Union Hall was filled from floor to galleries—every available space in the aisles, parlors and passages was occupied to the very front, the platform was overflowing to its edges, and from a careful estimate fully 2,000 people were present, at least 1,000 more were unable to find entrance at all. Let it be remembered that all this interest and enthusiasm was manifested in a city of only 12,000 inhabitants.

A month has since winged its way and the Murphy meetings are as a "tale that is told" but not forgotten. The influence which surrounds a great moral movement by means of which 2,500 persons signed the total abstinence pledge remains, and the immediate result was felt in the election of a temperance mayor and a majority of temperance men are filling other municipal offices in our city.

A Murphy temperance club is an established society. Sunday laws are being enforced. Hope and happiness have come once more to hearts overshadowed through fear of an enemy who steals by imperceptible steps all that woman holds dear.

MRS. LUCY T. STANSELL.

## NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE.—I was very much interested in reading today the article in the last UNION SIGNAL, "Is the Band of Hope a Success?" Here, in New Mexico, it seems to be the only work that tells. Our W. C. T. U. in Albuquerque plods on, not wearily, but with few apparent results. About the only encouragement we receive from lookers on (and we do confess to a sort of humble satisfaction in it), is an occasional expression of polite surprise at our "gift of continuance." When Mrs. Foster was here, and spoke so grandly to one of the best audiences ever assembled in Albuquerque, we did have quite a refreshing breeze—it was to our union what a picnic or Christmas tree is to a Sunday school, only that we hope the interest will be permanent, and productive of still greater things. Mrs. Foster's kindness in coming to us, we deeply appreciate. She has done our cause in New Mexico much good.

But, while among the grown folks, we have seemed to accomplish but little, the Band of Hope work has been gloriously successful. The boys and girls enter into the fight against King Alcohol with wonderful zeal. I am astonished and delighted every time I go to a Band of Hope meeting, and they carry the lessons home. I have discovered that frequently. One mother said to one of our ladies, that she had to have her beer occasionally, but her eight-year-old daughter, one of our "soldiers," couldn't be persuaded to touch anything of the kind, and the younger sister, too small to belong to our army yet, was just as strong-minded on the subject. One little six-year-old boy explains to his papa that he will not drink certain things because "there's alcohol in them!" and these small men and women are not at a loss when they're asked what alcohol is. Miss Colman's catechism has not been taught here in vain. Our Band has recently adopted the plan of juvenile officers, and greatly increased the pleasure and pride in their work thereby. I was very proud of our temperance boys and girls, when a little over a week ago they appeared before the public in what a gentleman who ought to be a competent judge said afterward, was "conceded by every one to be the best entertainment ever given in Albuquerque." The concert was held in the opera house, because in that way very many could be reached, who would not go to a church, and even though twenty dollars had to be paid for the use of the house, the Band of Hope cleared nearly fifty dollars. Twenty dollars of this they have given to the W. C. T. U. for a reading room, and now they are filled with a spirit of organizing, and want to help start new Bands, in other parts of the territory. So you see, when I saw the question, "Is the Band of Hope a success?" I immediately wanted to tell you that we, here in New Mexico, say most emphatically, "Yes!"

EVELYN L. SNYDER.

## PENNSYLVANIA

SENANGO COUNTY CONVENTION.

To say that our county convention which was held this week in Oil City, closing the evening of May 16, was a successful convention in every particular, would only echo the expression and impression of all in attendance. The interest expressed in the faces of bright, earnest, intelligent women, who had gathered from all parts of the county, some coming under difficulties, bringing their little children (whom they could not leave behind,) with them, and the cheering and encouraging reports on all branches of our work, gave proof that old Senango county was intelligently awake to the great question of the day. We were kindly welcomed and entertained in the best and most beautiful homes of Oil City, and had the use of the Baptist church.

Our president Mrs. W. C. Hone, presided with dignity and patience, proving herself equal for every emergency and doing credit to the trust and cause she represented.

On the evening of the 14th a large audience gathered to hear a lecture from Mrs. Mary H. Hunt which was well received and appreciated. Mrs. Hunt also gave instruction before the convention on the following morning.

Our officers are as follows: President, Mrs. W. C. Hone, Franklin; recording secretary, Mrs. Kate Witherup, Rockland; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. J. Fee, Franklin; treasurer, Mrs. D. Penn, Oil City.

The reports given stand high in the amount of work accomplished and in the substantial way it was done. When I tell you that eleven new unions have been organized in Senango county since last November, you can imagine the activity of its officers, the energy of its workers and interest of its reports. If we do as well in the year that is to follow as during the one that has passed, we shall have the banner so well spread, and the "strongholds" so firmly established, that the defeat of old "King Alcohol" in Senango county will be realized.

MRS. E. A. RICKARDS, *Supt. of Press Work.*

ERIE COUNTY ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Erie county W. C. T. U. convened at Park church May 14 and 15.

The opening devotional meeting was led by Mrs. Colegrove, of Corry, after which the president, Mrs. Hall, called the convention to order. The committee on credentials reported the names of fifty-two delegates, and the treasurer, a balance in the treasury. A list of the unions was called and reports from all were read, indicating activity in work and an increase of temperance sentiment.

A recess over, other superintendents of departments submitted reports. Then Mrs. Julia Sterrett delivered an "Address of Welcome" that embraced a history of the Erie Union since organized ten years ago. Mrs. Sterrett's description of the difficulty experienced in the early days of the union in raising $4 to pay "Mother Stewart" for a lecture created considerable amusement, and every listener warmly indorsed her tribute to the faithful few of ten years since, some of whom are yet fighting bravely in the cause. In responding Miss Narcissa White spoke of the work in various parts of the state and emphasized the fact that in the counties where the German element predominates the temperance banners are being carried forward rapidly, the Germans themselves within a few years having realized the growing danger and the necessity of checking the traffic which is responsible for such widespread misery and destruction of homes. Her words were full of encouragement and the talented lady received a demonstration of approval that must have been gratifying.

At the evening session Park church was crowded. The preliminary exercises over, Miss Narcissa White was introduced and gave an address upon scientific temperance which was received with great applause.

Thursday morning's session was largely devoted to the discussion of scientific temperance.

Mrs. S. B. Hotchkiss, of Edinboro, spoke on the necessity of teachers instructing their pupils on the terrible effects of drinking alcohol in any form. Miss Macie Flower, of Albion, strongly advocated such teaching, giving reports from several schools in which the hygienic

effects of intemperance, and its influence as an economic factor in business enterprises are taught. In Girard lessons are given one day in the week from books furnished by the W. C. T. U. In Edinboro normal school text books on temperance were adopted over a year ago, and have been used ever since.

A Band of Hope has been organized among the children, and among the larger ones a W. C. T. U. has prospered very well indeed. The school library has been kept supplied with cheap temperance books, which have been read eagerly by the school children.

At the afternoon session Mrs. E. S. Marsh reported concerning "Gospel temperance Work," showing how to to work and conduct a Bible reading. "Two Great Social Forces" was the subject of the discourse of Miss Margaret Marsh, of McKean.

A large package of copies of THE UNION SIGNAL was presented to the convention by Mrs. Hitchcock, of North East. They were received with warm indorsements.

In the evening an audience as large as that which greeted Miss Narcissa White the evening previous, assembled in Park church to hear the lecture of Mrs. M. H. Hunt, of Boston. She is an excellent speaker, and the address pleased all her listeners. At its conclusion the convention adjourned until next year.

ALONG THE LINE.

The Butler county W. C. T. U. held its first semi-annual convention at Harrisville May 8, Mrs. J. K. Dain president, Miss May Sullivan corresponding secretary. The county was well represented by delegates from a number of new unions who bore testimony to the great benefits received from this their first meeting with the W. C. T. U. workers. Two excellent papers were read: By Mrs. Dain on the "Departments of W. C. T. U. Work," and by Miss Sullivan in regard to the "Hindrances and Difficulties in the Way." A promising Y. W. C. T. U. was organized. I had the pleasure of addressing a large and appreciative audience in the evening and of adding the 87th link for this year to the W. C. T. U. chain that is fast girdling the Keystone state.

MARY BYNON REESE.

## A WORKER'S NOTES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Let me urge the appointment of a superintendent of organization by each state and territory. Let these keep the work of organization moving steadily forward, by keeping organizers constantly in the field, and by planning and arranging routes for them.

FLORENCE, Ala.—A pronounced people for temperance. Spoke in the court house, which was packed, and nearly as many were upon the outside within hearing. The W. C. T. U. is a new revelation to the excellent women here and they organized with intent to make a good record of work. "Where there's a will, there's a way" is their motto, and they have the will.

WAYNESVILLE, N. C.—I have established here my first W. C. T. U. in North Carolina, with Mrs. Lizzie E. Chastaine, one of our very elect, to lead the sisterhood.

MORGANTON, N. C.—On account of a landslide on the railroad, I was compelled to journey sixteen miles by hack over the roughest and muddiest of roads. Several times we were compelled to get out of the wagon while the wheels were dug out of the mud with fence rails. With head aching by reason of fatigue and want of food, though thankful that there was no complete break-down, of which we had been in constant fear, I reached Morganton, exclaiming, "And this is what it costs the women of the land to plant the kingdom of heaven in the hearts of men!"

MORGANTON, N. C., May 7.—Of the "salt of the earth" are Mrs. Judge Avery, sister of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, and Mrs. M. A. Chambers, of this place. A good audience tonight, though there is a patent hostility to woman speakers in all this region.

MORGANTON, N. C., May 8.—A rain prevented our meeting tonight. Prohibition prevails here. No young men drinking. A few old men continue the drink habit by obtaining liquor from neighboring localities.

MORGANTON, N. C., May 9.—Another meeting tonight. A good Sons of Temperance Division here, but the powers of the women are still latent.

HENRIETTA G. MOORE.

## MINNESOTA.

ST. CHARLES.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of St. Charles was organized in January, 1877 with twelve members, by Mrs. Harriet E. Bishop, a pioneer in temperance work, as well as a pioneer settler of Minnesota. [She died last August at St. Paul.]

We have had fifty-nine different names on our member roll. Some of these have died, some have moved away, and others have dropped off, till at present we number only nineteen. With the proceeds of a 4th of July dinner, a reading room was opened July 15, 1877, and furnished as well as our means would permit. We had to start with, for reading matter, a small library of donated books, three monthly magazines, two weekly and three daily papers. The average of cost of running it was $14.00 per month. The average daily attendance was about 30.

By various devices we managed to raise the means for its support two years and three months, when, owing to adverse influences, we were obliged to give it up. We have also hired a good many lecturers, one of the best of whom, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, spoke four evenings with marked success, over 400 signing the pledge and putting on the Blue Ribbon while she was here. After she left the meetings were continued and much interest manifested in temperance work, as the following election clearly proved, when "no license" was carried by a handsome majority.

We have circulated a great number of tracts, and for a while edited a column in the *St. Charles Union*. We have had many meetings and entertainments which have been both pleasant and profitable.

At present we are trying to instruct and interest the young people in a Band of Hope.

## NEW YORK.

ORLEANS COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. of Orleans county held its third meeting in Medina, May 6 and 7. Ten unions were reported. We consider this very favorable, as our county has not been organized quite a year. With two exceptions these unions are doing a great and noble work. Medina is now passing through a temperance revival. P. A. Burdick is speaking every night. Already five hundred have signed the pledge.

In most of our towns the pastors and press are ready to help in our work. The Holley union is doing a good work in holding quarterly union meetings with temperance addresses.

One of our women in going from the convention, when on the cars was asked "What is that little white ribbon for? I have seen so many of them today, it must mean something." Yes, the little white ribbon does mean something, and Western New York, is alive with earnest consecrated temperance women.

MRS. J. H. RUGGLES, *Pres. Orleans Co.*

ANOTHER W. C. T. U. IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

May 1st, a bevy of ladies numbering fifteen, from the Carmel union, went to Mohopac Falls and organized a W. C. T. U. I have written to the president for the number of names, but have not received an answer, but I am anxious to report to your paper so will not wait any longer. How the ball rolls on, and our hearts are made glad. A. M. STEWART.

WOLCOTT.—We have a good working union and a no-license town; no opposition ticket this year. The change in public sentiment is due somewhat to a fire which swept the business portion of the village and caught in a corner saloon, where it is believed by many a drunken row was going on.

Col. Bain spoke to us on Saturday evening and the fire raged Sunday morning, giving him an opportunity to draw impressive lessons from the devastation for his Sunday morning address.

On Sunday, May 11, Mrs. Lucy Washington addressed a large audience on "The Walls of Defence," also on the following evening on "Constitutional Amendment." All were highly delighted with her addresses. An impromptu reception was given Mrs. Washington at the residence of Mrs. Geo. P. Groves.

The Wayne Co. W. C. T. U. convention will be held in Lyons the first week in June.

MRS. FLORIDA LAWRENCE, *Cor. Sec. W. C. T. U.*

## IOWA.

DAVENPORT.—While the state and the country at large hears about the liquor element, and the liquor opposition of Davenport, it seldom hears of the temperance element and the temperance workers of Davenport. At an afternoon meeting in the Fourteenth street M. E. church on a recent Sunday, largely attended by both men and women, twenty-one names were added to the union, some five or six of them being honorary members. Then in the basement of the same church I met the Band of Hope of Davenport that is some 160 strong, and just as enthusiastic as any band you ever saw; some of its members are gray haired men, too. I would not have missed the inspiration of that meeting for anything, but the meeting in the evening was even more inspiring. The Presbyterian church was full, gallery and all, of men and women whose faces told of deep interest in this work, and earnest desire for its success. Such a gathering was a joy and a delight to me, and I realized that the loud-mouthed defiant liquor element of Davenport will be met by a quiet, steady, persistent, prayerful toil and labor that will yet bring the dawn of a triumphant prohibition day in all Iowa.

I go now to Elkader singing in my heart "Get ready for the jubilee," for it is coming. Praise God it is coming. M. J. ALDRICH.

FREMONT.—The W. C. T. U., recognizing the powerful opposition that will be brought to bear against Iowa's new law, and in view of the strenuous efforts being made by the liquor element to raise a fund to test its constitutionality, adopted strong resolutions at a recent meeting pledging united effort to enforce the law, and assistance in raising a fund to defend it. They propose, if necessary, to deprive themselves "of tea and coffee and many of the luxuries of life, for the purpose of raising said fund."

WRIGHT COUNTY.—Mrs. Aldrich has been giving a week's work to Wright county and reports a strong temperance sentiment throughout the parts of the county visited by her. Few saloons in the county, and some of the druggists now have the reputation of being temperance druggists, while others are reported as saying that "after this" they will sell no liquors of any kind, except upon a physician's prescription. The saloon keepers frankly declare their expectation of quitting when the law goes into effect. Some of them are getting ready to go into some other business or out on farms.

## WISCONSIN.

In her "suggestions to local unions about making public meetings successful," the National President lays down a program which, if followed, would make every meeting a power for good and insure its success to the degree that each really first class speaker would bear her own weight financially, i. e., leave the local union in as good condition as she found it, if not better. The plan of visiting all saloons, wholesale dealers, breweries and distilleries before the lecturer comes, distributing literature, and inviting all concerned to attend the meeting, is in itself enough to assure a good turn out of the people and a pervading impression that the union is alive. At Green Bay, Wis., this was done and a "rousing house" was the result. For the first time in her work, Miss Willard found the platform decorations in part furnished by saloon keepers, a handsome Japanese screen and several pots of flowers being among their contributions to the evening's entertainment.

Pastors and ladies occupied the platform giving it the effect of a parlor scene. Mrs. Alma Robb presided gracefully. Mr. Weston Kimball made a stirring speech at the close saying that "if Green Bay could not prohibit, she could at least prescribe fire limits to the liquor traffic and say to the fiery tide of alcoholic poison, 'Thus far and *no farther* shalt thou come.'" He then offered a resolution (adopted by rising vote) that this audience request the town board to prescribe certain limits within which the traffic shall be hedged, stating that one of the most attractive (?) saloons in the city is in the shadow of the Presbyterian church.

When a rising vote was called for, six hundred people rose, and Rev. Lorenzo D. White, Presbyterian pastor, shook hands with Rev. Mr. Smith, Methodist pastor, and said "Thank the Lord."

The Armory Hall was given the ladies free of charge; $46 was given in the collection (young ladies passing the baskets) and thus with practical work done, the meeting rounded to its close.

Two day meetings were held, largely attended and many new members added. Miss Gordon addressed one of these to great acceptance. Ladies were present from Fort Howard, De Pere, Oconomowoc and other towns.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The young ladies of Victoria wish their names added to the list of temperance workers. We organized a Y. W. C. T. U. Feb. 25 (1884), with a membership of nine, since that time we have added thirty-five ladies and sixty-five gentlemen to our number. We brought our union before the public by holding a reception on the 17th of March, in Temperance Hall, which was a grand success. We sent a general invitation to the public, and charged no admission fee, nor did we intend taking up a collection, but the gentlemen present insisted on giving us a collection which helped us on to the extent of twenty-six dollars and twenty-five cents. We also obtained a number of signatures to our pledge.

Three weeks following this reception we held a general mass meeting and were greeted by a crowded hall, in so much that our worthy president was compelled to announce that on specially mentioned occasions the meeting would be devoted to young people alone, the officers of the W. C. T. U. and their husbands excepted. Some difference of opinion seems to exist as to the wisdom of making this distinction. We however feel compelled to take this course, for want of room to accommodate all who would like to be present. Acting upon this plan we announced a pound party and devoted it especially to the young people, the success of which may be estimated by the following result: ten ladies and twenty gentlemen signed the pledge and we realized from sale of pound packages twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.

In addition to social meetings, we have endeavored to promote the interest of our union by distributing temperance literature from house to house throughout the city. We also intend in the near future taking up the hospital work, and feel assured that the temperance cause is one that requires our most earnest endeavor to promote. MRS. W. H. BONE, *Cor. Sec.*

## CALIFORNIA.

EDEN.—The Eden W. C. T. U., composed of ladies from the towns of San Leandro, San Lorenzo, and Haywards, (Alameda Co.) was organized last fall and since then has been very busy. The union meets in the three towns in succession and is fortunate in numbering among its active members quite a number of good workers, those who understand how to create an interest in that particular branch of the temperance work, etc. A gentleman who has attended very many gatherings carried

on by men alone, said to the writer lately, that never, in all his experience had he witnessed meetings carried of in better order than those conducted by the president on this union, Mrs. Sturtevant Peet, lately from Vermont. As a "masculine observer," I take pleasure in speaking in high terms of the manner in which the work is done.

The union numbers about eighty members, nearly all active. One result of their short labors has been seen already, namely: The county board of education have lately sent notice to the president of the union that Prof. Fisher's Physiology will be placed in the public schools of the county, in answer to a request, drawn up by this union and signed by a large number of residents, that temperance text books be introduced in the public schools of the county. C. P. Nettleton.

## ILLINOIS.

PIASA.—RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Whereas, It has in His inscrutable wisdom pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from among us our esteemed friend and sister, Mrs. Amanda Peter; therefore

*Resolved*, That while we bow in humble submission to His heavenly will, knowing that He "doeth all things well;" we do today deeply mourn the loss of a dear and faithful member of the W. C. T. U.

*Resolved*, That we will ever cherish her memory as we treasure a flower whose fragrance can never die, while we miss from our union her bright face, loving words and hands ever ready to aid in work for the W. C. T. U.

*Resolved*, That in memory of our sister each member of the union shall wear till the close of the year a badge of crape entwined with the white ribbon of our order.

*Resolved*, That we tender our deepest sympathies to the bereaved family of our sister, and pray that He who has said, "When thou passeth through the waters I will be with thee," may be with them and pour into their wounded hearts the balm of His consolation.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family; also that copies for publication be furnished our county papers and The Union Signal, the National organ of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. L. A. Harris, *Pres.*
Mrs. L. M. Darby, *Sec.*

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A convention of the seventeenth district was held in Hillsboro, March 26, 27. About fifty delegates and visitors from abroad, representing some sixteen unions were in attendance.

Miss West who was with us the first day helped us greatly by her bright thoughts and numerous timely suggestions. Her talk on unfermented wine was full of the most convincing arguments against the use of fermented wine at the Lord's table. Nowhere is it mentioned that Christ took wine, the cup only is spoken of. When the Lord's Supper was instituted fermented wine could not have been used as nothing in the shape of ferment was permitted in any of the houses. Upon inquiry it was found that nearly all the churches represented in convention use the pure juice of the grape at communion.

Mrs. Wilcox presented the claims of The Union Signal, and made a strong appeal in its behalf. Specimen copies were distributed and a number of subscriptions taken.

Mrs. Kepley, state superintendent of Work among Foreigners, had carefully collected many facts and statistics to show that much temperance work is needed among the foreign population, giving the Germans the precedence.

Mrs. Gilmore's paper on "Church and Prohibition," for clear, forcible ideas and true womanly eloquence was one of the gems of the convention.

Mrs. Lee, of Shobonier, presented the subject of "Obstacles" in anything but a discouraging fashion. Afterward, in her report of her union we heard how Shobonier women overcome difficulties. Learning that the whisky party was circulating a petition for license, the women (and there was but a handful of them) started out at once through the mud and rain with a remonstrance, and before many hours handed to the board of supervisors a list of names so long that the license party despairing of success, called in its petition.

One of the pleasantest and most encouraging features of the convention was the interest manifested by our young ladies. Miss Stahl, from Litchfield, favored the convention with a most carefully written article on "Cider and Beer." Her treatment of the subject was comprehensive and evinced a degree of study and patient investigation that would have done credit to a much older head.

At four o'clock the public school teachers came in to hear scientific temperance instruction discussed. Mrs. Mary B. Willard presented the subject advocating the use of temperance text books in the schools, and suggesting many ways of inculcating temperance truths.

The plan of work adopted by the district was substantially the same as that adopted at Alton by the state convention. The finance committee offered a resolution in favor of raising $600 before the next state meeting, $300 to be given to the state, which was unanimously adopted.

The plan of work and resolutions have been published for distribution.

The reports of local unions were encouraging, showing steady growth in interest in most lines of work, general increase in membership, and enlarged views on finance. Several new unions have been organized within the year, two large and flourishing Y. W. C. T. U's. are in active operation and a large member of children are enrolled in Bands of Hope. The treasurer reported the district in a healthy condition financially. The president in her report gave evidence of a thorough and careful supervision of the district work.

On Wednesday evening the church was filled to overflowing, many being unable to gain admittance. After the usual opening exercises followed the addresses of welcome. Miss West was then introduced and held the attention of her audience for an hour and a half while she spoke of the various lines of work of the W. C. T. U. Four little boys, one the son of a saloon keeper, who occupied not the most comfortable seat on the altar railing, sat earnestly watching her face absorbed in her remarks.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Mary B. Willard spoke to a crowded house, on Woman's Ballot. A touching little poem written by Mrs. E. A. Matthews, of Carlinville, was read by Miss Cram.

Much interest was added to the evening sessions by the excellent music furnished by the choir. A quartette of young gentlemen favored us with a number of fine temperance songs and Mrs. Lilly, the sweet singer, delighted us all by her perfect rendition of several choice selections. E. S. Aylworth, *District Sec.*

Noble.—We have just been holding a series of gospel meetings under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of this place, conducted by that talented and indefatigable worker, Mrs. M. H. Villars, of Champaign. The meeting commenced April 17, and continued until the night of May 11. The results are a general stirring up of the whole community both in religious and temperance principles. Great crowds attended these meetings from miles around and 122 more precious souls are now numbered among the saved of Christ. C. L. Slate.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—The tenth district has made arrangements for telling work in the departments of organization and finance. Mrs. C. H. Smith, of Elmwood, is to give that district two months and a half of work, as district organizer and financial secretary, and all who know Mrs. Smith will feel assured of work well done.

—Miss West has prepared a second leaflet upon scientific temperance, entitled, "Temperance in the Public School," designed not for workers only, but for general distribution as a means of arousing interest in our proposed scientific temperance bill. The first four pages have been bound in a separate leaflet and it is desired to place it in the hands of every man and woman in the state. Mrs. L. H. Gwin, state superintendent of Juvenile Work, has also prepared a leaflet giving valuable hints upon this most important line of work. Both leaflets will be ready June 1. Let unions send in large orders promptly, remembering that fifteen cents per hundred, for postage, is all the charge made for this valuable series of leaflets.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' DEPARTMENT.

Dear Sisters:—I desire to call to your cordial and prayerful consideration the new branch of our temperance work, known as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Department.

Our main object is to relieve our land from the curse of intemperance. How best to accomplish this is not easily determined. Woman's purpose is not best accomplished by bitterness, nor by a vengeful spirit. Our work should be so kind, so charitable, so free from party, intrigue or sect, that good people of all parties, sects and classes can aid and assist us in this work of education and reformation.

To the silent influences of the home, to the wide dissemination of information concerning the effects of alcohol upon the human system, in the public schools, from the platform and through the press, by persistent personal solicitation for signers of the pledge, and to prayerful, ceaseless activity in the work must we look for success, rather than to expect political action before a correct public sentiment has thus been developed.

Let our work be so distinguished by those crowning attributes of the woman, wife and mother, constancy, unselfish devotion and loving kindness, that the shafts of antagonism and prejudice can find no lodgment. In this way we shall sap the foundations of the liquor traffic, disarm criticism, and cultivate a healthy public sentiment, and we may be assured when public sentiment is correctly and properly developed, prohibitory law will as surely appear on the statute books as the rising sun heralds the dawn, and our beautiful land shall indeed become a peaceful home, where all may dwell secure from the ravages of strong drink and its attendant train of evils.

To promote the cause, and as state superintendent of this department, I recommend that you appoint a superintendent for special work amongst soldiers and sailors, in your union.

Choose a woman of prayerful, loving spirit, whose heart shall prompt to earnest, active work. We aim to reach the army and navy, the organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic and the National Guard, with temperance literature, to secure co-operation of commandants and chaplains, and by correspondence, personal visitation, gospel temperance meetings in camps, military hospitals, at homes, on shipboard, or wherever convenient, promote the cause of temperance.

As the state report must be sent in by September 20, county and local unions will please report by September 1, that time may be given for preparation.

Invoking God's blessing upon this new work which He has placed in our hands, I am yours faithfully,

Mrs. Marcus Hulings.
*South Oil City.*

## MISSOURI.

Carterville.—Our W. C. T. U. wishes to air its white ribbon in the columns of that breezy temperance paper, The Union Signal. In December 1883 Mrs. Mary Clardy organized about sixteen of our most energetic ladies into a W. C. T. U.

At that time three saloons were running at full blast, and the whisky element had nearly taken possession of our busy little burg.

Today but one saloon looms up in our midst; the W. C. T. U. boasts over 40 members; every Sunday afternoon a temperance Sunday school is in session; a Band of Hope has been organized, and total abstinence is slowly but surely spreading over the entire city.

During the winter Messrs. Holt and Critchfield each held a series of meetings, in which the blue ribbon was shaken so forcibly that several hundred hard drinkers were induced to "swear off."

Sunday, the eleventh instant, Mrs. Laura G. Fixen, the "Minnesota cyclone," struck our city and delivered one of her finest lectures.

Our union is wide awake and will make a desperate effort to keep her share of the temperance business booming. Mrs. Fred Dalby, *Cor. Sec.*

## COLORADO NOTES.

A few weeks since Mrs. St. John reorganized union at Pueblo, with thirty members. Mrs. Shields has organized a union in North Denver. A work on "Hygiene Physiology" has been adopted by the board for use in public schools in Colorado Springs.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster will give Colorado from July 7 to 21. We anticipate great good and great pleasure from her lectures in the state.

Mrs. Kitty D. H. Thompson.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Hereafter no liquor will be sold on the boats of the New York and Hartford line.

"A veritable social tinder-box" is the way the Boston *Traveller* refers to Cincinnati.

The Y. W. C. T. U. of Collinsville, Ill., organized in April, gave an entertainment recently to raise funds for their Band of Hope which netted them $63.

The work of organization is being rapidly extended in West Virginia. Appointments have already been made for Mrs. M. L. Wells of Indiana, which will completely fill the month of June with solid work.

Messrs. Hughes and Ward have just given a week's earnest labor in Marshall, (Mich.,) under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. It is confidently expected that their work will be productive of great good.

The W. C. T. U. of Iowa will join with the Western Sunday School association in celebrating the doubly glorious Fourth of July at their camp ground at Lisbon. Miss Willard and other prominent speakers will be present.

Mrs. Laura G. Fixen was greeted by a large and appreciative audience in Humboldt, Kansas, on the evening of May 13, that gave her a good contribution, and also the largest amount for State Prison Work that she has received in the state.

A juvenile temperance school was organized in Bloomfield, (N. J.,) May 3, 1884, by Mrs. M. G. Baldwin superintendent of Juvenile Work in temperance schools. Number of scholars present 56 boys, 74 girls, making a total of 130, number of teachers 14.

McMinnville, Tenn., has just enjoyed a visit from Mrs. Saxon, who gave them two lectures which are pronounced a grand treat. Mrs. Saxon left substantial proof of her ministry in the newly organized W. C. T. U. which has already started a subscription list for The Union Signal.

Mrs. Rev. Pfeifer, a member of the Beaver Falls W. C. T. U., believes she is called of God to work among the Germans of this country and is open for engagements. She graduated from the Academy of Strasburg, Germany, in 1870, and was consecrated to the Lord's work in 1873, since which time she has tried to do faithfully whatever her hands have found to do. Her terms are $25.00 a week and entertainment. Address Mrs. Rev. Pfeiffer, Beaver Falls, Penn.

A noteworthy incident of the annual May party celebrating the thirty-third anniversary of the Cherokee Seminaries at Tahlequah, Ind. Ter., was the entire absence of liquor. Everything was quiet and orderly, quite in contrast to some of the parties of former years before the gospel temperance movement became so prominent. Blue ribbons were worn by almost every body. The interest in Mrs. Molloy's work there grows and is reaching out to the regions beyond.

## FLOWER MISSION—PRISON DAY.

*My beloved Co-workers:*—June 9th is at hand and I want to say a few last words to you about Prison Day. I may write you again through these columns next week; will do so if I find I have omitted any important item.

Kentucky state superintendent, Mrs. Munnell, came to me last week to ask if she may use my text cards for Prison Day work. This suggested to me that others of our state superintendents may be willing to do the same.

Our cards are small and plain, and were selected for your regular weekly work all the year round, and without reference to that day's work. But after this conversation with her, and finding from her the expense of the floral and illuminated text cards—that so many out of a package must be thrown aside as useless on account of the inappropriateness of the texts on them,—I believe it would be a good thing to adopt these for that day's work.

I have selected these texts with great care and after earnest prayer for the guidance of the Holy Spirit, that I might be led to choose those which will be best calculated to win souls for Christ, to reclaim the erring, to woo the sinful, to comfort the burdened, and to teach most invitingly the glad tidings of salvation. I shall be pleased to hear of the Flower Missions using these cards this year. Should I live, next year (D. V.) we will get out a handsome set especially for Prison Day. These cards can be bought at $1.25 per thousand and any order sent to Miss Gertrude Ferguson, W. C. T. U. rooms, No. 2 Polytechnic building, Louisville, Ky., will be attended to at once.

We felt a little afraid to make too large a venture in ordering text cards printed, as we could not tell if the workers would be willing to buy all they need of us. But we receive encouraging words from several friends, and have already had enough orders for the cards to make us believe it was a good move. Our faith is strengthened to see God's hand in it, and He will make it grow. We regret exceedingly the delay which has been caused by unforeseen accidents in the printer's office. He assures us he will have them ready for us by Thursday of this week. Those who have ordered are perhaps surprised to receive so small a variety. This is because our printer has only sent in one set yet. There are twelve in a set. We have ordered eight sets, so giving us ninety-six texts of the most choice selection. If the demand for them increases we will get out more sets at once. Do *not send* postage stamps, we cannot use them to advantage. Send postal order, check or registered letter.

If any superintendent needs some plans for Prison Day let them order at once, and as many as she needs, from Miss Ferguson. The text leaflets are almost gone, but we have plenty of the plans for that day's work on hand. We have ordered today two thousand more of my letters explanatory of W. C. T. U. Flower Missions and hope to receive them by the first of the week. Any one desiring such please notify me.

Let especial care be paid to the religious exercises at the jails, prisons and alms houses visited. Select old familiar hymns which will fill the hearts of the prisoners with recollections of home, mother and childhood's pure joys. I would advise asking a hymn to be sung to you by the prisoners, and by all means get them to join in your hymn.

This day's labor will be worse than useless unless entered into with faith, real soul consecration, and devout, prayerful desire for God's blessing upon the seed you are to sow and upon the souls of those to whom you go to carry Christian counsel, and that brightness which springs from service for Christ's sake. Be sure to secure the prayers of the pastors on the Sabbath preceding prison day.

Remember me, "beloved of the Lord," in your prayers that I may be taught of God and His own wisdom may be given me to guide you in this work He has given us.

There seems some little misunderstanding about the use of "Texts for Prison Day" which I wish to explain in this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL. The thought has come to me to have the same selection of texts read at the religious exercises in all the prisons over the land on that day. Unity of work has a blessed influence. In order to secure this and to bring to the prisoner a few of the sweetest of "Our Father's" words, I have collected those I believe will be of most solid comfort and had them printed on leaflets for general distribution. I would suggest to the different committees that they leave the leaflet with the prisoners. In view of this I had the reference put at the end of each text, hoping that some poor famished soul desiring to read again, may look up the context and then these words of God may be "quick and powerful, sharper than a two-edged sword," and may prove "a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart."

Most affectionately yours,

JENNIE CASSEDAY.

*Nat'l Supt. Flower Mission.*

*Sick Bed, May 21, 1883.*

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THE W. C. T. U. National Anthem, "For God and Home and Native Land" should be used at all W. C. T. U. meetings and conventions. Miss Willard hopes to hear it wherever she is invited to speak. The price has been reduced to 10c. for single copies; fifteen copies for $1.

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THE passage of a prohibitory measure by our legislature this winter means a reduction of onerous taxation; a diminution of pauperism and crime; it means the triumph of morals and religion over debauchery and licentiousness; it means the rejection of every corrupting element and the support of frugality, temperance and virtue. It means fealty by two political parties to platforms as wide as the world and as broad as humanity.—*Iowa Advance.*

IT has been ordered by Cardinal Manning that a branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross be founded in every Catholic school; the manager of the school being the president of the league and a total abstainer. The Catholics are rapidly moving into the front ranks of temperance workers, and doing good work in their endeavors to educate the youth of the church in regard to the evils of intemperance.

REV. JAMES PINKHAM, of Iowa, in an address to the W. C. T. U. of Minneapolis, Minn., spoke of "the utter failure of high license to restrict the evil. Des Moines, in less than five weeks after the ordinance went into effect, had a gain of eleven saloons. In Burlington there had been a gain of five saloons in six weeks after the license was raised from $500 to $600. It cost more and the business was made respectable. (?) The same was true in every city which he had examined, and he could prove his statements by the words of the mayors of these cities. He wished to leave these facts here in Minneapolis, where high license may soon be the issue."

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THE UNION SIGNAL Pledge Card neatly printed in red and blue is now ready and can be obtained at this office, price 60c. per hundred postpaid. Every worker should carry pledge cards and they should be found at all W. C. T. U. headquarters.

TEMPERANCE Lesson Leaf No. 6, by Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, D.D., designed for use on June 29, has been issued. Send in your orders. Price 50c. per hundred postpaid. Back lessons by Drs. Noble and Johnson, Revs. Wm. Fawcett and Simeon Gilbert, always in stock. See that your school is supplied with these lessons. They are prepared under the direction of the National Superintendent of Sunday School work.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

*—For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

— Mrs. Jenny Eggleston Zimmerman's "Resume" is to be had FREE by writing Mrs. Buell at Headquarters.

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, 126½ Walnut street, Cincinnati, O. She will acknowledge the same.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

"THE prohibition Hand Book," (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts), a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U., children's and W. C. T. U. pledge cards, collectors cards, forms of constitution for local unions, etc.

—The annual leaflet is just out—fifteen thousand copies envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo.* FREE. For forms of Constitution, and other helps and for all the foregoing send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.


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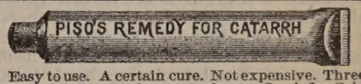


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A MEMBER.

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## Miscellaneous Selections.

Now it transpires that the Nebraska high license law is violated with impunity in the great city of Omaha and the city council is in league with the saloonists in the matter. The Omaha *Republican* of recent date makes an urgent protest against "that abortion of the Slocum law" which the city council call a legal ordinance.

The Cedar Rapids *Republican* concludes an article on compensation for losses sustained by the brewers by the following well put sentence: "No; Iowa will pay millions if necessary, to enforce its prohibitory law, but not a cent to compensate those who by it are cut off from doing further harm."

Up to thefi fteenth of May, 29,847 signatures had been obtained in Indiana, to call for a convention to nominate a state ticket on the prohibition platform, providing none of the existing parties adopt prohibition as an issue, and nominate a ticket in favor of it. The *Monitor-Journal* expects 50,000 by June 1.

A declaration in favor of local option, signed by 830 ministers of religion in Liverpool and the Hundred of West Derby, has been forwarded in a bound volume to the prime minister. In his reply addressed to the Bishop of Liverpool, who heads the list, Mr. Gladstone says, "Her majesty's government are most anxious to proceed with a prudent reform of the licensing laws."

The monster petition in favor of the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicants by grocers, promoted by the Church of England Woman's Temperance Association, has been a success. Mr. Kennard presented a petition to the British House of Commons, signed by 15,080 mothers, wives, and daughters of England. A petition was also presented by Mr. Stevenson in favor of Sunday closing by 104,000 women.

The American Normal Musical Institute will be held this year in Michigan City, Ind., commencing July 7, continuing four weeks This Institute has been held annually for ten years, and has sent forth many of the best teachers in the country. Among the branches taught are Church Music, Voice Culture, Solo Singing, Harmony, Composition, Sight Reading, Piano, and Organ, etc. The principal will give a very thorough course in "The Art of Teaching," which will be of incalculable value to teachers. The principal choral work to be studied is Haydn's masterpiece, Creation. There will be six teachers in the faculty, including the celebrated Pianist Amy Fay (author of "Music Study in Germany"), who will teach her inimitable system of technics, and give her grand piano "Conversations." Mr. J. M. Stillman, Mus. Doc., who is one of the best teachers of Harmony and Composition, will present his specialty. Mr. S. W. Straub is known in all parts of the country by his excellent books and skilful teaching and convention work. The other teachers are also eminent in the profession. Students from all parts of the country have been in attendance, and it is expected that an unusual number of teachers and those who are preparing to teach, as well as others who desire to take a thorough course with eminent teachers, will be present. Our musical friends should address Mr. S. W. Straub, 236 State St., Chicago, for circulars of this school.

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**Miscellaneous.**

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## Signal Notes.

SOME of Iowa's saloon keepers are closing out already and going to the Black Hills, where they think no prohibitionists will bother them. Congress should be impartial in this regard and serve other territories as well as it serves the Indian territory.

A METHODIST temperance colony has been established in Assiniboa, in the north west of Canada. The colony was established two years ago and covers an area sixteen miles long and fifteen in breadth. The land is said to be excellent, and about 120 settlers with their families are already in the colony.

AT a temperance meeting held in Cedar Falls, Iowa, recently, Judge Stoneman made an address, and the handsome sum of $1,100 was subscribed to aid in enforcing the prohibitory law. The campaign against the saloon has but just opened. It will be a short, sharp and decisive contest after July 4th.

THE saloons of St. Louis under high license are expected to pay $1,000,000 into the city treasury. They produce eighty per cent. of the crime and poverty of the city. They cost the people of St. Louis $15,000,000 annually. They make drunkards every year of more than 1,000 young men. Does high license work satisfactorily?—*National American.*

THE leading brewer of Emporia, Kansas, declared he would run his business "law or no law." A correspondent of the Iowa City *Republican* called on him the other day and interviewed him. He was boarding at the jail, and in answer to the question, Does prohibition prohibit? answered: "Mein Got in himmel, I tink it do." His opinion on that subject was affected by his environments.

JOAQUIN MILLER in Philadelphia *Press*: Ten years ago, when writing letters from this city to London, I was compelled to chronicle the fact that it was no strange thing to see United States senators drinking, drunk in public bar-rooms along with knots of lobbyists and loafers. And it was all true then, But it is not true now. The world moves. There is hope, for the great American heart is good, perfect. State a folly or a wrong fairly to the people, keep it before them, so they may not forget it, and my word for it in less than five years it will be swept away.

We append the testimony of Gen. C. H. Howard, because of the esteem and confidence in which he is held, not only by his many friends, but also by the thousands who know him as the recent editor of the Advance, and hence know that only deserved merit alone can influence him in the following statement:

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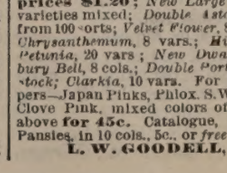


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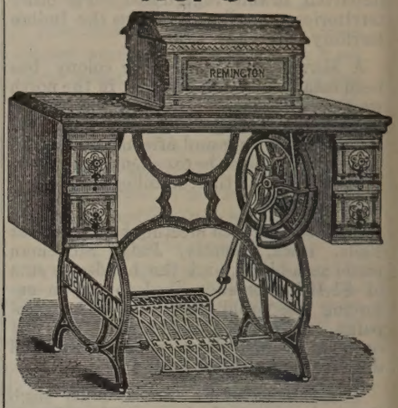


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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 23. CHICAGO, JUNE 5, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


FRANCIS MURPHY and his son Thomas Edward are now conducting a campaign on the West and South sides of the city, after ten days of successful work in Farwell Hall, where hundreds have signed the pledge and begun new lives. The blessing of a thousand homes is poured forth like sweet ointment on the heads of these devoted workers.

As we go to press there is no news from Oregon—concerning its decisive day—June 2—whereon hung the fate of woman's ballot in the state. A few weeks since an Oregon court decided that a mother who prosecuted the saloon keeper of whom her boy was in the habit of getting liquor, was not "a person," and therefore could not maintain an action against the despoiler of her home. God grant that by the *plebiscite* of Tuesday, mothers may become possessed of a legal personality.

A SOCIETY has been formed in England, Dr. Norman Kerr at the head, for the study into the causes and cure of inebriety. It is composed largely of medical men. This is going down to the roots of the evil, but we should predict even better results from the study if the mothers of England were to be numbered among these students. Scientific research of this sort and purpose needs to deal with the sacred beginnings of life whereof God has made mothers the tender custodians.

DENMARK is rousing itself from a sodden lethargy. The home has been reached in the ravages of the national drink customs, and it is found that one in every one hundred and fifty marriages is dissolved through drunkenness on one side or the other. Our own agitators in behalf of stricter marriage laws and against the growing evils of divorce, would do well to study as deeply as the Denmark philanthropists the causes that lead so surely to the disruption and overthrow of the home.

MAYOR MARTIN, of Boston, refuses to issue licenses to liquor dealers in that city. The decision of the supreme court of the state, rendered in October last, is behind Mayor Martin. By the Massachusetts statute all licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises must contain the provision "that the licensee shall not keep a public bar." Every saloonist in Boston today can be convicted of keeping a public bar, and consequently every saloon is illegal.

The saloonists are themselves appealing to the supreme court against Mayor Martin, and the matter is one of the most complicated in license history.

THE non-partisan memorial of the W. C. T. U., asking for the adoption of measures that shall lead to the constitutional prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of alcoholic beverages, was presented to the republican convention by Senator Donnan of Iowa, who at the opening of the legislature last winter, sprang to his feet at the last stroke of the president's gavel to present the prohibition bill which is now the law of Iowa. There is great fitness in his bearing the first prayer of the American home to the party which has in the past aimed to secure the liberty of his home to every man, black as well as white. A description of the presentation of the memorial to the greenback convention may be found in our editorial columns.

THE Sybarites taught their horses to dance to the sound of pipes, and the Cretonians learned what music they used. The two nations becoming engaged in war with each other the Cretonians resorted to a curious stratagem; they caused their minstrels to sound those strains to which the horses of the Sybarites had been accustomed to dance, when, lo, in the midst of the fight they began to perform their fantastic pranks, threw their riders into confusion, by which they lost the battle and were annihilated.

The Cretonians of the liquor traffic have adopted a similar stratagem in raising the cry for high license. Their leaders resorted to it as a "judicious measure," partaking of the music of prohibition, to do, in another way, that same work! They sounded their stolen music right in the midst of the fight; and what has been the result? Why, that some of the most dashing cavalry of temperance lost control of their steeds, and exhibited to the general gaze the grotesque but sad and mortifying spectacle of dancing to the music of the enemy!—enforcing on us a greater and more earnest effort to restore order from the confusion, to recognize the fight, and press on with a more irresistible determination for victory.

THE national convention of the republican party, now in session in this city, is the center around which the city's thought and feeling revolve. The first thought of 600,000 citizens, to say nothing of thousands of visitors is, "How to get in;" the first feeling on the part of as least 590,000 of them is of disappointment that they cannot get in. But deeper than this, is the thought of the business man, the politician, the place-holder, the honest working man, the Christian citizen, to all of whom the presidential nomination of the republican party has an interest varying in importance from bread and butter considerations, to high and noble purposes of statesmanship and patriotism.

Deeper even than these are the thoughts and feelings of the true women of the country, those who are hoping, and praying, and working for the ideal republic, the government that is to be on His shoulders whose right it is to reign. The mothers of the republic are thinking of their sons, are looking with anxious eyes for the nomination of righteous men, to whom they can point these sons as to the example of a pure and upright political life. Shall they watch and pray in vain?

AT the annual meeting of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association in this city the statement was made by a prominent member, that the W. C. T. U. is the best medium of communication between the profession and the laity. Of course not everyone will accept this proposition without question, but the maker of it stands ready to make good the assertion by actual demonstration. It serves to point another moral however in our our own personal interest, which we are not slow to "make a note of."

We are receiving many words of commendation for the position taken by THE UNION SIGNAL in regard to the exclusion of all advertising of patent medicines and other medicinal recommendations Please remember, good friends, that the space ought to be filled with such advertisements as you would like to see in a Christian temperance paper, and make a little effort in this behalf. If the W. C. T. U. is such a valuable medium for the transmission of scientific truth, it is quite as true that there is probably no better advertising medium among weekly papers in this country today than the national organ of the society, THE UNION SIGNAL. It goes to the heart of the home—is a heart investment in these homes, and is read conscientiously and lovingly, as only a paper in which such investment has been made, *is* read. Many a subscriber says, "I read the paper, every page, advertising and all—as I read no other periodical that comes to our home." An abundance of such testimony justifies us in the statement that no better advertising medium can be found, and quite contrary to editorial custom in this paper, we have made this much of an appeal to the generous readers that they use the information so kindly given us, "where it will do the most good."

# Contributed.

## IT IS I; BE NOT AFRAID.

(St. Mark; vi:50.)

ANNA HOLYOKE HOWARD.

The night was dark on Galilee,
The wind blew high across the sea,
Weary and faint, a patient band
Toiled with the oars to gain the land.

But see! a white and spectral form
Walks on the waves amid the storm,
With quaking hearts they cry with fear,
For lo! the awful form draws near.

But hark! who answers to their cry?
No foe that voice. The Lord draws nigh.
He speaks to cheer, not to upbraid,
"Lo! it is I; be not afraid."

Our human hearts oft faint and fear,
Oppressed and sad while ills draw near;
Ah! often heaviest clouds that rise
Are only blessings in disguise.

## THROUGH THE EYE TO THE HEART.

A PAPER READ BY MISS ELLEN STORRS AT A RECENT CONVENTION OF MISSOURI W. C. T. U. WORKERS.

The press of the country is the index of its civilization; the lever of its morality. How shall we as temperance workers write upon it the truths we believe, and through them move humanity to higher grades of thought, to clearer conception of duty, and greater loyalty to God?—Esther T. Housh.

The Executive Committee of the National W. C. T. U. in planning its varied departments of work wisely appointed a superintendent for each, with a field of labor so broad and full of interest and responsibility as to make her for the time being a woman of one idea. We all know the power of concentrated thought and action. Women as a class are not noted for this; the worry and varied duties of their daily lives render it almost a necessity that they should be troubled about many things. The demands of our local temperance work are urgent and continual. I never felt that I belonged wholly to one department until shut in by ill health from all work but that which could be done with the pen. To my thought the Press Department more than any other seems to demand this singleness of purpose; not for its importance only, but because it is closely allied to the spiritual and unseen, one of those powerful forces which are quietly making and moulding for the future, yet in this every day world of ours likely to be thrust aside by those which are more self asserting. Our local superintendents of Press Work most of them prepare the matter for their temperance columns amid the pressure of home cares. How then shall they be true to one idea? By seeking first of all the wisdom which cometh from that which shall make them quick to discern that which is fittest, that it may go forth bearing the pure impress of a womanly hand and about it something of the sanctity of home life. In his lecture at Hannibal Geo. W. Bain said: "There are two great armies in the field, the brewers and distillers and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. One comes with money and the ballot, the other with prayers. Can any one doubt as to which side God is on? The prayers are heard, but the ballots count." Our opponents realize fully the power of the press and that many papers can be bought. Very recently they laid upon the table of every member of Congress in both houses a pamphlet of thirty pages containing a petition asking for an extension of the bonded whisky period. Only twelve pages of this pamphlet were taken up with the petition and documents, the remainder was filled with the names of petitioners. Not only the names of liquor men in the cities and towns, but bankers, merchants, tradesmen, professional men and mechanics, names of prominent men in the churches in great numbers, Presbyterians and Methodists, so says one who had seen the document. These Christian men were sorely in need of more light that they might have clearer ideas of duty. How can they be enlightened so effectually as through the public press? A newspaper item will go where temperance literature can find no entrance.

The press department has not received the attention its importance demands, either in our national, state or local councils. Many of our departments have a national superintendent constantly in the field traveling from state to state in the interest of the work. Noticeably the Sabbath school, juvenile, scientific temperance instruction, legislative work and many others are managed in much the same way, but the department of press work is reached only through correspondence. It is briefly alluded to in the National and state conventions.

At Detroit, when a meeting of the state superintendents was called by Mrs. Buell, there were only two present. In the county conventions I have attended in our own state, I have not always found it easy to gain space and time in which to present the claims of this department. Our two state presidents have been deeply impressed with its importance, and as they have gone about through the state, have given it such aid and encouragement as they were able amid the pressure of other duties. As a result in the rapid progress Missouri has made in all temperance work, this department has kept pace with the others. Wherever there is a union, almost without exception, space has been granted for temperance matter in the local papers. Every district has been heard from as having papers favorable to the cause, even that benighted one, so far as W. C. T. U. influence is concerned, the fourteenth, the largest in the state, having seventeen counties, about which we know but little except that some of them are under water. One of them Stoddard, has one of the most important papers in Missouri, and has the only W. C. T. U. in the district.

Faint appeals for help came up to us at the beginning of our state organization, which of late has ceased altogether, but we know that The Union Signal is taken there, and that Stoddard county is quoted as having ninety different varieties of timber.

Missouri has a reputation abroad for other things than bandits and bank robbers. Flour made from the winter wheat of Ralls county took the premium at the last Paris exposition. Flour from St. Genevieve won the medal at the Vienna exposition in 1873, and the Missouri wheat crop of 1880 was of greater value than all the gold and silver mines of Colorado and Nevada. The corn crop of the same year was worth more in gold than the same year's gold and silver product of California. A great state rich in all natural resources with a grand future, I know of no better place in which to work for God and home and native land, through that most potent of all instrumentalities, the press. To the unions here represented I would say, having appointed your superintendents of press or committees, sustain them, surround them with an atmosphere of sympathy and encouragement, and provide them with such materials as they need for their work in the way of temperance papers or literature. Remember that while most of your work is only local, theirs goes out on the road and highway, sowing the seed everywhere. The little band of local superintendents just entering upon this work which to many, I know, seems so full of difficulty, are very near to my heart, and always in my thoughts, for I well remember how overwhelming was my sense of utter unfitness to meet its demands when first appointed to take charge of this department; but step by step through the darkness and over the mountains of difficulty, God has led me and will lead you all. So I give you words of cheer adapted from our true temperance poet, John G. Whittier, to our need and our future:

Take courage, temperance workers!
You shall not suffer wreck
While up to God the people's prayers
Are rising from your deck.
Wait cheerily, temperance workers,
For daylight, and for land;
The breath of God is in your sail,
Your rudder in His hand!

Sail on! Sail on! deep freighted
With blessings and with hopes:
The good of old, with shadowy hands
Are pulling at your ropes.
Behind you, holy martyrs
Uplift the palm and crown:
Before you unborn ages send
Their benedictions down.

Courage! your work is holy,
God's errands never fail
Sweep on through storm and darkness
The thunder and the hail!
Work on! toil on! the morning comes,
The port you yet shall win;
And all the bells of God shall ring
The ship of temperance in.

## SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION.

EMILY V. KEEVER.

Many persons are wondering what the women of the W. C. T. U. really mean by the term "scientific instruction" which they notice more frequently than formerly in articles on the subject of temperance, also what they are aiming to accomplish by it in the public schools if their plans are carried to a successful issue.

Many teachers claim to be already teaching temperance principles, and so they are in a very mild way, by casually remarking now and then to their pupils that whisky drinking is morally wrong and that it degrades, debases and impoverishes those who indulge in the habit.

To teach temperance truths scientifically includes much more than this. It is to give regular lessons on the nature of alcohol, its effects on the different organs of the human body, and the changes that slowly but surely take place as the blood becomes poisoned and carries this poison to every part of the system.

The state provides for the education of its children and demands in return that they be sent forth armed and equipped to defend the laws of a free people, in short that they be good citizens.

The greatest obstacle they meet in their path is intemperance. They are constantly tempted to indulge in the so called social (?) glass, and one of the most important questions of today is, How can they best be taught to resist the temptation which leads to the moral, mental and physical ruin which lies in the cup of intoxication?

The answer is, by scientific instruction, and the best place where such instruction can be given in early life is in the public school.

There are few teachers who would consider themselves prepared to give regular and systematic lessons on this subject without special preparation.

The work to be thorough and permanent must be done as well as that in arithmetic or grammar; step by step from the simple statement which a child can understand to the more difficult ones as the pupils develop a capacity for higher grades of mental work.

As long as the matter of having such instruction in the schools is optional with school boards, so long will it be done in a half-hearted manner by a large number of teachers, under the impression that a change in the administration of school affairs will perhaps be the signal for a pause in the teaching already begun.

To secure permanency in this work, to inspire teachers with a laudable ambition to excel in this line, the state must make it obligatory in all schools under its control; a matter easily accomplished by passing a law requiring the effects of alcohol and tobacco upon the human system to be regularly and scientifically taught.

The legislature of Vermont with a keen insight into the needs of the future has passed such a bill, the principal clause of which reads:

"Be it enacted, that Sec. 10 of the school laws of Vermont are amended, adding to the list of required studies in the public schools, elementary physiology and hygiene which shall give special prominence to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system."

New Hampshire and Michigan quickly followed her worthy example. Do you ask what is to prevent Illinois from having a similar law in operation?

Ask those legislators who did not dare to vote against it, yet did not want it to pass—how the bill was manipulated when presented last winter.

A still more determined effort in that direction is to be made. For the sake of our future citizens let us plead for it; for the sake of mothers who would thus be spared the agony of beholding promising sons go reeling into drunkards' graves let us work for it.

If every person as soon as convinced of the need and

expediency of such a law would earnestly set to work to convince one other, how rapidly a little leaven would leaven the whole lump and public sentiment would soon demand such a law as a right, while legislators, whether personally favorable to it or not, would not dare vote in opposition to the known wishes of their constituents.

## W. C. T. U. WORK IN CANADA.

A. C.

Many years ago a woman in Israel, a judge and prophetess, having heard the voice of the Lord in relation to a great work to be done in that land gave the divine command to Barak who then went forth to battle in behalf of an oppressed people.

The most noted leaders were in that company, ten thousand men were under arms, and victory was promised, for had not the Lord said "I will deliver the enemy into their hand?" Still the army hesitated. Why did they not move?

Barak said to Deborah "If thou wilt go with me I will go," so Deborah arose and went with Barak to Kedesh, where the battle was fought, the victory won, and the land had rest.

From that time till the present many battles have been fought between truth and error, freedom and oppression, where the leaders have recognized and invited the presence and influence of woman.

The Deborah of the anti-slavery army (Mrs. Stowe) uttered this same prophecy as she, with those grand leaders, went forth to the aid of a down trodden race. "The Lord will deliver the oppressed people."

That, like the sound of prohibition at the present day, was not a popular cry, neither was the work praised of men, but a work which was done largely in secret, by many, because of the varied interests involved. Ridicule, denial and abuse were used against the truth, but in vain, the work went steadily on, until a few years later, the tide of right feeling rose, came nearer and nearer, and finally swept over the whole country, washing away the stains of slavery, that curse of a nation which delights to call itself free.

The women of Canada having heard the voice of the Lord in secret, are now hearing the Barak-call from the leaders in this great army of temperance workers.

Not only that, but they hear more loudly and frequently, the cry of the enslaved people, the wail of little ones who suffer and die under the reign of the tyrant, and the bitter moaning of those who wish for death and no death comes. They have gone in and out of homes saddened by a great sorrow, and have sat silent before the hoplessness of broken hearted wives and mothers whose very effort to conceal the cause of their grief only made it more apparent.

Our women see too that their homes are in danger. While some happy homes have been entered and their peace destroyed, what guarantee is there that other happy homes may not be touched with the same blight? So, in self protection and in the interests of humanity, they have united to help in freeing this people from a tyranny greater than that exercised over the people of Israel, and from a slavery of both soul and body into which so many thousands of our people have sold themselves.

While they work they continue to look forward with the sure gaze of prophecy to the time when this land, now grown to be a country among the countries of the world, and this people a nation to be proud of as it takes its place in the march of nations, when this land and this nation shall *have rest.*

The W. C. T. Unions of Canada are as follows: Dominion, Ontario Province, Quebec, Maritime, British Columbia.

The Dominion Union was organized in Montreal in October 1883, and will hold its first meeting, which meetings are to be held once in two years, early in 1885. Its aim will be to unite more closely in their work the Christian temperance women of the different provinces, and to devise plans for the general good, these to be largely carried out in detail by the provincial unions. Its officers are, Mrs. L. Youmans, president; Mrs. Chisholm, Ontario, Mrs. Middleton, Quebec, Mrs. Todd, New Brunswick, Mrs. Pollard, British Columbia, vice presidents; Mrs. Tilton, Ottawa, Ont., corresponding secretary; Miss Menand, recording secretary; Mrs. Steadman, New Brunswick, treasurer.

The Ontario province union, organized in 1877, now comprises fifty local unions with a membership of 1,100. The attention of this union has been largely directed to the importance of introducing scientific instruction in temperance into our public schools. Dr. Richardson's Temperance Lesson Book and other books have been widely circulated in teachers' conventions and elsewhere; petitions have been presented to school boards, etc., and within the last week a deputation of ladies from this union waited upon the Minister of Education at Toronto, asking that temperance text books be introduced into the public schools, to which request a very favorable reply was received.

Medical conventions and associations have been approached and correspondence had with synods, conferences and assemblies, on the medical uses of alcohol and the use of unfermented wine at the Lord's Table.

Twenty thousand tracts have been sent out from the literature department of this union (which is just in its infancy) and a large number of newspapers supplied regularly wi h temperance items.

Three Y. W. C. T. Unions in Ontario are doing good work in this temperance warfare. Boys' night schools, girls' sewing schools and Bands of Hope are successfully carried on under their supervision.

There are eleven departments of work in connection with this provincial union, corresponding to some of those so successfully controlled by the N. W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. Addie Chisholm, Ottawa; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fawcett, Scarboro.

The Quebec province Union was organized in Montreal, Oct. 17, 1883. Starting with 18 auxiliary unions and a membership of more than 900, this association bids fair to become a power for good in the land.

Although the provincial society has been so recently formed, effective work has been done for some time by local unions, the first union in this province having been organized at Stanstead, by Mrs. Pierce, of Boston, Mass., in 1877.

The education of the children in temperance principles has received the special attention of very many unions in Quebec, public temperance meetings have been promoted, literature distributed, free reading rooms established, petitions circulated against license, temperance picnics held, temperance text book question agitated, cottage and mothers' meetings held and a great amount of individual work done that has greatly aided and strengthened the cause of temperance in that province.

There is one W. C. T. U. at Point St. Charles which is already engaged in active work and will be found to be a social power whose weight and influence for good cannct well be estimated. This union also has its different departments of work, each under the management of a faithful and efficient superintendent. President, Mrs. Middleton, Quebec; corresponding secretary, Miss Lamb.

Four years ago a provincial union for New Brunswick was organized at Fredericton, in that province, the first local union having been formed at Moncton in 1875. In 1883 this provincial union was merged into a maritime union, formed also at Fredericton, which includes seven auxiliary unions from the three provinces, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Isle. The exact number of members is not furnished, but if we may judge by the work accomplished, there must be very many willing workers in behalf of this cause in these eastern provinces.

The lines of work followed have been similar to those laid down by the older provincial unions. President, Mrs. Dr. Todd, St. Stephens, N. B.; secretary, Miss Ella Thorne, Fredericton, N. B.

The provincial union of British Columbia was formed in 1883 and comprises two local unions, one in Victoria and one in New Westminister, with a membership of one hundred and forty. In addition to the branches of work undertaken by the other provincial unions, this society has declared in favor of the ballot for woman. President, Mrs. Rev. Pollard, Victoria, B. C.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. A. Jenkins, Victoria, B. C.

In Manitoba two local unions have been organized during the last year. One in Winnipeg, Mrs. Monk, president; Mrs. Somerset, secretary, and one in Brandon, the names of officers not given us. These are just beginning in the good work, but at the close of the year will have, doubtless, a record to give of many useful measures planned and executed by means of which, reformatory, educational, preventive and legislative work will have been effectively accomplished.

Our Canadian women gratefully acknowledge the aid given us by many of our sisters across the border, who have greatly assisted us from time to time with wise counsel and stirring words of appeal. Especially do they remember the inspiration and fresh courage that came to us with the presence and influence of Miss Willard. The formation of the Dominion union was largely her suggestion, as was also the organization of British Columbia provincial and local unions.

Mrs. Emily McLaughlin has won the hearts of all with whom she came in contact during her visits in Canada while Col. Bain and Hon. J. B. Finch have charmed us with their eloquence, and have done much to educate the people in sound temperance principles.

Our own Mrs. Youmans has been the pioneer in union work in nearly all our provinces, while the late Mr. Thomas Gales, secretary of Dominion Alliance and Prof. Foster, M. P., have proved themselves friends on whom we could always rely.

More than ever we feel the need for individual work, for hand to hand conflict, yet, Deborah-like, we look forward to the time in the near future, when our women shall be busy in this war, not only with pen and voice and influence, but at the call of the Baraks of our country, shall go up to the land where only the enemy can be vanquished, where only victory can be had in this fight, to the land of Kedesh, the ballot box of our country.

## TRAPS.

REV. C. M. LIVINGSTON.

1. There are many traps used to catch animals, but ten times more to catch boys and girls. One of my Sunday school scholars made me a list of some. I wish twenty, who may read this, would each send me a list for comparison.

2. These traps differ. The rat-trap is not like the fish-trap. Those creatures are not caught the same way. Harry is caught in one sort of trap; Hattie in another. There was Joe, I knew him well. The cider trap took Joe. A certain Emma was caged by means of cards. The devil used the dance trap to capture Ralph.

I have fifty in mind now and each was caught in a different trap. The last died a miserable death a short time since. The trap that caught Will was the sugar in the bottom of a tumbler from which his mother drank her brandy when sick. Look out! a trap is now set for each of you.

3. Traps don't seem to be traps. There's the bit of a thing you slipped into the water last Saturday to catch that string of fish.

It was dinner time and Miss Speckle was hungry and she thought it was a worm. So it was a worm, and something else concealed, that hooked Miss Trout up in a trice.

And you think, do you, that a piece of wood, three inches square, looks to a mouse like a prison? Why, that inch auger hole is but a neat door into a pretty dining room whose table is spread with cheese to be sure. A free lunch of course.

Just one taste of beer, or a look into a bad book; what's the danger? Just as the foolish mouse would argue, if it knew how.

It is the last look and the last taste that finishes up the business and the boy or girl. "Why?" Because there was a *first.*

Still, many of you *will* meddle with these harmless looking things till you are fast. What then?

4. Yes, traps catch. "They set traps, they catch men;" I wonder if you can find that in the Bible? It is there.

I once looked out upon the ocean and saw ship loads of foolish fish gathered up in nets.

Ah well, there is a certain trap that caught nearly 100,000 folks last year; some of them your friends no

doubt. The very best people do get in. Can you guess out that trap, and where it is set. How many do you think were caught by all the other hundred traps?

5. Getting *out* is quite another matter from getting *into* a trap.

How did that mouse manage to escape from your trap? "Didn't." That's what I thought.

"I can stop smoking," said Fred a month since. Fred had a cigar in his mouth today. Why don't Fred "stop?" "He don't *want* to."

Umph! Fanny wants to stop using slang. I've tried to help her. Now she says, "It's no use; I *can't*; I CAN'T; Oh I C-A-N-T.

Charlie S———, (he is now in a drunkard's grave some where west) was in my school at eighteen. Once I found him in his room fearfully drunk.

"I can't help it," he answered me. ,'You must keep me in or send a teacher to watch over me when I go by Mr. H's. saloon; else I *must* go in and drink!" Easier to *keep* out than *get* out.

6. A mouse is sometimes in the trap without knowing it. The cheese tastes so good it don't see that the door has closed behind it. I should not wonder if several of you were in now. When your cheese is eaten you may find yourselves caught.

Luke 4:18 tells of the only one who can set the prisoner free. Do you know Him?

*Campbell, N. J,*

## A WONDERFUL ANSWER TO PRAYER.

MRS. M. ANNA SMITH.

During the month of March a most interesting work of grace was manifest in England in connection with Mr. Moody's labors for soldiers. A request for prayer was brought in that all in this service and in all the world be included. We believe in answer to these prayers in England, the blessed spirit impressed my mind in San Antonio, Texas, that I must visit the government post there, to open the way for the W. C. T. U. to undertake and save this long neglected class. I had never worked for these men before this time. But although engaged in aiding the W. C. T. U., both among the white andcolored people, and after speaking in three different places to the children in one day, I requested one of the ladies to take me in her carriage to the Government Post. Arrived there we had a very interesting conversation with the chief clerk who was a Christian. He said although a member of the Episcopal church he seldom could leave his duties to attend service, but said if we had this temperance work instituted he would be glad to attend. He told us that General Vincent, then in command, was a Christian gentleman, and directed us to his quarters. We called, found the general and his wife ready to enter into the plan for the W. C. T. U. to hold their meetings for the soldiers in a school room near, and remarked, This is the curse of the soldiers. As soon as they receive their pay they hurry to the saloons and spend it there.

The ladies were pleased to find this open door ready for them to enter. At one of the meetings in the city several soldiers after they had got out on the sidewalk sent in a request that they and their friends might be permitted to sign the temperance pledge. The minister of the Trinity M. E. church, when requested by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. made a plan that once a month in one of the churches special service should be held for the soldiers when the front seats should be given up to them, all others taking the back seats. This we deem a striking instance of how we may be led by the Spirit and the apparent result should encourage us in this fearful struggle in which we are engaged to remove the curse of the world. We trust these soldiers and all others will be remembered in our daily prayers.

Is not this a true picture of some good people who see no beauty in temperance work, "that they should desire it."

Their lofty souls have telescopic eyes,
Which see the faintest speck of distant pain,
While at their feet a world of agonies,
Unseen, unheard, unheeded, writhes in vain.

# Correspondence.

## A CONTRIBUTION TO ESTHETIC TEMPERANCE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—This comes from one of our best workers in Maine: F. E. W.

PORTLAND, Maine, April 17, 1884.

*My Dear Miss Willard,*—I have an offering for the "National" not of gold or silver, though I hope it will prove of value; neither does it represent sacrifice, although it was born of suffering. Let me explain:

A year ago last February, I had the misfortune to break the bone of my knee, and for six weeks was obliged to lie on my back with my limb suspended and bound in splints from my hip to my ankle. You know something of my busy life, and can understand in some measure what this forced rest must have been to me. I tried to be patient, and never for a moment doubted but that the Father's hand was guiding my life.

One day I received from dear Mrs. Buell a little poem, entitled, "Called Aside." That was a new thought, that I had been suddenly checked in my busy life, made to stop, I was aware, but called aside by God, For what? I asked. In answer to this question which became a prayer, it came to me that I could still do something for our beloved temperance cause. I dictated letters, had my nurse read poem after poem, and as a result compiled what I have called a Temperance Souvenir. My thought back of it was this:

We have found it very difficult to reach the so-called higher social circles. I will prepare a book which shall contain the best tribute which art and song have given to the subject. It shall be ready for the Holidays. I will appeal to our one hundred thousand women to purchase or to persuade others to do so; to interest the book sellers in their own cities, towns and villages to keep it in stock; to advertise and write it up in the temperance papers, with the hope that it will go into families where our temperance literature has never been welcome.

I have had three illustrations painted by the artist Dora Wheeler, of New York, which are verses from Longfellow. I have called it a book, but it is in the form of the so-called Christmas cards. It contains a poem from Whittier, one from Alice Cary, Phœbe Cary, Lucy Larcom, and a page of quotations from Shakespeare, and one from Longfellow. Primarily it is to do missionary work, and secondly it is to bring money, and "lots of it," into our National treasury, as all of the profits will be devoted to our National work.

In spite of pain and weariness the hope of doing something helped to keep my heart strong during those first dreary weeks. I am not yet able to take the journey to Boston to consult with publishers, but through the kindness of friends I trust that either in New York or Ohio, the Temperance Souvenir will soon be in the market. Of course it remains in a great measure with "our women" as to whether or no it will bring money into our treasury, but if at Christmas time, Easter, and for birthday gifts they will all purchase one Souvenir my offering will be of value. Will you help me to bring this to the notice of the temperance women and men? I do not think like Col. Sellers that "there is millions in it," but there are certainly many thousands if those who are able will give this matter their sympathy and co-operation. I sincerely believe that this work and a Temperance Calendar, which I compiled later, was an answer to my prayer, "Called aside for what?" May it bring forth richly for God and home and native land.

Cordially yours, MRS. G. S. HUNT.

## ANOTHER WORKER ABROAD.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I am sure that your readers will be interested to know that I am writing from the home of Mrs. Margaret E. Parker, president of the "Woman's International C. T. U." I feel myself fortunate in having made the acquaintance of this large hearted woman who certainly stands at the head of the temperance movement among the women in Great Britain. I am always glad to be introduced to the home life of one who has done and is still doing so much for humanity. This lovely place is truly a haven of rest to me and the warm sympathy which I find is just what my spirit needed. I am sitting at the bay window with a lovely view before me. In the distance is Halton Castle, memorable in English history in the time of Charles I, and the wanderings of the beautiful river Mersey adds to the loveliness of the scene, while all around the house are the cultured grounds with vineries and conservatory all bearing the impress of the taste and refinement of its gifted mistress; while indoors peace and harmony reign. I wish that men who speak of philanthropic women neglecting their homes could see the perfect arrangements here. There are five visitors besides myself staying in the house, and yet there is no strain, every one being made to feel truly at home and happy.

It is refreshing to see how much this family is thought of here. A public reception was tendered them on their arrival. On Mrs. Parker intimating that she would like a meeting for me, her wish was immediately responded to, and an excellent audience gathered. I gave my lecture, "Three Months in Palestine" (Mrs. Parker presiding) to a highly intellectual, select and appreciative company. I am pleased to see how much Mrs. Parker values anything American. She has an American base burner in the hall, an American sewing machine in the sitting room, and I am writing on an American, table and I meet American appliances on every hand. She has a very warm heart to our country and people. I feel richer for having added to my list another precious friend.

Tomorrow evening I am to give my third address on temperance in Manchester, this time at the Friends' Institute, the others being in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. at the conference of the B. W. T. A., of which I am a member. I shall then return to London, my home on this side of the Atlantic. I have just completed an extensive tour to the principal cities in England, giving temperance addresses, and holding gospel temperance missions. On the 1st of June I am to go for another mission, to New Castle-on-Tyne, which is to be held in a great hall, which seats 1,200 people. The annual meeting of the B. W. T. A. is to take place in London on the 15th. Mrs. Baker, who is ex-president, is one of the speakers. The association now numbers about two hundred branches, and sixty delegates are expected. The women of England in their temperance associations and work have become a power in the land. Their untiring zeal and efforts in framing their petition and sending it up to the house of commons with 140,000 signatures for the Sunday closing, although defeated in purpose, are bearing fruits which promise a harvest at no distant day. I have just completed a series of eleven meetings and conferences of the B. W. T. A., held in different places, near Manchester and Liverpool, which I have addressed, and at which Mrs. Margaret B. Lucas, president of the association, and sister of the Right Hon. John Bright, presided and addressed. That Mrs. Lucas can leave her delightful home in London, where I have often visited her, and give herself with so much devotion and self-denial to the cause is one of the rarest things among women to be met with in any land. My association with her in the temperance work is one of the memories which I shall ever retain of my life and tours in England. In the recent meetings in one place the mayor gave the use of his parlors in the court house for the drawing room meeting which was crowded with ladies from the higher families.

In a few months I expect to return to meet some engagements in Ohio, my native state, and to join the temperance workers in other parts of the states, and I shall come as the bearer of good news from the land where many warm hearts have welcomed me, and where I have been a guest in many a good home where the name of America is a sacred word.

MRS. SARAH F. WELLS, M. D., *of Ohio.*

## A NEW YORK INCIDENT.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—It was advertised in the papers that the new temperance company D of the 12th regiment would publicly take the pledge yesterday afternoon at Cooper union. Of course I went to see them do it, and I don't know when I have been more deeply impressed.

Dr. Lambert, in a half hour address, explained the pro

cesses of fermentation, the baleful nature of the alcohol thus produced, and its influence on the brain, stomach, health and happiness.

After which, Captain Kilmer, of Abraham Lincoln Post G. A. R., came forward and took the pledge of total abstinence. A noble example, which will, I hope, be followed by many of his comrades.

O, but when company D marched on to the platform, to the tune of "Onward, Christian Soldier," you should have heard the audience cheer. There are ninety men on the roll, and about seventy present. Now just imagine this picture: Seventy fine looking young men, tall and straight, drawn up in double file, each with a blue ribbon in his button hole. In front of them and facing the audience, their gallant young Captain Bernard and two trim lieutenants. At the left, the Rev. J. P. Newman, tall and dignified, hat in hand, and a world of sympathetic interest in his face. On the right, General Conway, of the regular army, and President Gibbs, of the Manhattan temperance society, and in the extreme front two little boys of eight and ten years of age, who had begged the privilege of taking the pledge with the soldiers. Add to this, Cooper union, fragrant with memories of dear, grand, old Peter Cooper, and an audience of two thousand people, and you have before you a scene which some day will be historic. It was a sight to make the angels in heaven rejoice.

President Gibbs administered the pledge to the young soldiers, as they stood there, officers and men together, ready to enter the lists against that fearful enemy, intemperance, with a harder fight before them than often comes in the bloodiest hand to hand contest on the battle field. Up rose seventy staunch right hands and seventy heads bowed reverent assent to their solemn vow. God give them grace and strength always to keep it.

Capt. Bernard and the two other officers (whose names I do not remember) were then introduced to the audience, and greeted with storms of applause, and when they would let him speak, the brave young captain told in a few words how the company came to be formed. Then Dr. Newman made a prayer, and afterwards gave the boys words of encouragement and good advice, and Gen. Conway told them how he had been in active service during the last war, and had passed through the vicissitudes of hospitals and prisons without the use of intoxicants; "and here I stand," said he, "a living witness to the incalculable benefits of total abstinence."

The young soldiers were in citizens' clothes; "they were not willing," the captain said, "to don their new uniform until they had pledged themselves not to disgrace it."

Company D is probably the first and only total abstinence company in this country. How glad I am that we have a department of work for soldiers and sailors. It is a hopeful field. May we not hope now to hear of whole regiments falling into line under the auspices of our W. C. T. U.

Oh ring out the news all over the land! Long live the brave company D of the 12th regiment of New York Total Abstainers. R. L. C.

## SUCCESS IN THE PINERIES.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—As superintending missionary of the Lumbermen's Missionary Association, I wish, through your paper, to thank the local unions of the W. C. T. U. of Michigan, for the generous gift of fifty copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, and fifty copies of the *Lever* each week from ———— to April 4, 1884, for distribution among the lumber camps of northern Michigan.

I can say that the papers have been carefully distributed among the camps situated in the central part of the state.

The papers have been read by the men, and as far as can be observed, have done a large amount of good, as there has been less drinking among the woodsmen this spring. Who can tell how many sons of praying mothers, have been led, by reading these papers, to go home with their money, when heretofore they have wasted it in riotous living?

The unions need not fear that their money has been thrown away; but may feel assured that they have assisted in doing a work whose grand results eternity alone can reveal.

What joy one mother must have when her wayward son has returned home.

About 7,000 copies of papers and tracts have been distributed the past year in the lumber camps, and among settlers.

The following is a portion of the report of the superintendent of the L. M. A. for the past year. Only one missionary has been at work. One hundred and forty-eight visits made to camps, reaching 5,200 men, 222 meetings held, 350 families visited, and three Sunday schools organized.

Fifty persons have been led to publicly express a desire and determination to live Christian lives. Eleven persons have been baptized. The work is great and the laborers are few. C. W. BENNETT, *Supt.*

## THOSE HOP BITTERS CARDS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Your recent article on hop bitters advertisements calls to my mind a little experience. The latter part of last year I found one of those lying cards in one of our religious papers. I had written an article against such advertising in that paper, but it failed to appear; so I thought I would enlighten the editor. The "card" was dated "Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880," and signed "Mrs. E. D. Slack." I felt sure that no woman, unless it might be a beer-seller, had written such a card; so I wrote "Mrs. E. D. Slack" a letter asking about it. I put it in a return envelop. It was mailed Nov. 10, 1883, and came back as an "unclaimed" letter Nov. 20. I then wrote to the postmaster of Malden, and asked him if a lady of that name "had lived in Malden since January 1, 1880." His reply was: "Know of no such person." He further says: "There was one D. E. Slack who left rather suddenly some five years ago." These "bitters" are simply alcohol and water, with about one-third of one per cent. of hop-bitter. They contain eighteen per cent. (by volume) of alcohol. It is absurd to claim that they have any medicinal virtue. It is not strange, however, that men who make such stuff will lie about it; but it is strange that the publishers of temperance and religious journals will take such advertisements, and thus help these liquor sellers in disguise do their mean work.

*Philadelphia, Pa.* D. C. BABCOCK.

## WHO BIDS?

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I have already received one bid of $100 on the cup given by Miss Willard to the Jewelry and Souvenir Fund. We do not yet cry "Going, going at $100." We hear in the air $500, $1,000. With the bid comes the suggestion that southern ladies bid for Mrs. Johnson's cup and crusaders for Mrs. Thompson's.

The Souvenir collection is receiving additions constantly. A dear woman has just sent her "grandmother's spoon," more than a hundred years old, for some "wealthy relic hunter" to buy, that the proceeds may help drive the liquor traffic from the land before her own little boy shall be tempted. I have somewhat to say on the "million dollar" fund in a future communication. In the meantime am ready to receive bids on Miss Willard's cup, or any other article.

Yours always, ESTHER PUGH.

## WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE OF THE NORTH.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, 1006 Bainbridge street, Philadelphia, superintendent of Northern Colored Work, is probably the most gifted and cultured woman of her race in the United States. She has a fervid and eloquent tongue and desires no better portion than to work among "her very own." Mrs. Harper's daughter is a gifted young woman and recites with great acceptability in her mother's meetings. I warmly commend this noble woman to our constituency. Write to her, dear sisters, and see if she can come and help influence your colored population for the right. And when she comes, remember, as you have always done, so far as my experience goes, "*The laborer is worthy of his hire.*" FRANCES E. WILLARD.

# The Soul's Inquiries Answered.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. HANNAH W. SMITH,
*Superintendent of Evangelistic Department.*

Inquiries to be addressed to MRS. H. W. SMITH, 4653 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

QUESTION.—*I hear Christians telling about a wonderful experience which they call the baptism of the Spirit, and as I have had no such experience, I am troubled. Can you explain it?*

ANSWER.—In every difficulty the first thing necessary is to get at the bottom facts of the case. Now what are the facts in this matter? Simply these, that the Holy Ghost has been given and is being given to every child of God. It would be impossible to be a child of God without it, for the new birth is itself a birth of the Spirit. Now the Holy Spirit is like the sunlight which forces its way into every place where there is the slightest opening to receive it. The sunlight has been shed forth upon the world, and the Holy Ghost, the promise of the Father, hath been shed forth upon the church. Every man born into the world shares the world's sunlight, and may have as much or as little of it as he pleases, and every man born into the church (I mean of course the invisible church of all believers) shares the church's gift of the Holy Ghost, and may have as little or as much as he pleases.

If I want sunlight in my house I do not need to ask God to give it to me as if it were to be a fresh thing shed down from the sky, but I need only to open all the doors and windows of my house to permit the entrance of the sunlight which has already been given; and if I want to be baptised with the sunshine I do not ask the Lord to baptise me, but I go out into the sunshine and am baptised. Similarly, if I want to be filled with the Spirit I need not ask for more of the Spirit to be given to me, but only that more of myself may be given to the Spirit. I am not looking for any fresh outpouring from God, but for a fresh incoming into me of that Spirit which has already been "shed forth" upon every believer.

The definite, conscious experience of which so many speak as the baptism of the Holy Ghost, is simply the moment when the soul either consciously or unconsciously surrenders itself fully to this divine incoming. The command is, "Be filled with the Spirit," and we obey this command by abandoning our whole selves to God, and opening every avenue of our being to His possession. Like sunlight, or like the wind, He enters and fills every spot that is opened to Him. The result of this when done suddenly is often a very emotional and overwhelming sense of His presence. But this sudden experience does not rise from the fact that anything new has been shed forth from God, but only that which has been already shed forth on the day of Pentecost, 1800 years ago, is now allowed to enter and take full possession.

All the scripture teaching on the subject of the Holy Spirit is in harmony with this view. Even to the carnal Corinthians the apostle declares: "Know ye not that ye are the temple of the Holy Ghost?" etc.

His operations may be hindered and the manifestations of His presence clouded; He may be thwarted and grieved, but nevertheless it is a simple fact, that the Spirit of God dwells in all believers.

What you need to do therefore is simply to abandon yourself to the Lord, body, soul and spirit for His full possession, and then believe that He does come in and taken possession of the temple thus abandoned to Him. Hold steadfastly here, regardless of all seemings, and the result is sure. Do not look for an emotional experience as the seal of the fact, but leaving all this with God, go steadily forward in the way of simple faith, and the fruits of the Spirit will soon manifest themselves in a blessed abundance.

THE names of two women were in the list of delegates to the Methodist general conference at Philadelphia; one from Kansas, and one from Little Rock. These ladies were alternates for lay delegates, and though they were not seen in the law-making body of the Methodist church, yet the fact of their election as alternates even, records the advance of sentiment as to woman's position in a church which still refuses to give authorization to the general acceptance of their "gifts, graces and usefulness."

# Our Children.

## MOTHER'S WING.

Some little birds lay in a warm, sunny nest
Before they had learned to hop round in the trees,
And fluttered, and fluttered, each dear little breast,
Singing: "Chick-a-dee-dees,
We are three, if you please."

The mother bird waited and watched, for she knew
They only could fly in a soft, gentle breeze,
And she wanted to show just *how* they should do,
Singing: "Chick-a-dee-dees,
*This* way if you please."

But the little birds ventured one beautiful day,
Found they could fly, with such pleasure and ease,
And together the three of them floated away
Singing: "Chick-a-dee-dees,
Good-by, if you please."

But very soon, wearied of motion so new,
Each thought, "How unwisely a little bird sees!"
And back to the nest in the sunny place flew,
Singing: "Chick-a-dee-dees,
Mother's wing, if you please."

And if little children, when filled with unrest,
Would stop to look up to the blossoming trees,
They might just recall three birds in a nest
Singing: "Chick-a-dee-dees,
*Mother's wing*, if you please!"
—*Mrs. Whiton-Stone, in Wide Awake*

## THEIR WORK OF ART.

JESSIE E. WRIGHT.

"Georgie Bishop do you believe that?" And Polly sat bolt upright, consternation and horror written in every line of her face.

Georgie shook her head solemnly. "It's awful, I know, but that gossipy Mrs. Tucker said so, and I guess she knows."

The two little girls sat facing each other, one on a flat stone, the other on a stump.

"You see," said Georgie, weighing every word, "you and I were afraid when he went to college that something would happen to him. You know there never was such a nice boy in this town. And now he has come back for vacation, and that old Mrs. Tucker says he was in trouble in college, went with dreadful boys, and got drunk, and everything; and now, Polly, do you believe it?"

Very grave faces they both wore, and poor Polly never winked, she was so much in earnest.

"I don't believe it! I don't; but O dear! O dear! what shall we do?"

One would have thought the responsibility of Tom's misdeeds lay entirely with our little friends; and they felt as though it did. Polly had heard of pledges, had a vague idea of what they were, and after much discussion they decided that the best thing to do was to offer Tom a pledge.

"We'll make it out and not tell anybody, said Georgie.

So they begged a sheet of foolscap, secreted some red and blue ink in the barn, and went to work on their pledge. Every word was changed several times, and they had some difference of opinion as to the form of it. At the top of the paper they printed in red ink, "This is a Pledge"—"So he'll know," said Polly. Then in blue was laboriously written and printed: "Dear Tom:—Please sign this so you will be temperance. Don't do it any more, though we know you didn't. 'Wine is a mocker, and strong drink is raging.' Georgie Bishop and Polly Pennington made this pledge."

Their Bible quotation was printed in red ink as being in some way more impressive. A blue ribbon bought at the store tied up their pledge, and they were all ready for a visit.

So it happened that one afternoon, not long after Tom came home for the vacation, while he was writing in his sanctum at the top of the house, two very small girls with very grave faces and in very clean frocks came knocking at his door.

"Why, halloo!" said Tom, smiling as he opened the door. "How do you do! Glad to see you! Here, do sit down in my two best chairs!" And he hurried around to make his little visitors comfortable. They looked so melancholy and so unlike the usual Georgie and Polly that he was surprised. What makes you two so like a funeral, anyway?" he said after a pause.

Georgia gave a gasp. "We heard you got drunk!"

Tom flushed and started. Polly was fairly pale and stammered out: "Oh! we don't believe it. O dear! Georgie, how could you? Tom, we know you didn't; but here is a pledge we made." A momentary look of triumph came over her face at the mention of it. "We do feel awful; but, Tom, don't look so!" Then Georgie explained, and Polly explained some more, and Tom explained, till Tom, with a small girl on each knee, was presented with a pledge.

He never smiled at the blue and red ink. "You see," he said earnestly, "most of what Mrs. Tucker said wasn't true. I never did get drunk; but I am much obliged for this pledge. I'll sign it, and I tell you up and down I'll keep it, and I'm much obliged to you for it."

Georgie and Polly were quite satisfied. Tom was positively nicer than ever they were sure and as for their pledge, they modestly considered that as something beyond reproach.—*Temperance Banner.*

## THE STUBB'S LETTERS.—NO. I.

FROM AUNT JANE.

THORNBUSH, Ill.

To My Nephew, Peter Stubbs:—*Dear Peter:*—Now that you've gone to the wicked city to 'tend school, I do hope you will not forget your good country raisin'. Some of them mis'rable city lads may try to teach you bad ways. But my dear boy jest as long as your name's Peter Stubbs give 'em all the go-by. If any of 'em should dare to offer you a cigar or a chew of tobacco, let 'em know you come of a respectable family, and the Stubbs's never smoke. Tell 'em your two grandfathers was sensible Christian men, and didn't make chimney-pots of themselves, nor chew anything that wasn't good enough to swallow. Tell 'em your father is the same kind of a sensible Christian man, and he has begun to train you after that pattern.

Be polite to 'em, Peter, don't hurt their feelin's; like as not they haven't had half the chance you have.

Treat 'em well, but never as long as you live, *never* give up to 'em in any of their bad ways, no more'n if they was reg'lar ruffians, a beggin' you to drink and swear.

I expect to write often, so I'll close now and hope soon to hear from you.

Your true and affectionate friend,

Aunt Jane.

## "BE YOU A LADY?"

As a young lady walked hurriedly down State street on a bleak November day, her attention was attracted to a deformed boy coming towards her carrying several bundles. He was thinly clad, twisted his limbs most strangely as he walked, and looked before him with a vacant stare. Just before the cripple reached the brisk pedestrian he stumbled, thus dropping one bundle, which broke and emptied a string of sausages on the sidewalk.

The richly-dressed ladies (?) near by held back their silken skirts and whispered quite audibly, "How horrid!" while several who passed by, amused by the boy's looks and blank dismay, gave vent to their feelings in a half-suppressed laugh, and then went on without taking any further interest.

All this increased the boy's embarrassment. He stopped to pick up the sausages only to let fall another parcel, when in despair he stood and looked at his lost spoils. In an instant the bright-faced stranger stepped to the boy's side, and in a tone of thorough kindness said:

"Let me hold those other bundles while you pick up what you have lost."

In dumb astonishment the cripple handed all he held to the young Samaritan, and devoted himself to securing his cherished sausages. When these were again strongly tied in the coarse, torn wrapper, her skilful hands replaced the parcels on his scrawny arms, as she bestowed on him a smile of encouragement, and said:

"I hope you haven't far to go."

The poor fellow seemed scarcely to hear the girl's pleasant words; but looking at her with the same vacant stare, he said:

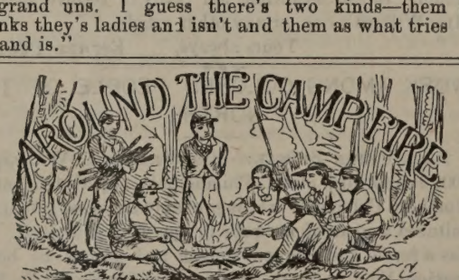
"Be you a lady?"

"I hope so; I try to be," was the surprised response.

"I was kind of hoping you wasn't."

"Why?" asked the listener, with her curiosity quite aroused.

"'Cause I've seen such as called themselves ladies, but they never spoke kind and pleasant to me, 'cepting to grand uns. I guess there's two kinds—them as thinks they's ladies and isn't and them as what tries to be and is."




## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children of the Prevention Army:—I told you two or three weeks ago of the little soldier who forgot for a little minute and broke his pledge not to swear. I am sure you all felt sorry for him, and thought he ought to be forgiven. Now, I wonder what you will think of a little five year old boy who wants very, very much to become a Band of Hope boy, but somehow he cannot hardly help saying bad words. His mamma does not know how he learned all the bad words he says, and she has washed out his mouth with soap and water, and done everything she could think of to break him of this bad habit, but just as soon as he gets angry up the bad words come right into his mouth, and hop out almost before he knows it. The superintendent of the Band of Hope told him the other day that the only way she could think of to keep them back was this, just as soon as he felt them coming he must clap his hand right over his mouth and "*chuck them down.*"

Just after she had told him this, he was out playing with some little boys, and she saw him all at once get red in the face, and then he clapped his hand tight over his lips and the bad words did not get out. The last I knew he had kept them *chucked down* for a whole week. I am sure he will be one of our bravest, truest little soldies yet, be all the stronger because he has to fight so hard.

If you can tell him anything from your own experience that will help him in the struggle, I hope you will write it out and send it to your.

Ever faithful,

Captain Deborah.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

136. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 37 letters.
My 20, 14, 27, 35, 19, 13, 18, is a nationality.
My 32, 33, 8, 28, 17, 29, is a kind of fruit.
My 26, 24, 15, 30, is a part of the human body.
My 36, 22, 12, 4, 37, 23, 25, in harmony.
My 34, 21, 2, 7, to send forth.
My 3, 17, 5, 6, 16, 10, to shelter.
My 18, 9, 11, 3, 25, is to raise.
My 1, 31, 15 is an animal.
The whole forms one of Lord Bacon's "elegant sentences." C. B.

137. Cross-Word Enigma.

In many, but not in few;
In stir, but not in stew;
In pastry, but not in bun;
In joke, but not in fun;
In kind, but not in love;
In bird, but not in dove;
In barn, but not in house;
In rat, but not in mouse;
In friend, but not in foe;
In come, but not in go;
In you, but not in me.
No state president was ever more loved,
Than this whose name is found above.

A. E. P.

138. Charade.

My first is difficult indeed;
My second is not you;
My third is by the ladies worn,
And oft is pretty, too.

Now fasten these three together,
My whole you will have then;
It is an especial boldness
Possessed by certain men.

139. Hidden Furniture.

*[One in each line.]*

1. He has done well so far.
2. Meta blew the leaves from the window.
3. Even if he is rich—airs spoil anyone.
4. Did you hear the man tell the story?
5. He is very careful of his tools.
6. The dog was the first over the fence.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

127. Goliath, Othniel, Eliphalet, crown, Rachel, Esau, Beersheba and Dan, gourd, Elnathan; "Lord thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations."

128. Tithes, money, sonnet, first, choice, nine, tun, nose.

129. Total Abstinence.

130. Ed; pled, led, ledge, edge, pledge.

131. "Beautiful water, so fresh and so free,
God gave it to you and he gave it to me;
To Him we give thanks that wherever we go,
He made the clear water so freely to flow."

Answers have been received from Flora M. Mason and S. M. Kennedy.

We hope the older people will not think they are excluded from sending puzzles, and answering those published, because the department seems to belong to the children. You are all invited to help. Ed.

# Home Department.

## THOUGHTS ON BABY'S HAND.

MRS. E. A. RICKARDS.

Will it ever grow hard with toiling?
Will it ever be stained with crime?
Will it wield the pen of the gifted,
And trace out its soul-song in rhyme?

Will it soften the pillow of sickness,
And smooth out the wrinkles of care?
Will it guide the steps of the penitent,
And point to the altar of prayer?

Will these wee, waxen fingers,
Which now lie quiet in mine,
Be rough and harsh when years have flown,
Or be white and wear jewels that shine?

Dear, dear little hand full of dimples,
My wish is that when childhood has flown,
Thy clasp may be true, and each that meets yours
May be as sincere as thine own.

Receiving and giving and blessing,
Pressed only in friendship and love,
And, when it no longer has earth-work to do,
Join hands with the angels above.

## BREAD CAST UPON THE WATER RETURNING.

MARY A. MCCLEES.

The following composition upon "Bread" was written by one of our kitchen garden maids, who having been duly instructed in all the other household arts has been promoted from the primary to the cooking class.

A few weeks ago Miss Parsons, our efficient and faithful superintendent, without whose aid and instruction the Yonkers' Kitchen Garden would not be the "best conducted within our border," gave to the children a brief lecture upon the importance and results of good bread, and after giving a practical lesson, she requested them to write compositions on the subject, offering a prize for the best. This one was selected among a number as deserving the reward, and the little girl received a temperance receipt book containing the receipts of those things she had learned to make at school, biscuits, stews, plain cake, etc.

Perhaps some one may express surprise that practical cooking should be included in a kitchen garden and I would explain that it is not a part of the system. But the training of the kitchen garden is intended to lead the children to the door of the cooking school, and if girls remain long enough for such teaching they certainly should enter and be taught how to cook. The little maid who wrote this composition had two years of regular kitchen garden training, and shows the result of it in the stress she lays upon cleanliness, which always has to be the first lesson.

Two years ago she would scarcely have been interested had we asked her to join a bread-making class, but the charm and variety of the kitchen garden occupation were a delight to her, and now that she is older, she appreciates the need of learning more.

She is the daughter of a saloon keeper, and the father is in sympathy with our work, expressing a desire for his girl to attend the school regularly though he knows they are pledged not to use liquors, even in cooking; and probably sees the library books and little text cards which they carry home. So are we trying in the kitchen gardens to help little girls to lead pure, industrious lives.

BREAD.

"Our daily bread is so common a thing that we accept it with almost as little inquiry as thankfulness. Some people indeed have but little time to consider how important it is that bread is the staff of life. Every person, rich or poor, should learn the use of bread making, for we are never too old to learn how. When persons are learning to bake, bread is the first thing they should learn. Some people think they spend so much time in making bread; well, even if so, it makes you much stronger and healthier and you will like it much better than bakers' bread.

"Nothing looks neater and cleaner than to see a person baking bread or cooking, with a clean white apron, the hair all fixed nice and smooth, and the hands nice and clean; of course this is always required. Some people mix their bread in their dish pans; of course sponge you would not like to do that way, but if it is very clean, why, there is no difference. You know there is a difference in the taste of bread; if it is made by a clean person you can taste the difference very much.

"There are two kinds of flour. The people that use the unbolted flour are mostly Indians, but we use the bolted flour. Here is a receipt for plain bread: Take 2 quarts of flour, after sifted, mix with one pint of warm water. Dissolve one-half compressed yeast cake, add one-half tablespoonful lard, sugar, and salt, and mix together. If you mix your bread in the afternoon let it rise until nine o'clock and then give it a very light moulding. After you have moulded it, put it into a larger pan to let it rise over night, then in the morning it must have one more moulding, and is then ready to bake. Remember you should never mould the bread with your fingers but with the palms of your hands."

## THE GIRLS OF MARYLAND.

MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

I wish I could transfer to canvas the picture which, among many, my boy described in the letters that came to me from over the sea during his journeying. His last battle is fought, his last journey ended, and over eternity's sea he went home years ago, but the old letters hold many a fair picture for me.

The one that I am thinking of just now, describes the "March of Life" and had I the artist's power it should hang on the walls of every free kindegarten in our land. Among the many pilgrims crowding life's ways, were prominent three figures, an old man, bent and feeble, who had fallen by the roadside, the helping hand of a young girl stretched out to him, while, clasped by the other arm, a little child nestled. The faces of the old man, scarred and furrowed, the young girl's pure and saintly in its compassion, the little child's bright and happy as the sunlight, are to me—as thought pictures them—sermons.

So the girls of Maryland, as in other states, are the golden links that bring helpfully together the feebleness of age, the helplessness of childhood. They are active in beautiful ministrations at our headquarters where the free kindergarten is presided over by Mrs. Welsh, a lovely Christian lady from Savannah.

Last night at the Academy of Music, a delightful literary and musical entertainment, (to raise funds for the kindergarten), attracted a large and enthusiastic audience. The Johns Hopkins Glee Club was the musical attraction, and bright gifted Jessie Couthoui, of Chicago, gave readings. A beautiful girl, young, and with uncommon elocutionary power, which the W. C. T. U. will do well to capture for the cause.

Chicago of sweet memories has added to our store this of the young girl who stood last night, in silk attire, and fresh young beauty, reading with blended song:

Rock of Ages, cleft for me. Blessed be Illinois, that has given to us, the Willards, a Carse, a Hood, a Kimball, and a host of workers for the cause we love.

## A WORD WITH OUR GIRLS.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

"Girls, first make up your minds that you will *be* something! All the rest will follow. *What* you shall be comes more easily and clearly in due time.

"A girl of thirteen cannot decide, with any discretion or assurance, whether she will be a sculptor or a washerwoman, a farmer or a poet; but she can decide distinctly whether it is her wish or her duty, a ter leaving school or college, th remain dependent upon her parents or to fit herself for a self-providing life.

"The education by which you mean to get your bread and butter, your gloves and bonnets, is a very different affair from that which you take upon yourself as an ornament and an interval in life. The chemical experiment which you may some day have to explain to pupils of your own is quite another thing from the lesson that you may never think of again. The practice in bookkeeping, which may some day regulate your dealings with live, flesh-and-blood customers, becomes as interesting as a new story. The dull old rules for inflection and enunciation fairly turn into poetry, if you hope to find yourself a great public reader some coming day. And the very sawdust of the French or Latin grammar becomes ashes of roses to the stout little fancy that dreams of brave work and big salary, in some foreign department at Washington, or tutoring girls or boys for college.

All over the terrible ocean, among the lawless sailors, the men with wives and children to work for are those who lead the gentlest and cleanest lives. So, on the great ocean of school-life, the girls with aims to study for are those whose labor is the richest and ripest. Ah! you will never realize till you have tried it what an immense power over the life is the power of possessing distinct aims. The voice, the dress, the look, the very motions of a person define and alter when he or she begins to live for a reason.

I fancy that I can select in a crowded street the busy, blessed women who support themselves. They carry themselves with an air of conscious self-respect and self content which a shabby alpaca cannot hide, nor a *Bonnet* silk enhance, nor even sickness or exhaustion quite drag out."

At a meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society in Philadelphia, a girl wearing the richly embroidered sack and skirt and silk slippers of ladies of rank in China, attracted much attention. This was Hu King Eng, who has just arrived in this country from China in company with Rev. Dr. Whitney, a missionary stationed at Foochow. She is a daughter of Hu Young Mi, a convert, who occupies the position of presiding elder in the Foochow conference, and is held in high esteem in China.

Her mother, a lady of high rank, assists her father in his missionary labor. Her grandfather, Hu King Hi, who died recently, was a mandarin of rank, and enjoyed the distinction of being the second convert to the Methodist Episcopal church in China. The girl is eighteen years of age, and is said to be unusually bright and intelligent. She has assisted her father in his missionary labors, and has rendered valuable aid at the hospital connected with the mission at Foochow, which is in charge of several ladies from this country.

Her purpose in coming here is to obtain a medical education, which will enable her to take charge of the hospital on her return to her native country. With this object in view, she will enter the girls' department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, O., in which the co-educational system is practiced, and then take a regular course in the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia.

Only a word for the Master,
Lovingly and quietly said;
Only a word,
Yet the Master heard,
And some fainting hearts were fed.

Only an hour with the children,
Pleasantly, cheerfully given;
Yet seed was sown
In that hour alone,
Which would bring forth fruit from heaven.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

June 15] Third Quarter, No. IX. [1884.

## TOPIC: BLESSEDNESS OF BELIEVERS.

LESSON TEXT.—Romans 8: 28-39.

GOLDEN TEXT.—We know that all things work together for good to them that love God. Romans 8:28.

TIME AND PLACE.—Same as in lesson X.

I. Paul and John have a very positive way of saying "*we know.*" It is not "we hope," "we trust we hope," "we think," but always the declaration is one of experience. The psalmist said "Taste and see." The apostles say "We have tasted and we know."

2. If Paul had said *some* "things work together for good," all of us who love God would have no difficulty in taking his statement literally. But "all things" is very inclusive. It takes in many sorrows, many sins. It covers the family disgrace, the seeming ruin of character, the deflection from righteousness of one trained to serve God, the delayed conversion of some long prayed for son. It is hard even for Christians to believe this always, that out from under these heavy griefs will come the sweet flowers of God's mercy. But Paul says so, and he had large experience and heavy sorrows. Moreover and beyond all, he had the Divine warrant for saying so. Be it ours to believe it.

3. Who dares to be discouraged if God be for us? This is the ringing challenge of apostolic faith. With the centuries of demonstration back of us, we have even more reason than Paul to take up the strain and "tell it out with a shout that the Lord is King." He is our God, and He will be our guide even unto death. To be discouraged when God is on our side, or better said, we are on His, is to make Him a poor, weak leader, a king without the power of the throne, a God without omnipotence. Let us be careful how we yield to the tempter in this doubt of God.

4. Another "all things" is one of the blessed teachings of this lesson. We are often prone to limit the character and extent of God's gifts. We say, He will surely give us spiritual blessings, but we are not at all sure in our faith concerning temporal blessings.

Paul reasoned from the greater to the less. He that *spared not* His own Son, but *freely* gave him up for us all, how shall he not with him *also freely* give us *"all things"*? Of this we may be as sure as of our own salvation that He will withhold no *good* thing!

5. Paul's list of the temptations liable to separate the believer from Christ is as extensive today as then. Tribulation (pressure from without); Distress (that narrowness of circumstance wherein one knows not how or where to turn); Persecution—Famine (temporal and spiritual); Nakedness (poverty); Peril (danger to life which drives some to do evil that good may come) or Sword. Seven enemies made almost human by the pronoun "who" are ranged against the Christian, but in all these things "we are more than conquerors." The potencies of earth and hell, and all the spaces of the universe are declared unable to wrest our souls from Him who has died for them. Paul was "persuaded" of this. Are you?

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*In the pressure on our columns elsewhere, we gladly give editorial space to this timely report of the "first fruits" of our national crusade on the political conventions of 1884.*

## THE WOMEN'S MEMORIAL FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION AT THE GREENBACK CONVENTION.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

After spending the afternoon at our blessed "all day prayer meeting," at Chicago, for the national conventions, we took the night train for Indianapolis, duly arriving at the genial home of Mrs. Charles Kregelo, and going, by ten o'clock, to the greenback convention.

Mrs. Wallace had secured tickets for our party to an eligible proscenium box and there we remained the entire day, arranging for the presentation and enjoying the same.

Mrs. Buell had forwarded the memorial signed by the five general officers of each state and territory. Anna Gordon decorated it handsomely with white ribbons and it was read in full, listened to with interest and cordially applauded by the convention.

But this did not occur until afternoon. Meanwhile we took notes of this most interesting gathering up of men dedicated to ideas of reform. They have been much misrepresented. As a class, they are in the thoughtful years of life's meridian or else beyond it. Very few are young. They have friendly, honest faces and are largely farmers or their representatives, the average class who, whether they offered it or not, have realized the prayer, "Give me neither poverty nor riches."

They are not fools or fanatics, as a partisan press so often intimates; but thoughtful, earnest men, not to be trifled with nor hissed into silence. They are friendly to our cause and appreciative toward the work and potentiality of American womanhood.

One gray-haired man, in the midst of the din that characterized much of the session, looked deprecatingly toward the platform and said: "Let some of the ladies talk to us and they can make us behave." That remark condensed a whole "body of divinity" upon the vexed question of "woman's rights." At the opening exercises when an earnest prayer was offered, the "Amens" that rang through the house recalled a Methodist conference, and I believe that, badly as these brethren subsequently behaved, they did better than the average politician knows how to do.

How could it be otherwise when among the five hundred delegates were at least a dozen ladies, most of whom occupied the platform and were—that goes without the saying—models of deportment.

Tacitus tells us the northern armies that finally subdued the haughty Romans were remarkable for the importance they attached to the opinion of their women. History repeats itself, and perhaps the greenbackers are, for this same cause, ere long to be (with the prohibitionists, their kinsmen), conquerers of the republicans, the Romans of our epoch!

At all events the best speeches made at this convention were from the lips of women, and the largest contribution of ideas, in proportion to their numbers came from the craniums covered up by bonnets. Among all their speakers, Mrs. Augusta Cooper Bristol, of Vineland, N. J., has the most philosophic mind, and Mrs. Mary Haggart is a woman of senatorial presence and power. The turbulent convention, at times uproarious as the Paris Bourse or New York Gold Room, became instantly quiet when a lady was brought forward to speak. Talk of Orpheus in Hades! Woman in politics is the only combination adequate to prove that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast." I do not refer alone to the concord of sweet sounds as expressed in her gentle tones, but to the rhythm of a balanced life, free from excesses, pure from habits of deterioration. As I saw those men upon their feet, standing in chairs, waving hats, screaming "Mr. Chairman," in a chorus as inconsequent as any springtime swamp ever illustrated, I thought with heartfelt pleasure of the National W. C. T. U. conventions and was once more proud to be a woman, while as I watched the perfectly impotent efforts of the chairman to control the momentary mob, I discovered my error in supposing that here we should gain new light on parliamentary usage! "Has the sceptre indeed departed from Judah?" I whispered to dear Deborah Wallace, beside whom I was seated. "From its sons yes, but from its daughters no," exclaimed May Wright Sewell, on hearing the words.

As I noted the amount of wild gesticulation that seemed a requisite of utterance in the average (masculine) delegate I thought how natural this was, after all. Man had to go forth and subdue the earth; react upon nature; be ever on the alert against enemies. He "wreaked himself upon expression;" it was his role, his God-appointed work. Meanwhile, in restraint, subjection, sorrow, woman developed the traits of self-repression, the power to "suffer and make no sign," the reserve force, the "stored up energy" of character which should just suit a regime when "after that which is natural should come that which is spiritual."

So what seems needed now is so to correlate the powers of each half of humanity as to secure the equilibrium never to be reached and maintained until we have "*Two* heads in counsel," as well as "Two beside the hearth." I wish to say that to this sharp distinction noticed between conventions of men and women, salient exceptions were not wanting. Indeed it is my observation that in character and manner the strongest and best developed among men and women are marvellously alike (the loftiest illustration conceivable of this, being the womanly and manly elements so mingled in the human nature of our Lord.)

The most perfect gentleman in the convention was Mr. George O. Jones, of New York, a fine looking man of noble dignity and genial presence, gray-haired, staunch, and perfectly self-poised. Amid the jeers, taunts and hisses of the great majority intent upon Ben Butler's nomination, this gentleman held his own like a great oak in a storm. Suave, steadfast, imperturbable, with strong, graceful gesture toward the platform and in perfectly modulated tones he called out, "Mr. Chairman," a score of times in quick succession, his voice sounding sweet and vibrant as a bugle through the howling of his angry comrades. There was something unique, an element of "the moral sublime" in this gentleman's bearing throughout the day. We women admired him so greatly that we thought he deserved to be an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. and would have sent him a white ribbon but for the fear that he would not rightly appreciate that distinction.

Then there was Gen. James B. Weaver, who seems to "stand four square to every wind that blows," though our Iowa sisters think differently, and good Col. Jesse

Harper, who nominated Abraham Lincoln for president in the old "Chicago Wigwam," and Dr. Gilbert Delamater, whom we chose to represent our National W. C. T. U., and to present the following non-partisan memorial with its signatures from all the states, beginning with Alabama and ending with Wyoming territory:

*To the National Convention of the Greenback party.*—We, members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the states herein represented by the signatures of our officers, believe that, while the poison habits of the nation can be largely restrained by an appeal to the intellect through argument, to the heart through sympathy, and to the conscience through the motives of religion, the traffic in those poisons will be best controlled by prohibitory law.

We believe the teachings of science, experience and the Golden Rule combine to testify against the traffic in alcoholic liquors as a drink, and that the homes of America, which are the citadels of patriotism, purity and happiness, have no enemy so relentless as the American saloon.

Therefore, as citizens of the United States, irrespective of sect or section, but having deeply at heart the protection of our homes, we do hereby respectfully and earnestly petition you to advocate and to adopt such measures as are requisite, to the end that prohibition of the importation, exportation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages may become an integral part of the National constitution.

And that your party candidate shall be by character and public pledge, committed to a national prohibitory constitutional amendment.

——— ———, *President.*
——— ———, *Cor. Secretary.*
——— ———, *Rec. Secretary.*
——— ———, *Treasurer.*

Rev. Dr. Delamater said, in substance, that he considered it the greatest honor of his life that he should have been chosen to present the memorial of the National W. C. T. U., the voice of the American home, and earnestly called upon his greenback brethren to stand by the inspirations and to help forward the aims of those who today come to us with a plea that represents every state and territory in the nation, the north and south standing side by side in defence of home and native land.

Unfortunately the state convention of Indiana W. C. T. U. was the same days as this political convention, so the expected delegation could not be present and Mrs. Woodbridge was not able to come; so those of us who were there, though kindly invited to speak, sat quietly by, content to leave our memorial in the hands of one so much esteemed and capable as ex-congressman Delamater. And so the first petition ever presented to a presidential convention was handed in and we went our way as quietly as we had come.

Next morning's paper gave us the platform of the party, which is one of the best I ever read. One plank reads thus:

For the purpose of testing the sense of the people on these subjects we are in favor of submitting to a vote of the people an amendment to the constitution in favor of suffrage regardless of sex, and also on the subject of the liquor traffic.

To this our W. C. T. U. will say, "Small favors thankfully received, *larger ones in proportion.*"

*En route in Indiana, May 30, 1884.*

THE General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which has deliberated at Philadelphia throughout the month of May, made a good record on the temperance question. The adoption of the report of its special committee on temperance commits this vast body of ministers, and presumably the church which they represent, to total abstinence, prohibition, severance of political party ties wherever these parties oppose or impede the enactment and enforcement of prohibitory law, to a temperance department in every church paper, to compulsory temperance education in the public schools, and to quarterly temperance lessons in the Sunday school.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church, while not taking such advanced position in all regards, nevertheless has its standing committee on temperance which by systematic inspection and investigation of the interests of temperance in every presbytery, has brought to the chief council of the church a large mass of information which is sure to work all the desired change in church sentiment. The assembly recommends the enforcement of existing license and prohibitory laws through the agencies of law and order societies; the teaching in the public schools of the laws of physiology and hygiene, and the spread of such intelligence as will cause men and women to abstain from the use of alcohol as from any other active poison.

"Like a mighty army moves the church of God,
Brethren, we are treading where the saints have trod.
Gates of hell can never 'gainst that church prevail,
We have Christ's own promise, and that cannot fail."

THE Massachusetts W. C. T. U. is indeed bereaved. In the death of Mrs. L. B. Barrett, its corresponding secretary, which occurred May 24, a loss has been met which time, with all its power to heal, can scarcely lighten. Mrs. Barrett was one of the pioneers. She was active in the first beginnings of woman's gospel temperance work. She was utterly devoted and gave her life for this cause. No woman in Massachusetts had our work there so completely at her tongue's and fingers' ends. She was Mrs. Livermore's loyal and efficient lieutenant in the Bay State Army, her schoolmate in childhood, and beautiful was the love between them.

Miss Willard says of her: "As long as our work is remembered at all in Massachusetts, so long will the name of Mrs. L. B. Barrett be held in grateful and affectionate remembrance."

A GERMAN physician recently suggested to Mrs. Nichols, our superintendent of county fair work, that hot water stands would be a good temperance work, since men pay the same for a cup of hot water in a saloon, as they do for a drink of liquor. Enlarging upon this idea, Mrs. Nichols suggests, that a cup of hot water with the addition of sugar and good milk would be a welcome supplement to the scanty breakfast of many a poor child on its way to school. This same German physician complains that the motto, "For God and Home and Native Land," shuts out all foreign born citizens, causing them to feel like aliens. He would like the motto to read, "For God and Home and Country."

I hear it suggested that Friday, June 13, be a day of prayer throughout the W. C. T. U. for the success of our cause in the Triennial Sunday school convention at Louisville; I suppose because that is the day of its presentation.

* * *

It seems to me a little queer that we have to beseech heaven for an entrance to the hearts of these good men—it looks as if they were not friendly—which cannot be, I am sure.

* * *

Mrs. Barrett's funeral was held in Rev. Mr. Gifford's church, (Boston), of which she was a member. The W. C. T. U. of the city and state, filled the centre of the church. Mrs. Livermore gave the address, which was touching indeed, and this strong woman was once or twice overcome by her personal grief. It was Mrs. Barret's wish that her life long friend should speak the words of sympathy at her funeral, "Because," as she said, "you love me."

* * *

The Iowa W. C. T. U. has its program ready for the great celebration—the first Independence Day of the Hawkeye state. THE UNION SIGNAL will publish it next week.

* * *

Mrs. Maxfield, corresponding secretary of the Iowa W. C. T. U., has gone to Colfax Springs for a month in the hope of benefit to health from the use of the water there, and the rest she may be able to get.

* * *

It is quite refreshing to read in the California exchanges that the numerical strength of the prohibition party in the state is fifty per cent greater than before the advent and work of Mrs. Foster. Some of the good people over there were possessed of the amusing fear that she was sent to the Pacific coast in the interest of the republican party. The margin of the political almanac reads, "About now look out for slander."

* * *

The women of Muncie hold a court house meeting for the children on Sabbath afternoon and it is the favorite gathering of the people. Other county seats might fall into line, for the court house is every body's rendezvous and has advantages over all other places for a meeting of this kind. As Charles Terry Collins, the gifted Cleveland pastor said, "We must not keep Christianity bottled up in the church, but, like our Master, carry it out into the haunts of the people."

* * *

The other day I caught a sigh all the way from Louisiana. It was for Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, and her successful patent on securing scientific temperance instruction by way of state legislatures.

* * *

Just in time to tell the summer total abstinence visitors to Saratoga, I learn that the Irving House has yielded to the temperance pressure and given up its bar. Its proprietor, Mr. Burroughs, says, "I will never sell a drop of liquor again."

* * *

Which reminds me that "Buffalo" Miller, once the most prominent of distillers, and unenviably so during the *expose* of the whisky ring, has forever gone out of the business.

* * *

Samuel Crump, "may his tribe increase," the president of the Crump Label Company, Montclair, N. Y., for his company, declines to print labels for the liquor trade, thereby sacrificing $20,000 a year.

* * *

Mrs. L. H. Washington, of Connecticut, recently gave an interesting address in the First Baptist church of Rochester, N. Y.

* * *

A good work is being done by Pastor Sequin, in the French Evangelical mission in this city.

* * *

The W. C. T. U. of Belleville, Ill., have petitioned the school board of that city not to allow the sale of alcoholic drinks at the annual public school picnic. *The board refused the petition!!!*

* * *

I think it will please Mrs. McClees to know how kindly the English sailors are taking to total abstinence. A reliable English paper says that in Bristol Harbor 1,526 seamen signed the total abstinence pledge last year; on the Mersey, 950; on the Tyne, 880; in Swansea Docks, 674; in Cardiff Docks, 554; in Whitby Harbor, 400; in Newport Docks, Monmouth, 259; in Portsmouth Harbor, 171; in Sunderland Harbor, 170; in North Shields, 150; in Teignmouth and the Exe, 108; in Poole Harbor, 107; in Dover Harbor, 100; in Plymouth Sound, 457; in Cork Harbor, 434; in Portland Roads, 260; in Penarth Roads, 185; in Falmouth Roads, 167; in the Downs, 126; in Belfast Lough, 70.

* * *

Excellent things are spoken of Hon. George R. Wendling as a temperance orator. Let a warm welcome be given him into the ranks.

* * *

Mr. George Woodford has begun a summer campaign in Kansas. He says that, so far as his observation goes, there are no open saloons.

* * *

There is a ring of good cheer in these words from Moncure D. Conway, of London, on his return from a trip round the world. Surely our W. C. T. U. workers stand on the loftiest vantage ground this planet can afford:

Experience has convinced me that any one with brains, ideas and ability for effective work, can do more by using the talent in the United States than anywhere else. It is impossible for any person who knows Americans and America to be contented with life anywhere outside of the United States. The majority of Englishmen who have visited the United States and have become really acquainted with the true character of the country, look upon it with longing eyes as the earthly promised land. I have returned from my recent trip around the world with such new visions concerning America that I find myself discontented and unable to resist the desire to return and remain there. ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## FLORIDA.

Jacksonville.—Six years ago a little band of praying Christian women, perhaps not more than half a score, met in this city and organized under the more immediate leadership of Mrs. Lyons, a branch of the W. C. T. U. Under many discouragements, and with but little outside help or recognition, they prayed on and labored on, and have quietly grown in strength until, adjudged by their works, they must now be recognized as a power in the community. They have recently become an incorporated body have purchased and dedicated a home of their own.

The first meeting in the new quarters was dedicatory and congratulatory in its nature, and was large and especially enthusiastic.

Mrs. Governor Reed offered a resolution embodying a vote of thanks to Mrs. Solon Robinson, whose generous liberality in making the first cash payment of $720, (of which $600 is her own personal donation), had enabled them to make the purchase of their new quarters; also, thanks to Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Goodhue, and others whose earnest labors and valuable time have been so freely given, and to the noble men of the community who have contributed from time to time to their aid. The resolution was passed unanimously and with emphasis.

The room occupied is over the old banking room and is roomy, airy and light. Over the rostrum was the legend, in large letters, in oil painting, "Headquarters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union." This was donated by Mrs. Griffin. Beneath it was a framed motto, "In God we trust." Under this was a bracket, on which stood a vase of flowers, the vase, the gift of Mrs. Robinson, bearing the letters "W. C. T. U."

On the rostrum was a handsome walnut table, presented by Mr. C. O. Livingston. Of the chairs, one dozen were the gift of Messrs. Farwell & Page.

The ladies have received within the past few days donations to the amount of $100, for furnishing the hall and for the purchase of an organ.

The Band of Hope will meet hereafter at four o'clock on Sunday afternoons. A class of youths or larger boys will be organized and instructed in parliamentary usages and forms by Mr. Le Borveau. The ladies' regular meetings on Thursday afternoons will hereafter be held here.

The ladies feel that now they may work without let or hindrance, and hope before long to have the rooms open a part of every day. There is a nice room for the secretary with a desk and chair contributed by the secretary's husband. A Member.

Brooklyn and Riverside.—On the evening of Jan 10, 1884, a merry party of young folks of Brooklyn and Riverside, suburbs of Jacksonville, were gathered by special invitation at the residence of one of Florida's most earnest temperance workers, to attend what was supposed to be only a social party.

But when the guests had all arrived, they were greatly surprised by the hostess asking her son-in-law, another worthy temperance worker, to be kind enough to call the company to order and state the object of this meeting. He did so, and stated that the design of the hostess was to organize a neigborhood society, which should have for its object, the promotion of temperance, sociability and mutual improvement.

A chairman and secretary pro tem, were appointed, and the business of preparing a foundation upon which to work was vigorously begun. A committee on organization was appointed, also a committee to prepare an entertainment for the next meeting, of a kind calculated to induce others to attend.

The following week found a much larger company assembled in Mrs. Griffin's hospitable parlors.

The first thing of importance in the constitution was the name of the society, which was chosen to be the Social Temperance Union of Brooklyn and Riverside.

It was decided that persons fourteen years old and upwards, upon recommendation by the executive committee, should become active members by signing the pledge, constitution and bylaws, and that all who chose to attend should be considered associate members. However, only active members would be allowed to vote and hold office.

The officers were to consist of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and librarian, elections to be held quarterly. During this meeting twenty-two active and six associate members signed the roll.

Since then this little society has flourished and grown, until now its members number forty-nine, forty-two of whom are active. Its meetings which are largely attended by the best society in the suburbs in which it was originated, are called to order and opened by singing, usually some temperance hymn; some time is then occupied with the business of the society, admitting new members, etc. etc.; then comes a temperance talk of about fifteen minutes by some one connected with the society or otherwise; the reading of extracts follows and questions from a box which always stands on the table and to which all contribute; the business meeting is then adjourned and the rest of the evening until 10 o'clock is occupied with readings, recitations, music, pantomimes, charades, sociability, etc. Its funds are raised entirely by voluntary contributions, and it has, and always has had a surplus over all liabilities in the treasury.

It has been a great benefit to its locality, and the slight fears of any inhospitable reception, which at first existed, have long been dispelled; the good folks of Brooklyn and Riverside throwing open their houses to the society with cordial whole-heartedness. The latent talent of the young people of these suburbs which the society has developed, is something gratifying, and the edifying influence of the organization is readily perceptible.

Active, aggressive temperance work has now begun. The Union Signal is a regular visitor to the society and the distribution of temperance literature has now come to be a feature of the work.

Great good is expected to follow the earnest efforts of this society, which had its origin in the thoughtful mind of a single consecrated Christian worker. Where is there work for a like organization?

Peyton Wyeth, *Sec.*

## ARKANSAS.

### REPORT OF STATE CONVENTION.

The state W. C. T. U. met in convention at Forrest City, May 14, this being the sixth annual meeting. The services were well attended, though but few local unions were represented. The president's able address gave a graphic picture of the struggle and discouragements with which the work at Little Rock was prosecuted.

The noble and untiring efforts which the ladies there put forth are worthy a more successful issue. After many days of weary canvass for signatures, and almost reaching the majority, to see their work defeated and the liquor dealers triumphant, is most disheartening. Our president came to the convention with the conviction that only with the ballot could the women hope to obtain victory. Work under the three mile law, which gives woman the vote by signature, and with which she has so crippled the liquor traffic that there is clamor for its repeal, forced her to this conviction. This opinion was echoed by many who have borne the burden and heat of the day; but there were timid ones who feared to jeopardize the work, and alienate excellent Christian women who have not been educated to this step, by taking any action on the question. After much discussion and earnest prayer the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That we appreciate the sentiment of the Liquor Dealers' Association, that "the ballot in the hand of woman will be the death blow to the liquor traffic," and we will pray and labor for this end, hoping that the time may soon come when our legislature will give us the right to protect our homes against this terrible foe.

Some unions have, by persistent effort, secured the benefits of the three mile law. In a majority of counties the law is inoperative, because of the indifference or timidity of the people. In other counties where the petition has received a majority of signatures, the judge, by arbitrary decision, has deprived us of its benefits.

Our president has given us for a motto, "Agitate and Educate," and we mean to fight it out on this line.

While this burning question is shedding light upon many towns in the northern counties, the greater part of the state south of Little Rock sits in darkness, and the convention decided to employ an organizer to form unions in every town or county where practicable.

Great disappointment was felt that we did not have the pleasure of meeting and hearing from Mary Allen West and Mrs. Willard, but the time was well filled by Mrs. Cornelius' graceful and eloquent address; by a stirring appeal upon the theme "Am I my brother's keeper?" from Mrs. Chase; a beautiful paper read by Mrs. Merriwether, of Memphis, and a masterly resume of the situation by Judge Howes, of Forrest City, in which he gave the unqualified endorsement of every prominent merchant of that city, to the value of prohibition as a business principle.

The delegates to the convention were charmed with the order and prosperity exhibited there, where no liquor has been tolerated for three years, and where old tipplers now declare they would rather pay one hundred dollars than have the sale resumed.

The convention was most delightfully entertained and reluctantly adjourned to meet in Little Rock the coming year. Mary L. Driggs, *Pres. Prescott Union.*

### CONVENTION ITEMS.

The latter part of the last afternoon's session was occupied with a memorial service in remembrance of our lamented sister, Miss P. B. Newman. First in this service was prayer by Mrs. Chase (to whom she was a very dear personal friend). Resolutions expressive of our great loss as a state union, and the obituary notice and resolutions adopted by Forrest City local union were read. "Jesus lover of my soul," was sung in which many joined with trembling voices. This was the hymn requested by our sister to be sung, and in which she joined just before she passed away. Mrs. Dodge paid a loving tribute to her service and memory, and Mrs. Chase added a few words and urging all to be diligent that like her's their work might be done in the daytime.

Col. Howes payed a very high tribute to the work carried on by the W. C. T. U. He compared the union to the cloud (spoken of by the prophet,) no larger than a man's hand which had now expanded till it covered the whole heavens.

As he spoke so nobly of the 100,000 women in white-ribboned army, we all felt it an inspiration, and could say, "I'm glad I'm in this army." It having repeatedly been said by enemies of the work, that the merchants of Forrest City were in favor of returning to license, he interviewed them all that day and could give an unequivocal denial to the assertion, some of them saying they would give $500 and $1,000 rather than go back. He closed amid cheers.

In the address of welcome, Mrs. W. L. Thompson gave the following striking contrast between the condition of affairs in Forrest City five years ago, and that existing today. The great change has been wrought by means of the famous "three mile law:"

"I welcome you to a town, which, less than five years ago, was noted for the number of its saloons—and the quantity of liquor sold, but where today, not one drop of liquor can be bought or sold, (mind, I do not say drank.) To me it seems little short of a miracle. When I came here, ten years ago, one half of the business houses of the town were licensed saloons for the sale of intoxicants, and, truth compels me to add, very near the other half also. Drunken brawls were of daily and nightly occurrence, murders were not infrequent, and on Saturdays a perfect pandemonium of drunkenness reigned. Our jail was full, and a little building over across the railroad, called a calaboose, was full too, of drunken men confined like wild beasts till they sobered up. The jail is here yet; and occasionally has an occupant, this being the county seat, but the calaboose, I haven't heard of since—well, not since you voted whisky out of the town. It may have rotted down; most of the timber in Arkansas is like her drinking men, don't last long. All these things are changed now. There are no more disgraceful midnight orgies, or respectable midday tippling. No more drunken brawls, or foul murders, such as once disgraced our town. A lady can go out on our streets, as freely on Saturday as on any other day of the week."

## OHIO.

### THIRD DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The semi-annual meeting of the third district Ohio W. C. T. U., comprising the counties of Erie, Huron, Lorain, and Medina, met at Norwalk, May 14 and 15. A very happy address of welcome was given by Mrs. W. H. Winans, of Clarksfield.

The first topic was a paper by Mrs. D. W. Gage, of Oberlin, subject, "Importance of more thorough knowledge in regard to the work before us." The forcible and impressive way in which this subject was presented can not but result in much good. The Union Signal and *Amendment Herald* were urgently recommended as means of acquiring this knowledge.

Scientific instruction in public schools was presented in an able paper by Mrs. D. W. Fitts, of Medina. A very earnest discussion followed the reading of this paper and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That while in view of the rapid strides of the temperance reformation within the past decade, we despair not of the speedy overthrow of the drink traffic by our own generation, our surest hope is in our children, and that we should use every endeavor to bring to their fresh and plastic minds an enlightened apprehension of the physical, mental, and moral evils resultant from the use of alcoholic beverages, that the generation which is to follow may be more enlightened than this has been and more unrelenting in its hostility to the drink trade.

*Resolved*, That public schools are one of the most potent influences in the enlightening of our state and nation, and ample education should be afforded them upon the physiological effects of alcohol.

*Resolved*, That in view of the pending legislation on this subject, we urge the members of the school board of this third district to memorialize the legislature in favor of such legislation.

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that the legislature of the state should at the earliest possible moment, by proper enactment, make compulsory the use of temperance text books, in the public schools.

Reports from counties showed a large increase both in numbers and interest; Erie county, recently organized, held its first county meeting May 20. The women throughout this district seem wide awake and in earnest. A large mass meeting was held in the evening, addressed by Rev. T. H. Hildreth. It was evident from the large crowd gathered and the enthusiasm manifested that in this instance "The prophet is not without honor in his own country." A liberal collection made glad the hearts of the workers.

The morning devotional exercises were of unusual spiritual power. Hearty, fervent prayers were offered and all seemed to feel that we do indeed know in whom we put our trust. A paper by Miss West, of Sandusky, on Juvenile Work, and also one by Mrs. Farr, of Norwalk, on Prison and Jail Work, occupied the forenoon. Cheering news was given by Mrs. Farr, of the reformatory work going on in our state prison in consequence of the statutory laws passed by our recent legislature.

We parted pledging ourselves anew to the work, believing that He in whom we trust will give us the joy of seeing the open saloon driven from our state and the rum traffic put under the ban of prohibiting laws.

Mrs. E. J. Gray, *Dist. Pres.*

## MICHIGAN.

Mulford.—Knowing you will not despise one of the lower lights, we venture to hold up to view our humble light with the feeling that it may encourage some obscure

union to trim afresh its flickering lamp that others may see the breakers ahead.

Our county (Oakland) held its annual convention here a few weeks ago. The result has been more light, knowledge, zeal, and recruits, but especially fixedness of purpose to wage war against our common foe, that we may share the conflict as well as enjoy the victory and blessings accruing therefrom.

As every effect is preceded by some cause, therefore we attribute our success to our gifted, cultured, and devoted district president, Mrs. C. H. Johnson. By her true womanly grace she captivated her audience while portraying in her peculiarly persuasive manner "The drinking done by law," earnestly pleading that it might be abolished by the same power.

The essay which was one of rare ability, was the means of giving character to our cause in the community, enabling us to ingratiate our union with the conservative and influential, also enthused us to renewed consecration in the work of rescuing the perishing. H.

CALHOUN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The fourth annual convention of Calhoun county W. C. T. U. was held in Battle Creek May 9 and 10. After devotional exercises the convention received the reports of the president, Mrs. Robinson, and the secretary, Mrs. Boughton, giving an account of the doings of the union the past year.

Reports were given from Marshall, Newton, Ceresco, Penfield and North Marshall, Emmet and Battle Creek unions and the Battle Creek Band of Hope.

The exercises closed with an excellent paper by Mrs. Rowley, of Marshall, having for its subject, "Am I my Brother's Keeper"?

The evening session was opened with singing by the choir and devotional exercises conducted by Rev. A. A. Knappen, presiding elder for the M. E. church for this district. There was a good audience and the proceedings were of marked interest.

Mrs. Dr. Mechem, of Battle Creek, gave the first address of welcome, which was in behalf of the W. C. T. U. She referred to the first meeting of the convention which was held here four years ago and the results accomplished in the temperance work since that time. The evils of the liquor traffic were portrayed and the different methods for their redress reviewed in a clear and forcible manner.

Miss Lulu Sixby followed with a brief welcome from the Band of Hope, which was finely worded and clearly delivered.

The reply to the above addresses, by Mrs. Thomas, of Albion, was presented in an animated style and gave a most hopeful and encouraging view of the work of the W. C. T. U. As in the labors of Paul at Thessalonica, the way might seem dark, the results discouraging, but the association had friends to help, the knowledge of the right and above all God to depend upon.

Some of the speakers who had been announced, having failed to appear, the president called upon Mrs. D'Arcambal, of Kalamazoo, who gave a most interesting and entertaining talk.

Rev. Mr. Mosher briefly expressed his sympathy with the temperance cause and prohibition.

Friday morning the session began at 9:30 with devotional exercises, the business meeting opening with the report from the Battle Creek union which was given by Mrs. Mechem and Mrs. Robinson.

Papers were read by Mrs. Dickie, of Albion, and Mrs. Marble, of Marshall, and Rev. A. E. Mather made some excellent remarks after which the meeting adjourned for lunch which was provided in the church.

The afternoon session opened with the usual devotional exercises, after which the subject of hygiene was presented in two admirable papers, by Mrs. Dr. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, and Mrs. Dr. Palmer, of Albion. Mrs. Mechem followed with a short address on heredity, and at three o'clock Dr. Kellogg gave a talk on the same subjects illustrated by the use of the manikin.

At the close of Dr. Kellogg's very interesting and entertaining lecture, the convention was visited by the Battle Creek Band of Hope, who came in a body accompanied by the teachers of the classes and furnished a very pleasing entertainment to the audience in the way of dialogues, recitations and music.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which after some discussion were adopted:

WHEREAS, The present generation of temperance workers will soon pass away, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we make greater efforts in the future to interest our young in the great temperance work of today.

WHEREAS, The great flood of literature of today is detrimental to the morals of our youth, therefore,

*Resolved*, That as temperance workers we use our best endeavors to place before them such reading as shall tend to make uncompromising temperance men and women.

*Resolved*, That this convention recommend to all members of the W. C. T. U., and to all women of mature years, to attend the caucuses for nominating members of the school board, and all who are voters shall vote at the election.

*Resolved*, That the time has come when no consistent, conscientious temperance man, no philanthropist who sees the signs of the times, can afford to ignore the demands of prohibition at such a fearful cost as must inevitably follow the consciousness of having contributed the full amount of his influence against the prohibition principle.

WHEREAS, The union party of Michigan has boldly and squarely announced its platform for the complete suppression of the liquor traffic, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we do hereby pledge to that party and its members our sympathy and prayers.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this convention are due to the ladies of Battle Creek for their generous hospitality and cordial welcome, to the pastor and Baptist society for the use of their church, and the choir for their excellent music, and the officers who have so ably and faithfully served us during the past year.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. Geo. Robinson, president, Battle Creek; Mrs. A. K. Thomas, corresponding secretary, Battle Creek; Mrs. Geo. Boughton, recording secretary, Marshall.

At the evening session the speakers were Rev. Mr. Cooley, of Marshall and presiding elder A. A. Knappen, of Albion.

The opening devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. A. P. Moors, of Battle Creek.

Mr. Cooley's address was brief but pointed. He discussed the expensiveness of the liquor traffic to the people and showed that unlike other business, it was wholly without profitable returns, but on the other hand was an unmixed evil.

Mr. Knappen spoke efficiently and earnestly upon the hindrances to the temperance cause, and advocated independent political action on the part of temperance men, as neither of the leading political parties offered any hope of meeting the views of the supporters of prohibition.

The next meeting of the convention will be at Albion.

Mrs. Robinson, the president, is an excellent presiding officer and all the proceedings were conducted in a business like manner which reflected credit upon the ladies of the convention.

## OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Two and one-half miles south of Portland, on the Macadam road, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are carrying forward a growing and successful mission. Preaching services are held regularly once in two weeks on Sunday evening by Rev. Mr. Shoreland, and every Sabbath at 10 a. m. Sunday school is conducted by two ladies from the city who are members of the union. [We have reliable information that these two ladies are Mrs. A. R. Riggs and Mrs. R. T. Rankin. —ED.] A happier and more appreciative school perhaps is not often found. In age the members of the school range all the way from four years to mature and middle life. On a recent Saturday evening a concert was given by the school which was a success in every particular, the proceeds of which give promise of a self-sustaining mission in the near future. The recitations were by different members of the school, and would do credit to some of our city schools.

Another very important work of the Portland W. C. T. U. is that carried on in connection with the Seaman's Home. Gospel meetings are held in Bethel Hall every Friday evening. Chaplain Stubbs speaks in highest terms of their work.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina is on the advance! Randolph and Cabarrus counties are preparing to drive the entering wedge which is to split mercenary partyism asunder in another state and fashion a smooth, straight plank of morals for home and state.

These counties will put an independent prohibition ticket in the field at the fall election for county officers and state representatives. Randolph county has already circulated a petition for pledged men to support the new movement and has secured a sufficient number of the signatures of representative men of the county from both the old parties to insure success.

The women of High Point are making a determined attempt to close the dram shops, with some encouragement, as the new mayor is their friend, and they have an old ordinance and a state enactment in their favor.

The Greensboro W. C. T. U. has the devoted in its rank and file who are rich in many qualifications of heart and brain, and are making their influence felt near and far. HENRIETTA G. MOORE.

## RHODE ISLAND.

WESTERLY.—The W. C. T. U. of Westerly is mourning the loss of its first honorary member, John Hobart Cross. This organization has not a large number of honoraries, but when one of their number dies who was so helpful to the organization as was Mr. Cross, the members cannot help feeling a bereavement as great as in the death of an actual member. The union received substantial aid in many ways at his hands, and, indeed, I think, owed its very existence to him. It adopted resolutions expressive of its grief and sympathy at a recent meeting, and on Sunday, May 25, united with the other temperance organizations of Westerly, in a meeting for public testimonial to Mr. Cross' worth. At this meeting which was largely attended, twelve tributes were paid to the memory of the departed by those intimate with him either in temperance service or in some other department of moral or Christian activity for years past; a series of testimonials remarkable for their justness, honesty, eloquence and variety, and especially impressive by reason of the variety of the relations of the speakers to the deceased.

The union lately petitioned the town council of Westerly, which, as stated in a former letter, has tolerated the liquor traffic for many years, with a regular no-license vote staring it in the face, to stop the sale of strong drink in the town; but there is no sign as yet, that anything was done with the petition, except, as one of the members of the union suggested, the council "put it under the table!"

The union has lately distributed 600 copies of the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson's expose of the high license delusion. E. R. C.

## TEXAS.

AUSTIN.—The W. C. T. U. has just passed its third anniversary, and today occupies a vantage ground superior to any we have enjoyed before.

For two years a reading room has been sustained, offering one place of resort where no harmful allurements and associations would confront citizens and strangers. Sometimes it has seemed that we were at the end of our resources, and that the reading room, born of faith and love, must be abandoned, but there have been a few noble souls to stand by, and through their aid not only "are we all here alive this day," but the reading room still lives.

We have made a canvass of the city for regular monthly contributors, and have now, if all the pledges are met, a monthly revenue of $51, which it is believed will soon be increased. By actual record 10,233 visits have been paid to the reading room during the last year, over 5,000 during the last three months. We believe the enterprise is gaining in the confidence and affection of our citizens and trust that long before another annual meeting some of our citizens whom Providence has made stewards of large worldly wealth will place this institution beyond the reach of future straits by an ample and permanent endowment.

MRS. S. C. DAUGHERTY, *Treas.*

## NOTES FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The gospel service of song on Sunday afternoon at Santa Barbara is an interesting feature of their work. A choir of young people under the leadership of Miss Alice Huse, state superintendent of Juvenile Work, stand around the organ in the W. C. T. U. reading room. The street door stands open and gradually their clear young voices in the familiar notes of the gospel hymns draw in a room full of people young and old. Children linger round the door, and young men yield to Mrs. Sawyer's smiling welcome and come in to take the seat and hymn book offered by some lady of the W. C. T. U. Carriages and wagons stop in the street that their occupants may listen, and the sidewalk on the opposite side gives room to many who go away to sing softly, "I need Thee every hour," "Yield not to temptation," and other blessed words that have fallen, like good seed, into their hearts.

Carpenteria is a live little union. Nothing escapes the notice of its active president, Mrs. Hogue, and its secretary, Miss Dorcas Wheelock, whom some of us met at our recent convention. When saloon keepers try to get a bill through the legislature taking the right to restrict the liquor traffic from the supervisors, little Carpenteria, being on the watch tower sounds the note of alarm and straightway Santa Barbara county unions send a counter petition.

The Ventura union not knowing after their organization exactly how to carry on their meetings, bethink them of the women of the Bible, so they assign certain books to certain members and have live meetings well attended.

Hueneme had only an hour of Mrs. Leavitt's time last fall but if we may judge from the earnestness with which they question, "What shall we do?" that hour was well spent. Their special effort is for the children in the Band of Hope under the charge of Mrs. Annie Linn.

Santa Paula has not yet organized but it will now do so with earnest temperance women reading THE UNION SIGNAL and Miss Willard's "Women and Temperance." We are grieved to learn of the sudden death of Mrs. Frick, president of the W. C. T. U. of Lompoc.

MARTHA HATHAWAY, *Pres. W. C. T. U., So. Cal.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.

TIONESTA.—We have good news to report from Tionesta, Forest county. Five weeks ago our union engaged J. McConnell to deliver a series of lectures. The meetings continued several weeks. The results are as follows: Ten new members for the W. C. T. U. and the creation of a public sentiment that caused our county court last week to refuse to grant any licenses, not only in this our county seat, but in the entire county. There is but one house in Forest county that has a license to sell liquors. We are greatly encouraged and realize that the W. C. T. U., of Tionesta has not struggled in vain.

L. M. COBB, *Cor Sec.*

## MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD.—The W. C. T. U. and Band of Hope were favored recently with Mrs. Nellie Bayley's chalk talks, in connection with some entertainments given for benefit of the Band. Mrs. Bayley's talks, pictures and winning address, are weighty arguments and strong persuasives for temperance.

A more wide awake W. C. T. U. or more interested Band of Hope—three hundred and fifty members—than

Springfield has, could not be found. They will yet be a power in this beautiful little city, which is only disfigured by its numerous saloons and beer gardens and the drunkenness consequent upon their presence.

P. E. BALLARD.

MOUND CITY.—Mrs. Belle Downey, our efficient and great-hearted district president, has been organizing in Atchison county. She formed unions in Rockport, Tarkio City, Westboro, Fairfax and Watson. She went at her own expense, depending upon the collections for re-imbursement. If our district organizers could be relieved of the anxiety such a mode of work brings they could work better and more work would be done. The Mound City union is making an effort to furnish a reading room. I organized a Y. W. C. T. U. recently that will be a valuable ally. The young ladies made their first appearance before the public as an organization last week; a very pleasant entertainment at the M. E. church netted them sufficient money to start with their rent paid and something toward furniture. They talk of bringing C. J. Holt here for a week's work. We miss a great element of power when we overlook our girls.

LAURA C. COCHRAN.

FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U of the first district met in convention in Macon, May 14, our state president, Mrs. Hoffman, presiding. Fifty delegates were present and many visitors. District and county officers were elected, the temperance work was discussed in all its phases; Hygiene and Heredity, Educational and Evangelistic work, Reform in Dress and the proper care of the body, were strongly urged by Dr. Bessie Cushman. The question of dramatic entertainments in connection with the work of the W. C. T. U. was ably discussed, and it was decided that human nature would take a limited amount of lecturing and a considerable quantity of entertaining.

A good, healthy, moral drama, properly conducted by the W. C. T. U., was approved of as a means of raising funds. Our worthy and loved state president delivered an able address the first evening to a crowded and appreciative audience. The second evening Rev. T. D. Wallace, of Hannibal, entertained a large audience with an eloquent address, "Queen Esther's plea for Liberty vs. Haman's License; or, The W. C. T. U. vs. The Liquor Traffic." This was the first convention of women ever held in this district, and it was a grand success; we urge all the mothers and sisters in our dear native land to unite with the W. C. T. U. if from no other motive than the great benefit it will be to themselves.

We adjourned with perfect faith in the ultimate success of the work as our trust is placed in "Him who doeth all things well."

MRS. O. V. EGGLESTON, *Cor. Sec. W. C. T. U.*

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

PEMBERTON.—The opening of a quart saloon in this town has been the means of bringing desolation and sorrow to many homes. Drunkenness has increased to an alarming extent. We have no licensed hotel, but the jug business is doing fearful work.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—New Brunswick is full of rum but an "Ark of Safety" organization, composed of men and supported by nearly all the ministers in the city, is holding meetings each Sabbath at 4 p. m. and much good is being done by them. Mabee and English are here and with their earnest speeches and sweetest songs, are compelling drunkards to come into the kingdom.

—It is our candid opinion that the rum traffic in New Brunswick is doomed! In addition to the other workers in this good cause, Miss Willard gave our people one of her best speeches. In the evening of the same day Mrs. Buell, of New York, addressed with great acceptability a good audience in the First Methodist Episcopal church.

—The Ark of Safety is moving for a new and more commodious building in which to hold its increasing and interesting meetings.

CLAYTON—Has two or three jug shops in which liquor is sold contrary to law. It is the purpose of our people to pulverize these sinks of iniquity. Prohibition is their war cry. * * * There was a square fight between the anti-temperance and temperance elements at the town election, the temperance party winning. A W. C. T. U. has been organized by Mrs. Downs, state president.

BOONTON.—Has enjoyed a series of temperance meetings which have been a grand success. The pastors, including the Catholic priests, are a unit on this question and mean to carry it to the ballot box. The W. C. T. U. organized by Mrs. Washington two years ago is doing a large amount of practical work. Through their efforts a large reading room, supplied with the leading dailies, weeklies and monthly periodicals has been opened. The library of the old Y. M. C. A. has also been added. It is through this and kindred instrumentalities that one Sabbath school alone has had an increase of between seventy and eighty scholars within a year.

CHESTER.—Shares in the blessing coming from the labors of Major Scott and his excellent wife.

Washington, Wrightstown and Hackensack voted for no-license. Temperance mayor elected by a majority of one hundred and forty.

## ILLINOIS.

*The state convention of the Prohibition Home Protection Party will be held in Bloomington on Wednesday, June 18, at 10 a. m. The object of the convention will be the selection of delegates to the national convention to be held at Pittsburgh, the selection of an electoral ticket for Illinois, a new state central committee, to nominate candidates for state officers, and for the transaction of such other business as shall to the convention seem appropriate.*

*Each local temperance society in the state, whose members are in sympathy with the purposes of the National Prohibition Home Protection party, may send one delegate, male or female.*

*Each local W. C. T. U. is thus entitled to elect a delegate who shall represent it in this important convention. Let this be understood.*

DEPARTMENT OF HEREDITY IN ILLINOIS.

No systematic work was done in either heredity or hygiene by the Illinois Union till a year and a half ago. At the state convention at Carlinville Dr. Lucinda Corr was elected Superintendent of Hygiene. At a meeting of the state executive committee the March following she was requested to take charge of the Department of Heredity also, as no lady had been found competent to take that place, and Dr. Corr had proved herself so efficient a worker in the one department as to convince all that she could manage the two. This she has done during the past year and a half with marked efficiency. Her work has been laying foundations. Believing that they must both rest on a better understanding of anatomy and physiology she has prepared a series of outline lessons for blackboard instruction by which our workers can become better acquainted with the fundamental principles of anatomy and physiology underlying both hygiene and heredity.

In connection with the National superintendents of these departments she has worked for a state Normal Institute for the study of hygiene and heredity. This will be held in August at Lake Bluff, Ill.

The work of the two departments has increased so as to become too much for one busy woman. The National Superintendent of Heredity, Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, resides in Illinois, and she has been requested by Dr. Corr and myself to relieve Dr. Corr in that department for the rest of the year, particularly by taking charge of the Normal Institute. Inquiries concerning it can be addressed to Dr. Burnett, Central Music Hall, Chicago.

MARY ALLEN WEST.

JOLIET.—Our district convention held here in March, is already bearing fruit, for we have two promising Bands of Hope organized. Another will soon be added to the number, and a decided impetus has been given to the work in general.

Captain Linscott has just left us and I cannot allow the occasion to pass without a public recognition of his services.

Of the lectures there seemed to be but one opinion and that most favorable. They were a clear, logical and forcible exposition of "citizenship" as viewed from a Christian standpoint.

The children's meetings, too, were a success and the popular lecture which closed the course brought out his ability as an observer, orator and actor in a very pleasing way.

MRS. H. N. MARSH.

MARISSA.—The people here began the fight for no license some seven years ago, at the time of incorporation, and though often defeated have kept it up ever since. This year men and women both rallied to the support of right against wrong, and getting good workers to their aid, the right triumphed. At the last election not a license candidate could be found, and prohibition made a clean sweep; the women worked from early morning till ten at night, giving every aid in their power,—not the least being warm coffee and good eatables. The Ladies' League, of over seventy members, (now the W. C. T. U.) still continue their Saturday night suppers to the Prohibition Club, and all are doing grand work for the cause.

M. C. M.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Unions have been organized at Warren and Jo Daviess, by Miss Addie Goodrich; at Toulon, Wyoming and Monica, by Mrs. C. H. Smith; at Sibley and Strawn by Miss Emily Shedd.

—Mrs. L. S. Rounds organized a Y. W. C. T. U. at Mt. Vernon, last week following the convention of the 9th district and spoke also at Opdyke and Carmi. Engagements are being made quite rapidly for her by Miss Hood at headquarters.

—One hundred thousand leaflets for the use of organizers and workers have been printed since last October by the state literature committee. Several new ones are now in press. To all Illinois unions they are sent for cost of mailing 15 cents per 100. Send your orders to 161 LaSalle street.

—Mrs. M. Anna Smith, superintendent press work for Illinois, having returned from her absence in the south, wishes to have reports of the temperance column, and of the reception of bulletins from all the secretaries of the unions of the state. Please address, Mrs. Smith at 3634 Ellis Park, Chicago.

—Lee county W. C. T. U. held a convention at Amboy Tuesday and Wednesday of this week; and Du Page county held its second convention for the year at Downers Grove on Wednesday. Miss West was present at Amboy, Mrs. L. S. Rounds at Downer's Grove.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

AN "Antiquarian Museum" netted the Hoopeston (Ill.) W. C. T. U. thirty dollars.

ROCKFORD and Paw Paw (Ill.) unions report earnest and interesting meetings May 27.

THE Illinois state Congregational association, at its session held in Peoria last week, heartily endorsed the work of the W. C. T. U. and pledged cordial co-operation.

THE W. C. T. U. of Dansville, N. Y. has districted the whole village, appointing members to each district to canvas, going to every house, asking every woman to join the union.

THE little village of Sanford, Fla., has two Bands of Hope, one white and one colored, numbering nearly fifty each. Through the efforts of temperance workers, Florida now has local option.

MISS L. M. VON FINKELSTEIN lectured in eastern costume, on "Intemperance in the Holy Land," under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., on Sunday April 27, at Masonic Hall, Washington.

THE annual meeting of the Ohio W. C. T. U. will be held in Cincinnatti, June 18, 19 and 20. Miss F. E. Willard, Miss Henrietta G. Moore and Mrs. Frances E. Harper, are expected to be present.

THE Illinois state Sunday school convention of the Campbelli e church enthusiastically passed a strong resolution favoring temperance teaching in the Sunday school and commending the labors of the W. C. T. U.

MRS. HARRISON, state president of Tennessee, reports that the different papers of the state are soliciting notices of temperance work. There were twenty temperance sermons preached in the state on the crusade anniversary.

A CALL has been issued by the Iowa State Temperance Alliance for a mass meeting of the friends of law and order in the county seat of each county in the state on June 27, in order to perfect the machinery of enforcement.

A "WHITTLING and Molding school" for boys is talked of by the Minneapolis W. C. T. U. The union is about opening a reading room near the Manitoba depot where gospel temperance meetings and Sunday schools will be regularly held.

LENA (Ill.) is rejoicing over the glorious result of a series of gospel temperance meetings held by their district president, Miss Addie Goodrich, assisted by Mr. Thomas E. Murphy. Six hundred and thirty pledges were taken, a saloon keeper being the first to sign the pledge and wear the blue.

MRS. WOODBRIDGE lectured in Dr. Swift's church (Presbyterian), in Allegheny, Pa., recently on Sunday evening, "being the first instance," says the state president, "I ever heard of a temperance woman being in a Presbyterian pulpit on Sabbath. A collection of two hundred dollars was taken.

VERY effective temperance work is being done in the Philadelphia almshouse, by a committee of twelve W. C. T. U. workers. One of them writes: "We had fifteen conversions last month, and the men follow up our meetings, after they leave there, so changed from sick, sinful paupers, all energy and almost all hope gone, to well dressed, hopeful Christians, we don't recognize them, until they come after the meeting, and make themselves known.

CARLINVILLE (Ill.) W. C. T. U. offered prizes the past winter to the pupils of the public schools for the best examinations in, and essays upon alcohol and hygiene. Classes were organized in three rooms. The examinations occurred May 9 and the prizes were won by three little girls. A boy of fourteen won the essay prize. Each of the other competitors received a bouquet in appreciation of the faithful work done.

THE 1st, 3d and 4th Y. W. C. T. Unions of Philadelphia had a delightful pic nic in Fairmount park May 24. Seventy-five were seated at two long tables. A better acquaintance among the various unions was the object in uniting thus. The unavoidable absence of the 2nd union was a matter of general regret. It is hoped that another year will see the whole Y. W. C. T. U. family of Philadelphia together and not one missing.

UNIONS have been formed at St. Augustine, Waldo, Archer and Palatka, Florida. Of this latter place, the state president, Mrs. J. L. Lyons writes: "This is an important, growing town, but not on the alert with respect to the temperance question. Public opinion strongly upholds the saloon." The union in Ocala, Florida, has, by persistent effort, seconded by prominent citizens, kept the saloons closed for months, under the new option law. The union at Archer, Florida, writes the corresponding secretary, has been suspended for a while, and we are doing all we can to keep it out.

## FLOWER MISSION.

DEAR SECRETARY OF N. T. UNION:—When our National superintendent asked me less than one year ago, to be state superintendent of the Flower Mission work of Michigan, I hesitated because I felt that we had hardly time to use the agencies already in motion; and the trial of new machinery especially in northern Michigan looked discouraging. But when I learned no research into scientific truths was needed, as it was only another way of carrying the gospel of love, and a few new attachments were all that was necessary, and the same mighty steam engine that is moving the whole train of the W. C. T. U. work would halt long enough to take "all aboard" who are trying to preach deliverance to captives in sin, I accepted. Since my appointment I have written to unions in all parts of the state and received many letters of inquiry and some of encouragement. Nearly all the district presidents have appointed superintendents for their districts, and much is being done in the way of carrying bouquets and (in some cases a growing plant) to those shut in by sickness.

I urged each district superintendent to ask their representative in congress for flower seeds from the agricultural department at Washington, for this purpose. I know some have kindly responded when asked to raise flowers for this special work. One little five year old boy whose sister (now in heaven) was a helper last year, expects to supply a city hospital with bouquets all summer. We are glad there is one department of work in which it is not essential to look to the wise and far seeing for help and co-operation, but can enlist the interest of the little ones, thus unfolding the active nature of the child as nothing less than the kindergarten can do effectually. In our state prison at Jackson and in many of our jails last year, every prisoner received a bouquet and scriptural text on prison day. The districts in which these prisons are located have promised to take care of them this year, and we hope the 9th of June every one "barred in" from God's sunlight in Michigan will be remembered, and that those in charge of the services will impress upon them not only that it is the birthday of our beloved National superintendent, but it is her especial wish that they should be thus remembered and her prayer daily is that they may know "There is a Father in heaven who loves those who trust Him." And if they accept this offering as a mercy, not as a right, it may bring to mind some tender memories of mother's garden in childhood days; and the scripture text may remind them of prayers at father's fireside; and many souls may be liberated by this labor of love. If so, we will humbly say "Oh Lord, not unto us but unto Thy name give glory," and of such may it be said,

They have carried the living water
To the parched and thirsty soul.
They have said to the sick and wounded,
"Christ Jesus makes thee whole."

MRS. C. J. HOOD,
*Supt. Mich. Flower Mission Work.*
*Big Rapids, May 7, 1884.*

THE Elmira *Advertiser* publishes the following interview with a chemist of that city: "It is stated that you have found the highest-toned grades and forms of tobacco to be adulterated with opium," said the writer interrogatively to the doctor. "Yes sir," replied the scientist, "that is in a measure true. Not long ago, I collected, by purchase of reputable dealers, a dozen packages of the most prominent and high priced cigarettes to be had. These I forwarded to a Pittsburgh chemist to be analyzed with special reference to the opium which public opinion had only half led me to believe might be found in them. With them I sent some cheaper grades of cigarettes. The result of the analysis was to me an astounding one. The chemist found that in all the standard brands of cigarettes there was a considerable quantity of opium! Now, the effects of opium smoking, eating or absorption in any form are generally known to be very dangerous, and, if carried to the extreme, deadly. Hence I need not dwell upon the significance of the discovery. So much for the best cigarettes. The poorer ones also were tested with reference to opium, but were found to be devoid of anything so expensive. In them there were found quantities of various vile drugs mixed with refuse tobacco of the most unwholesome sort. Take these facts, in addition to the well recognized narcotic effects of the purest tobacco, and they indicate such dangerous practices and habits as ought to be corrected without delay."

AN investigation of the status of the naval officers of the Asiatic squadron of the United States Navy, with reference to intemperance, instituted by Secretary Chandler a few months ago, has brought to light a most disgraceful state of affairs, and several officers have been detached from the service and ordered home. Ex-Commander Mullen, who commanded the Ashuelot when she was lost, sacrificing nearly a dozen lives, was reported repeatedly drunk, and to have been drunk at the time of the loss of the vessel and of the men under his command. He has been dismissed from the service, but that does not restore to life the sacrificed men, nor to the government the vessel for the loss of which he is responsible. Another officer is reported as getting drunk, and as using "insulting and profane language" to the chaplain, and at another time as becoming intoxicated and offering to "whip the chaplain." Another, "a lieutenant-commander," was brought to the "verge of delirium tremens" by "excessive and prolonged indulgence in alcoholic stimulants." Still another, a "master," was frequently intoxicated, and once "was so drunk that the quartermaster was unable to awaken him for a night watch." Others are mentioned in this report among the officials of the Asiatic squadron whose shameful drunkness was both perilous to the lives and properity entrusted to their care and thoroughly disgraceful to the American navy represented by them. Total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages should be an imperative condition of the American naval service, alike among officers and seamen.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

We append the testimony of Gen. C. H. Howard, because of the esteem and confidence in which he is held, not only by his many friends, but also by the thousands who know him as the recent editor of the Advance, and hence know that only deserved merit alone can influence him in the following statement:

CHICAGO, Ill., March 4, 1884.

DR. F. L. PEIRO—Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to state that Mrs. Howard's health is permanently restored. Last summer she began the use of your excellent **Oxygen** treatment by your advice So gratifying have been the results that it seems to be not less than a simple duty, as a debt of gratitude, to make this statement. Very respectfully yours,

C. H. HOWARD.

"I HAVE made a thousand dollars during the last three months," said a saloon keeper, boastfully, to a crowd of his townsmen. "You have made more than that," quietly remarked a listener. "What is that?" "You have made wretched homes—women and children poor, and sick, and weary of life. You have made my two sons drunkards," continued the speaker, with trembling earnestness; "you made the younger of the two so drunk that he fell and injured himself for life. You have made their mother a broken-hearted woman. O, yes; you have made much—more than I can reckon up, but you'll get the full count same day—you'll get it some day!"—*Selected.*

IT has been discovered that a citizen of Cincinnati who fell dead in a railway car the other day was poisoned by tobacco smoke. He was an occasional sufferer from heart disease, and the trouble was so aggravated by the suffocating smoke of the car that he died after breathing it a few minutes. The car in which he rode had only one compartment for men, women and children, and the smokers were allowed full sway in it. Two other passengers were overcome by the tobacco fumes.

## Publisher's Department.

**Rates of Subscription.**

Single copy (Weekly).....$1.75
" " " 6 months.....1.00
" " " 3 months.....50
In Clubs of ten or more.....1.50

☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN,
161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

THE UNION SIGNAL Pledge Card neatly printed in red and blue is now ready and can be obtained at this office, price 60c. per hundred postpaid. Every worker should carry pledge cards and they should be found at all W. C. T. U. headquarters.

TEMPERANCE Lesson Leaf No. 6, by Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, D.D., designed for use on June 29, has been issued. Send in your orders. Price 50c. per hundred postpaid. Back lessons by Drs. Noble and Johnson, Revs. Wm. Fawcett and Simeon Gilbert, always in stock. See that your school is supplied with these lessons. They are prepared under the direction of the National Superintendent of Sunday School work.

DON'T forget our "Trial Trip". THE UNION SIGNAL in clubs of five or more for one month for 10c. each. This is an admirable method of circulating temperance literature at small cost and also of introducing the National organ.

NO License Leaflets 30c. per hundred postpaid. The best thoughts and arguments on this great question. Address all orders to THE UNION SIGNAL, 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

*—For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

— Mrs. Jenny Eggleston Zimmerman's "Resume" is to be had FREE by writing Mrs. Buell at Headquarters.

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, 126½ Walnut street, Cincinnati, O. She will acknowledge the same.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

"THE prohibition Hand Book," (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts), a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U., children's and W. C. T. U. pledge cards, collectors cards, forms of constitution for local unions, etc.

—The annual leaflet is just out—fifteen thousand copies envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo.* FREE. For forms of Constitution, and other helps and for all the foregoing send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.

GENERAL BUTLER has stopped smoking. The radical change of habit is adopted by the advice of his physician. The general's capacity for work has always been something enormous, and with the advance of years he shows not the slightest desire to reduce his hours of labor, but he feels a loss of vigor, and is willing to sacrifice any habit that is calculated to weaken his powers. He is nothing of an invalid, however.

MR. JAMES C. YOUNG, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, president of the North Western Loan and Real Estate Investment Co., offers some choice investments to our readers. He can give figures from which handsome profits can be realized. His financial standing is beyond question, and we cordially recommend any of our friends who desire to invest large or small sums to communicate with Mr. Young.

THE W. C. T. U. National Anthem, "For God and Home and Native Land" should be used at all W. C. T. U. meetings and conventions. Miss Willard hopes to hear it wherever she is invited to speak. The price has been reduced to 10c. for single copies; fifteen copies for $1.

THE brewers and liquor dealers of New York city, at a large meeting, unanimously voted not to vote for any man on their party ticket who favored prohibition in the slightest degree.


# Surface Indications

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## Signal Notes.

It is said that only one of the ninety-two counties of Indiana allows the sale of intoxicating liquors at its annual fairs.

The scoffers at prohibition are circulating this: The march of total abstinence in England has been interrupted for the moment by the farmers of Wiltshire. They have clubbed together and presented a purse to the man who, a little while ago, proved that he could pitch more wheat with the aid of beer, than an opponent who drank water.

A saloon at Danville Junction, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, was located so near the track that train men found it altogether too convenient to run in and take a drink while their trains were stopping. Superintendent Lyford hit upon a plan to get rid of the nuisance. He ordered a tight board fence, ten feet high, built not only in front of the saloon, but for quite a distance on both sides parallel with the tracks.

A recent report of the New York Asylum shows that out of 254 patients admitted, over 77 per cent. were drinkers. The report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane for the year 1883 in a table showing the causes of insanity in 8,852 cases attributes to intemperance 838—a far larger than are attributed to any other specific cause. It is easy to believe that a large proportion of cases assigned to "loss of property," "domestic difficulties," "want of employment," etc., might be traced to the influence of strong drink.

"So long as dealers make whisky that will burn a hole in the floor, so long will there be a protest against using it and laws to crush out the sale. * * The present rage for temperance is a protest on behalf of the human stomach, and is caused solely by the outrageous stuff put on the market and sold under the head of wines, brandies and whiskies. * * * Formerly whisky was made out of grain. But now it is different. * * Rhine wine is tartaric acid and diluted alcohol. Sweet wine is diluted alcohol and glucose. Beer is soda and aloes, and whisky is raw fire and delirium tremens. * * It is a poison direct, immediate and lasting."—*Peoria Journal.*

A medical journal draws attention to the relative amount of evil caused by whisky-drinking, and by beer-drinking, and without advocating the former, pronounces against the latter as the more injurious of the two. "A whisky drinker," we are told, "will commit murder only under the direct excitement of liquor; a beer-drinker is capable of doing it in cold blood." It is not quite clear that the distinction thus made is of any particular value, but from the context it would seem that the main point of the argument adduced is, that whereas spirits are presumably taken occasionally only, beer is regarded as a constant beverage, and thus has more continuous and unbroken opportunities of doing mischief.


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IT is the evident that the liquor question is soon to engage the attention of the whole country as never before. The New York *Observer*, a very solid, staid and conservative paper, in its last issue remarked upon the subject as follows: "But it is well for the politicians to understand that the alcoholic issue is coming, and they will have to meet it. The pecuniary, material prosperity of this country, not to speak of morals, is as truly involved in the alcoholic traffic, as it is in the tariff or bank questions. We might safely affirm that the wealth or poverty of more people is concerned in the temperance question than in any other. Statesmen must consider this fact. It is madness to ignore it, or to oppose inquiry that tends to its intelligent consideration."

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# The Union Signal

*OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.*

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 24. CHICAGO, JUNE 12, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


How much better is a man than a sheep? and yet the Republican party platform lays great stress on the protection of sheep-growing interests, and has not a word of sorrow or animadversion for man-destroying interests.

THE brave word from Governor St. John is, "God reigns, but it is the saloon and not heaven that rejoices over the Chicago convention. By my voice and vote I shall, so far as lies in my power, resent the insult offered to the temperance people by that convention."

FIFTEEN hundred women voted during the past year on school questions in Michigan, and only two met any opposition to this exercise of their rights and privileges. This fact was brought out at the state W. C. T. U. convention last week, which is spoken of as most harmonious and successful. A full report will be given next week.

GENERAL BOOTH the commander of the Salvation Army is about to organize the Salvation Navy. He has secured a yacht in which he proposes to coast the Mediterranean and "bombard the sailors." At a recent rally of the Army in Exeter Hall, London, it was stated that the people on the platform represented 5,000 years' drunkenness and an expenditure of $650,000.

A FASHION of speech in some quarters, when referring to the workman who does not appear on a Monday morning is, "He's got the Monday blight." That is the correct term—*the blight*—and pity of pities is it that so often it is not merely the "Monday blight," but the blight of a whole life. Good friends, what are you doing to dispel this blight? Blight of body, blight of brain, blight of the spirit which is to live forever.

DURING the agitation which preceded the passage of the married women's property bill in England, grave fears were expressed that separate funds and power over her own earnings would destroy woman's devotion to husband and home. Some benevolent persons, men and women who have been interested in helping working women to save and invest their earnings write to the *Englishwoman's Review*, that this is far from being the case, and that the women not only deposit for themselves but frequently ask to be allowed to have a depositor's card for their husbands also. To one such applicant the manager replied: "Certainly if you wish, but I thought he used you badly." The woman answered, "I can't say he's been as good a husband as he ought to be, but I don't like taking out the money at Christmas, and nothing for him, so I'll pay the same for him as for myself."

The womanly heart can be trusted. Its nature can no more be changed by legal enactment, than a new note can be legislated into the song of a bird, or the fashion of its nest changed "by act of Congress."

A GOOD story comes from Sandwich, Ill., in regard to the chart showing the proportion of money spent for liquor and tobacco, in relation to that spent for other and legitimate uses. The ex-mayor of Sandwich sent his agent into the country to do certain work if he could, but even if he did not get it done, he was urged to come back in time to vote. He did so, saw a chart, went with the ex-mayor and voted. Imagine, the latter's surprise, when it came out that he voted the no-license ticket, and gave the reason, "The chart changed my mind." The ex-mayor replied, "If I had known you would have voted in that way, I'd have sent you so far into the country you would not have got back to vote."

A STRIKING instance of "the law's hidings" is found in the experience of the Law and Order League of an eastern city. A rumseller was arrested for illegal sales and summoned for trial. His counsel and physician testified that he was too ill to appear. Later he was summoned again, and this time a policeman testified that he was very infirm, even imbecile, and could not be brought to trial. Whereupon the attorney for the League said, "Do you mean to say that he belongs to the class we call idiotic?" The chief of police replied, "I do." Yet this same "idiot" has filed a petition for a license this year. The chairman of the overseers of the poor has also applied for a license, also several convicted persons, some drunkards, and one convicted woman. The temperance people are anxiously waiting for the action of the selectmen.

JUDGE ROGER S. GREENE, in giving the charge to the grand jury in a certain county of Washington territory, said: "The number of courts holden by me, since our laws that put women on her present political plane became operative, is seven, at six of which women served on both the grand and petit juries, and as to the manner in in which they performed jury duty I have yet to hear from any one who, by actual presence in court and intelligent following of what was going on, became qualified to pass an opinion, a single adverse criticism or any word but praise. Heartily, I concur in what thus appears to be the general judgement of competent observers. Even though it be granted that the female jurors who have served hitherto are, in intelligence, above the average that may be expected, this fact is counterbalanced by two others: First, that in selecting from the entire panel parties at every term have shown a decided preference for the women as jurors; and second, that no grand jury ever in session in this territory has done prompter, cleaner, better work than those which have sat in this district during the last six months."

IT would seem that the southern women are to have all the historic honors on the suffrage question. Some time ago we made mention of Margaret Brent, who, more than two hundred years ago petitioned the courts of Maryland for the right of personal suffrage, and now a correspondent of a North Carolina exchange tells of a woman in that state who in 1848, actually voted. It was Mrs. Edmund DeBerry of Montgomery county, widow of the Hon. Edmund DeBerry, for a number of years a representative in Congress, and she cast her vote for Taylor and Filmore. Only a few Democrats voted at that time. Late in the evening—after all the Democrats had returned home, the managers of the polls (all Whigs) sent for Mrs. DeBerry and told her for the high regard and respect they entertained for her late husband, they wanted her to vote, and she did so; but the transaction was kept a secret from the Democrats.

"Now's the day and now's the hour" to circulate the voter's pledge. Here it is:

*We, the undersigned, realizing that the homes of this nation are unrepresented save through us, do hereby pledge ourselves to God, to our honored countrywomen, and to each other, that for the protection of the home, from the curse of the saloon we will henceforth vote only for those candidates for office, local, state and national, who stand upon a platform demanding the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and who are committed by character and public pledge, to the adoption and enforcement of prohibitory law.*

Cut this out, and paste it in a little blank book and steadily work to secure names. Specially seek those of young men just reaching their majority. Our hope is in them; they have had the education of these ten wonderful years since the crusade. Then report all names to the recording secretary of your local W. C. T. U. and let the names be placed upon the Voters' Roll of Honor. The individual voter is the fountain head of power whence come presidents, vice presidents, congressmen, legislators, and municipal authorities. We can thus recruit a constituency committed to the proposition, "The saloon must go."

## Contributed.

### THE SWORD OF THE LORD AND OF GIDEON.

*INSCRIBED TO THE W. C. T. U.*

MRS. E. D. HUNDLEY.

Soldiers, in this earnest battle,
Buckle on your armor bright,
Prayer and work must go together,
If we vanquish in the fight.
Paul must plant, Apollos water,
They their labors must not cease,
Then to prayer and faith awaiting,
God, himself, gives the increase.

Gideon's sword must flash and glitter,
Gideon's arm must brave the foe;
Then the Lord through grace will strengthen,
By our work our faith we show.
And though often faint and weary,
Drooping from the dust and glare,
We should never flag nor falter,
Till the victor's crown we wear.

Forward, then the temperance rally,
Alcohol, in all his might,
On ten thousand fields is tenting
Ready to contest the fight.
Fling abroad our snow-white banner,
Let its folds be seen afar,
Gleaming, where the foe is thickest,
Like the white plume of Navarre.

*Greensboro, N. C.*

### WHO RULES?

ANNA E. DICKINSON.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty:" repeated here a million times, a million times forgotten.

We are fond of talking of ourselves as a *peculiar* people, favored of God. Yet be sure there is no reason why we should receive aught at the hands of the great Captain beyond any other division of his vast army.

There is no such thing as a free gift in nature. That that we have we must toil for. Even this body of ours, the first of our possessions, the last of our renunciations, cannot survive for a day without our own will or effort, even though there be others a plenty to serve it.

Fortunate in beginning our career where nature was fresh and liberal, fortunate in establishing a government away from old-time laws and traditions, untrammelled by dead weights and precedents, fortunate in the fatherhood of men who knew the right, and, knowing, dared maintain through poverty and blood and death,—fortunate in all these, yet these alone will not suffice to make us strong in the present, nor secure in the future.

We cannot, if we would, be pensioners upon the dead. The same arts, or greater, that did gain a power, must it maintain. With nations, as with individuals, there is no such thing as standing still. Advance or retreat is the law of nature: as one climbing the heights of Shasta finds ice, a sure foothold for the time he needs to reach up higher, and no more; firm vantage-ground if he does but use it for climbing, for renewed efforts; melting snows, and shifting, treacherous foundations, if he attempts to remain.

Since men *died* to establish a republic, men must *live* to preserve it.

Freedom exacts its price. Rights have their equivalent responsibilities. Liberty imposes obligations. We will be our own sovereign. We must, then, *govern*, or meet the fate of all governments without a head, or with a head that yields its duties to favorites who may or may not be inefficient or corrupt, but who certainly will be careless if they are sure they are unwatched and unregarded by their chief.

Who governs America today? The people? Nobody believes it. It is governed by the politicians whose trade, whose business, it is. Men of education, of intelligence, of ambition, are too busy about their own personal gains and gettings and spendings to hew the planks of platforms, or to investigate the character of those who are to stand upon them, or to see that the platform is rightly supported.

It is something to make a good law: it is more to see that it is executed. It is something to secure a good servant: it is more to watch that the work of that servant is well done, and that the commendation of "Well done" and the condemnation of "Ill done" be alike spoken in due season.

This man will be a sovereign in a land where the people rule, yet he will not go to the place where government is made. For government is not made at Washington, at Albany, at Atlanta, at Springfield, at Sacramento. It is made at the primary meeting.

"No," says this fastidious citizen. "It is asking too much of me to go to that villanous place, to be elbowed by the rabble, and to be bullied by the pot-house politicians who will be in full possession. I have not the time to spare, even had I the inclination for such companionship. I have my bank, or my office, or my fields, or my shop, or my ledger, or my factory, or my profession, to look after. When election day comes, I will do my duty,—if I remember it,—and vote, if, by chance, there is a decent man on the ticket."

Meanwhile the "villanous place" is crowded by the ignorant if not the vicious, by the uninstructed foreigner, or the unenlightened American,—material for "repeaters" controlled by unscrupulous holders of public trusts.

Meanwhile the platform, built by these hands, is full often builded of rotten planks, or of wind that has a semblance of solidity.

Meanwhile plans are laid, and men selected, that will control banking interests, mechanic interests, manufacturing interests, farming interests, professional interests, directly or indirectly *all* the interests of the people of the land. And, when election day comes, the intelligent and tax paying citizen has no more freedom of action than the galley-slave chained to his oar. Chained by this machinery of party, he votes a straight ticket,— votes for measures his conscience condemns, and for men he despises or distrusts,—or he scratches his ticket, or bolts. That is, he foregoes his right of citizenship, is without voice or representation in the incoming government and man.

He prostitutes his vote, or he loses it.

Or, he does not so much as take it into his hand, or even remember it. He has not the interest to touch it at all. "Election day! forgot all about it."

"Vote? No. I've been too busy."

And having forgotten, or been too busy, to take care of his own rights and interests, when laws curtail and taxes press heavily upon these same rights and interests, he cries out against the iniquities of the politicians, and the ignorance of the voters; and wonders whether, "after all, republican institutions are not a failure."

So far as they are to be supported by, and to live through *him*, they certainly *are*.

The republic stands like the image seen in the king's vision,—in brightness, excellent; in form, terrible; its head of fine gold; its body and its limbs of silver, of brass, and of iron, its feet part of iron but mixed with miry clay.

And what was the fate of the image when a weight fell upon these feet,—poor, weak, uncertain feet,—heavier than they could bear? They broke in pieces; and with them the clay, the iron, the brass, the silver, and the gold broke in pieces together, and became like the chaff of the summer threshing floors.

If the statue of America is to stand, it must be upon feet of granite planted on everlasting foundations. If it is to stand secure, it must be by the fine gold of thought, the silver of purity, the brass of endurance, the iron of solidity taking the place of the mire and the clay. It must be sound from toe to head, genuine all through.

### TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

MRS. SARAH A. MCCLEES.

To the ordinary observer the sphere of the civilian and the military man seems as remote as the distance from the center to the circumference of the globe.

The newspaper reader, if a business man, engaged in trade, in the "piping time of peace," passes over the items headed "Army and Navy News," to revel with delight amongst the market quotations and price lists. The politician cares only for the doings of the legislature, or the congress at Washington, the nominating committees and conventions. The women read "the fashions, the marriages and deaths." Who then cares to know or pauses to consider the significance of such items as these clipped within a week from the daily papers:"

Lieut. ——— of the United States navy has been suspended for a term of two years on a charge of drunkenness." "A general court martial has been appointed to meet at Willett's Point, New York Harbor for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it." "A naval court martial has been ordered to meet at Norfolk Navy Yard next Tuesday for the trial of Lieut. ———" on certain charges, etc. *"A meeting in New York city to promote the interests of the Home for ex Confederate soldiers, attended by General Grant, and other Union officers of the late war." "Captain Mellville, of the recent Arctic Expedition preserves a bottle of whisky and carries it through all the perils and hardships of the journey, and now is puzzled to know what to do with it."

But there is a large and ever increasing number of thoughtful people who are watchful of passing events as indicative of the onward march of moral ideas; multitudes of my own sex, I am proud to say, who are interested in more than dress, and weddings and funerals, important and grand and solemn as are the events of marriage and death—for our Christian home women do not represent a class, they stand for humanity, and it may well be said of these true reformers as the orator Curtis said the other day of Wendell Phillips: "It was not an oppressed race alone that he plead for. It was wronged humanity; it was the victim of unjust systems and unequal laws; it was the poor man, the weak man, the unfortunate man, whoever and wherever he might be." The same comprehensive philanthropy which induced this honored man to espouse the cause of the weak and the oppressed and suffering everywhere, has led the beloved president of the N. W. C. T. U. to devise methods of reaching everybody in every part of our boundless domain. To use Miss Willard's own graphic language:

"Two years ago, in the home of Mrs. J. C. Johnson, of Memphis, Tenn., who was, at that time, president of the state W. C. T. U., I met a niece of Mrs. J. who was also a near relative of General ———. I was speaking of the many different departments of the National Union, its work for railroad employes, foreigners, etc., when this beautiful and accomplished young lady exclaimed with earnestness and emotion, 'Oh, I wish you'd add another department for the soldiers! My brother is a soldier.' The thought had long been in my own mind, and I endeavored to enlist the young lady in active work along this line, and through her to secure the co-operation of influential people connected with the army and navy. But this not proving practicable I recommended in my annual address, at Louisville, the appointment of a superintendent for the department of Gospel Temperance Work among Soldiers and Sailors. It seems like poetic justice that a pure and gentle girl, tenderly interested to protect her brother from the bad habits so often induced by army life, should have been the procuring cause of this beneficent department of the W. C. T. U."

It requires but little investigation to convince even the superficial observer of the necessity for temperance work amongst these classes. Any resident of a town in the vicinity of a recruiting station, military or naval post, ship or Bethel, will tell you that "the ravages of drink amongst the soldiers and sailors are terrible." Newspaper reports of the condition of national homes for the battle-scarred veterans show that "while strong liquors are forbidden, rations of beer are furnished, that many do nothing but play cards or checkers, smoke tobacco, spin yarns and drink beer day after day." As a consequence, disgraceful scenes of disorder and drunkenness are of frequent occurrence.

The monotony of army life in time of peace, and the temptations induced by idleness and lack of incentive to noble living, are strikingly set forth in the simple language of some of my "boys in blue" in the far away territories. To quote from letters received thanking me

*The Blue and the Grey in union.

for valentines sent to them last February: "It really does one good to think that some one is looking after our interests. I am sorry to say that drinking is so very prevalent among army people. If any excuse can be made for the use of what produces such demoralizing effects, then they of all people are most excusable, especially those that are stationed in a country like this (Arizona) with no comforts, and nothing to attract attention from one's own self."

Another from the same territory, but stationed at a different fort, writes: "I believe what you say of alcohol. It is the means of all sin and crime; it causes the soldier to sell his clothes and boots, to borrow and steal, to blaspheme and curse his comrades; then follows desertion. I may tell you there are only two total abstainers (a German boy and myself) in the whole company. There are a few who are termed moderate drinkers, but I have no better opinion of them than of the others who are guilty of destroying the reason given them by God. I have been a total abstainer since the day I left my dear old home in bonnie Scotland." Then he praises God for the special grace conferred upon him in the power to resist temptation.

Another says: "It is a good thing for some one to take the temperance work in hand for there is plenty of work to be done." One tender-hearted fellow who hadn't forgotten his mother's caresses before the romance of gleaming guns and martial tread, of beating drums and loud huzzas tempted him to follow the flag, says: "It makes me glad to know that some one thinks of us soldiers and sailors." A Swede in broken English and bad spelling utters his convictions bluntly thus: "I belief your letter, it's true! I don't drink myself, but I'm sorry it's only one in fifty that do not drink. It's true that alcohol destroys the soul and there's no strength nor life in it. I agree with you!" God bless these brave lads. Somebody at home is praying for them! But some most zealous Christian workers are not convinced of the necessity of any efforts on this line beyond the men who guard the outposts and the seaboard, forgetful that the liquor curse has visited the citizen soldier and the veteran at our doors as well. "A young man with an empty sleeve was arrested and brought to trial before a judge of the court in one of our large cities. He said he was a sergeant in the United States cavalry, and as he drew out of his pocket a half empty whisky flask he said,' 'In Sheridan's raid in the valley of Winchester, when our commander came down to rally us I swung out that arm, and the shot of the enemy carried it off.' And then holding up the bottle he said, 'The only enemy I have ever met who has conquered me is that.'"

Some argue as a reason against any effort on behalf of volunteer associations, that the military orders prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within the encampments of such troops. And that is true. So stringent were the regulations at Peekskill, in our own state, last summer, when the famous Twenty-second regiment encamped there for drill and instruction, that, to the honor of the officers be it said, they not only prohibited the sale of "spirituous" liquors, but also wine, ale and beer; and none of these liquors, not even tonics, could be used, except upon the prescription of the post surgeon. The same newspaper article, however, gives the following triumphant account of a siege of the enemy, by open batteries, which he knew would render futile all the prohibitory orders within the citadel: "Dealers in liquid refreshments are laying in large stocks of beverages, and are indulging large expectations. The pyramid of empty beer kegs in front of the Hudson Avenue House, trophies of last year's interchange of courtesies with the troops, has been gorgeously painted with the national colors, in honor of the National Guards of the state of New York." The sequel to this was found a few days later in the disgrace of a gentleman who was drummed out of the encampment for drunkenness, and as his social position was unquestioned, he brought suit for a large sum of money against the officials for the publicity and exposure. Proof could be multiplied to almost any extent of the evils of intemperance in our army and navy by this plain method of presenting facts of recent occurrence. Look, for instance, at the shameful departure from sobriety amongst the officers of the navy connected with the Asiatic squadron last year, which resulted not only in the loss of the fine ship Ashuelot, but in the sacrifice of nearly a dozen human lives, and in the humiliation and expulsion from the service of several officers. During the investigation an amusing explanation was given by a brother officer of his bad habits in speaking of his frequent fits of intoxication as an "idiosyncracy," which reminds me of a certain captain's testimony with regard to the assistant engineer, who drank deeply for several days, and he says, "I was obliged to remonstrate with him, and order the wine-boy not to supply him with anything from the wine mess."

In former days, before esthetic culture gave refined names to sensual indulgence, we read that on the 10th of April, 1803, the United States squadron, under Captain Morris, sailed for Tripoli, when a heavy explosion was heard not far from the magazine, "just as the music had been beating to grog." We have banished the grog and taken to wine and when "high license" prevails in New York, I suppose the poor man will be deprived of his rum, but the rich man will still sip his champagne!

That there is necessity for specific temperance work as well as evangelistic effort is shown by the admission of those who have been longest engaged in the work of evangelism in large cities. The New York Port Society, for instance, after sixty-five years of effort declares the liquor traffic to be the greatest obstacle to its success. Hear the wails and discouragements of all Christian workers until temperance is combined with gospel preaching:

Miss Cotton, afterwards Lady Hope, author of "The Coffee Room," when despairing at the lack of response to the appeals to the men in her audience said, "Why is this hardness of heart? Why will you not come to Jesus?" A man cried out, "Oh! ma'am, it's the drink, it's the drink." Yes, it is ever the drink, that lies and deceives and lulls the souls into fancied security; that sings a siren song of peace and safety.

At the first it sings, "Drink and be merry, drink and drown dull care, drink and rejoice in all the good things God hath given thee to enjoy." At the last it sings in cruel mockery, "Drink deeper, for the cares will not drown. Drink ever, until the waters of oblivion put out the fires that first glass kindled! But in that hopeless picture the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched!"

The limits of such a paper as this, forbid a tribute of praise I would like to render to the distinguished men of the past and present history of our country, who have filled positions of trust in our army and navy. Men with the highest principles of honor and purity; men, who won for us the place we now occupy as a republic amongst the proud monarchies of Europe, and the splendid but decaying empires of eastern magnificence.

To those who fought on the seas, and defended the soil from foreign invasion with such bravery and patriotism, is due the homage of grateful hearts in this wonderful 19th century. We owe to these loyal defenders the priceless heritage of liberty which we and our children enjoy, and now, what more of homage and respect shall we as women, mothers and educators, not owe them in this time of our country's peril, when, in the peaceful period since our civil strife, these brave soldiers have faced a more cruel foe than "war's horrid front." They have been learning to dread the encroachments of that stealthy enemy who has entrenched himself within the citadels which they had thought impregnable because of the banishment of distilled liquors. They are now ready to give us the aid and co-operation we seek. A valiant officer, noted for his scientific exploits in astronomical observations, as well as for qualities of seamanship, said to me not long ago, while regretfully admitting the prevalence of drunkenness in the navy, "Nothing can save the victims but the transforming grace of God, through our Lord Jesus Christ." This testimony and the respect shown to the chaplains, proves the deep, religious tone which stirs the hearts of officers in the training squadron who seem to realize the responsibility of the trust committed to them, in the care and education of the boys under their control.

Besides this testimony, so in harmony with our views of the necessity of Divine power for casting out the demon of intemperance, a letter from the commodore of the squadron written on the flag-ship, stationed at Newport, says: "You will be glad to know we have a temperance organization on board, and we thank you heartily for your efforts on behalf of our boys."

A brigadier general of one of the great divisions of our United States army sends, through his adjutant, this cheering bugle note: "Your excellent association is working out a grand problem, and that you may meet with the success your efforts deserve, is not only the wish of General C——, but is that of all the officers under his command."

The captain of a ship just sailing for a foreign port writes, "This is truly a most valuable field amongst the boys, and is heartily appreciated by them. I am going to sail for the West Indies in a few days, and I am sorry to say that where wine is so cheap, only one cent a glass, the temptation for the boys is so strong that many give way. Sincerely wishing God's blessings on your noble work, I am etc., etc."

The chaplain of the flag-ship writes, "It gives me pleasure to return thanks for your kind interest, and that of your society, in sailors, and boys in training for the sea." The commander of another ship just starting for Lisbon, says, "Through me the boys wish to express how deeply indebted they feel towards you for the kind remembrance."

These "open doors" invite the entrance of the Christian temperance women in all the states and territories. There is work to be done, amongst the 7,000 seamen who navigate our great lakes, who, according to the testimony taken by the senate sub-committee on labor and education, spend their wages and degrade their manhood in the rum shops. There is work for our sisters in the south amongst the veterans in gray, who will soon be housed in comfort unalloyed for the remainder of life if the rum fiend is excluded.

Were time allowed, I could show the successes attendant upon the endeavors of a little more than a year in this department. What marvellous results have followed the work set in motion about sixteen years ago by Mrs. Caroline Fyffe, of England, and Miss Agnes Weston, for soldiers and sailors.

The story of the latter's efforts reads like a romance. A young lady of good birth and superior education, but skeptical in her religious views, stopping her ears and closing her eyes when compelled to go to church. After the conversion of this self-willed girl, she began to go about doing good, putting as much energy into the work for Christ's service, as formerly in the world. Sunday afternoons saw her devoted to laboring men, and amongst them she discovered, what all Christian friends have found the great drawback to be, intemperance. Consequently pledge-taking was introduced.

In 1868 her letter was written to a Christian soldier en route to India to join his regiment. When showing it to a seaman, he said, "We poor fellows have no friends. Do you think that lady would write to me? I would give anything to receive a letter like this." She wrote to him, and, in return, he inclosed the names of several sailors who wished letters.

*Yonkers, N. Y.*

## NOTES FOR A WEEKLY BIBLE READING.

BY A PRESS SUPERINTENDENT ON HER OWN GROUND.

Psalm 68: 11. The Lord gave the word; great was the army (marg.) of those that published it. An old commentary says it is a singular fact that the word "published" is in the original rendered feminine, alluding to women joining in the songs of praise after victory. Ex. 15: 1 and Judges 5.

In ancient days when the diffusion of knowedge depended on the uncertain oral tradition, and on the hand-written word, great care was taken as to the writing, hence the institution of the scribes. Amongst other things their business was to transcribe the "roll of the law" so carefully that every letter was counted. Ezra was at once the "restorer and reformer" among the scribes after the captivity (Ex. 7: 6). Naturally enough the disseminators of knowledge who wore the "inkhorn at the girdle" (Ezek. 9: 2), became teachers of the people and the interpreters of the law. So Herod inquired of them (Matt. 2: 2) what they knew of the birth of Christ.

This superiority must have lifted them up with pride,

for our Lord coupled them often with the Pharisees in denouncing "woe," (Matt. 23). In early Christian days the apostles were their own scribes, except indeed St. Paul, who employed others to write. (See the end of his epistles.) This was probably from some physical infirmity, in connection with his "thorn in the flesh." Now the epistles were open letters, for the most part written to the whole body of Christians in certain places, and had doubtless copies made of them at once for the sake of their free distribution (1 Thess. 5: 27). Several of these epistles contained news of the churches, besides the apostolic exhortations, reproofs, consolations and encouragements. For more than half this Christian era learning was solely in the hands of the church. The monks alone could copy out the manuscript books, and they alone could understand the dead languages in which they were written. They were indeed "dark ages" and the monks would fain have kept dark longer still, hiding their own "light under the bushel" of their monastaries.

But with the invention of printing a new era began, the era, when according to the prophet Daniel "the time of the end, when many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." (Dan. 12: 4.)

Now as the "preacher" said long years ago "of making many books there is no end" (Ecc. 12:12) and added to that there is no end to the reproduction of these many books, how essential that this preaching or teaching through the eye should not only be with acceptable words, (marg. 'words of delight') but that that which is written should be "upright," even words of truth, like goads and as nails fastened by the masters of assemblies, but given from one shepherd, (Ecc. 12: 10 )

In this latter day books seem to be resolving themselves very much into the more ephemeral reading of periodicals and newspapers. About 10,000 newspapers are published in these United States to be read by hundreds of thousands of thinking men and women. What hammers to drive in nails! What strong moulds to shape public opinion! What levers to turn it! How important to "possess this field," to have the temperance corner always ready in which to point to the hard fact, to reason out the solid argument, to tell the harrowing tale, that will make even the strong man weep, or narrate the lively anecdote to captivate the careless boy or girl, and so to go on sowing seeds of temperance truth, that will germinate and bear fruit, may be many days hence. God in His wisdom chose Ezra as his scribe and interpreter when the Hebrew language was becoming corrupt or forgotten, and so to preserve His written oracles for us. Now when whole peoples seem likely to degenerate and become nations of drunkards, God in His wisdom put it into the hearts of our W. C. T. U. women to "hold the fort" for temperance in these many newspapers, and into the hearts of their editors to permit and even welcome their entrance.

Let us make good use of our opportunities.

## Correspondence.

### RUSSIAN TEA DBINKING AND GERMAN BEER DRINKING.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Nearly eleven months have elapsed since we landed on this side of the Atlantic, yet our interest in the temperance question has not waned a particle. All along the way, in every country which we have visited, we have watched the habits of the people, in this particular especially. On our way to St. Petersburg, from the time we left the German frontier, we discovered that the tea drinking custom was far more prevalent than the beer; in fact we failed to see beer at any of the restaurants where we stopped for luncheon in the two days' journey from Berlin. On two occasions we saw infinitesimal wine glasses filled and emptied, and we have seen the same proportions drank at our hotel; but, having watched the different phases carefully, we have come to the conclusion that tea drinking is largely substituted for beer and wine drinking in Russia. At the first station on the frontier we observed the waiters running to and fro with a liquid steaming hot, in tumblers, without foam, and very shortly caught the fume, which was tea like, and then we remembered that Russia claimed the art of tea making. The tea is served in tumblers with sliced lemon with lumps of sugar without milk, unless desired. The odor is appetizing and when one has drank of the tea once there is a strong and almost irresistible temptation to try it again. In walking through the streets of St. Petersburg, continuously one sees the teapots being carried hither and thither at breakfast and luncheon time, and the delicious odor which is emitted makes one thirst for that which does not inebriate at least. Being under restriction regarding self indulgence in the delicious commodity, doubtless the thirst has been tenfold, and we have broken the limits and drank tea in Russia without the baneful result of becoming intoxicated. We have been led to understand how irresistible must be the temptation to the reformed inebriate to break his pledge when he gets the odor of the stimulant that he has loved so much. Now having watched so minutely the different habits of the different countries, we have concluded that tea drinking is a good custom for Russia, and that there must be far less drunkenness on this account, and if good for Russia and obviates so much inebriety, why not good for other countries, when we consider that it is a harmless beverage, generally speaking? The coffee system in America has not been adopted as thoroughly as desirable, but has doubtless accomplished much good, but there is a great deal in the appearance of things. Tea, smoking hot on a chilly day, served in a tumbler, having been properly drawn, on a clean tray with sugar and lemon, is very attractive, and the odor far superior to rum punches and brandy smashes. The kutschers of the droschkens in Germany are continuously under the influence of beer and are positively stupid and bloated, beside lubberly, while the same in Russia are bright and agile, notwithstanding their cumbersome dress which is a tight fitting waist with long skirt gathered or plaited in at the waist like an old lady's dress. Under this is lined with sheepskin, and thus rendered quite bulky. A fancy belt is worn around the waist, and on the head a low hat with curved brim or a turban. On seeing these in the back one is led to believe that they look like fat huckster women. It is very laughable to see them sitting on the low seat of the vehicle awaiting a call and when it comes to see them jump up and gather up their skirts, drive around, take you in, after the bargain is made, there being no restrictions or cab system in Russia, and drive off at railroad speed, as though they were striving to get out of gunshot range. These men compose the most ludicrous sight in St. Petersburg. There are other sights which excite, not laughter, but commiseration, of which we have not time to write now.

We have seen iced tea served in tumblers in America, but believe much of the odor is lost in the process of cooling, and thereby some of the flavor, but tea making has not been a hobby as in Russia. It has been a delight to us to get out of sight of the flaunting beer cup, and one having never seen the habits of the two countries could scarcely realize how impressive the contrast. There doubtless is a great amount of drunkenness in Russia, it would be strange if there were not, when the statistics tell us that wine is drank, but in the five or six days that we have been here we have not seen an intoxicated person, and this we attribute to the tea custom. We have only seen two of the kutschers asleep on their droschkens, and the number of these is legion, while at Berlin they fall asleep about as soon as they arrive at their stands. We have asked for the poor quarters and have been informed by the Swedish consul that there were none, but that the poor lived or were scattered here and there. The weather has been delightful, until today, which is rainy, reminding one of beautiful October days in America. It doubtless owes some of its charm to the fact that we left March weather at Berlin.

St. Petersburg is a fine and imposing city and from the top of the great cathedrel the view is grand. The Neva adds greatly to the sight, with its branches running in many directions. The Czar's palace is situated on its border and presents a commanding appearance, and so are many of the churches and public buildings, and a prospective view gives a very picturesque scene, very like Venice.

The Neva is open, but not all the way to the Baltic' which we regret. We are obliged to go to Stockholm via Helsingfors in Finland, and thus add expense to our journeyings, but shorten our sea voyage. Possibly before we shall have arrived we shall rejoice, for sea life at the best, to some, is poor enough. Of Sweden, Denmark and Norway we may find time to write in the future. While we esteem it a great privilege to view the land on this side the water, yet we count the days that bring us a day's march nearer our earthly home, and to the land of the free and the home of the brave. The oppression of the poor in Europe has led us to a greater appreciation of a land of freedom, and we do not wonder that they flock to the new world, and could they realize what freedom is, America would not contain the overflow.

MARIA C. TREADWELL.

*St. Petersburg, Russia, April 30, 1884.*

### HYGIENIC COOKING.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL.—Will you allow me a few words in view of the cooking receipt and the prospective cook book of our union?

Some years ago a friend loaned me a "Temperance Cook Book," published by one of our unions, and far less harmful would it be for most families to have wine jelly, or wine sauce put before them occasionally than ever to use many of the preparations noted therein. Pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles, etc., with rich dishes of various kinds, appeared upon its pages so frequently, that good health and temperance could not possibly be the lot of those who habitually use its receipts and some of THE UNION SIGNAL receipts, I regret to say, bring this book to mind.

Miss Julia Colman in "The Problem of Thirst" says: "Another thing women could often do, but I am afraid they seldom think of it; they could provide food that is not thirst-provoking. How often it happens that women who send out their loved ones with an agony of prayer that they may be kept for the day, also send them with a breakfast that will make them almost frantic with thirst before they get to the first tavern; while it is very likely that no thought has been given either to the cause of the thirst, or to the means for assuaging it. * *

'Suppose we should find out, as one of the results of this agitation about the drink question, that our habits of eating, or rather of seasoning, have the effect to make everybody more thirsty, more likely to drink and less capable of resisting temptation, do you think it would be worth your while to act upon it and use less salt and other thirst-producing condiments?"

And what Miss Colman writes, we hear from all those who have seriously considered this question in this connection. Rich dishes, condiments, high seasoning, salt foods are so many pitfalls in the path of him who would lead a temperate life. And should not we who advocate temperance, use the word in its broadest sense? Should not "plain living and high thinking" be the aim of our workers?

Not the "plain living" that would make our tables unattractive and our dishes unpalatable; heaven forbid. But food selected for its nutritive qualities (not to please the palate and eye only), well and simply prepared, well-cooked and well-served.

Why should women spend hours of precious time and untold means and strength in concocting troublesome dishes that are, as a rule, only so many provocatives to indigestion, and intemperance in diet at least, with their countless attendant ills? Should not the temperate use of time, of health, of means, of everything be the aim of our workers? "A wicked waste of time" would apply to many dishes in common use, as well as to the salad of carefully molded turnips and carrots and beets etc., that we have just learned of in "Lectures on Cooking." And a "wicked waste of God's precious gifts" would apply to many of the forms into which some of them are frequently tortured and served.

And why spend so much time in preparing extravagant, harmful desserts when wholesome fruits and nutritious nuts have been showered upon us with such a lavish hand?

Would that our unions would take more interest in this subject of healthful living, a subject that comes home so closely to every one of us! Some of them are

doing noble work; Michigan for instance, with Mrs. Dr. Kellogg in the van, but many of them know scarcely more of the subject than that hygiene and heredity have been added to our other departments of labor.

Mrs. Kellogg, our national superintendent of hygiene, a most reliable authority on all such subjects, is at present conducting a department in that most helpful of magazines, *Good Health*, called "The Cooking School," wherein have appeared excellent directions for wholesome breads of various kinds and where other good receipts for palatable, healthful dishes will undoubtedly appear from time to time.

If it were possible for Mrs. Kellogg and Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, national superintendent of heredity, to superintend the preparation of a cook book for our union and our workers would use it in their homes, they would not so frequently be helping to destroy with one hand what the other is bravely trying to build up, healthy, wholesome physical bodies with no desire for artificial stimulation of any kind.

Yours for the cause,

MARGARET A. LAKE,

*Supt. Hygiene W. C. T. U., Md.*

*Mt. Washington, Md., March 14, 1884.*

## NOT CONNECTI-CUTTINGS.

MID SCENES OF OLD.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL.—Returning to the scenes and associations of sunny seminary days, I am reminded that years of life have more than doubled since the golden medal suspended upon a prophetic white ribbon, was presented by our beloved principal. The name of seminary and the date was engraven on the one side, my name and the motto "Excelsior" upon the other. We were told that the duties of life, would be measured by ability and opportunity, and were bidden to go forth and do what we could.

What changes the flying years have wrought! Some of the merry school girls of those days, now silver-haired, reign as queens in the homes where I am entertained. Many, including a beloved sister, have gone "beyond the river." Some have tasted the bitter sorrow into whose homes the "Piasau" has entered; and, tell it with shame and sadness, one of the brightest of our number, is a confirmed inebriate today.

I have filled appointments in the following places: Scottsville, Mumford and Wolcott, where anti-license prevails; a result, largely due to the efforts of the women.

At Charlotte, where seventeen saloons are arrayed against two churches, where a W. C. T. U. was recently organized, and is working bravely, even though sometimes wounded in the house of its friends.

At Spencerport, where a cheery union falters not, where the W. C. T. U. and the Band of Hope are to have an honored place in the procession on decoration day. Could anything be more oppropriate and inspiring?

At Greece I was delighted to present our cause in the church in which I made a profession of faith, and received the hand of fellowship into the church of Christ.

A union less than a year of age is doing nobly here. A temperance school, literature distributed, school books furnished, mass meetings held are included in their work. Some of the members, farmers' wives, in addition to church work, temperance work, not forgetting the care of completely ordered homes, are finding time for the Chautauqua course. While food for the body, in this magnificent garden county of western New York lies in fields of gold all around them, they must and do have food for heart and mind. This is perfection of country life.

At LeRoy a new union organized by Mrs. Decker is preparing for earnest work.

Last evening in the First Baptist church in Rochester, I reviewed the proceedings of the national brewers' convention held here last week. Doubtless you have a report of their proceedings. There was less of denunciatory language against "temperance fanatics" than in reports of former years, when Frederick Leauer, their deceased honorary president, pronounced the crusaders "roaring lionesses going round seeking whom they might devour." A monument is to be erected in memory of their champion, who it is safe to say, has gone where crusaders will trouble him no more.

Monroe county convention occurs on the 28 h and 29th. The fact that it has twenty-five unions, gives proof of faithful work. Leaders have organized, and conventions have brought together, instructed and strengthened the unions for local work. I have never visited a county where this was more evident. We need more county work.

The first week in June I go to Pittsburgh, then to New Jersey where our oldest daughter graduates June 12, then home to my silver wedding, to which all crusaders and W. C. T. U's. are cordially invited.

*Rochester, N. Y.* LUCY H. WASHINGTON.

## "AS ITHERS SEE US."

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I sent a copy of the manual I brought out for the foreign work in Illinois, to the *Staats Zeitung*, Chicago, the leading German newspaper of Illinois. I was rather surprised some days after to find that a column of editorial matter had been given to the manual, myself, and the W. C. T. U.

The editorial said it was correctly stated that "foreigners held the balance of political power in Illinois." It made very merry over the belief held by the W. C. T. U. that the Germans could be won to their ideas and grew bitterly sarcastic at the idea of a "leader" arising in Illinois to lead the German hosts, and sneered at the Germans who had already declared themselves for total abstinence and prohibition, but its utterances closed with the following significant passage:

"But this matter has a serious side to it. We can no longer remain with our eyes closed to the danger which threatens us from the ceaseless energy and tireless activity of the prohibitionists, and particularly from the efforts of the women prohibitionists. The work of these women is thoroughly systematized, and they labor not only for the conversion of the Germans to their doctrines, but for the Irish, Scandinavian and other nationalities, and of them all, no nationality is in such danger from the allurements of these women as the Germans."

I felt moved to make a response to the *Staats Zeitung* but to this date I have seen nothing of the letter in its columns, although fair play would seem to have demanded its publishment. I give the letter to our National organ thinking it may serve to point some future moral.

EFFINGHAM, ILL., May 19, 1884.

EDITOR STAATS ZEITUNG.—*Dear Sir*: Having seen your article in regard to the W. C. T. U. work, Manual and myself, I feel moved to make a few remarks which I have no doubt you will insert in your paper as I desire it. Of myself it may interest you to know, that although a native American, my family on every side but one is of Teutonic extraction.

The invitation which the W. C. T. U. constantly extends to unbelievers in "total abstinence" and "prohibition" doctrines is always this: "Come, let us reason together."

The great law of which the W. C. T. U. seeks fulfillment is: "Love the Lord with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself." Herein is found our object and the incentive to our labors.

The "liquor traffic," is at this date the greatest obstacle and hindrance to the fulfillment of this law, upon which we are told "All the laws and prophets hang;" hence we attack it with all our powers.

The student of history finds passing through the ages a law of steady progression and growth. Some call it 'Fate," others "Destiny," yet others, "The will of God." But by whatever name this law is known, it is persistent, steady, irresistible, inexorable, fulfilling itself. "Vassalage" fell before its clear light; "serfdom" vanished in its pure ether; "monarchies," crumbled into ashes before its splendor; the shackles of human slavery, were melted by its fervent heat. And now the "liquor traffic," by the action of the self same law is going to its inevitable end! The hand of man is powerless to arrest its destruction.

History, science, law, labor and religion are on our side. Each interrogated says "No!" to the drinking of alcoholics, be they of beer, or of fluids stronger in the portion of alcohol they contain. We should decry the Teutonic brain and heart were we to do otherwise than say, "In time they too will see the truth." "They have not as yet studied this subject as we have."

Nature interrogated will answer the German and American alike. History will repeat the same facts to both. Science will deliver the same truths to each. Labor, law and religion cannot deceive either. The higher nature of each will question the "liquor traffic." The brain of each will grasp its import to the race and its relation to the nation. The social hearts will vibrate in unison, and German and American will grasp hands and bid the traffic in alcoholics "Go!" and the law of fate, of "destiny," the "will of God," inevitable, irresistible, will be established. ADA H. KEPLEY.

*Supt. Ill W.C.T U. Foreign Work.*

## A LOVING TRIBUTE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Please allow me through our paper to give tribute to the memory of Mrs. L. B. Barrett, for so many years secretary of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. She passed out of this life from her home in Somerville, May 23, after a few weeks illness, but she left a record of faithful service behind her. All through our state, her name has been a household word a synonym for loyal, generous, unfailing love to the temperance cause.

Those who know her personally have lost a friend in the highest sense of the word, a friend most sensitive in honor, chivalrous and faithful. She was a woman; with the artist's nature but of most practical life. Her brush wrought flowers, her pen wrote the signal service of our work in this state, her words were courage, her life was inspiration. No praise for her can be overdrawn; she was "a living epistle." "Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates."

After an intimate knowledge of her work and the gift of her friendship, I desire to lay this simple tribute of love upon her memory. Again the alabaster box is broken but the odor of the ointment shall fill all our state. And it was broken at the Master's feet.

Yours sincerely,

LOUISE S. BAKER.

*Nantucket, Mass., May 27, 1884.*

## MISS WILLARD'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

*To the White Ribbon Army:*—DEAR SISTER SOLDIERS—Our little Dane, Mrs. Laura G. Fixen, has proved potent in her determination to interest you in some "work shop" furniture which has only arrived and I wish you could see how wonderfully convenient, comfortable and helpful, the "new arrangements" are. Indeed I reproach myself for having a real "Wooton desk, as handsome as Lucretia Garfield's," and, as a choice was given me between a chair and sofa, one of the latter species was selected, and is so fine that I have put it in the parlor where all comers might behold the added fitness that its comfort lends to "Rest Cottage," the name of our "sweet home." Dear, generous hearts, I thank you and so does mother and "my right hand" (as Mary Lathrop has aptly christened "our Anna Gordon"). But know all women "by these presents," that I will not permit you to spend any more money on yours ever, affectionately and faithfully,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

P. S.—Miss Effie Kilbourne, of THE UNION SIGNAL staff of helpers, in publishing department, has worked out by correspondence, the problem of causing all this to come to pass, and she it was who sent me the motto that adorns the desk-front and meets my frequent gaze; "From the White Ribbon stations all along the line."

## A NEW ACCESSION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I know you will rejoice to herald he coming of Mrs. B. Pearson, that gifted officer of the British Woman's Temperance League (Margaret Lucas president) whose testimonials from Rev. Charles Garrett, J. H. Raper and other leaders in England I endorse. Let us do all in our power to give her a downright American welcome. Mrs. Buell is advised of her coming and New York ladies will not be backward I am sure in testifying our cousinly regard. I hope to be in Chicago when Mrs. P. arrives if my itinerary will permit, and to welcome her to our annual meeting at St. Louis, Oct. 20.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

REV. DR. and MRS. A. J. GORDON, of Boston, sailed last week for Liverpool, expecting to take their vacation of several weeks mainly in England. Let English temperance workers take notice.

# Our Children.

## HAWKS OR DOVES?

If words
Were birds,
And swiftly flew
From tips
Of lips
Owned, dear, by you;
Would they,
Today,
Be hawks and crows?
Or blue,
And true,
And sweet? Who knows?

Let's play
Today
We choose the best;
Birds blue
And true,
With dove-like breast!
'Tis queer,
My dear,
We never knew
That words,
Like birds,
Had wings and flew!

—*St. Nicholas.*

## KINDERGARTEN TEMPERANCE LESSON.*

MRS. V. J. KENT.

Jno. 5: 39. Prov. 27: 12.

What have you on your lesson card today? What kind of a book is it meant to be? (Teacher read Jno. 5: 39.) What does search mean here? These were Jesus' own words, and He then meant for the people to whom He was preaching, to search their own writings, in which they believed, and which told about His coming to the earth, and see if His words were not true, for there were some people in those days, as well as in these, who did not believe in the words of Jesus. What does it mean to search? (Wait for answer.) Did any of you ever lose a ball, or a marble, or a top? I have seen little boys when they have lost such things in the street, get down and crawl under the sidewalk, and sometimes even pull up the boards, if they were able, to look for them, and even if should get covered with mud, or dust, or sand, would not care if they only found what they lost. They searched.

Did any of you little girls ever lose your picture book, or slate pencil, or some pretty beads, or your thimble, or some of your doll's clothes, or anything you valued very much, and look up stairs and down stairs, and all around in boxes and baskets, under the bed, and behind bureaus and trunks, just as faithfully as you could? Well then, you searched for it. These people that Jesus was talking to when He said, "Search the scriptures," had not been reading as carefully as they ought, and did not fully understand what they read. It is not well, or even safe, to read God's word hastily, or only a few words here and there, that your eyes may rest upon when you open the book. In the Bible we are told what we are to do, and be, but we must search to find it out, or have some one to do so for us if we are too little to do it for ourselves. There are wonderful things in God's book; beautiful prayers, beautiful promises, warnings, advice, commands, all of which we should read and understand as soon as possible. There are also in it stories, more beautiful and wonderful than any fairy stories, and all true, too.

On the other side of your lesson book you see is written, "Look not upon the wine when it is red." Some one, in searching the scriptures, found this verse, it was written by a very wise man, said to be the wisest man that ever lived. Why do you suppose this was written? Does it hurt anyone to just look at a thing? Would it make any of you sick to simply look at unripe fruit or vegetables, or a bottle of poison? Not if that was all you did, and then turned away without touching them. But it is unsafe for anyone, even to look on anything that is hurtful, because sometimes such things look pleasant and pretty, and may lead us astray. I once heard of a little boy, who in passing through a room in which a large dish of fruit stood on a table, just stopped to look at it. He thought it was so pretty, and really must be very sweet and ripe; how nice it must taste; how he longed to try it. It was not his, and he well knew that it was not meant for him to eat them. He walked around the table and kept looking until he put out his hand and took some, and became a poor little thief. Poor, foolish little boy! He felt very sorry and ashamed after he had taken it, and had a sad, sorrowful time of it before he could feel right and happy again. His first wrong step was in looking so long. If little children look at fruit which is unfit to eat, and keep looking at it until they fancy it is not so bad after all, and eat some, they will be apt to suffer for it. Our lesson says, "Look not thou upon the wine." Wine is generally of a pretty color, but it is a very dangerous thing to even look at, and the "wise man" tells us what happens to those who keep looking at it, they come to great sorrow and misery. Then there are several other things that don't look quite so pretty as wine, but are as dangerous to look at, that come in bottles and jugs and barrels and casks. Sometimes we see them in wagons and windows, on sidewalks and standing by doors. Some are marked XXX, which I believe means that the contents are extra good.

Can you children, tell me the names of some of these dangerous things? You understand, I hope, why it is not safe to even look on these things. It makes some people want to taste them, just as the little boy wanted to taste the fruit. Then if they taste them, they want more, and it makes them sick and unhappy, and cross and wicked; makes them treat their wives and children unkindly, and if they continue to use these dreadful things that come in these—what did I call them? they get poor and wretched, their families cannot have nice homes, or good clothes like those who do not use such things. I have even known of fathers and mothers who would learn to love this wicked stuff so that they would sell their clothes and their little children's clothes to get a little money with which to buy it. Would you think that anyone would even want to *look* at anything that could do so much harm? I don't like to see children looking in saloon windows, or little boys climbing up on the barrels outside, or standing near one of those dreadful places. Sometimes saloon keepers put beautiful flowers in their windows and trees at their doors, to try and make their place look attractive, and have bright colors about, which, of course, pleases little people. I always feel sorry for the poor innocent flowers, and wish I could move them into the homes of some of the poor mothers and children, whose husbands and fathers *hide behind them*, to help cheer them up when they are lonely and neglected. Perhaps, however, sometimes a miserable, sad man or woman may catch a glimpse of some of these pretty flowers, as they are going in and out of the saloon, and it might remind them of the same kind of flowers they had in their own homes or garden when they were innocent children like you are now, and it might help them to repent and be wise, and lead a new life. O, how I want every little boy and girl who hears this lesson to be wise and do as we are told "a prudent man" does when he sees anything to tempt him to go astray. (Teacher read Prov. 27: 12.) Remember how dangerous it is to look upon any kind of liquor. Hide away from it, don't look at it, or taste it, or handle it, if you can possibly help it, or you will surely suffer and perhaps be miserable forever.

* Cards for this lesson can be had for 25 cents per dozen from Mrs. V. J. Kent, 3203 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## THE STUBBS LETTERS. NO. II.

FROM AUNT JANE.

My Dear Peter:—Your good letter came this mornin'. I'm glad you write so well, but I'm more glad your notions are mostly of the true kind. Good writin' may be pretty easily learned with a little care. But if once bad notions get into a human soul it takes a deal of work to get 'em out, and to put the true kind in.

I don't wonder you was surprised to see your teacher smokin' a cigar. I'm surprised myself to hear of it. What I have to say about it is, he may know how to teach lessons from all the long-named books in half a dozen languages; but if he doesn't know that his tobacco is doin' the young things under his care a sight more harm than all his book learnin' is doin' 'em good, then it's high time the school board told him of it. The truth is, Peter, he may not know it, but he isn't fit to be a teacher.

There's one thing in your letter needs a little correctin'. And that is where you say the city lads has had better chances than you have. It may be some of 'em have had as good; none could have better.

All that about the fine churches with their tall steeples and big organs, and fiddles, and horns, amounts to jest nothin' at all, compared to your father's example, and your mother's good words and tender prayers.

Maybe some of them city lads has such a mother as you have Peter; if they have I say, "Thank God for it."

But I've heard that many of the mothers that live in the city, are so taken up with one thing and another, as not to know half the time where their boys are, much less what they're doing!

A fine church may be all very well, when we think of it as a place that human hands are tryin' to make good enough for the great and good God to own as His house. But old-fashioned people like me still keeps to the notion that steeples and towers and fiddles and horns is jest so much money wasted that might be spent to please God a great deal better. I was thinking only yesterday if all the church steeples in the United States could be turned into the money they cost and given to the Woman's Temperance cause what a blessed help it would be.

I have never been so poor, thank God, but I've always been able to lay by a little somethin' for churches and missions and the temperance work; but if any of my money has ever gone to help build a church steeple, Jane Jenkins has yet to hear of it. I've never meant it to go that way.

Write soon again to your loving Aunt Jane.
*Thornbush, Ill.*

## JOHNNY'S MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS.

Johnny was pouring over his mental arithmetic. It was a new study to him, and he found it interesting. When Johnny undertook anything he went about it with heart, head, and hand.

He sat on his high stool at the table, while his father and mother sat just opposite. He was such a tiny fellow, scarcely large enough to hold the book, you would scarcely think, much less to study and calculate. But he could do both, as you shall see.

Johnny's father had been speaking to his mother; and Johnny had been so intent on his book, that he had not heard a word; but as he leaned back on his high chair to rest a moment, he heard his father say, "Dean got beastly drunk at the club last night; drank ten glasses of wine. I was disgusted with the fellow."

Johnny looked up with bright eyes. "How many did you drink?"

"I drank one, my son," said the father, smiling down upon his little boy.

"Then you were only one-tenth drunk," said the boy reflectively.

"John!" cried his parent, sternly, in a breath; but Johnny continued with a studious air—

"Why, yes; if ten glasses of wine make a man beastly drunk one glass will make him one-tenth part drunk, and—

"There, there!" interrupted the father, biting his lip to hide the smile that would come; "I guess it's bedtime for you, and we'll have no more arithmetic tonight."

So Johnny was tucked away in bed, and went sound asleep, turning the problem over and over to see if he was wrong. And just before he lost himself in slumber he had thought, "One thing is sure; if Dean hadn't taken the one glass, he would not have been drunk. So it is the safe way never to take one, and I never will." And the next thing he was snoring, while Johnny's father was thinking—"There's something in Johnny's calculation, after all. It is not safe to take one glass, and I will ask Dean to sign a total abstinence pledge with me tomorrow." And he did so, and they both kept it. So great things grew out of Johnny's studying mental arithmetic, you see.—*Christian at Work.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children of the Prevention Army:—I want to tell you what two of our little soldiers thought our pledge meant, and how they kept it, and then I would like very much to have you tell me which was right, Freddie or Lulu.

Freddie's papa sometimes drank wine and so one day when Freddie came to dinner a bottle of wine was standing on the table. Just as soon as Freddie saw the bottle, he shut his eyes and hid his face, saying to his mamma, "Take it away, take it away!" "Take what away, Freddie?" his mamma asked: "Why, that bottle of wine. Don't you know the verse says, "Look not on the wine when it is red," and if I look at it I'll be breaking my pledge?" was Freddie's answer.

When Freddie's papa came in to dinner, his mamma told him what Freddie had said. His papa at once took the bottle and put it on the very highest shelf in the pantry, where Freddie surely could not see it and said, "If he feels that way about it I am sure I don't want him to have to look at it."

I don't know whether Freddie's papa stopped drinking wine or not, but I am very sure that Freddie was made very happy by his papa's putting the bottle away.

Now what do you think Lulu, and she is just one of the sweetest, cutest little girls you ever saw, said and did? It was one Sunday, and Lulu had just come home from Sunday school. Her mamma had been drinking a little wine, to make her stronger I suppose, but the little soldiers in our Band of Hope army have learned that anything which has alcohol in it makes people weaker instead of stronger, and there was just a little left in the glass. Lulu's bright eyes spied the glass, and she had learned to love what she saw in it. So she said, "O, mamma, let me have the rest!" "But, Lulu," said her grown up sister, "you've signed the pledge and belong to the Band of Hope, and you'll tell a story if you drink it." Lulu hesitated just a minute and then she said, "O, I can shut my eyes and drink it." Lulu's mamma

laughed at her little girl's cuteness, and Lulu shut her eyes and drank the wine.

Which was the bravest, truest little soldier, Freddie or Lulu, and which one are my little soldiers going to imitate? I hope, and am very sure, every one will answer, "Freddie." CAPTAIN DEBORAH.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

140. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 51 letters.
My 40, 42, 4, 49, 39, 34, is verified.
My 18, 9, 41, 45, 21, is tired.
My 6, 16, 26, 51, 12, 29 is riches.
My 1. 20. 24. 27, 50, 22, 19, 37, is to benefit or aid.
My 44, 33, 35, 47. 2, 38, is supported by a casing.
My 31, 14, 46, 38, are wild animals.
My 5. 13, 10, 36, is lean.
My 23, 48, 7, 11, 30, is a kind of net.
My 28, 17, 15, 25, is a musical sound.
My 43, 32, 2, is a part of the body.
My whole is a Bible verse.

141. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In wail, also in weep.
In harvest, also in reap.
In soil, also in sand.
In heart, also in hand.
In iron, also in tin.
In needle, also in pin.
In gentle, also in good.
In stand, also in stood.
In lost, also in won.
In moon, also in sun.
A large, important city
You'll find my whole to be,
When you've picked out the letters,
And made them all agree.

142. WORD HALF-SQUARE.

1. Remembrance; 2. Each; 3. To measure; 4. A metal; 5 The pronunciation of a kind of grain; 6. A letter.

143. DIAMOND.

1. A letter; 2. Before; 3. A pleasure; 4. To consume, 5. A letter.

144. "PI."

hhhhhttttiiiinnnddrrwwbbaassooeeu.
When you all these letters in order arrange,
If you see an old proverb it will not be strange.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

132.—Crusade Psalm,—cruel, rum, a curse, slurs, supper, cured, up, dare.

133.—Kansas.

134.—Wheel, Ice, Lady, Lad, Avenue, Rose, Dog,—Willard.

135.—Maine, Ohio, Missouri, North Carolina, Iowa, Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Florida.

Answers have been received from S. M. Kennedy and A. M. Stratford.

## BETTER WHISTLE THAN WHINE.

As I was taking a walk early in September, I noticed two little boys on their way to school. The small one stumbled and fell; and though he was not very much hurt, he began to whine in a babyish way—not a regular roaring boy cry, as though he were half killed, but a little cross whine.

The older boy took his hand in a kind, fatherly way, and said:

"Oh, never mind, Jimmy, don't whine; it is a great deal better to whistle."

And he began in the merriest way a cheerful boy whistle.

Jimmy tried to join in the whistle.

"I can't whistle as nice as you, Charlie," said he; "my lips won't pucker up good."

"Oh, that is because you have not got all the whine out yet," said Charlie; "but you try a minute, and the whistle will drive the whine away."

So he did; and the last I saw or heard of the little fellows, they were whistling away as earnestly as though that was the chief end of life.

A LITTLE Quaker boy, about six years old, after sitting like the rest of the congregation in silence, all being afraid to speak first, as he thought, got up on the seat, folded his arms over his breast, murmered in a clear sweet voice just loud enough to be distinctly heard on the front seat: "I do wish the Lord would make us all gooder, and gooder, and gooder, till there is no bad left.

# Home Department.

## IN MEMORIAM

*MRS. L. B. BARRETT,*
*Secretary of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., died May 24, 1884.*

ALICE CORA HAMMOND.

Above her placid brow th' immortelle twines,
The victor's palm rests in her passive hand.
Foremost among the strong, tried souls who stand,
And wage a hopeless war 'gainst serried lines
Of sin and woe, that ravage all the land,
She still held place; thrilled with a purpose grand,
Yet calm, as one who all to God resigns.
Out of the heat and burden of the day,
Out of the stir, and throb, and ache of life,
God called her; and His loving hand stretched down
To guide her, as she trod death's fearsome way,
To greet her, weary from the bitter strife,
With the blest words, "Well done, receive thy crown."

*Lynn, Mass., May 27.*

## CHILDREN AND WINE.

ELSIE HAVEN.

A pampered child of fortune comes rolling home in the small hours of the morning unmistakably drunk. The mother, almost heart-broken, inveighs bitterly against some one who has led her idolized son astray. The promises he makes at her solicitations are soon forgotten, and ere the world is many suns older he is taken home again in the same condition, this time more callous to mother's tears and father's stern commands. This gradually becomes a common occurrence, and Dame Rumor begins to talk: "So and so has become a confirmed drunkard. I cannot imagine whom he gets it from. His father does not drink to excess."

The mother wonders from whom he inherits this terrible appetite. Mother, this sorrow that is silvering your once beautiful hair, and ploughing furrows of care on your face was, bred at your own table, and at the tables of the most honorable members of the "charmed circle." From childhood your boy has been accustomed to see wines from the finest vintages in the world on your own table, and you drinking the sparkling beverage with evident enjoyment. Child like he asks for some. You give him just a little sip. The habit grows stronger, until now many glasses are required to quench the feverish thirst that possesses him.

This fashion of having wine on the table has been the ruin of many a noble boy who today might stand high in the estimation of a fastidious world. "But," you say, "society demands it and we cannot be odd. We must conform to the rules society lays down. A dinner without wine would be a failure." Aye, society demands it, and at the same time your son's honor pays the price of your compliance.

"*My* son is above such degrading habits as excessive drink," you say with conscious pride in voice and face. "Only the children of the vulgar get drunk. My child belongs to one of the first families of the country, and is above that."

You sweep away and the next moment you are drinking a glass of sparkling wine and thinking, "How foolish these ill-omened croakers are. How can there be harm in such a nice drink."

Satan's most evil deeds are clothed in the most guileless manner, and so it is with this. A glass of rare old wine will make more drunkards than a hundred glasses of whisky, from the simple fact that wine is in constant use in the best of families, while the very idea of whisky is scouted and consigned to the lower ranks of society.

Fathers and mothers, if you love your children, and wish for their welfare and peace, both in this world and the next, banish wine from your table. Teach the little ones the evil effects of the wine cup, and the dangers of appetite.

Throw the demands of society to the winds and in after years you will have your reward in the virtues of your sons and daughters.

## THOUGHTS FOR WEARY HOURS.

MRS. J. S. COLLINS.

The time will come in the experience of many of God's children, when they will be laid aside from the active duties of life, by physical weakness and infirmity—when the frail tenement will appear to be giving way under disease, and the mind refuse to serve as it was wont to do, when the physician's orders must be imperatively obeyed, and books, papers and studies be put away and rest and quiet enjoyed. Then will come days, and months perhaps, of inactivity of body and mind, and consequent weariness. O how hard, under such circumstances, to look up to our Heavenly Father with the eye of faith and say from the heart, "Not my will but thine be done." To feel that we can trust Him implicitly in those things which we cannot understand, and which run counter to our plans.

Yet if we would have the peace and tranquility of mind so necessary to health, all must be left without reserve with Him "who doeth all things well." At this point God can change our trials into blessings. All our way will then be seen to have been marked out in Infinite wisdom. We shall be made to feel there has not been one pang too great, or sorrow that was not needed to discipline us for life's duties.

The longest days thus spent are not lost for we shall be brought into closer communion and fellowship with Christ the great burden bearer.

Then what joy will come to the burdened soul in simply trusting in the Lord, living daily in union with Him! His presence in the sick chamber will be more precious than all besides; and His gracious influence will continue with us. Then weary waiting one, can you not trust Him? Can you not sing of mercy as well as judgment? In all your afflictions He is afflicted. He is preparing you for the eternal rest which is in store for all His faithful children.

"For our light affliction which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

# The Sunday School Lesson.

June 22.] Third Quarter, No. X. [1884.

## TOPIC: OBEDIENCE TO LAW.

LESSON TEXT.—Romans 13: 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Let every soul be subject to the higher powers. Romans 13: 1.

TIME AND PLACE the same as in previous lessons.

1. Society is not of man's creation but of God's. God has instituted the government of society. He has ordained powers. He commands respect and submission thereto. If there were more inculcation of this truth in our system of education it would be better for our children and young people. We come of revolutionary stock. All our traditions run back to the resistance to tyranny. All our early heroes were rebels. Our children are taught to venerate them, to celebrate their anniversaries and to regard them as patron saints. Consequently we have hereditary influences to counteract by the constant education toward respect for the "powers that be." England has its traditions all the other way. The government is everything. The king rules by Divine right. Rebellion is treason and treason is the most heinous crime. We must endeavor to build up alongside of our republican institutions, such reverence for authority as God commands, and then hope that *vox populi* will be *vox Dei*.

2. It is a relief to a good man's conscience to know just whom he should obey. Laws are often contrary to his convictions, and he hesitates in regard to his responsibility to obey and enforce them. God has ordained the higher power. That much is settled. God, more or less, controls this higher power. That helps our submission. His word says "be subject to it." That puts the matter beyond question, except where the higher power undertakes to usurp God's authority or dictates action contrary to His command. Then duty is plain, for duties never conflict. The higher power must give way to the highest.

3. Governmental tribute or tax is honored by both Christ and his apostles. It is said that the early Christians surprised and often disarmed the opposition of the Roman officials, by their prompt payment of taxes. Tertullian says that what the government lost by the refusal of the Christians to bestow rich gifts on heathen temples, they gained in the conscientious payment of taxes. This is another point of failure with us in these "last days." The government seems corrupt. Large expenses, and the enriching of private individuals, and public plunder fall upon the tax payers till they feel themselves justified in resorting to an evasion of the proper returns. Tax-paying becomes odious, and the saying is current that men will do anything to avoid "death and taxes." Patriotic notions in the payment of tax have well nigh disappeared, and why? Because we do not regard the government as of God, nor its support as much a divine command as any given.

4. The idea of love as a debt, is purely a gospel idea. Christ cut down the Decalogue to two commands which contained the spirit and essence of the whole. "Thou shalt" took the place of "Thou shalt not," and love was forevermore declared to be our obligation to God and our neighbor. It is the keystone of the social arch. It worketh no ill. It is the fulfilling of the law.

All liquor dealers are breakers of this commandment on which hang all the law and the prophets. Rev. Albert Barnes says, "He that sells his neighbor liquid fire, knowing what *must* be the result of it, is not pursuing a business which works no ill to him." It brings every ill, and cannot be the fulfilling of Divine law, but its flagrant violation.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 La Salle Street, - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

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*Missouri*—Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Kansas City.
*Montana*—Mrs. Dr. Clark, Helena.
*Nebraska*—Mrs. Jennie G. Ford Kearney.
*Nevada*—Mrs. Wm. Webster, Reno.
*New Hampshire*—Mrs. N. H. Knox, Lebanon.
*New Jersey*—Mrs. S. J. Downs, Ocean Grove.
*New Mexico*—Mrs. Evelyn Snyder, Albuquerque.
*New York*—Mrs. Mary T. Burt, 361 Madison St., Brooklyn.
*North Carolina*—Mrs. L. H Pease, Asheville,
*Ohio*—Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Ravenna.
*Oregon*—Mrs. H. K. Hines, Portland.
*Pennsylvania*—Mrs. Frances L. Swift, Allegheny.
*Rhode Island*—Mrs. J. K. Barney, 521 Broad St., Providence
*South Carolina*—Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, Charleston.
*Tennessee*—Mrs. Judge Harrison, Nashville.
*Texas*—Mrs. Jennie Bland Beauchamp, Denton.
*Utah*—Miss L. E. Payne, Salt Lake.
*Vermont*—Mrs. E. G. Greene, St. Albans.
*Virginia*—Mrs. Rebecca Wilson, Lincoln.
*West Virginia*—Miss A. Taylor, Wheeling.
*Washington Territory, Eastern*—Mrs. Gen. Tannatt, Walla Walla.
*Washington Territory, Western*—Mrs. Maggie LeSourd, Olympia.
*Wisconsin*—Mrs. Isabella H. Irish, Madison.
*Wyoming Ter.*—Mrs. Judge Browne, Laramie.

### DEPARTMENTS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

*Heredity*—Mary Weeks Burnett, M. D., Room 1, Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill. Assistant Supt., Miss Mary Whitall Smith, 4653 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia.
*Hygiene*—Mrs. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
*Scientific Temperance Instruction*—Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Hyde Park, Mass. Secretary, Mrs. C. C. Alford, 315 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Sunday School Work*—Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, 644 W. Monroe St., Chicago.
*Juvenile Work*—Mrs. Anna M. Hammer, 23 Rowland St., Newark, N. J. Assistant Superintendent, Miss Anna Gordon, Evanston, Ill. Organizer, Mrs. Eva C. Griffith, Whitewater, Wis.
*Chalk Talker*—Mrs. Nelly Bayley, 29 Wisconsin St., Chicago, Ill.
*Free Kindergartens*—Miss Annie Crary, San Francisco, Cal.
*Temperance Literature*—Miss Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, New York city. Local Advisory Committee—Miss F. E. Willard, Mrs. C. B. Buell, Mrs. H. E. Brown, Mrs. E. M. Wymond, Mrs. R. L. Clapp, Mrs. A. G. Ruliffson, Mrs. I. A. Atwater, Mrs. D. P. Kidder, Miss D. P. Baker. Treasurer, Mrs. H. McLean, 318 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.
*Suppression of Impure Literature*—Miss Lucy J. Holmes, Derry, N. H.
*Relation of Intemperance to Capital and Labor, with Relative Statistics*—Mrs. M. J. Nobles, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
*Influencing the Press*—Mrs. Esther T. Housh, Brattleboro, Vt.
*Union Signal Work*—Mrs. Geo. W. Bain, Louisville, Ky.
*Conference with Influential Bodies*—Mrs. Emily McLaughlin, 4 Story street, Boston, Mass.
*Effort to Banish Intoxicants from R. R. Dining Cars*—Miss Jennie Duty, 97 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.
*Effort to Overthrow the Tobacco Habit*—Mrs M. Bynon Reese, Steubenville, O.
*Suppression of the Social Evil*—Mrs. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
*Evangelistic*—Mrs. H. W. Smith, 4653 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia.
*Prison and Police Stations*—Mrs. J. K. Barney, Providence, R. I.
*Work Among Railroad Employes*—Miss Jennie E. Smith, Mountain Lake Park, Md. Secretary, Miss Addie Sherman.
*Soldiers and Sailors*—Mrs. S. A. McClees, Yonkers, N. Y.
*To Secure the Use of the Unfermented Juice of the Grape at the Lord's Table*—Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt, Portland, Me.
*Young Woman's Work*—Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, 73 E. 54th St., New York City. Secretary, Mrs. F. S. Evans, 71 East 54th St., New York City.
*Parlor Meetings*—Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
*Kitchen Gardens*—Miss Mary McClees, 141 Washington St., Yonkers, N. Y. Assistants, Miss Hallie Quigley, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. A. C. Robinson, Baltimore, Md.
*Flower Mission*—Miss Jennie Cassedday, 216 East Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.
*State and County Fairs*—Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, 231 College Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
*Hayes Testimonial*—Mrs. C. C. Alford, 315 Monroe st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Assistants, Miss Esther Pugh, Mrs. C. B. Buell.
*Legislation and Petitions*—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Clinton, Ia.
*Franchise*—Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, Indianapolis Ind.
*Southern Work*—Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, Charleston, S. C., Secretary, Mrs. G. H. McLeod, 237 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.
*Work on the Pacific Coast*—Mrs. M. G. C. Leavitt (P. O. Box, 2647) San Francisco, Cal.
*Work Among Foreigners*—Mrs. Sophie Grubb, Kirkwood, Mo., Assistants, Mrs. Emma Obenauer, 157 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. N. Harris (Box 1589) Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
*Work Among the Colored People of the North*—Mrs. Frances E. Harper, 1006 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia. Pa.
*National Organization*—Miss Henrietta G. Moore, Morrow, Warren County, O.; Mrs. S. M. Perkins, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Boonsboro, Iowa.

These officers, together with many other well known writers, constitute the corps of contributors and news-gatherers of The Union Signal. Its foreign correspondents are:
*England*—Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.
*Switzerland*—Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.
*Denmark*—Pastor Karl Eltzholtz, Horsen, Jutland.

## THE MEMORIAL AT THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Fresh from its triumphs in the Greenback convention, on Tuesday, June 3, the W. C. T. U. prohibition memorial in forty-eight states and territories, sought audience from the great assembly in the Exposition Building, Chicago, where were gathered eight hundred and ten representatives from these same states and territories. There were no proscenium boxes at our service, as at Indianapolis, and scarcely a seat anywhere for our National president. First it was necessary to secure the presentation of the memorial by a delegate, and who should be more appropriate to the work than some one of the noble champions of prohibition in Iowa? The first choice of all concerned was for the Hon. W. G. Donnan, a member of the upper house of the Iowa legislature, and also of this convention. He it was who presented the successful prohibition bill in the senate, and so promptly that it was known throughout the session as Senate Bill No. 1. Mr. Donnan cheerfully accepted the charge, saying that he regarded it rather as an honor conferred than a task imposed. True to his historic promptitude the memorial was presented at the first session, immediately after the selection of the temporary chairman. An effort was made to refer it to the committee on resolutions without reading, but Mr. Donnan bravely contended that the voice of a noble organization of women should be heard in that convention, and the reading was allowed.

Senator Blair, who was in attendance upon the convention, the next day offered by Senator Rawlins, of New Hampshire, the following resolution which abundantly supplemented the W. C. T. U. memorial.

Whereas, The evils of the traffic in alcoholic beverages are great and general, and in the belief of many of the people are such as to require a change in the constitution of the United States in order that by the co-operation of state and national legislation there may be a more efficient exercise of the right of society to control that traffic, and to remove the evils thereof: and,

Whereas, It is essential to the growth of republican institutions, and the preservation of constitutional liberty, that the right of the people to amend the fundamental law should be freely exercised; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this convention recommends the submission by congress to the legislatures of the states of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic beverages, that the same may be adopted or rejected, according to the will of the people.

This was also referred to the committee on resolutions together with the memorial of the Maryland Temperance Alliance and one or two others of similar import. By the effort of Senator Blair a hearing was obtained before this committee on behalf of his resolution and the W. C. T. U. memorial, and on Wednesday afternoon a delegation of the W. C. T. U. accompanied Miss Willard and Senator Blair to the committee room at the Leland Hotel, where the full committee listened courteously to the arguments of both.

Senator Blair in introducing the matter said that he was there not merely to champion the resolution offered by Senator Rawlins, but to speak in behalf of that organization which he regarded as one of the most influential and significant that has ever undertaken to mould and educate public sentiment. He spoke of its wide extent, its minute ramifications and its magnificent possibilities. He pleaded for the recognition of its aims and purposes as an organization of women devoted to the interests of the country and of that party which should most wisely and bravely support the cause of home and native land. His eloquent and cogent appeal was cut short by the chairman as exceeding the time limit of five minutes. A motion was made to give Miss Willard fifteen minutes instead of five and carried by a large majority. Miss Willard then addressed the committee as follows:

Gentleman: The temperance women of America have never before asked for one moment of your time. Thousands of them have worked and prayed for your success in the heroic days gone by, but up to this hour, they have laid no tax on the attention of the people's representatives in presidential convention assembled. But though the position is a new one, I can not count myself other than at home in your presence, gentlemen, as you represent that great party, which, on the prairies of Wisconsin, my honored father helped to build, and whose early motto roused my girlish enthusiasm, "Free soil, free speech, free labor, and free men." But I rejoice today in the sisterhood of the women's party—the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—where I may march side by side with that brilliant southern leader, Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of South Carolina, who in our new anti-slavery war, the fight for a free brain, is my beloved coadjutor.

I am here in no individual character, but as the delegated representative of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of forty-eight states and territories, including the District of Columbia, to present to your thought the memorial of the American home against the American saloon. You will notice that we make no account of foreign drink customs but speak and work directly against an institution which derives its authority from our own government. Our society is the lineal descendant of that whirlwind of the Lord known as the "Woman's Temperance Crusade," of 1874, and stands not only for total abstinence and prohibition, but for no sectarianism in religion, no sectionalism in politics, no sex in citizenship. We recognize state rights as to the adoption of these principles, but move forward in one grand, solid phalanx—a society as well known in Florida as it is in Oregon by the results of the last ten year's work; a society that has an open hand for the Catholic as for the Protestant, and for the foreign as well as the native-born.

We know that in America the great clanging mill of government, kept in motion at enormous cost, turns out just one product, and that is protection for life and limb and property. But it seems to us women that the citadel of purity, the palladium of liberty, the home, our brothers have forgotten adequately to protect. Therefore I am here today to speak on behalf of millions of women, good and true, but grieved and sorrowful, to ask that the guarantees and safeguards of law shall be

stripped from the saloons of my country; that their tarnished gold shall no more pollute our treasury, and that the land we love may at once and forever go out of partnership with the liquor traffic.

Gentlemen, some political party will respond to this plea from the hearts of women asking for protection from a stimulant which nerves with dangerous strength the manly arm that God meant to be woman's shelter and protection, so that man's cruelty becomes the greatest toward those he loves the best. Some party will declare that when our best beloved go forth into life's battle they shall not have to take chances so unequal in the fight for a clear brain, nor run the gauntlet of saloons legalized and set along our streets. Some party will take to heart this object lesson of "The Nation's Annual Drink Bill," shown in the chart I have had placed before your eyes today, with its nine hundred millions for intoxicating liquors to five millions for the spread of Christ's gospel.

The greenback convention has already received with favor this memorial. Senator Donnan, our gallant Iowa champion, has secured its reading in your own great convention and its reference to your committee. Tomorrow you will act upon it. On July 8 it will be presented to the democratic convention in this city, and on July 23 to that of the prohibition home protection party in Pittsburg, Pa.

A great chief of your party who was with us as the hero of your last convention, said that not in the turmoil of politics, but at the sacred fireside hearth does God prepare the verdict of a great, free people. Let me say, gentlemen, that the party which declares for national prohibition in 1884 will be the one for which the temperance women of this land will pray and work, circulate literature, convene assemblies, and do all in our power to secure its success. Nor is the influence of these women to be forgotten or lightly esteemed as the past has sufficiently proved. While I have tried to speak, my spirit has been sustained and soothed by the presence of that devoted army whom I am here to represent. As womanly, as considerate, as gentle as the women of the W. C. T. U. from Alabama to Wyoming would wish me to be in this presence, I have tried to be, that I might justly represent them—good-natured as sunshine, steadfast as gravitation, persistent as a Christian's faith. I have no harsh word to speak of any. The liquor traffic is the lawful heritage of a less wise, less kind, and less enlightened past. For its existence in this gentler age we are all more or less responsible.

Let us combine to put it away "with malice toward none, with charity for all." Daughters of heroes and sisters of patriots are those for whose dear sake I have dared to speak today. DeTocqueville said: "Life is neither a pleasure nor a pain; it is serious business, to be entered on with courage and in a spirit of self-sacrifice." Gentlemen, in that spirit I have tried to speak—not because I wished to be heard, but to represent, as best I could, the homes of America in their sacred warfare against the American saloon. May God lead and guide us all into lives and deeds of tenderest charity and divinest toil for the sorrowful and weak.

Some of us have sung the Miriam song of this great party in other days, and whether we shall, e'er long, chant its requiem depends upon whether the party shall be as true to living issues of the present as it was true to living issues in the past. For

> New occasions teach new duties;
> Time makes ancient good uncouth;
> They must upward still and onward
> Who would keep abreast of truth.

We ask you to declare in favor of submitting to the people a national constitutional prohibitory amendment.

Gentlemen, on behalf of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I thank you for this courteous hearing.

At the conclusion of Miss Willard's remarks, which did not occupy more than twelve of the fifteen minutes allotted her, the W. C. T. U. delegation withdrew with Senator Blair, whose generous devotion to our cause and its presentation to the representative republicans of the country will long be remembered. His unconscious bravery and unostentatious consecration of life and effort are worthy to be written deep in the hearts of the women who themselves have dared and devoted all to God and home and native land. Due honor too was given in all minds to Senator Donnan, taking material shape in a beautiful basket of roses, from which hung long streamers of white ribbon, which was sent to his seat in the convention with the following note:

*Hon. Mr. Donnan:*—OUR BRAVE, KIND FRIEND—The W.C.T.U. will not soon forget the gallant Iowan who dared to stand up for our cause and claim and secure for us a hearing. May the years strew honors on your path as thickly as these flowers are crowded, which feebly represent to you our gratitude.

On behalf of the National W. C. T. U.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, *Pres.*

To which Mr. Donnan responded most gratefully and appropriately as follows:

*Miss Frances Willard, Pres. N. W. C. T. U.:*—MY DEAR MADAM—Your exquisite basket of flowers, and all too complimentary note have just been received.

The service to which you refer was so slight, and at the same time so agreeable, as to call for no such beautiful reward.

May the day be not far distant when it will be entirely inappropriate, *anywhere*, to say that it requires 'bravery' to stand up for your cause.

Sincerely yours, W. G. DONNAN.

And now what was the result of this well-timed, well-executed program? For answer read the platform of the Republican party for 1884, adopted unanimously and without debate. See how respectfully this party doffs its hat to the great labor interests of the country, how it bows with servile devotion to manufacturing corporations, agricultural industries, speaks out with no uncertain sound against "Chinese cheap labor," and makes a brave thrust at Mormonism, but is as silent as the grave on that burning question as to what shall be done with the great evil from which labor needs protection far more than from capital; which cripples manufactures and all industries by undoing skilled artisanship; which competes with the workman of today more disastrously than Mongolian hordes, and makes home even more horrible than the mere pretence of home furnished by Mormonism. Not a single intimation is given in this unanimous expression of the party that seeks to rule our land, of the presence in that land of an agency that works more destruction and ruin than "the combined evils of war, pestilence and famine." Not a hint of better days that shall comfort the thousands who sit in the shadow of darkened homes—women who have given their best beloved to their country in its time of need, and now look for their country's help in their hour of legalized distress. It is hard to believe that parties are soulless, heartless, hard to believe that of all others, the party which wreaked itself on heart-expression in its infancy, has grown so cold to human suffering as this platform of its maturity would seem to evidence. If policy now rules where principle first inspired, then it only remains for the people actuated by principle, to indicate the particular policy which shall rule. This may necessitate the present and temporary sacrifice of the party which gives up all for policy. Nevertheless the greatest good of the greatest number requires it.

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REV. D. C. COLLIE desires us to make this correction of a typograhical error, by which *propheteno* was made to do duty for *propheteuo* in his article on "St. Paul and the Women," which appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL of May 29.

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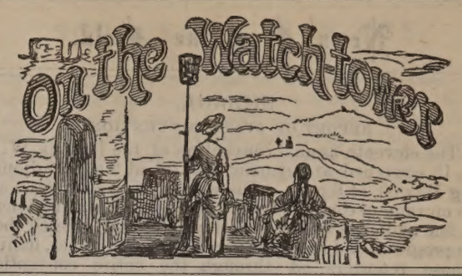
GOVERNOR CLEVELAND has signed the bill prohibiting the sale of illustrated police papers and others of that "ilk" to minors. The children of the Empire State are the care of its legislature this year.




I see that the Topeka dram shops are preparing to re-open, and depend upon Gov. Glick to keep them out of jail.

* * *

The father of Senator Allison, of Iowa, who died last week at the age of eighty-five, had been a life-long total abstainer from the use of tobacco and intoxicating liquors, and never had been afflicted with any disease.

* * *

"The sanguine Ada," is the cognomen applied by the Illinois *Staats Zeitung* to Mrs. Ada Kepley, because of her hopeful view of the German vote, as set forth in her little manual, which ought to be in the possession of every local union in the state.

* * *

Mrs. E. L. Saxon, state organizer for the Tennessee W. C. T. U. is not exactly "waxing valiant in fight," for she was all that long ago, but the state is greatly pleased and strengthened by her brave and persistent efforts. On our trip from Athens to Nashville she made thirty-one addresses, organizing nine W. C. T. unions and one prohibition club.

* * *

The entire south is humming like a beehive. Honey is making, plenty of it, and the queen bee whom all hearts follow, is Mrs. Sallie Chapin, of course. She organizes unions with a membership of hundreds, Bands of Hope ditto, and keeps up a "lovely fighting along the whole line."

* * *

Speaking of her work another southern leader says:

"She (Mrs. Chapin) has been battling bravely for her state, and I believe, will, with God's help, soon have her for prohibition. Her power and magnetism is wonderful, and her influence in Carolina is like striking fire to a match. She will have a world to tell you. Georgia is coming along more deliberately calmly, but surely, nevertheless. Ah! what wonderful things are happening, or rather, what wonders God is bringing to pass. The unbelievers are amazed."

* * *

Mrs. Leland Stanford has increased her gift of $1,000 to the free kindergartens of San Francisco to $5,000, thereby enabling Mrs. Cooper to plant more of these beautiful charities in that city of cosmopolitan vice. Mrs. Stanford takes the occasion of her son's sixteenth birthday to make this birthday gift to a noble cause. Perhaps in the new era close at hand, that is to be the fashion of birthday celebrations.

* * *

If ever anything inhuman has stirred my spirit it has been the treatment of dumb beasts *in transitu* by cattle trains. Now I find that two blessed women of fortune and of Boston, have given of their substance to the construction of a "palace stock car," and that a train of these cars loaded with surprised cattle has actually passed over the road from Chicago to New York. "Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord."

* * *

That is a bright thought of Mrs. Mary T. Burt, and her New York state workers, to inaugurate a holiday for the children, to be known as Children's Temperance Day. This year it is to be celebrated on Wednesday, June 18, and is to be a day of more than the usual rejoicing because of the new education that has come to the children of the Empire State—the knowledge of how alcoholic drink affects the human body.

* * *

Which reminds me that one dear Y. W. C. T. U. girl, who leads a boys' class in a prominent Methodist church, chose for her class motto, "Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own." This is repeated in concert every week and is sure to make the impress of reiteration on these young minds.

ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## INDIANA.

REPORT OF STATE CONVENTION.

The eleventh annual convention of the Indiana W. C. T. U. convened at Seymour May 28, at 9 a. m. adjourning May 30, at 6 p. m. The women seemed tireless, and no murmur of complaint was heard at lengthened sessions. A fine audience as to size and intelligence greeted those on program, and the home papers, two in number, dailies, whose reporters sat through the entire convention, accorded much praise to the same. At each of the three evening meetings the collections were liberal.

The old corps of officers were re-elected on the informal ballot, each receiving more than a two-third vote, except Miss Amanda Way, who goes to Kansas. Mrs. M. E. Balch, of Frankfort, was declared the unanimous choice of the convention for vice president at large. Four organizers were placed in the field, one in each quarter of the state. These ladies receive expenses and a fair price for each day's work: Mrs. M. J. Swayne, Fort Wayne; Mrs. A. A. Truitt, Muncie; Mrs. Austin Thompson, Greensburg; Miss Sarah E. Morrison, Bloomington, are the organizers.

Three departments of work were added, "Orphan and Pauper children," Mrs. Julia E. Work, Mishawaka, superintendent; "Soldiers and Sailors," "Suppression of Impure Literature," making in all eighteen departments of work taken up in the state. Each superintendent receives an appropriation of ten dollars for her work: except in the department of scientific instruction, which is to receive a suitable campaign fund, as the securing of a scientific temperance educational law in our next legislature is to be the especial work of the organization, under the supervision of the superintendent of this department, Miss Lodi E. Reed. Mrs. Hill, superintendent of work among colored people, receives a liberal support, that she may give it her entire time. Her report touched every heart in the convention, by the faithfulness, faith, consecration and self denial shown. On motion a collection was taken at once for the sister of over $20. Appropriate memorial services were held for fifteen sisters, who have gone on before to their reward. At the close, it was resolved that the W. C. T. U. of Indiana place at the grave of Miss Hoyt a suitable monument.

State dues were changed from 5c. to 10c. per member for the national union.

The question of changing our national headquarters from New York city to Chicago received a large majority vote. The name "bureau fund" was changed to "literature fund," and Mrs. M. M. Finch, of Indianapolis, is to have charge of the fund and the literature.

September 29th, Miss F. E. Willard's birthday, was made W. C. T. U. children's day for Indiana. Our Y. W. C. T. U's., through their representatives, had a pleasant surprise for the convention, each delegate receiving a very beautiful hand painted souvenir card graced with a bow of white ribbon. God bless our helpful young women. Several letters were read from national superintendents, also one from Miss Amanda Way who was at Washington, D. C., as fraternal delegate from the W. C. T. U. to the grand lodge of I. O. G. T., also a telegram from Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, who was necessarily absent.

The following telegram was received from the Friends' Bible School Conference, in session a Russiaville, Ind., "Read Isaiah, forty-first chapter and tenth verse." To which a suitable message was returned.

Mrs. Hill organized a union of twenty-seven members among her people Friday evening. Mrs. Harper, national superintendent of work among colored people, was expected, but failed to appear. Too much cannot be said of Seymour by way of commendation and gratitude. With its pleasant reading rooms, where the convention was provided with lunch each day, its hospitable homes, commodious, church, an excellent choir and impartial press.

A committee from convention joined with the citizens in observing decoration day, in strewing flowers above our honored dead, while the convention worked on over the solution of the problem of reducing the number of dishonored graves because of the "revenue."

The resolutions adopted by the convention declare for prohibition, work against the individual or party that compromises with the liquor traffic, and the ballot for woman, also petition the Sunday school convention, soon to meet in Louisville, for a quarterly temperance Bible lesson, and heartily endorse THE UNION SIGNAL pledging it hearty support and warm friendship.

M. E. BALCH.

EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF MRS. M. L. WELLS, STATE PRESIDENT.—OUR RELATION TO THE POLITICAL PARTY.

How do we stand as to the parties? We have always claimed to be non-partisan. The W. C. T. U. has never pledged itself to anything save the protection of the home from the liquor traffic, prohibition being as we believe the only safe road leading to that; to it we stand committed. "Here we stand, we can do no other, God help us." As women we owe no allegiance to any party in which we have no voice, and yet women read the papers, and watch with eager eyes the signs of the times. Never so much as in the last ten years. We know as well as do the most wary politicians that at least four presidential tickets will be in the field before the ides of August. No one among the voters will look for and study the party platforms or the candidates more carefully than will we, and where we find prohibition most distinctly avowed by the one and championed by the other, there will the hosts of the white ribbon army rally, and that candidate will be followed as did the hosts the white plume of Henry of Navarre. But, meantime, we will do nothing hastily, waiting patiently for the voice of Him who hath called us, and who will guide us with the pillar of fire by night and the pillar of cloud by day. We do not know when victory will come; but it will come, and whether sooner or later the W. C. T. U. knows nothing of retreat. Prohibition is our watchword.

"Fling out our banner, let it float
Skyward, seaward, high and wide,
O'er the broad earth let it shine;
Nor skill, nor might, nor merit ours,
Forward we march in love divine."

CONVENTION NOTES.

—This is the best convention our W. C. T. U. has ever held in Indiana. About two hundred unions are now formed, forty of them this year. Two ladies (Mrs. Wells and Miss Way) have been out in the field and have raised their own salaries (at the rate of seven hundred a year) by a plan for "taking stock" in the state union, payable in yearly installments. It is a good plan and I wish might be carried out elsewhere. In Pennsylvania it is also a success. No state can take its rightful place in our great sisterhood until it keeps at least one clear-headed and true-hearted woman always in the field. Start her out on faith—she will pay her own way, strengthen and extend your work constantly, and bring money into the treasury besides. "But the fearful, disobedient," etc. Faith is the capital stock of the W. C. T. U. invested in heaven's bank, and those who will not draw thereon do not increase like others.

—Seymour is a thriving town of five hundred inhabitants, about forty-five miles from Louisville. The ladies maintain a large, fine reading room, citizens contributing in monthly installments for its support. The Methodist church has a handsome, cheery auditorium and the audience, chiefly women, with their bright colors reminded one of a parterre of flowers. About 115 delegates present. Mrs. Wells, an exceptionally fine presiding officer, well-poised, genial, and mistress of the situation, three of her five years' experience having been in Indiana, she can not now be claimed as an Illinois woman. In a few days she goes for a month's work to her native state of West Virginia. Many years ago when she graduated there the papers said, "She was not heard, her voice being weak, but that is after all, a good fault in a woman." Now she has one of the strongest voices in our ranks and one of the most womanly as well!

—Miss Lodie Reed is a choice spirit—so unassuming, brave and capable. Miss Alice Vining is the ideal recording secretary, staunch and loyal to the core. Mrs. Wood is an admirable treasurer and they were all re-elected by huge majorities. Our noble Amanda Way would have been but she goes to Kansas, her own beloved state, and I am glad indeed of this for there is not a truer heart or clearer head in all our ranks and our dear Mrs. Fields deserves this re-enforcement.

—Mrs. M. E. Balch is chosen vice president at large in Miss Way's place, and is one of our rising women, sure to be nationally dear to us as she is already to her state.

—Mrs. Leavitt, of Vernon, is a really gifted poet and her rendering of her own poem, "Representative Men," would win the praise of any audience. I wish a part at least of this rare temperance poem might grace the pages of THE UNION SIGNAL.

—Mrs. Nichols, our national superintendent of state and county fairs, is a winsome and gifted woman. Indeed Indiana grows so rich in blessed white ribboners that it delighted my heart to behold their pleasant ranks and I took courage for its people since such as these have lived—not died.

—The people of Seymour seem greatly pleased with the convention which they were entertaining royally and which was in full blast when we left.

—The Indiana women like our paper. They tell me "it grows upon them all the time." They use it in Sunday school and Band of Hope; find it especially valuable for lessons and speeches for the children. Good Mrs. Gilbert, of Muncie, wants to know if "we can't have a brief, pointed primary lesson; she would like it so much for the little ones." Let's ask our own gifted Mrs. W. F. Crafts to prepare one. F. E. W.

## NEW YORK.

HARLEM.—On the first of May, we gave up our old hall in 124th street, and have stepped into a brighter and pleasanter one in Sixth avenue, near 125th street, which we consider a better location and more accessible to the people. God is with us in mighty power and we are resting on His sure word of promise, which cannot fail that He will supply all our needs. At the opening meeting of our new hall, which was held May 12, 1884, we had a full house and interesting exercises. The audience was addressed by Rev. Duncan McGregor, who so won the hearts of the people and stirred them to action upon the temperance question that a liberal contribution of $100 was given at the close of the services. We are asking for wisdom that we may understand just God's own way of reaching precious souls and as His instruments we want to follow where the King leads. Give us an occasional thought and prayer as the Spirit shall bring us to your remembrance.

MRS. MARY P. SELCHOW, *Cor. Sec.*

WESTFIELD.—I am so interested in reading from week to week the encouraging reports in THE UNION SIGNAL of what the W. C. T. U's. are doing all over our country, I thought some of its many readers might take an equal interest in hearing from us in Chautauqua county. There is a local union in each of the larger towns, doing good work. Since Miss Willard's grand, inspiring address during the Sunday school assembly at Chautauqua, public sentiment in our county has been steadily growing in favor of woman's work in the temperance cause.

Since last January we have had a lecture from Mrs. Hunt with which every one was delighted, and which resulted in adding about 600 names to the petition for securing compulsory temperance education in our schools, not a very bad showing for a place of only 2,500 inhabitants. A local superintendent of temperance literature has been selected to advance this department of the work; the names of fifteen subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL have been sent on, and we hope to get fifteen more soon We arranged for a brief article to appear from time to time in our village paper, thereby letting people know that the W. C. T. U. is here, and expects to remain. Tracts and leaflets are being circulated, not indiscriminately, but to reach, if possible, just the right person at the right time. Our postmaster has aided us very much by handing to voters of known high license predilections, one of Rev. Herrick Johnson's masterly arguments. A course of temperance reading has been started in the union meetings, also for individual study, that each member that may be able to speak advisedly of the cause for which she is working.

A pledge has been presented to our physicians restricting the use of alcohol to cases where they believed it to be absolutely necessary, also to counsel families to habits of total abstinence on the ground of health and morality. The best part of this is, that all (five in number) signed it, and as far as our knowledge extends, are keeping it. In response to the call for prayer on the 27th of May, the day was observed with interesting services, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., pastors and laymen co-operating with us to make the day what it was designed to be; earnest, heartfelt prayers, enthusiastic speeches, appropriate music, all inspired us with faith in Him who rules above, that He will ultimately give those the power to rule in high places below who are committed to temperance and morality. Our national badge, the tiny white ribbon bow, was worn by our W. C. T. U. for the first time upon that occasion. It is surprising the feeling of unity and strength it gave to every member. To unions who have never used them, try it at your next public meeting. AMANDA F. MASON, *Local Supt. Temp. Lit.*

DUTCHESS COUNTY CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of this county was held in Poughkeepsie Friday and Saturday, May 16, 17. Addresses of welcome were given by Rev. Mr. Grose, pastor of the Baptist church, where the sessions of the convention were held, and Mrs. H. A. Nelson, of the local union, to which Mrs. M. A. Ensign, of Fishkill on the Hudson, responded.

The report of the secretary of temperance literature, the workers' conference, conducted by Mrs. R. A. Swift, of Millbrook, the annual address of the president, Mrs. W. S. Eno, with papers and addresses upon Hygiene and Scientific Temperance, made the sessions of the convention deeply interesting and most profitable.

The secretary's annual report told of increased interest and membership in the eight local unions. Reported also of wonderful progress in the juvenile department, which now numbers eight children's societies, with a total membership of 600. Forty thousand pages of temperance literature (tracts and leaflets) had been distributed, and $53.53 worth of books sold. Annual subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, the national official organ, at conventions forty-five, and about the same number for *Our Work*, the state organ.

At four p. m. on Friday three or four hundred little folks gathered to hear Mr. Geo. W. Bain tell of "Boys and Girls—Nice and Naughty."

Friday evening Mr. Bain gave a forcible address, abounding in apt illustrations and sharp criticisms. The convention closed with a consecration meeting conducted by Mrs. M. V. Underhill, of Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—The union observed the day of prayer and had a very enthusiastic meeting, one in which the Holy Spirit was manifestly present. Six of the pastors and other clergymen residing here took part in the services. R. A. T.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

MCKEAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

May 22 and 23 the W. C. T. U. of McKean county held its third semi-annual convention at Eldred, with a full attendance of earnest workers. The reports from the different parts of the county were encouraging, showing an increase of eight unions during the year, including one young ladies union, and one union among the colored people. Over fifty copies of THE UNION SIGNAL are taken in the county, beside other temperance papers. Among the themes for discussion were, "How can we best work to secure scientific temperance instruction in schools?" and "How can women best aid the work, for constitutional prohibition?"

One hour during the convention was devoted to the children. It gave us great pleasure to see them come marching in, in such perfect order, and listening so earnestly to the explanation, by one of our ladies, of the effects of alcohol upon the stomach illustrated by Sewall's chart. Some of them gave us recitations, and sang sweet temperance songs. Work among the children is one of the most encouraging features of our work. Excellent resolutions were adopted among which was the following:

*Resolved*, That we will still continue in our efforts to plant the standard of total abstinence in the homes of our beloved state, and especially to enlist the helpful co-operation of the intelligent women of our own county, in total abstinence principles, and to this end we cordially commend and will endeavor heartily to support the circulation of a petition to the next legislature, asking them to enact a law requiring instruction in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, in all schools supported by the public monies.

We were so fortunate as to secure Mrs. Emily L. McLaughlin, of Boston, for a weeks work in the county. She lectured during the convention at Eldred to a large and appreciative audience. S.

## IOWA.

PROGRAM FOR FOURTH OF JULY.

Firing thirteen guns at sunrise.
9 to 9:30. Ringing of church and school bells. "Ring out the old: ring in the new."
10 o'clock. Procession.

BASKET MEETING.

Psalm 146—Singing—Prayer.
Singing by the children.....(Ripples of Song).
"Get Ready for the Jubilee."
Reading.....Declaration of Independence.
Singing.
Reading.....Second Declaration of Independence.
Addresses—Topics: Prohibition a Protection, not an Infringement of Personal Liberty." "The Relation of Law to Liberty." "The Enforcement of Civil Law Necessary to the Enjoyment of Civil Liberty."
Recitations—"No Dram Shop in the Valley." "Prohibition," by Mrs. L. H. Washington. or, "Laus Deo," by Whittier.
Singing....."My Country, 'tis of Thee."
Dinner and toasts.

EVENING.

Illuminations, torch light procession, mottoes and transparencies.

A prominent feature of the procession should be the children with banners, and appropriate mottoes.

The second Declaration of Independence can be obtained at W. C. T. U. headquarters, price three cents.

Let the flag, with the white banner of prohibition, float from every home and school house.

Where enforcement clubs have not been formed, this day will be a good time to organize and raise money for the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

The above program is suggestive only, and designed to assist our unions in arranging for this doubly glorious anniversary of our country's freedom, which we hope they will help to make Iowa's most memorable celebration.

M. J. ALDRICH, *Pres. Iowa W.C.T.U.*
S. V. MAXFIELD, *Sec.*

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. of the fourth congressional district of Iowa, will meet in annual convention at West Union, June 20, 21 and 22, 1884. First session, 1:30, p. m., June 20. Each union is requested to send three delegates, who will please send their addresses to Mrs. F. Y. Whitmore, West Union, and to wear white ribbon badges. Friends of the cause are cordially invited. Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Benedict and Mrs. McKinney will be present. The C. M. and St. P. railroad and the B. C. R. and N. railroad will kindly return delegates paying full fare one way for one fifth.

MRS. CLARA P. WHITE, *President.*
MRS. MARY E. MCMILLAN, *Secretary.*

## OHIO.

NOTES FROM NATIONAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY TEMPERANCE UNION OF LEBANON.

The N. N. U. T. U., auxiliary to the W. C. T. U., is doing earnest, effective work. This organization is open to both ladies and gentlemen, but the majority of its members are young men. While it has held many outpost meetings and sent out speakers and literature through the neighboring districts, yet its principal work has been to train the hundreds of students to live temperance, teach temperance, vote temperance, in this direction it has done good work.

The subject of the last two meetings was "How to teach temperance," and the crowded room and close attention evidence the interest the majority of the eight hundred students feel on the subject.

One point worthy of notice of the many young ladies who have addressed the society at different times, all without exception, have spoken in an easy, forcible manner without manuscript or notes. This is generally true of the gentlemen with but few exceptions.

The physiology classes here have always given especial attention to the effects of stimulants on the brain and body, and as the classes in this school are never confined to one text book, but study subjects, using all the best works and encyclopædias, with which the library is so well supplied, they were able to do this long before any one text book on physiology was especially adapted to the work.

On every Thursday the subject of the daily prayer meeting is temperance. This meeting is conducted entirely by students and is always well attended. It is hoped that the students who go out from this institution will be a power in the great work of freeing our nation from the bondage of alcohol. M. C. R.

CINCINNATI.—The recent annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lytle Hall brought together the circle who have been actively engaged in this work from the period of the crusade, with representatives equally interested from various religious societies, with the president, Mrs. L. E. Fisher, in the chair. Interesting reports were made by the recording, corresponding and financial secretaries. Mrs. Fisher, in her annual address, referred to the successes and blessings that have crowned the past year, extending her deep sense of gratitude to the ladies who have been her co-workers in the labors incident to the work. She said that the sum of $1,400 had been raised during the year to support the union, besides fees for lectures, etc. Reference was made to the business of the second amendment campaign, in which the members bore an active part, Lytle Hall being headquarters for the Hamilton county prohibition committee. Days of fasting and prayer for the success of the cause had been observed, as well as the celebration of the tenth anniversary day of the old crusade. The temperance and religious element have been combined. The work is one of gospel temperance.

The Sunday afternoon meetings had brought together large assemblies, and various ministers of the city have been ever willing and sympathetic and most helpful in their addresses and appeals in behalf of women's work for temperance, and the cause has made progress steadily.

A Bible school has been established for adults, and in the charge of Mr. Abner Frazer has been of much spiritual profit.

During the flood many homeless and destitute were fed and housed, and instructed in the better life.

The recent riot was made the occasion of calling together the temperance ladies and clergymen, and of presenting renewed resolutions and petitions of protest against the open saloon, which was regarded as the prime cause of the most aggravated evils in our midst.

## CONNECTICUT.

PLAINVILLE.—I must tell of our last union meeting. It was at our new Methodist church, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., of course. The house was packed to overflowing, some standing during the entire service. The choir of the church gave wide awake music and the address was so full of interest that those standing gave no signs of uneasiness up to its close. The sister who thus held the audience was Mrs. Maria Upham Drake, from Brooklyn, N. Y., one that our Heavenly Father has just called to our work, but not without a rich training. The daughter of a missionary among the red men, the war of the rebellion found the father in imminent peril in our southwestern borders; an earnest abolitionist he was obliged to be conveyed by friends in the dead of night through the forest to Kansas for safety, leaving his wife with seven children to follow.

Mrs. Drake is a graduate of the Normal school of Massachusetts, in which institution she became a teacher upon her graduation. In this school Maria Upham became known, not only as a successful teacher, but as a writer of marked ability. Filled with the missionary spirit, she gave herself to that work, until becoming a wife and mother she has been for a few years shut out from public life. Witnessing all around her beautiful home in Brooklyn the inroads of this terrible evil of intemperance, she has been called to add her voice with so many others in its defense. Her husband is widely known in our own state as a teacher, and like some other husbands of broad minds, feels that God's rare gifts to his wife should be used where He calls. I have written this entirely without the knowledge of our sister because I feel it for the interest of our work. So many are asking for some one to speak that is not so expensive. Mrs. D. is very desirous of doing all the good she can in this work and would be glad to be free to all, on this account. But this must not be, still she is determined to be within the reach of all who need her, and I hesitate not to say to our women, you will find her a consecrated Christian worker who will do you grand service as a speaker, Her address is Mrs. Maria Upham Drake 433 9th street, Brooklyn, N. Y. We are glad to read reports from our sister, Mrs. Washington, from Connecticut. May she and other laborers be blessed in their work until every vestige of this terrible drink demon is "cut" from our beloved state. MRS. G. A. MOODY.

## SOUTHERN GLEANINGS.

MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

MARYLAND.—In response to the national call, the various local unions of Baltimore met in Y. M. C. A. hall, on the 27th ult. A new leader took charge every half hour, and the exercises, according to the program of Mrs. Buell, were effectively carried out. Many earnest prayers were offered that the next president may be one whom the mothers of this nation may hold up as a model to their sons.

A young man reading this last paragraph in a morning journal said, "Well, I think if that prayer is answered, the man will have to be sent down from heaven, for he won't be found among politicians."

If the united faith of the W. C. T. U. is strong enough, he will be sent of heaven.

VIRGINIA.—Richmond was so happy as to have the inspiring presence and aid of Miss Henrietta G. Moore, on the 27th. Doubtless it was good to be there. Mrs. Wm. H. Pleasants gladly availed herself of the opportunity, as Miss Moore was passing through *en route* to Maryland.

WEST VIRGINIA.—A dainty envelope came to us last week, with its silk fastening and artistic design, hinting at a wedding. But when opened told of an event scarcely second in importance to our girls, "Commencement exercises." The Wheeling Female College is noted for the interest of these closing days, and the marked ability of its graduates. Miss A. Taylor, the president, is also the president of the state W. C. T. U. Good augury for the future of our girls.

TENNESSEE.—The state prohibition convention, at Nashville was an intelligent, enthusiastic and harmonious gathering. Over 300 delegates represented 54 counties. Pure and undefiled prohibition the only platform on which they would agree.

Five W. C. T. unions were represented, and Mrs. E. L. Saxon, the state organizer, made an eloquent presentation of the great principles on which prohibition is founded. She spoke in favor of the four mile law, and stated that if the question were kept out of politics the women of the state would support it, and pray for it, as they did in Iowa. She brought a petition from 200 ladies of Cleveland, Miss., asking that prohibition be kept out of politics. A petition was also presented signed by 225 men and women of Athens, asking for prohibition unallied with partisan politics.

Mrs. Judge Harrison has been working energetically for some months, arousing the active interest of the community, in view of this great state gathering.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—There is a little song I used to love in my girlhood, it begins and it ends with "I love! I love!" so it seems to me in looking over correspondence from the south it begins and it ends with Mrs. Chapin, very frequently linked with the name of our Liege Lady.

Mrs. Chapin is off for Georgia, thence to Kentucky. In Anderson county, S. C. she has taken 500 names for temperance in three days. She speaks three times a day to white and colored audiences, working far into the night, "all for souls." It is almost too much for human strength. Let us pray that she may have strength and wisdom from above, to carry on the glorious work. And let the daily prayer of our women, east, west, north and south "begin with," and "end with" the dear leaders who have drawn us all so near together—Frances E. Willard and Sallie F. Chapin.

## MISSOURI.

The fifth congressional district of Missouri holds its convention at Independence. Mrs. J. Hill is the president, and Mrs. H. Chrysler is corresponding secretary of the local union.

New unions have been organized at Lockwood with Mrs. Rev. Ely, president, Mrs. Dr. Mills, corresponding secretary, and at Ash Grove, with Mrs. Bell as president and Miss W. Barbee as corresponding secretary.

At Lebanon, Missouri, the churches have decided to hold a union temperance meeting monthly.

The W. C. T. U. of Springfield, never loses an opportunity for educating public sentiment.

The Missouri press association convened there May 21. The editors very courteously permitted Mrs. J. R. Milner of that city to present an appeal asking that such as used "patent insides" would order at least two columns filled with literary, scientific and legal matter favoring total abstinence; that all papers would publish temperance news fully and promptly, favor the submission of the prohibition amendment and advocate scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. Mrs. Clardy, of Fredericktown, was allowed to defend it. Although the resolutions were not passed, yet the privilege of a hearing was certainly a token of respect for the cause. MRS. M. M. CLARDY.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The W. C. T. U. of our state has met with a great loss in the death of its most efficient secretary, Mrs. L. B. Barrett, whose mortal remains were committed to the tomb, May 27. The last time I saw her was at a convention in Lawrence, and she was full of sympathy for me because I was disabled by rheumatism from active

work, and I little thought that she would so soon be taken and I should be left. I first knew her in 1834 when she was a student at New Hampton, N. H., and I was but a child, yet as she was a member of my father's family, and I was her favorite, I have always cherished her in my heart very tenderly.

Mrs. Barrett was a thoroughly good woman, a Christian in every sense of the word, and her life was consecrated to all reforms.

How much we need such women, and who will fill their places? May the dear Father comfort the bereaved family, and the sorrowing W. C. T. U. of Massachusetts.

Sarah Doton Goldsmith.

## MICHIGAN

Coldwater.—The representatives of the W.C.T.U. of this county met in convention in this city for the purpose of organizing a county W.C.T.U. The convention was most admirably presided over by our district president, Mrs. R. A. Bailey, of Barry county.

The towns already organized made good reports. The Union City union reported over a hundred members. By their efforts every saloon in the town has been closed. One saloon keeper whose bonds had been refused, sowed the streets with oats and dragged them in, predicting that business would so fall off that a large crop would be harvested. But the highways have not grown green, neither have the farmers sought other centers of trade, nor has business declined, but that beautiful village is as brisk and thriving as ever, with an increase of happy homes and sober men.

The Coldwater union, though not so successful in their efforts to stop the flow of rum, and the traffic in the souls of men, has worked on, seeking to build up and strengthen public opinion. Out of its efforts has grown a church Temperance Union, embracing pastors and members of several denominations and other citizens.

This society holds monthly meetings and has done some efficient work. Coldwater union has held right on ever since crusade time. Though often discouraged and disappointed, weak and faltering, it has kept alive and held weekly meetings most of the time.

Quincy and Bronson unions reported good work and increasing interest. The former has about fifty members.

Mrs. M. H. Leonard, of Union City, was elected president; a vice president was elected for every township, and superintendents of Sunday school, juvenile, and county fair work, and of the flower mission were also elected.

The resolutions adopted by the convention were strong and timely, promising active practical work.

Mrs. Mary E. Benton, *Cor. Sec.*

## ALABAMA.

Troy.—We organized in March with only eleven members, but now number fifty-five. All who join us enter into our work with the spirit of earnestness, and we are progressing rapidly. Our meetings, which we hold every two weeks, are well attended. Much enthusiasm exists. Proudly can we state that prohibition is steadily and surely gaining ground.

Our president, with two lady assistants and about twenty gentlemen, organized, on Sunday, June 1, the colored people of this place. One hundred and forty-nine names were enrolled. The meeting was attended by our Methodist minister and several of our best and most influential men who have already joined us. The colored people seem very enthusiastic, being first aroused by a temperance speech made to them about a month ago by Capt. W. D. Wood, a candidate for our next legislature, said to be put in the field by our union. If so, may success crown his labors for God and home and native land. Mrs. M. A. Hamrick, *Cor. Sec.*

## COLORADO.

Pueblo.—Pursuant to the call made by the National W. C. T. U. our union met on Tuesday afternoon, and spent a very pleasant, and, we trust, profitable season together. Meeting led by president, Mrs. McNeil, and the exercises consisted in Bible readings, singing and prayer. This is our first annual meeting and the members seemed interested, and anxious for the success of the temperance cause all over the land. We hope to be the means of helping in the glorious work. We send you kind greetings and hope we may have better things to report sometime. Mrs. E. S. Owen, *Cor. Sec.*

## ILLINOIS.

Galesburg.—The W. C. T. U. of Galesburg offers to the students of Lombard University, Knox College and Seminary, two prizes—the first $5 and the second $3—for the best essays on one of the following subjects: "The Comparative Success of Prohibition and of License Legislation." "Effects of Alcoholics upon the Intellectual and Moral Powers." To the students of the preparatory departments in Lombard University and Knox College, and to the pupils of the high school they also offer two prizes as above, subjects as follows: "Why should the Public Schools teach the effect of Alcohols and Tobacco?" "Physical Effects of Alcoholics." "Physical, Mental, and Moral Effects of Tobacco."

To all pupils below the grade of the high school, the same offer is made for essays on the following subjects: "The Saloon in the Village." "Effects of Alcoholics upon the Blood and Nervous System," "Influences that lead to the use of Alcoholics and Tobacco."

The award will be made on the basis of originality, force of arguments and correctness of expression.

It is now confidently expected to give an entertainment in October, at which these prize essays will be read. At that time two prizes, a first and a second, will be given to pupils under twelve years of age for the best temperance declamation or recitation.

Mrs. Sara McCall,
*Supt. Scientific Temperance, W. C. T. U.*

LETTER FROM THE STATE TREASURER.

The treasurer of the Illinois W. C. T. U. desires to "sound the praises" of the tenth district for its gifts for our state work. Peoria leads the van, or perhaps I ought rather to say, its efficient district president leads it, with the aid of one of our dear ex-presidents, who is once more on duty there.

I am becoming greatly interested in letters bearing the Peoria postmark, for I have received about $160 from there as gifts for state work. Then of membership dues the Central union has sent $30; South Peoria union $5.33; the German union $6 66; the colored union $4.50. Do you wonder that I watch for Peoria letters?

The sixth district also has a warm place in my heart, being the first to meet the quarterly payment of $75 on the $300 pledged to the state union, besides the "dues."

I shall want to hold a special reception at our annual meeting, so that I can look into every kindly face and say "Thank you" to those who so cheerfully remember the necessities of the treasury department. Pray tell me, dear women, is there any more appropriate theme to consider after reading the excellent leaflets sent out from headquarters, than this, "What ought I to do? What can I do? What must I do, to help forward the great lines of work in the Illinois W. C. T. U.?

Mrs. G. H. Read, *Treas. Ill. W. C. T. U.*

Southern Illinois.—Have just completed a trip to southern Illinois. Two days of service were given at the convention of the 19th district at Mt. Vernon. The union of that place is encouraged by an increase of about twenty new members.

As many of these new names belong to the young women of the place, it is very probable they will organize into a separate union. After giving two addresses there, I journeyed on to Opdyke, where I found a struggling union determined to live through all discouragements. Mrs. Dr. Stonemetz of that place, with one or two others, are "holding the fort."

I reached Carmi on Saturday noon, found a meeting planned for at 3 o'clock, a few ladies out. After the address in the evening an organization was effected with thirty members. Mrs. E. A. Clayton, an old "crusader" one of the little heroic band which marched under the leadership of Mrs. Thompson, in Hillsboro, upon the saloons of that place, was elected president by a unanimous vote. The old spirit of the crusade came upon us, and we sang and prayed as we used to when we first went out to battle against rum. An address Sunday night, and another Monday forenoon before taking the noon train to return to Chicago, finished my work in southern Illinois for the present, but the Lord willing I hope to return some time for a month of service among a people whose warm hearts and generous sympathies are strongly enlisted in the cause of temperance. There is a great and hopeful field of labor in southern Illinois, let us thrust in and reap a large harvest for the Master. The fields are white for the harvest.

Mrs. L. S. Rounds.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—A Y. W. C. T. U. has been organized at Bloomington with an encouraging outlook for usefulness.

—Unions have been organized at Carmi by Mrs Rounds and at Farmington by Mrs. Smith, and a Y. W. C. T. U. at Freeport by Miss Goodrich.

— Ex-Gov. St. John will give a few addresses in this state about the middle of this month, on his journey east to meet his summer engagements.

## MRS. NICHOL'S APPOINTMENTS.

Chambersburgh, Pa., June 7, 8 p. m., Central Presbyterian church; June 8, 10 a. m., M. E. church; 3 p. m. Children's meeting, Falling street Presbyterian church; 8 p. m., Lutheran church; June 9, Mercersburg; June 10, Greencastle; June 11, St. Thomas; June 12, Fannettsburgh; June 13, Dry Run; June 15, Fayetteville, 3 p. m., Sunday school meeting, 8 p. m. Lutheran church.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Four ladies of Port Townsend, Washington territory, have recently been chosen to serve on the grand jury.

A new temperance hall was formally opened May 1, in Brooklyn, N. Y., under the auspices of W. C. T. U. No. 5.

Following Miss Willard's visit to Norfolk, Conn., a union has been formed there. This is an important point, being the leading summer resort in Connecticut, on the highest ground in the state.

The W. C. T. U. of Sullivan, Ind., is established in headquarters of its own. Mr. Wm. Crowder, the husband of the energetic president, has given a beautiful room, rent free, which they have carpeted and fitted up in excellent style.

The following resolution was adopted by the conference of school superintendents of Virginia:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this conference it would be wise and expedient for the board of education to place among the text books for use in the public schools of this state, a text book on "Alcohol: Its Nature and Effects upon the Human System."

The W. C. T. U. of Asheville, N. C. carries on a flourishing temperance school. At the close of the school for a short vacation, an entertainment was given in Opera Hall, consisting mostly of speaking by the children. One piece was spoken by a little girl, the daughter of a liquor seller, her father being present.

Reports given at the fifth annual meeting of San Francisco W. C. T. U. show that the society is prospering. Since the last annual meeting a kindergarten has been established at 232 Fell-street. Miss Willard having donated the collections at her lectures while in San Francisco, to this object. Proceeds of coffee house at 629 Sacramento street are used in defraying expenses of a free reading room next door.

"South Carolina," writes Mrs. Chapin, "is now the seat of war, and a well planned campaign would place her along side of Maine and Kansas. The whisky men are aware of it, and today all the editors in the state are being entertained in princely style at the Charleston Brewery. I am now trying my utmost to have our text books introduced into the schools. Col. Cowance, superintendent of education, has them under consideration."

Mrs. Ellen G. Foster, of the Provincial executive committee of the W. C. T. U. of Canada, writes: "There was never such a healthy public sentiment on the temperance and woman suffrage question as now, and we are going to have both prohibition and suffrage ere long, if I am not mistaken. We have been petitioning for prohibition just now, sending up a petition thirty-five feet long, with a double row of names, from this county.

It is proposed by Miss Willard and other workers to hold a temperance campmeeting in National Park, Montana. The interval including the last week in August and first week in September is proposed, as the flies and mosquitoes, who hold full sway during most of the summer are then quiet, and the brief interval between haying and harvest occurs then. As a large number of tourists are visiting the Park about that time, this will doubtless be a good method of spreading temperance sentiment.

Decatur (Ill.) is arranging for a temperance camp meeting. Prof. Lutz will drill 2,000 children for a grand chorus. Wednesday, the 2nd of July will be the children's day, and will be a grand gathering of the little folks. One day will be devoted to the W. C. T. U. Mary A. Woodbridge, Frances E. Willard, Mary Allen West, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, Mrs. Lucy Simpson, and others are to be present. Francis Murphy, Thos. E. Murphy, Gen. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, and Gov. St. John will speak on other days.

Concord, N. H., has been exceedingly indifferent on the temperance question. A change for the better is rapidly taking place. On a recent occasion Mrs. Nettie M. Knox spoke there. The audience room of the church in which she spoke, with a seating capacity of fifteen hundred was filled to overflowing, many being unable to get in at all. Two hundred and eighty women joined the W. C. T. U. on that one occasion. New Hampshire has organized thirteen new unions since the Detroit convention.

The Y. W. C. T. U. of Providence, R. I., have fitted up a lunch room in the business center of the city, for the express use of young girls in stores, offices and factories, where they may bring their lunch and eat it, buying a cup of hot coffee or tea for four cents. The room is also furnished with books, magazines and papers, and furnishes a pleasant, homelike resort for young women. Sewing machines are also mentioned as a part of the outfit of this room. The average attendance is already thirty, and increasing.

A member of the W. C. T. U. of Staunton, Va., unnerved by the condition of her husband for months, who was sometimes at death's door with epilepsy brought on by drink, decided that she would make a request of the liquor sellers not to sell her husband any more liquor. She started at one end of the street, and when she came to the saloon of a man who has made $50 000 at this honorable business, there she found her husband just raising the glass to his lips. She said a demon took possession of her. She snatched the glass, threw it at the bottles and decanters, and the liquor flowed. This being such an unheard of thing, in the south the man was taken aback, but recovered sufficiently to say as they were leaving the saloon, that hereafter he would be prepared to defend himself. She replied that the next time she had occasion to enter his shop she would come around with a pistol. The man said afterward he would not have had such an occurrence in his store for five hundred dollars. Nevertheless, he sent in his bill. It is earnestly hoped that the lady's husband will not pay it, since the suit is more to be dreaded by the liquor dealer than the loss of the money. The dealer is a member of the city council. At first, the cry commenced, "The crusade is begun, this is the fruit of a Woman's Christian Temperance Union," but that cry soon ceased, and only the liquor element blame the woman.

## FLOWER MISSION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL.—I desire to apologize for an unfilled column this week and trust the reason is to be found in the state superintendents being absorbed with preparations for prison day, June 9. Miss Casseday could send no communication either, owing to utter exhaustion and much suffering from overwork in maturing her plans for the observance of prison day. We hope this will not occur again and assuredly should not as there will be much to report from the many states organized already for Flower Mission work.

EMMA P. BEELER,
*Cor. Sec. for Nat. Supt. Flower Mission.*
*Louisville, June 6.*

## ALCOHOLIC CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Richardson, F. R. S., of England, was the first to discover that while consumption, in the majority of cases, is due to a hereditary taint, or to impure air and bad surroundings, in a certain proportion of cases it is due solely to the drinking of alcoholic liquors.

He gathered his views from the careful study of two thousand cases in a hospital of which he was the physician. His discovery published by him in 1864 has been confirmed by other observers since.

The victims are in middle life, of great natural endurance, often models of organic symmetry and power, and active in mind and body. The very perfection of their organization makes them feel wholly safe in their indulgence. Though they can drink hard, they are not, in the ordinary sense, drunkards.

They look the picture of manly strength and robust health. Says Dr. Richardson, "More than half of those whom I have seen stricken down with alcoholic phthisis have said they had never had a day's illness in their lives, but when closely questioned it was found that none had recently been quite well."

The ailments, however, were such as the alcohol had already induced, an additional quantity of which had seemed o set them right again.

The countenance of the alcoholic consumptive differs as much from that of the ordinary consumptive, as it does from that of the confirmed sot. His face to the last seems full of health. Says our authority, "I remember being actually taken back on finding, in a man who seemed from his face in perfect health, a complete destruction of the lungs."

The disease is often developed after the person had for some time abandoned excessive indulgence,—a point having been reached in which the excreting organs had exhausted their power to eliminate the poison from the system, and, as a consequence, the desire for the liquor had largely ceased.

The symptoms of the approaching consumption are pains in the side; then real pleurisy; after that, difficulty of filling the chest with air, the lungs having grown to the side; and at length, hemorrhage of the lungs, the walls of the engorged blood-vessels giving way. The result is often fatal.—*Youth's Companion.*

## A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

Gen. Swift, of Boston, in a recent address, said: "I never left my mother in my life but what she said to me, 'I want to live long enough to see you come to your Savior.' It was the conclusion of every separation, it was the burden of every letter she wrote to me."

After witnessing one of his triumphs of popular eloquence during the war, she only said, "If I could see you stand there and talk for your Savior, I would ask nothing more on this earth."

During one of his terms in the legislature in those days, the liquor question was up. Gen. Swift's constituency were opposed to the bill—restrictive, if not prohibitory—and expected him to vote accordingly. He had no scruples on the subject at that time, and expected to do so. But his mother was deeply interested in the success of the measure, but still more that her son should vote on the right side. When the vote was taken, she was in the gallery in full view of him. Up to the moment of answering to his name, his intention was to vote in the negative. But at that instant his eye caught hers; and to the surprise of all, and even of himself, his sonorous voice rang out an aye! He could not look that mother in the eyes, though the whole world were with him, and vote for what she regarded as the unrighteous side. And she was the only one who was not surprised, but said, "My son, I had prayed to the Lord not to let you vote wrong, and I knew you could not."

At last during the Boston revival of 1876–7, he was converted. He says: "I went home directly to that mother. I dont know as I can get on with this part of the story, but you will all understand the difficulty. The stars in the skies scarcely outnumber the prayers she had given to her Father on my behalf, and I was going home, the last one of her band of children, resolved to tell her that her Savior was my Savior, and that her God was my God. We were all there, an unbroken and a redeemed family. She gathered me in her arms as tenderly as when I was a helpless child."—*Ex.*

THE city of Buffalo has lately been disquieted, and in no little danger from a mob of strikers. The military were for a time kept under arms and ready on short notice to come forth for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens. It appears that, as in Cincinnati, so in Buffalo, the liquor saloons were the source of much of the threatened disorder and peril. A telegram to the New York *Tribune* says, "Colonel Byrne, who has been employed to keep strict surveillance over the rum shops in the neighborhood of the dock and steamboat warehouses and the disturbed district, reports a dangerous state of affairs. He says that many of the liquor sellers have advised and plotted the most incendiary work, and that their language and threats have been of such a character as to alarm the property owners. They have counseled arson and assaults on officials." Fortunately, with the prompt and thorough military preparation and police vigilance, the threatened danger has been averted, and what might easily become another Cincinnati calamity has been avoided. But it has been in spite of the liquor dealers and the saloons. In ordinary times their presence is productive of evil, and that continually. In times of undue excitement they become at once a grave public peril. It is supreme folly to continue at either a high or low rate of taxation to license and legalize them.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

A RECENT case in one of the Texas strts shows very conclusively the need ofincourgent temperance legislation in that state. The facts as brought out showed that a wager had been laid that a certain person could drink three pints of whisky at a sitting. After drinking two pints, the person became so intoxicated as to lose all self-control, but while in this state he was induced to drink the third pint, and this resulted almost immediately in his death. This state of affairs did not seem to warrant, under the social conditions of Texas, a charge of murder against the persons who had induced the carrying out of the wager, but, instead, a civil suit for damages was instituted by the wife of the deceased. The defence interposed to this action was that the consent given by the person to the drinking of the whisky made the act his own, and there was, consequently, no liability on the part of those who had induced the act. This defense was disallowed by the court, it being held that the performance was akin to that of a person offering some injurious article of food to a person, and then contending that because the person ate it without objection it was his own act. The sound rule of law was stated to be as follows: "If one whose mental faculties are suspended by intoxication is induced to swallow spirituous liquors to such an extent as to endanger his life, the persons taking advantage of his condition of helplessness and mental darkness and imposing the draught upon him, must answer in damages for the injury that ensues."

A SALOON keeper has recently fitted up a saloon at an expense of $10,000, near the residence of Dr. Howard Crosby, in New York. The doctor objected. He teaches that moderate drinking is right, and doubtless the saloon man saw a fortune under such teaching and influence. The doctor, in his objection as reported in the *Retailer*, a New York whisky paper, said he had no objection to the man, as he understood that he was respectable, etc., but *didn't want a saloon in that place.* If saloons are a good thing for a town, and business, then of course they enhance the value of town property. Then why should any one object to having them for neighbors?

WHEN we hear of a saloon keeper complaining that the temperance people are continually meddling with his business, we are remined of an incident said to have occurred in a court room on one occasion. The prisoner complained that he had been arrested while he was quietly attending to his business. He was asked what business he followed, and said: "I'm a burglar, sir."

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# Signal Notes.

## THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN RUSSIA.

From Odessa, under date March 21, 1884, Sir Wilfrid Lawson has received the following obliging communication:—"I have taken the liberty of submitting to you a few of the clauses of the new Russian *projet de loi* regulating the sale of alcoholic liquors in this country, and they strike me as worthy the notice of our legislators on this question, more especially as regards the responsibilities imposed upon the publican. Some of the clauses of this project, which will shortly be submitted for the Imperial exequatur, naturally, would not equally apply to our own country. The following, however, may be worthy of your notice:—

Clause II. enacts that any publican supplying drink to a person already intoxicated, or to young persons, is liable to a fine of 850 roubles (about £85), and to the deprivation of his license or patent for three years, during which period he will not be allowed to occupy himself in any capacity whatever connected with the sale of liquors—not even as a waiter.

Clause III. enacts that any publican supplying a person with such a quantity of drink as to make him irresponsible for his actions, and if such person, after leaving the premises, be robbed or injured by accident, the publican in addition to the fine imposed under clause II., shall make good any loss by robbery in the one case or pay all medical expenses in the other.

Clause IV. declares that where a person through excessive drinking dies in a public drinking house, or if an intoxicated person lose his life in any drunken brawl on the premises or after leaving (cases, unhappily, not uncommon in Russia), the publican shall suffer two years' imprisonment and make a suitable provision for the wife and family or dependent relatives of the deceased.

These are the more drastic clauses of the project, but one other I may mention as equally applicable to all countries. This clause forbids under heavy penalties, and without any qualification whatever, the sale of alcoholic liquors on credit. The rigid enforcement of this clause must prove the redemption of thousands, or, rather, tens of thousands of the Russian peasants who mortgage their goods and chattels and growing crops to the Jewish publicans and usurers found in all agricultural districts."

We may add to the above that the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says that "during the year 1882–83 the Russian distillers have produced 88,908,341 gallons of pure alcohol, and during the present year 89,593 000. The decrease of 767,184 gallons in 1882–83 is the result of closing 58 distilleries. In the Polish provinces 31 distilleries have been closed in 1882–83, and in the province of Kharkoff 11 at the same time. In the province of Viatka, 307,807 gallons alcohol less have been distilled during the year 1882–83 than in the previous year. In the northern and central, as well as the Baltic provinces, the number of distilleries has increased, the manufacturing of eau-de-vie from potatoes compared to the period of 1881–82 having risen by the weight of 128,023,760 pounds of raw material. In Poland the use of potatoes has decreased, which may also be said of Turkish wheat in the provinces where it is used in distilleries, while the diminution in corn is insignificant."

A STARTLING CONTRAST—Gymnastics for girls is recommended by the *Lancet*.

Hermione: "Yes, I've gone in for gymnastics. Up every morning at six; dumb bells and Indian clubs till seven; walk six miles in the hour, and come back to breakfast at eight. Take a light breakfast of rump steak, kidneys, fish, eggs—But am I walking too fast for you?"

Johnnie (faintly): "Er—yes—a little. Breakfasted off a couple of curried prawns and a small soda, and—er—violent exercise dosen't suit me after a heavy meal!" —*Funny Folks*.


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## Miscellaneous Selections.

DR. ALFRED CARPENTER relates a story about a celebrated violin player, who was asked to take a glass of wine, just before going on the stage. He said: "Oh, no, I thank you, I shall have it when I come off." This answer, says Alfred Reade, excited Dr. Carpenter's curiosity. He inquired of the violinist why he would have it when he came off, in preference to having it before his work commenced? His reply was: "If I take stimulants before I go to work, the perception of my fingers is blunted, and I don't feel that nicety and delicacy of touch necessary to bring out the fine tones requisite in this piece of music, and therefore, I avoid them." The violinist came very near discovering absolute truth in reference to the power and influence that alcohol in all its forms has to pervert and destroy the physical structure of the brain, which is the harp of the mind. This thought brings my mind to a melancholy remembrance of Bayard Taylor, who was always laughing at Mr. James Parton, for those articles which he wrote for the *Atlantic Monthly*. One was called: "Does it Pay to Smoke?" The other, "Will the Coming Man Drink Wine?" Mr. Bayard Taylor was a fine, portly looking gentleman, but he smoked tobacco and drank wine. Mr. Parton, commenting on Mr. Taylor's early death, says: "Some fifty New York journalists have either died in their prime, or before reaching their prime." He adds: "A similar mortality has been observed in Great Britain. Dickens died at fifty-eight, and Thackeray at fifty-two years; and a great number of lesser lights have been extinguished, that promised to burn with increasing brightness." Mr. Parton puts the case nicely and modestly. He says: "These men died because they didn't know how to live." But the truth is they killed themselves with alcohol and tobacco.

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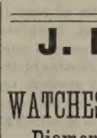

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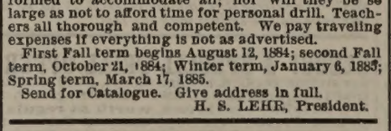


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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 25. CHICAGO, JUNE 19, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


THE *Inter Ocean* finds a good reason why the Republican party should not adopt reforms—i. e. it has done the *forming* of the very institutions it is now called upon to *re*-form—and to undo its own work would be to confess itself undone. That sort of consistency is a jewel which will cost them dearly next November.

IT is indeed true that the Republican party is the "former" of the governmental liquor traffic. To adopt the temperance reform would be to pull down the brilliant and glassy monument reared during the past twenty-four years to such a dizzy height—and towering each year more rapidly than the last. We must excuse the great party of moral ideas from such iconoclasm.

IT is one of the signs of the times that the programs of this season's commencement exercises are nearly all seasoned with prohibition. Notable among them was an oration on this topic in the closing exercises of the Union College of Law in this city, by C. L. Richards, who treated the matter from a lawyer's point of view, touching upon the constitutionality as well as expediency of prohibition, and denying its "sumptuary" character. "Above all," he said, "it is a movement that 'will not down,' because the thinking men, and the women of the country are becoming intensely interested in it."

THERE is inspiration in the little sermon remarkable alike for pith, point and pungency, which a W. C. T. U. woman preached all unconsiously in a little afternoon talk when she said in the quiet tone, that had withal the determined ring of conscious integrity: "I made up my mind years ago that if I ever attained success in my profession, or accomplished the work I desired to do, I must do as did St. Paul; and so I often preface a proposition I am about to make by saying, "I may meet with opposition in this, I may even be judged incorrectly and harshly. But with me it is a very small thing that I should be judged of you or of man's judgment." To deserve but not court favorable criticism be our aim; to prize it yet not sacrifice aught of conviction to gain it, be our constant exercise.

EVERYBODY in the English speaking world knows Francis Murphy and his gospel of love and good works—not everybody, perhaps, knows the brave young fellow that stands so manfully by his father's side, for the truth and purity of young manhood. Thomas Edward Murphy is a noble specimen of the young reformer. His training, education and native endowments combine to fit him for the temperance work as few of his years are fitted. Together with his father, the city that cannot be moved to its foundations by their united efforts is to be despaired of. Chicago is not that city. Over 9,000 pledges have been taken during the month of meetings here, and still the good work goes on in the churches, in the streets, and so, ultimately, in the saloons.

AT the recent spring election in an Illinois town, two well-appearing women came to the polls, each bearing in her hand a no-license ballot. Their faces were marked with lines of sorrow and bitter experience. The white ballots they carried were written all over in invisible ink with the agonies that only mothers measure. The bystanders made way for them and they stood before the fateful box, worse often than Pandora's, since it holds not even hope beneath its incautious lid. Addressing the judges of election they asked:

"Can we be allowed to vote?"

"No, madam."

"But we have to suffer from the result."

"It's the law, madam."

"Will there be any objection to our pinning our votes up, where they may be seen?"

And all day those little silent appeals hung over the ballot box, and who shall say their work was not a factor in the day's success.

A MIDNIGHT mission is one of the new philanthropies by which a few earnest Christians hope to lessen the blackness of moral darkness in which Chicago seems enveloped. The active workers in this new ministry are mostly from the ranks of the W. C. T. U., and the mission itself will be under the auspices of the Central W. C. T. U. The work is being shaped by Mr. Smith Allen, of New York, whose long experience in the Florence Midnight Mission of that city renders him capable of this leadership. That such a work is needed here is no new conclusion, the only difficulty has been the lack of workers consecrated to this service. A short time since two young girls were persuaded to leave their homes in an eastern city and go to an inland Illinois town for employment. They were decoyed into a house of ill repute but escaped only to find themselves homeless and shelterless. For two days and nights they wandered about the city, and were found by Mr. Allen in a state of almost frenzy at their condition. Then there *i* a large class of night operatives in large establishments who can be reached at midnight, and who can spend an hour in a midnight meeting. All these are the Christian's lawful plunder. All the world for Christ means the night world, as well as that blessed by the light of day.

IF ever the W. C. T. U. did telling work it was at Louisville, last week with the International Sunday School Convention. Nor was the organization in any sense in the hands of its enemies. Of the more than four hundred delegates to the convention a majority were for us, if not of us. Else how could the resolution have carried which granted all we asked,—namely the recommendation to the International lesson committee "to furnish quarterly temperance lessons in the regular course."

The Louisville W. C. T. U., with its efficient "eldest daughter," the Y. W. C. T. U., scarcely needed re-enforcement in working to this end, so successfully were all its wisely laid plans carried out, but a strong aid to their effort was given in the presence of Miss Willard, Miss Kimball, Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. Sibley, of Georgia, Mrs. Aldrich, of Iowa, Col. and Mrs. Bain, of Kentucky. The Young Woman's C. T. U. gave a reception to these workers on Thursday afternoon at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Leech, and on Friday morning the First Christian church of the city was completely filled, while for two hours the representatives of the W. C. T. U. enumerated above, gave the general public and the delegates a history of our Sunday school work for temperance, and made eloquent appeal and sound argument for its adoption in the regular work of the Sunday schools of the Christian world. On Friday afternoon the desired resolution was introduced in the regular session of the convention, and though it met with a fierce opposition in some quarters—notably, we understand, from the Rev. Dr. Vincent, of the M. E. church, was finally adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Pond, of Ohio, Mr. William Reynolds, of Illinois, Mr. Estey, of Georgia, Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, a Maryland delegate whose name we failed to get, Mr. Farris, of Missouri, Vice President Evans, Texas, Rev. Dr. Hobbs, Mr. Browder, Mr. Bain, Rev. Thomas Perrick, and Rev. J. L. McKee, of Louisville, are prominent among those who made most effort to insure its success. They deserve to be long remembered by the W. C. T. U., and the W. C. T. U. does not forget.

## Contributed.

### MISUNDERSTOOD.

MRS. MARIA UPHAM DRAKE.

O souls that struggle to express
The truths ye cannot now repress,
Of inward life for outward good!
In this earth language do ye own
A word of sadder, keener tone
Than this slow uttered word—misunderstood?

Earth crucified her Lord, and still
Cries crucify, when human will
Sets Godward strong above her bid;
And friends, vexed sore, with kindly ruth,
Cry out "Enough," because forsooth,
Truth's Shechinah from their dim eyes is hid.

What wonder if the human lips
Trembling with dread apocalypse
Grow white with silent pain, and keep
God's truth within, until His voice
Break through them like their own with choice
Of their poor words to utter meaning deep?

What wonder if the spirit faint
And wearily, with tired plaint,
Pray for its own deliverance.
Too weak, indeed, alone to rise
To its fore-seeing destinies,
Too great to float on life's smooth stream of chance.

As individual stars are we
Set out in God's infinity,
With cyclic ways about His throne;
What if the mystic, spheric course,
Drawn by this silent, unseen force,
Swerve out beyond thy ken in the unknown?

Why therefore cry Alas! and scorn
That gravitation, heaven born
Which draws us mutely to His will?
Who shall God's secret tell?
Who move in His own parallel?
One purpose deep all destinies fulfill.

Dear friends, whose patient love we know,
Why say ye "Move ye thus and so,
For flesh is weak, and heart is strong."
Say rather, "Move ye straight and true
To God's great pulse beat, moving through
Thy own frail life to tune of His new song."

Still sounds from shore of Galilee
That voice resistless, "Follow me."
Meek Sufferer, we take Thy chrism:
Through earthly loss we seek Thy gain,
And knowing thus Thy crowned pain
Bear patiently the waves of this baptism.

### HOW SHALL WE LIVE UPRIGHTLY?*

MRS. M. E. MCPHERSON.

Looking over our field of work, we see a hurried people, ever busy, rushing with railroad speed, "no time" to devote to healthful living, "no time" to rest, "no time" to recuperate, eating hastily, suffering from indigestion and sleeplessness, nervous, feverish and fretful, their countenances wearing an expression of pain. The youngest child has a careworn aged look oftener than a peacefful infantile countenance. Girls of ten or or twelve, faces suited to a body of twenty years or more, angular and thin, cramped respiration through corsets, uneven shoulders, curved spines, hands pressed into tight kids, and feet in utmost tortures in narrow soled, high heeled boots!! These girls under gas light till midnight, fed on unwholesome food, bolted bread, strong coffee and tea, with adulterated candies and sweetmeats for lunch, hurried and driven every hour by the great pressure of American life, "our girls," is it any wonder that they break down at school, go through life as invalids, or fall into premature graves, or perhaps resort to narcotics or stimulants to soothe their weary lives? And if they become mothers what have they which their offspring can inherit, but a like body?

Our young men, following similar lives, save the painful clothing of the body, pushed on by the ever rushing tide of business, take to tobacco and light drinks, to soothe the cravings caused by such feverish haste, and the lack of good, well cooked food.

This intemperate haste for money, for wealth, for power; this entire forgetfulness of the law of rest; this Sabbath law, given as much for the body as for the soul, is one, if not the primary cause of their thirst for something which seeks solace in tobacco and intoxicating liquors.

The first step in our work it appears to me, is to call a halt, "Give us a rest." Let us rest from all our labors. let us use our efforts towards having a "preparation day" for the Sabbath. If in cities and villages all business would virtually close at twelve m. on Saturday, the weary laborer in shop and office, the mother and little ones, the tired seamstress and shop girl, all, every one, could have a gala half day and evening in the avenues and parks, seek recreation which is rest, and then be ready and prepared to attend to their souls' welfare early Sabbath morning.

Cheerful amusement and relaxation of thought are as essential to the mind's development and health, as good food and rest are for the body.

The necessities of life, coupled with some luxuries, do not demand the amount of time allotted to them. The machinery at our hand, are God's appointed time-savers, and we should profit by them, as such, taking the surplus hours gained by their use for cultivating the mind and doing good to our less fortunate neighbor.

Feverish haste, in our opinion, creates a desire for tobacco, and liquor. It is love of money that creates the saloon keepers, and a love of gain, thirst for gold, equally or more sinful it is, which induces the manufacturers of food, the venders of milk, to adulterate them. Our meat, our flour, our sugar, our butter, our milk, our candies, our canned fruits and grains are adulterated. The art of cookery is perverted from its proper channel of healthfulness until it is another direct and all potent cause of intemperance and drunkenness. Added to this our mothers and sisters deal out the poison of alcohol in their desserts, fostering and often creating a taste for intoxicants.

It should be the duty and aim of our workers to enter the kitchen, to sweep and garnish and make ready for the new temperance cook book and visit the authorities who examine foods, and ever keep this adulteration of food before the public. We hear anathema upon anathema poured on the heads of saloon keepers. Still their business is an open one. They plant their batteries before us and put out their death dealing signs over their doors, which tell us they are selling poison. Those who enter know why they do so, and what they will get for their money. They get what they call for. Not so with the manufacturer; he labels his goods the opposite to what he sells. He puts pure and unadulterated on the vilest compounds.

The milk men advertise "pure country milk" and sell you with it Potomac water mixed with chalk! Let us turn for a while, our guns, or rather our hose, on these, and leave the saloonist with his truthful sign. Let the electric light of medical science shine into the pantry, into the nursery, on our tables, thereby cutting off a large proportion of customers from the saloon! Because, a man well fed, on good wholesome food, a man passing to his work by a saloon, with a half-loaf of homemade graham bread in his stomach will have no desire to enter. He is a safe. Lack of plenty of good food drives a man to tobacco and drink.

No better mission work for hygienists than a course in the college of cookery, and no better mission field than our cities and villages in which we should systematically set to work establishing hygienic lunch rooms, where the most healthful meals could be served at living prices, for moderate earnings. Add to these reception and reading rooms, and we will have planted oases in the deserts of our modern life, as refreshing, as life giving, as the grassy isles and fountains of the great Sahara.

The air of heaven pure and free, is a great ally in this temperance reform, especially in our sleeping apartments. All should know that a perfect circulation, not drafts, is positively essential to health and longevity Lack of perfect breathing is the cause of consumption, which in its first stages in cured by full long breaths of fresh pure air, and the removal of all undue pressure around the chest. Let us study ventilation and practice it as a preventive of the "drink" thirst.

If we study God's word carefully, in the law we find washings and purifyings all through, cleansing from the filth of the body preparatory to the soul's approach to its Maker, and as our great founder of Methodism, so we believe, "Cleanliness is next to godliness." The proper daily use of water in bathing is an invigorator of body and mind, taking off the earth clogs from the soul and making its aspirations upward, "spiritual not sensual or devilish." If mothers would abandon the rod, the strap, the rope, and other instruments of torture to the poor flesh, weary from bad ventilation, improper food, or nervous from the teasing of elders or nurses, and supplant these punishments with a gentle sponge bath and back rubbing, in place of bruises, shocked nerves and stripes, there would be the healthful glow, the merry laugh and song, the sweet kiss and loving embrace. Let us partake freely of water, not fearing to drink it, or hesitate about daily ablutions of the entire body.

Our occupations often give us imperfect exercise, the lack of which is a most fruitful cause of disease. As hygienists we should not fail to supply this imperfection by use of light gymnastics. The poet Bryant had apparatus in his bedroom, and for two hours daily practiced this health restorative, this mind invigorator, this destroyer of disease and promoter of longevity. The strength displayed in his writings, the power manifested in them, no doubt was due to his hygienic mode of life.

If we become "clothed upon" with "union suits" and "common sense" boots, our "kids" transformed to mitts, and gymnasiums in every school house, baths in every ward, a hygienic lunch in every city and hamlet, —when this is a reality, then the main causes of decline in health of Americans will be removed, giving them tendencies toward ascending the scale, by adding to modern life an annex of twenty-five years.

Finally, for good health we must have not only good air, good food, bathing and exercise, but good sound theology, a faith that needeth not to be ashamed, an assurance of faith, giving us peace, joy, and rest of soul, that "peace which passeth all understanding," which enables us at all times, in sunshine or shadow, in joy or grief, to read our title clear to mansions in the skies, thus "bid farewell to every fear,"—to all carking cares say Begone! for in "our Father's house are many mansions" and to know through the witness of the Spirit that where Christ is, we may be also. If this be our state of mind, the disastrous effects on our health of uncertainty, of fear, the fatal effects of which are known to all, will not be ours. The soul that can hear the whisperings of the Spirit speaking peace, saying "Fear not, I am with thee," has put on a coat of mail with which to ward off disease, and a sure source of defence against the cravings for alcohol. Joy and gladness are the fruits of a soul pardoned and accepted and this mind tends to great longevity, the length of days promised in the Word to the righteous, those living in perfect obedience to God's laws for the soul and the body.

* Part of a paper read before th Normal Institute of Hygiene and Heredity, Washington, D. C.

### WHY SHOULD SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS TEACH TEMPERANCE?

MARY ALLEN WEST.

Because they are *Bible* schools. Their great object is to impress the Bible upon the hearts and mind of their pupils as the "only infallible rule of faith and practice." They are to make it really a lamp to their feet and a guide to their way, so that (as they walk) it may light all dark places and guide through all intricate ways. The Bible tells us not only what to do—but also what not to do—its "Thou shalt not's" are as frequent and as important as its "Thou shalt's." We need to train our pupils to meet the temptations which will surely asails them, as Christ met the devil in the wilderness, with the word of God.

And we have thus trained them in regard to many

sins. They are tempted to swear; we have taught them to oppose to this temptation, Christ's "Swear not at all." Perhaps the temptation is to covetousness, the tenth commandment offers a ready shield against this dart of the adversary; or they may be tempted to take what is not their own. "Thou shalt not steal," forbids the temptation growing into a sin.

Self seeking tempts us all: "In honor preferring one another," points out God's more excellent way. Thus through all the catagory of temptation, the Bible points a sure way of escape. The Sunday school should make these ways clear and plain. Temptations to drunkenness or excess in some form are spread out for our pupils on every hand. We wish them prepared to vanquish these attacks of the enemy by the "sword of the Spirit which is the word of God." God's word is full of texts which can be thus used, but too often they have been overlooked. Look back to your own experience and see if you were as carefully instructed in Sunday school concerning intemperance, as you were about lying, swearing, or theft. And yet temptation was just as liable to assail you in this direction as in any other; the consequences of yielding are even more destructive, for this sin becomes the parent of many others, and God's armory is just as full of weapons against it. Here are some of them:

"Drink no wine nor strong drink." Judges 12:7.

"Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink." Isaiah 5:22.

"Be not drunken with wine, wherein is excess but be filled with the Spirit." Eph. 5:16.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright; at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

This is God's own pledge, stronger than man makes.

"Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost. Whoso defileth the temple of God, him will God destroy." I Cor. 6.

"Dearly beloved, I beseech you, abstain from fleshly lusts that war against the soul." I Peter 2:11.

"I Beseech you, therefore brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." Rom. 12:1.

The Sunday school should impress its pupils with the fact that the Bible is a temperance book. Very many persons seem to doubt this.

I have been told within the last year that the less we said about the Bible in connection with temperance the better, for the Bible was against us. Liquor sellers parade the streets with banners bearing the inscription, "Take a little wine for the stomach's sake and thine often infirmities." They have Bible mottoes on the walls of the hall where their association meets, and people who ought to know better are ensnared by their sophistries. It is the business of the Sunday school, as a Bible school, to uncloak all such sophistries and display their animus.

There never was in any Christian community, an organized evil which did not seek to hide behind the Bible. Slavery was a divine institution which could not be assailed without antagonizing the Bible: Polygamy as the patriarchal institution, claims the same immunity, and intemperance is but following in the same train. As teachers of God's word it is our duty to free it from this stigma and show it in its true light as the upholder of whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are right.

Show how it makes temperance a Christian virtue by its contrasting catalogues of the works of the flesh, in which is found "drunkenness" and the fruits of the Spirit, of which the crowning virtue, like a golden band binding the precious sheaf together, is temperance. God's appreciation of temperance is shown by the fact that when He wished to fit man for any especially important work, He took care to have him, aye, and his mother before him, a total abstainer. He wished a man of unexampled physical strength, and He sent an angel from heaven to give the strictest kind of a pledge both for herself and her unborn son, to the mother of Samson. He wished to raise up a judge in Israel, able to cope with unparalleled difficulties, and Samuel was trained for the work by a loving and temperate mother, and in the temple of God he was a "Nazarite purer than snow." And he who was deemed worthy the highest honor ever given to man, to be the forerunner of God's own anointed One, he whom Christ, himself, declared, is the greatest of those born of women, he too, was a Nazarite from his birth at direct command of God.

All these things are in the Bible, and with innumerable others, stamp it as a temperance book, and temperance as a Christian virtue. Hence it should be taught in the Sunday school.

How? By regular set lessons, coming once a quarter or oftener.

By looking at every lesson from a temperance point of view. By utilizing the many incidents in the Bible, like those referred to; the story of Daniel, when a boy he purposed not to defile himself with the king's wine, of the Nazarites, of the Rechabites, and many others, to impress temperance truth. By having temperance papers and books in the library. By holding temperance Sunday school concerts. By frequently circulating the pledge, and by the royally consistent example of all parents, teachers and superintendents.

## WHAT ARE "MODEL READINGS?"

MISS JULIA COLMAN.

This question has been asked me so many times, that I beg leave to answer it through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL.

In the new form of constitution for a local union, lately prepared and issued by our national union, it will be seen that in the order of business for the weekly meeting of a local union one item is a "Course of readings." This gives a recognized place for supplying a long felt want, which also the Boston convention recognized, when it asked Miss Willard to prepare a course of readings, and which work was turned over by Miss Willard to the superintendent of the literature department, and resulted in the preparation of the "Readings on Beer," the plan of which received Miss Willard's full endorsement. They have been used by many unions with great success. They consist of a selection of forty of the beer handbills grouped in monthly topics, and bound up in a five cent pamphlet called "Readings on Beer." Each member should have a copy. When the next reading is announced each member turns to the place in the first part of the pamphlet, and puts the date opposite the said reading. She sees there other tracts, books, and pamphlets where (page and paragraph given) may be found proofs of facts stated in the reading. All these tracts, books, and pamphlets for the course form a three dollar library on beer. And the lady who has the readings in charge gives out those called for by this special reading to several members. Any lady who receives one of these, takes it home, compares it carefully with the statements of the handbill and selects the passage which she thinks most pertinent and goes prepared to read it when called upon.

When, in the order of business, the readings are taken up, the handbill in the pamphlet is "read around," one sentence or paragraph by each member. The additional readings are then called for and given by the ladies who have looked them up at home. Then the meeting is thrown open for statements of personal observation, questions, etc., and those often bring out the most interesting discussions. The entire exercise may occupy twenty or thirty minutes and it has often proved exceedingly profitable. It makes the meetings interesting and attractive, and the members feel that they have learned wherewith to answer questions which will inevitably be asked of those who are conducting an intelligent reform.

It calls out the timid and gives all something to do. It furnishes most interesting items for the local press. It makes the women acquainted with higher orders of literature and shows how to use them. It makes them see that they have truth on their side and then they desire to spread it. In short it gives them the courage of their convictions. These hand-bills and tracts they will distribute to the entire community. This beer they will now fight intelligently and in many cases they can drive it out of the place. In all cases they help toward that end. These are the "Readings." The "Model Readings" take up these principal points in conventions and elsewhere, and show how it can be done. They are especially appropriate for county and district conventions and they have proved very interesting features of state conventions.

The readings on cider are now ready on the same plan, and at the same price. It is an off year for cider, but for that very reason, it may be easier to fight it and prevent the making of it, when the apples do come.

Readings of this kind about beer and cider contain primary instruction on the whole question and whoever reads these carefully will know all the main facts about alcohol in all forms.

## Correspondence.

### "MICHIGAN, MY MICHIGAN."

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Next Fourth of July is "Prohibition Day" in Iowa. Their law then goes into effect, and they will arrange for a grand demonstration throughout the state. Why would it not be a grand idea for our local unions, so far as possible, to join with sympathetic, prophetic interest in this "Women's Fourth of July?" Make the Bands of Hope its basis; get up a program; have banners with new mottoes; sing "Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grow up," and Dr. Rankin's anthem (see advertising columns of THE UNION SIGNAL); let the best local speakers be secured; let us dispense with cannon and toy pistols, but have a true, sacred, joyful day of patriotic memories and hopes. I spoke to Mary T. Lathrap about this and she said, "I wish every woman in the United States who believes as we do would on that day put out a flag over the door of her own home with the words 'CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION' inscribed thereon." Now, dear friends, here are the suggestions. Perhaps our own paper will work the matter up; I know the fervor of her loyal heart who holds the pen. As my dear father used to say, "We shall see what we *shall* see."

I greatly enjoyed the annual meeting of Michigan's W.C.T.U. last week at Flint. Coming the last day, I can do no justice to their splendid bill of fare, with Mrs. Lathrap, Mrs. Hunt, and Lucia Kimball as the speakers. The latter left a Y.W.C.T.U. as a souvenir of her visit. They re-elected their gifted president, who is a leader of whom any body of women might be proud.

Michigan is rich in women. Indeed each state develops rare personalities in a manner that reminds me of the growth evinced by Jack's bean stalk. Mrs. Benjamin is one of the strongest women in the nation. Mesdames Bailey, Kinney, Kellogg, Boise, Bourns, Harmon, Greene (sister of our Rev. Dr. Barrows, of Chicago) and all the vice presidents and superintendents are women of mark.

They had a great evergreen full of hand-painted souvenirs from the enterprising local union of Flint, to every delegate, with star shaped ones for those whom they chose to call "stars;" with a crescent moon for prohibition, whose probability grows apace in "Michigan, my Michigan."

They had a lovely blue embroidered banner with our national motto; they had a white cross decked with evergreen; flowers in profusion (a basket for each officer and visitor "from a distance";) literature was there in plenty and they seemed pleased with the sample I brought, especially the poster, "Our National Drink Bill," which THE UNION SIGNAL keeps on sale at ten cents, and our women should order and post up in all available places in every town where we not only have "a name to live" but are really alive. They had reports from district vice presidents that I have never heard excelled and rarely equalled. Mrs. Norman Bailey's is the "banner district" this year.

Mrs. Campbell, of Traverse City, is a grand district president. She started in last year without a penny in the treasury. Imported speakers and organizers, appealed to the people to help out with expenses, and has raised $500 lacking three, in a most difficult field.

Dear, brave hearts of our district and county presidents: I could not trust myself to speak of what their patience and courage means to my own spirit as an inspiration!

They did well by our paper; passed a strong resolution of appreciation of its growing excellence under the present management, and are arranging to take stock by

district and local unions. That is a fine idea. Would it might prove contagious, so that each local union might by having $25 worth of stock, have a vote by itself, or through its proxy, in the annual meeting when the plans are laid for the new year.

For the first time I saw a real live governor in a W. C. T. U. convention, seated on the platform with his noble wife beside him, both being introduced and a basket of flowers presented to them. Governor Begole said he had all his life believed as did the W. C. T. U. of the state over which he presided, that prohibition and total abstinence were the guiding stars of this reform. Woman's ballot would surely give us the former, and its day was marching on. He used to think that nine in ten of our criminals were manufactured in saloons; he now believes from his observations in the prisons of Michigan that nineteen in twenty is a more correct figure. He spoke of base ball as now conducted, calling it a most demoralizing game, involving gambling, pools, tobacco and drink; said he was recently on a train when a club boarded it, made up of "our first (?)" young men, and he said their conduct could be compared to nothing but "a lot of drunken Indians." Gov. Begole has a kind, fatherly heart, as one would know by a look into his face. He is a good Christian, a devout Presbyterian and thoroughly esteemed in his own town of Flint, where he has spent forty years. The executive board of the state W. C. T. U. held their meetings in his office, and he opened his home to delegates. Did the like of this ever occur before under the sun?

Our admirable Miss S. A. Rulison, also a resident of Flint, and universally beloved, resigned her secretaryship, which will be filled by Mrs. J. M. Wheeler, of Grand Rapids, who has a clear-cut face and a pigeonholed brain. Mrs. P. J. Howard, of Petoskey, is the efficient recording secretary, and Mrs. Prof. Dickey, of Albion Collge, a talented young woman, wife of a prohibition leader, has that place of supreme importance, the supertendency of scientific instruction in the public schools.

I rode on to Saginaw, after the convention, with Mrs. Dr. Freeman, mother of Alice Freeman, president of Wellesly College. I asked about her daughter, her training, traits, etc. This sentence especially impressed me: "Alice was never idle one minute; she had the busiest little brain I ever knew and she never seemed to know the meaning of the word *obstacle*."

Dear girls who read my rapid lines, that sentence has in it the sum total of success in life. It is a sure recipe —only "add faith." No, you need not *add* anything, for to one trained as Alice was, faith is indeed "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen" and "goes without saying" as the basis of her character and work. I am glad to know her glorious mother, one of those "district presidents" of whom I have been writing; the wife of a busy physician with a large family, but such a sunny spirit and tireless "thinking machine" back of her kind brown eyes. She told me she meant to have our paper sent to each minister, doctor, lawyer, etc., in her city. Dear sisters you can in no way circulate temperance literature so effectively as this.

She told me too, she hoped the eleven districts of Michigan would arrange to hold conventions this year consecutively, so that a national worker might make the tour of the state and in a few weeks attend them all. This is a golden thought and I hope may be treasured up.

Our beloved Mrs. Evelyn Peters was at the convention in restored health. Her heart is in the blessed "mission for the woodsmen." Saginaw Valley being the lumber center of the world, and those poor men being stripped of their hard earnings by the saloons. Bay City with 25,000 population, has between two and three hundred saloons! O what hard soil for temperance work! But I met brave men and women last night at the opera house. The pastors are a unit for our cause.

Mrs. Bennett, the new president, had a meeting well "worked up"; Anna Gordon addressed the children and organized a cold water army, and there are no better women than those who told me they would help. Some of my own dear pupils in Evanston were from Bay City, and Miss Addie Holmes, now a leading teacher there, will help our cause as she has always helped every noble object that asked her generous aid.

I close by stating that this convention adopted the same resolution on woman's ballot that we did at Detroit last autumn, without debate and small dissent, also heartily endorsed the Prohibition Home Protection party (called in Michigan the "Union party").

Let me copy for our general behoof Mrs. Lathrap's "Convention Hints" from last page of the program, which is not unlike that of the National in variety and size:

CONVENTION HINTS.

Help, and do not hinder.
Be on time, attend to business.
Say only the best things.
Remember "Robert's Rules."
Seek first the good of the cause we defend and the glory of God.
The devotional meetings will be under the control of Mrs. J. F. Driggs and Mrs. R. P. Huntington.
Make the hour of prayer of first interest.
Let us seek and expect the presence and blessing of God.

For one I say, "Hurrah for Michigan."

Ever yours, FRANCES E. WILLARD.

## LAUS DEO.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Having but a moment to write I can only make most hasty note of our efforts at Louisville in connection with the International Sunday school convention.

The Friday morning meeting in the First Christian church was most blessed from the beginning to the close. Notwithstanding it was one of the most important sessions of the convention, being held at the opera house, (there were double sessions held each day) and many were taxed in entertaining guests, the church was filled, many standing. The following was the program:

Presiding officer,—Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, superintendent Sunday school department for Woman's National Christian Temperance Union.
Hymn,—How Firm a Foundation ye Saints of the Lord.
Prayer,—Rev. B. M. Messick.
Temperance song,— House of Refuge Choir.
Scripture lesson,—Miss Alice Pirtle.
Song,—House of Refuge Choir.
Address,—Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, president of Ohio W. C. T. U.
Address,—Mrs. Mary J. Aldrich, president of Iowa W. C. T. U.
Song.
Address,—Mrs. Mary B. Willard, editor of THE UNION SIGNAL.
Address,—Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, superintendent of southern work.
Song.
Address,—Miss Frances E. Willard, president of National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
Address,—George W. Bain.
Benediction.

Mrs. Woodbridge and Mrs. Willard were unable to be with us but Mrs. Sibley, of Georgia, and Mrs. Hibben, of Peoria, took their places.

The power of the Highest was over us and a heavenly peace fell upon our souls as at the close Mrs. Hibben carried the great heart of the audience up to God in fervent, restful supplication. I felt no more doubt or fear for the result of the afternoon than if it were already decided. And when we all joined in singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," it was as truly a pean of thanksgiving as if the grand expression of the afternoon had been given.

Do you say, "Was it then such an easy victory?" Nay, verily, some of the strongest minds of the convention were arrayed against the granting of our request. Conscientious and true to their convictions we believe them to be and this fact and their commanding position made the action counter to their expressed opinion more difficult. Another obstacle stood like a lion in the way. By a rule of the convention, adopted some years ago, all resolutions are referred to the executive committee—and the fate of temperance resolutions bearing upon the subject of quarterly temperance lessons has been heretofore never to be heard of again. It was the last hour of the closing session. A motion to suspend the rule could only prevail by unanimous consent. One dissenting voice would prevent such action.

At the close of Miss Willard's address, which was clear, incisive, and eloquent, Rev. C. N. Pond, secretary of the Ohio Sunday school union, presented a memorial from the Ohio Sunday school convention held recently, asking this International convention to recommend to the lesson committee the provision of quarterly temperance lesson subjects in the regular series. Dear, faithful Mrs. Brown, superintendent of Sunday school work for that state, had sent me a roll of names several yards long which he had ready to present, but somebody moved before he had time to do this that his memorial be referred to the executive committee. He asked for a suspension of the rules that the matter might come before the convention. Maryland brought a similar memorial. A gentleman from Tennessee, whose name I do not recall, had risen before to offer a resolution similar to Mr. Pond's, and soon it became apparent even to one who did not "read between the lines" that the bolts and bars of cast iron rules could not stay the expression of opinion upon this subject.

But there was objection to suspension of the rules, and nothing could be done but to proceed with the program. It was a trying time for Mrs. Chapin to speak, but she proved herself, as usual, equal to the occasion.

Meantime there came to me assurances that the matter would not be dropped. At the close of Mrs. Chapin's address we were nearing five o'clock, the hour of adjournment. Some one moved to adjourn, which motion was not seconded but instead one to extend the time was carried. A motion to lay the whole matter upon the table was voted down most vigorously.

Mr. B. F. Jacobs of Chicago, chairman of the executive committee (I suppose there must have been a consultation of members of the executive committee on the platform), came forward and presented the resolution asking for the provision of quarterly temperance lessons in the regular series. This action was greeted with a tumult of applause, and many seconds were heard throughout the house.

Dr. J. H. Vincent, chairman of the lesson committee, and re-appointed that morning, spoke against the provision of special temperance lessons. When we bear in mind that Dr. Vincent is probably the most popular and influential Sunday school man in the country, we gain some idea of the strength and intensity of the sentiment upon this question in that it could not be stayed or turned back, even in the face of his expressed adverse opinion. Dr. Jones, of Virginia, said he should vote against the resolution, for although he was in favor of temperance he did not want prohibition brought into the lessons. Mr. Flinn, of Louisiana, feared we were treading on dangerous ground. "When the shadow of coercion comes then comes disintegration." (He must have forgotten that recommendations are not coercion.) He feared we were insisting on methods rather than principles.

Judge Estey, of Georgia, spoke grandly for the resolution. He said he had been requested by a sick member of the executive committee, not able to be present, to say that ninety-seven counties of Georgia had prohibition. Mr. Farris, of Missouri, also spoke strongly in favor of the resolution. But time was precious and there were repeated calls for the question, which when put was carried, the daily paper said "unanimously amid wild applause and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs in the air." The vote was not unanimous, we are sure, but nearly so and the greatest enthusiasm and earnestness prevailed. The text of the resolution was this:

*Resolved*, That this convention recommend the International Lesson Committee in making out its next series to provide temperance lesson subjects quarterly in its regular course.

It is the same in substance as has been passed again and again throughout the country by local, county, district and state conventions and ministerial gatherings.

This victory, which was of God, did not *happen*. It was organized, planned for, worked for, prayed for *persistently*. It is the outcome of all the efforts in this line in all these years.

As I looked over that audience, and saw the eager, intent faces of men who had said, "We will stand by you," as I beheld the sturdy, fearless fulfillment of that promise, I gave thanks that Dr. Holland's cry, "God give us men," was answered.

Women of Ohio, give Chauncey N. Pond your heartiest encouragement and support in his special work. He said when I asked him to present the resolution: "I should

count it the greatest pleasure and could only wish I had a more eloquent tongue to plead your cause."

Women of Texas, give all honor to the Hon. Ira H. Evans, chairman of the convention during the afternoon. But for his hearty sympathy and firm masterly grasp of the situation, the convention might not have found an opportunity to voice their opinion.

Women of New York, remember the man, whose name I did not learn, that early in the convention presented a memorial from the state Sunday school convention, asking for the provision of quarterly temperance lesson.

Women from Illinois, remember gratefully our noble William Reynolds, who has always been our champion and who rose to the full hight of his majestic proportions at the critical moment and asked if a way could not be made for the expression of the voice of the convention. And temperance women, one and all, when Col. Geo. Bain comes again to your town, give him the royalist welcome you know how—not only because his eloquence and manhood deserve this, but because he and his gentle wife, by their untiring efforts, contributed largely to the success of our meeting at Louisville. The daily papers said truly of his address in that meeting: "He went straight to the point and made a brilliant *finale* to the grand occasion."

How I wish I could tell you of the reception given by the Y. W. C. T. U. at the lovely home of Mrs. Leech, the president. Coffee, cake and ice cream were served from five to seven and all delegates invited. It was delightful to hear grave, dignified men say, as they did the next day, "It was so nice to be waited on by the young ladies."

But however much the local effort conduced to the success of our efforts, I want every woman of our W. C. T. U. who has wrought for this end in all these years, and every faithful, true hearted man who has aided us in this work, as so many have, to remember that this victory is yours.

Yours by the prayers, the efforts, however small, and made oftentimes with a weary hand and troubled heart that lie behind us—they live and breathe through all this blessed assurance that our labor has not been in vain in the Lord.

This result makes us a World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in very deed, for it touches England and France and other countries across the sea.

Friends and helpers, let me repeat what is so often in my heart: I thank you. God crowns you. Humanity blesses you. LUCIA E. F. KIMBALL.

*Chicago, June 16, 1884.*

## OUR GIRLS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL: — It is delightful to see the Young Women's Unions appearing in print. Finding the hints and suggestions from a Y. W. U., in a late issue, very useful, it occurred to me that others might be aided by an account of our work. "We" are the Y. W. C. T. U. on the Hill of Brooklyn, N. Y., which began its existence four years ago as an auxiliary to the W. C. T. U. on the Hill. Our work has been mainly in two directions, social and educational. As to the former the members themselves are only just gaining a faint inkling of the power they have in the community. This force manifests itself in six weekly sociables held at the houses of members. Three committees — upon entertainment, refreshment, and reception of guests — are appointed to make all necessary preparations. Young men and maidens not interested in temperance work are invited. After a pleasant social hour a carefully prepared program, consisting of music, recitations and readings, a temperance address by some member of the older union, or other friend of the cause, or brief papers relative to the subject by one or two of the young ladies, is carried out. An invitation to claim the privilege of being one of us, by the signing of our pledge and the payment of an annual fee of fifty cents, is extended to the guests by the president, or some other officer. Then come some light refreshments and another hour of social intercourse, giving opportunity to the members to extend personal invitations to their friends and acquaintances to join. We find our socials to be enjoyed by all, and eminently successful in gaining adherents. We averaged last year an increase of five new members after each social, many of the recruits becoming much interested and very active in the service. At our last gathering there were one hundred and thirty present, and many of these young people there experienced the "arrest of thought," which probably they would not have gained in any other way. I, too, in agreement with the views expressed by the president of the Chicago Y. W. C. T. U., feel the social work to be a most important means of disseminating knowledge, spreading temperance sentiment, and advancing our cause.

We hold in addition, every Friday afternoon, a meeting conducted by the president, consisting of devotional exercises and the discussion of such topics as the "Effect of Alcohol upon the Nervous System"; "Effects of Alcohol upon the Circulation and its Organs"; "Does the Use of Tobacco lead to Intoxicating Beverages?" "Reasons for Signing the Pledge"; "Alcohol as a Medicine"; "Alcohol in the Kitchen"; "Does the Bible Teach Total Abstinence or Temperance?"

Several ladies are appointed at each meeting to be prepared either to write a paper or bring and read selections the succeeding week upon the topic then announced. The last Friday of each month the discussion is replaced by the transaction of business. Upon a recent afternoon friends were invited to attend, and a debate—prohibition versus high license—was held. Four non-members were invited to uphold high license, and four members were appointed for prohibition. The question was decided on the merits of the arguments by the moderator previously appointed, and later overwhelmingly by the audience, in favor of prohibition.

The union supports a free reading room for boys and young men, instructs the inmates of the Newsboys' home in English branches and temperance truths, teaches the children of an industrial school facts about alcohol, "what it is, what it does, and what it will make them do if they take it"; distributes temperance literature in stores, cars, factories and depots, and in conjunction with the older union sustains a juvenile union, conducted upon the model of a Sabbath school. Most of the instruction in all these directions is given in classes with a regular teacher for every eight or ten pupils. The different branches of work are carried on by committees appointed for the purpose, each chairman preparing her own plan and superintending its execution. The gentlemen members, by acting upon the various committees, have proved to be very useful additions to the working force of the society. The union is supported by the donations of friends and the results of occasional public entertainments given for its benefit.

Hoping that some one may derive as much benefit from our story as we do from the accounts of others, and that the National organ will not feel it presumptuous to be addressed by "our young women again,"

I remain, MARY GRAHAM, *President.*

## THE GRANDMOTHERS AGAIN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—It must be a hopeful day for humanity when grandmothers can discuss through so acceptable a medium as your columns the important questions that are pressing continually home to be answered by those who love and care so faithfully for the dear ones of our homes. Broad landscapes and wide stretches of cloud and sky can be discovered and enjoyed even if one must peer through a "crack in the wall," so the seemingly indifferent "pie question" may, narrow as it is, be an avenue for wide light on the food question.

I surmised that the "rich dark mass" would prove a target, but please consider, dear Grandma Thinkandwork, that this is not due to high seasoning with spices to much as to long cooking, as was intimated, and are here not arguments to be brought in favor decidedly of concentrated food, especially for those who must endure our northern winters? According to my reading, the boiled cider or apple jelly used bears no closer relation to intoxicating cider, than currant jelly does to currant wine, or dry sugar and dark molasses do to rum. One question, dear grandma:

Do we find the army of drunkards, recruiting from homes where the table has been generously spread with well cooked food, and the children made to feel welcome to such a portion as their craving, growing bodies required, or is it from the homes where meals are just a snatch for something to sustain life, material poorly cooked and grudgingly provided? I believe the extremes to be dangerous, but there is a question if the lack of generous diet does not vitiate the condition of growing boys, leaving them an easy prey to the temptation to get something "that tastes good," in a saloon or any where else it may be obtained, in more cases than overfeeding does.

Cooking is a business sadly underestimated and slighted in a great proportion of American homes. We know how mothers and home makers are crowded, but my advice is "care for your table first, and do what you can in other lines when this is done." Three times a day let husband and sons taste your faithful love and care in the well planned and well served meals. Eating is a business we cannot slight one, that must be followed day after day. So cooking should not be done in spurts, having a great outlay one day and scrimping meanly the next, but to secure and hold good conditions of health must be equal day by day, and suited to the needs of the body during the changing seasons. In looking about for supplies let us get at truth, and not let our fears urge us into absurdity. Years ago I asked a friend, a young girl, if she had read a certain thrilling story that was being published in the *National Era*, that pioneer anti-slavery paper which told the story of Uncle Tom's cabin. "Why, no," said she, "I thought it was a novel, and it is wicked to read novels, is it not?"

Yours for love of home,

GRANDMA WORKANDTHINK.

## WHY WE NEED NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Persons who are opposed to national prohibition suggest that the people in France and Germany are healthy and wealthy without it.

France and Germany and other countries of the old world may go along without national prohibition rather than America, but this country needs it absolutely. For, in the old country there is a custom, that is far better than a law, as the children must keep off from any drinking or playing or any other corrupt place, to the fourteenth or sixteenth year of age, when their body is pretty strong and able to resist the effects of alcohol for a while, while in our country many children begin to drink, to smoke, etc., in the eighth and tenth year of age, when their system can not stand the bad effects of alcoholic drinks and of tobacco. And the results of these sinful habits in early life, are remarkable soon, and more awfully in the future time of their life. It is my opinion that if we don't get national prohibition very soon our country will have the most wicked generation the world has ever seen. E. PFEIFFER.

## ALL THAT'S IN A NAME.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The complaint of the German physician, given in THE UNION SIGNAL of June 5, that our National motto, "For God and Home and Native Land," shuts out all foreign born citizens and causes them to feel like aliens, has fastened itself in my mind, and sorry as I should be to see it changed, I still want it to be. But I don't quite like the amendment he offers. The word "country," without qualifications, has a bare sided sound. "My country," sounds altogether differently, and "For God and home and our country" would not be as naked in its appeal to the ear or eye. But better than all I think would be this: "For God and home and land we love." We surely could all join in that. And you see it keeps the old rhythm and so would not strike with such unpleasant abruptness those to whom the present motto has become so dear.

Cordially yours, AURILLA FURBER.

## QUESTION—WHY?

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Will some one tell us where the Republican party of Iowa, the party that "fit and bled" for constitutional amendment, was about the time of the drafting and subsequent adoption of the platform of the Chicago convention? Will some one rise and explain? Yours inquiringly, C. B. BUELL.

# Our Children.

## GROWN-UP LAND.

ANNIE M. LIBBY.

Good-morrow, fair maid, with lashes brown,
Can you tell me the way to Womanhood Town?

Oh, this way and that way—never a stop,
'Tis picking up stiches grandma will drop,
'Tis kissing the baby's troubles away,
'Tis learning that cross words never will pay,
'Tis helping mother, 'tis sewing up rents,
'Tis reading and playing, 'tis saving the cents,
'Tis loving and smiling, forgetting to frown,
Oh, that is the way to Womanhood Town.

Just wait, my brave lad—one moment, I pray,
Manhood Town lies where—can you tell the way?

Oh, by toiling and trying we reach that land—
A bit with the head, a bit with the hand—
'Tis by climbing up the steep hill, Work,
'Tis by keeping out of the wide street, Shirk,
'Tis by always taking the weak one's part,
'Tis by giving mother a happy heart,
'Tis by keeping bad thoughts and actions down,
Oh, that is the way to Manhood Town.

And the lad and the maid ran hand in hand
To their fair estates in Grown-up Land. [*Sel.*

## A RIDDLE FOR YOU.

GUESS MY NAME BUT AVOID MY COMPANY.

Though I do not wear a crown, I possess more influence and power than any European sovereign. I have existed from generation to generation, but am assuming more sway over the civilized world every year. I extend my authority into nearly every city and village in the British Isles. The emperor of Hades is my strongest ally, and my subjects very often emigrate to his kingdom. Strange as this may appear, yet it is a fact, that high dignitaries in Christian churches solicit my company, and at times receive from my treasury handsome gifts to enlarge and beautify their temples of worship, while many of the clergy enjoy my association.

The British government find me a warm supporter of of their revenue, and employ my agents to collect it; they uphold my authority, and legislate for my large and flourishing business, irrespective of the spiritual influence I exert on the population. They place at my disposal an immense number of officials, whose vocation will be mentioned further on: while they encourage me to extend my commercial relations to the colonies of India and Australia. I am at peace with all the crowned heads of Europe, but the ex-president of the United States refused me admission into the "White House."

I have been given the active services of the police in the management of my trade. Magistrates, paid and unpaid, sit on the bench at my bidding, and bow to my authority, many of them are in my employment on high salaries. Lawyers derive much of their professional business from the quarrelsome nature of my nearest friends. Lawyers spend much time pleading for and against me. Judges on circuit acknowledge that I keep them employed, and that I succeed in demoralizing more people than any other agency known. Business men I compel to leave their offices and sit in the hungry jury box at my pleasure, while I am a fruitful cause of many of their bad debts.

The medical profession are becoming disloyal to me, but I have still a large proportion under my grasp, and they constantly introduce me to new patients, where I make many friends, many of them never leave my side, and die in my parlor; I show them due respect, and attend their funeral feasts.

Papas and mamas introduce me to their children at the dinner table, and allow them to join my Sunday school.

The fair sex are getting very fond of me, many of them give me a morning call, and get so enchanted with my society, they visit me again in the afternoon; many call three times a day, the last visit is always the most enjoyable.

The government are really most liberal in aiding me in the various departments of my business—they appoint men of undoubted character to see that no robbery goes on when I leave my still chamber, and that no cold water falls on my head. Being partners in the concern they hold the entire amount of "preferred stock," and give me in return about three-fourths of the poor house accommodation, a larger proportion of the wards in the lunatic asylums and hospitals free of charge, while the bridewells and jails are open to my numerous customers.

It's all nonsense to say that education is an enemy to my advancement. I defy it! I have numerous schools of my own in every city and town.

While other people rest on Sunday, I have the privilege of keeping over 50,000 people at work, as I have no respect whatever for the Sabbath. The pawnbroker materially assists me in ready cash. The undertaker puts my victims out of the way at earliest convenience, and as for the publican, I supply him with all his comforts—he is the mainspring of my establishment. The coroner gets nearly all his fees through my influence.

Though millions of professing Christians give me their hospitality, I never leave until I am turned out of doors, and though they love me, I despise the respectability of their characters and delight leading them into my long dark chambers which end in ruin and death.

The cry of the broken-hearted wife never troubles me. The wail of the starving children never enters my ear. I have neither mercy, pity, or compassion for those who get ruined by partaking too freely of my cordiality. I bring down the rich from luxury to want, and the working man and his family from plenty to pauperism and rags. It's nothing to me. Thousands of orphans are produced by my trade, but I leave them to the public charities.

I travel free on all the railways, first-class, second-class and third-class, and sail in all the ocean and channel steamers. I never get sea-sick. I sometimes so captivate the officers on board with my conversation that they lose their reckonings and steer for the rocks. They forfeit their lives, but I am always saved.

As to my popularity, I am equally welcome at the banquets of the rich and the table of the peasant. I am a favorite in the palaces of kings, while the outcasts of society and the victims of delirium tremens delight in my charms. I am a public executioner myself, but sometimes the hangman relieves me in the discharge of my duties. Possessing such vast influence, my revenues are enormous; I boast myself to be the richest man in the world. Would you believe it, my income is $900,000,000 a year, which is equal to over $17,000,000 a week $2,500,000 a day, $100,000 every hour, or over $1,600 a minute.

I am a successful warrior—the number of human lives killed in the battlefields of the world every year is small compared to the thousands I hurl into an untimely grave, yet I use neither shot, shell, nor torpedoes.

The devil and me we always agree—
I like him and he likes me.

Having now given you some idea of the extent of my power, I leave you to guess my name. It commences with AL and ends with OL.

READER!

Beware! deny him as a friend, remember what he saith!
Deceitful are his many ways, they end in crime and death:
Avoid his subtle paths, that lead to sin and woe;
Look up to heaven for help to save from such a foe.

—*Irish Temperance League Advocate.*

## THE FAIRY SISTER.

Sallie stood in the middle of the floor with three little discontented wrinkles in the middle of her forehead.

"I wish I was a fairy god-mother!" she said, listlessly, picking up one of Baby Harris' little dresses and dropping it again in another wrong place for mother to hunt after.

"What for?" asked Aunt Helen, laughing to think of fourteen-year-old Sallie being a fairy god-mother.

"Oh, why, lots of things! Just now I'd wave my hand and this room would be swept and dusted, and Baby Harris would stop his screeching, and the boys would find something else to do besides plaguing him, and I'd have a little peace of my life."

"Why don't you try being a fairy sister?" said Aunt Helen, smiling.

"What would I do?" cried Sallie, eagerly. The idea struck her fancy.

"Everything Her Royal Laziness wants a fairy god-mother to do!" laughed Aunt Helen.

Sallie laughed, too, with a little blush. She wasn't too stupid to take a broad hint like that. She tucked on her little blue lace-trimmed sweeping cap, and soon appeared with the broom for her wand. After some vigorous flourishes the floor was clean as a new pin, and Aunt Helen was sneezing with the dust.

Next, Sallie exchanged the broom for another magic wand called the duster, and presto!—all the dust had vanished, the mantel ornaments were speckless, the books stood in orderly rows, the window shades were snapped up to just the right height, and the sunlight, looking in with an approving smile, came and stretched itself contentedly on the rug like a great yellow lap-dog. Aunt Helen looked up and gave her a funny little nod which meant "So far, so good!" and Sallie took broom and dust-pan into the kitchen, to look for further labors. You never heard such a hub-hub as there was out there. Not unless you have three boys and two babies in your family.

"Pity sakes!" cried Sallie, trying to put her fingers in her ears, and so dropping the broom and spilling the dust-pan. In the minute that it took to pick it up she thought of her new character.

"Billy's been an' gone an' tummeled wight in the f'ow b'al, head first!" said little Paul, solemnly, stooping over to look in her face as she bent over the dust-pan. "Spoilted all the f'ow to make bikkits wiv!"

"Ain't!" spluttered Billy, in a hollow voice from the bottom of the barrel.

"Ain't!" Hear him, Sallie!" cried Johnny, doubling up with laughter at Billy's antics in trying to get out. "P'raps 'tisn't Billy's legs sticking out; oh, no! P'raps it's some other boy's legs; oh, yes! Long may they wave!"

Sallie couldn't help laughing, but she went into the pantry and gave the empty flour-barrel a little tip that sent Billy out squirming on the floor.

"Wanted to make some paste, that's all," explained Billy, sheepishly.

"Let's mix him up in some cold water, then," said teasing Johnny, "I'm sure there's plenty of flour in his hair."

"No such thing," said Sallie, laughing. "Let me brush you, Billy, and then I'll scrape some flour off the boards for your paste. Didn't do any hurt to the bikkits Puss-cat, 'cause there wasn't any there."

She comforted him so well that he was soon able to be around and tending to his usual occupation—that of bothering the babies.

"Boys," cried Sallie, suddenly, "'sposin' there was a fairy should come right in and say she'd do any identical thing you wanted her to—what would you ask her?"

"Cut tags for my kite," said Billy, promptly.

"Make some 'lasses candy," (from Johnny).

"Put the pockets in my t'owsers so the marbuls will stay," pleaded Paul.

The twins placidly sucked their thumbs, for a wonder, as if trying to decide what they did want.

"'Twould need three or four fairies to go around," said Sallie. "I'll do one of the things."

"My kite!" cried Billy.

"Candy!" shouted Johnny.

"Pockets," piped Paul.

"Draw lots," said Sallie. The trowsers were in luck. Sallie went and begged Aunt Helen for "sheet iron to make pockets out of," and sat down on the bottom stair to work while Paul "clustered around her," as Johnny said.

"I could show you about the kite while I'm basting," said this very obliging fairy sister.

"And couldn't you, 'spose, tell me how to do the candy?" put in Johnny.

"If mamma's willing, I guess so," said Sallie. "Mamma's taking a nap. Ask Aunt Helen."

Auntie said: "Yes, indeed!" so Johnny went to work. He obeyed orders like a soldier and just as the candy was going to burn, the pockets were done, and Sallie could hop up and "tend to things."

"What has my little girl been doing to keep the babies so still the whole afternoon?" asked mamma, coming down from her long, sweet nap, with a rested face and shining eyes.

"Just playing," said Sallie, blushing to think she hadn't played this beautiful game before.

"She did just e-zactly everything anybody wanted her to," cried Johnny and Billy, who were "trying" the candy in sticky cups of cold water. "Played she was a fairy."

"Better 'n'at," cried Paul, standing, as Johnny said, three feet "in his pockets." "She's a firs 'ate, sfeet, fat girl!"

Sallie accepted this compliment "from whence it came." She knew it expressed unbounded admiration. The fairy sister came so often after that first visit that mamma said she should have to believe in the stories of changelings.

As for Sallie, I heard her saying to Aunt Helen the other day that it isn't worth while to go around wishing for fairy god-mothers, when you can do the things yourself.—*Advance.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children:—I am getting the loveliest reports from our little soldiers. They are working as well as fighting soldiers, truly. In Erie, Pa., a Band of Hope, led by Miss Nannie E. Burwell, is getting up a box of playthings and necessaries for the *Creche* at Bethesda Mission. And, what do you think, the children of the mission, those poor little waifs gathered in off the streets of the "Black Hole" into the children's church and Sabbath school, have actually started a flower mission, of their own, and are gathering flowers and carrying them to sick people in the neighborhood. You see how soon the spirit of the Master, who went about doing good, takes its abode in the hearts of the "little soldiers," and they want to work for Him.

I have word too of the death, no, the promotion of one of our number, who was taken up into the higher and the shining ranks a few weeks ago. Her mamma is the president of a W. C. T. U. not very far away, and she in all

her sorrow and grief wrote to tell me how her dear little girl went home to God, true to the last. It seems that when she was very near to death and so faint she could scarcely whisper, a friend at her bedside said, "Shall we not give her a little wine?" The dull ears caught the mention of "wine" and her head turned on her pillow and "No, I'll not take it," came instantly from her lips. So she went with pure lips and blood cleansed soul to her Savior. Her dear mamma says, "And for it all I can praise God, and look to Him for the faith that overcometh the world in life and death."

So pray we all of us. CAPTAIN DEBORAH.

There's no royal road to greatness;
Men must ever climb to fame;
All the miser's hoarded treasures
Could not buy a deathless name.
Is true honor's goal before you?
Would you great achievements dare?
Then at once be up and doing—
You must win if you would wear.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

145. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 66 letters.
My 55, 23, 38, 13, 20, 42, 46 is a favorite topic of conversation.
My 25, 57, 16, 40, 48, 56, 17 is a large dish.
My 51, 46, 65, 4, 47, 63, 30 is gaining or increasing.
My 5, 31, 66, 60, 41, 29, 66, 58 is young.
My 50, 28, 49, 26, 45, 43, 61 is silly.
My 53, 33, 7, 54, 14 is a foppish fellow.
My 24, 8, 34, 59, 64 is what we all want.
My 1, 12, 9, 37, 33, 17, 62, 26 is a woman's name.
My 19, 21, 27, 10, 11 are parts of the head.
My 44, 3, 36, 39, 15, 35 is preserved in pots.
My 32, 52, 22, 18 is to love to excess.
My whole is a Bible verse.

146. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In acre but not in rood;
In breakfast but not in food;
In over but in under;
In lightning but not in thunder;
In middle but not in end;
In take but not in send;
In curtain but not in lace;
In trot but not in pace;
In noose but not in rope;
In king but not in pope;
In some but not in any;
In three but not in many.
Before the war my whole was under a cloud,
But since that time he's had reason to be proud.

147. BLANKS.

*The two lines in each verse rhyme.*

A drunkard's children, one pleasant * * *,
Were in their neglected yard at * * * *;

Their father came strolling by that * * *,
And what do you think he heard them * * *?

The boy went staggering round the * * * *,
Till over the pump he fell quite * * * *.

Then up he jumped, and hastily * * * * *,
"See here, old girl, put away your * * * * *!

No use crying and holding your * * * *!
Then all at once the child stopped and * * * *,

"Oh, Susie! you are not half * * * * * *,
Hold up your apron and be * * * * * *.

You know mamma always does that * * *,
When pa's been drinking and makes a * * *.

She says, 'Oh John! has it come * * * * *?
And then she cries with her might and * * * *.

Now try again and better you'll * *."
A moment more—their father came * * * * * * *

The open gate, and said with a * * *,
"You've shown me myself, my own dear * * *.

I'll drink no more, I vow it, no * * * * *!
I'll sign the pledge, and keep it * * * * * * *."

148. DIAMOND.

1. A letter. 2. A number; 3. A flower; 4. Overflowed; 5. Darkness; 6. A favorite; 7. A letter.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

136.—"Discretion in speech is more than eloquence." Spanish, quince, heel, concert, emit, screen, hoist, doe.
137.—Mrs. J. K. Barney.
138.—Hardihood.
139.—Sofa, table, chair, mantel, stool, stove.

Answers have been received from Eva B. Shane and C. B. Little.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

## QUARTERLY TEMPERANCE LESSON.—No. VI.

*June 29.*

BY THE REV. J. C. W. COXE, D.D.

TOPIC: WARNINGS AGAINST WINE,

**Lesson Text.**—Prov. 29: 29-35.

29. (*a*) Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes?
30. They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine. (*b*)
31. (*c*) Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, *when* it moveth itself aright.
32. At the last (*d*) it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder. (*e*)
33. Thine eyes shall behold strange women, and thine heart shall utter perverse things. (*f*)
34. Yea, thou shalt be as he that lieth down in the midst (*g*) of the sea, or as he that lieth upon the top of a mast.
35. They have stricken me, (*h*) *shalt thou say, and* I was not sick; they have beaten me, *and* I felt *it* not (*i*); when shall I awake? I will seek it yet again (*j*).

(*a*) Is. 5: 11, 22. (*b*) Ps. 75: 8; Prov. 9: 2. (*c*) Eph. 5: 18. (*d*) Prov. 20: 1. (*e*) Or, *cockatrice.* (*f*) Hab. 2: 5. (*g*) Or, *heart of the sea.* (*h*) Prov. 27: 22; Jer. 5: 3. (*i*) Or, *knew it not*: Eph. 4: 19. (*j*) Is. 56: 12; 2 Pet. 2: 22. Prov. 26: 11.

**GOLDEN TEXT:** Prov. 20: 1. Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.

| OUTLINE. | HOME READINGS. |
|---|---|
| 1. The Way of Sorrow, v. 29, 30.<br>2. The Way of Safety, v. 31, 32.<br>3. The Way of Sin, v. 33, 35. | M. Prov. 23: 29-35.<br>T. Is. 28: 1-13.<br>W. Hos. 4: 1-11.<br>Th. Jer. 35: 1-10.<br>F. Dan. 1: 1-16.<br>S. Rom. 14: 13-23. |

### *LESSON NOTES.*

V. 29. *Woe:* Misery, wretchedness, headache, nausea; the suffering after a debauch. *Sorrow:* Remorse, regret, self-loathing. *Contentions:* Brawls, quarrels, fightings. The most of these spring from liquor drinking. *Babbling:* Senseless talk; maudlin utterances. When wine is in, wit is out. *Wounds without cause:* Those resulting from falls, or received in needlessly provoked quarrels. *Redness of eyes:* The inflamed and bleared eyes of the drunkard. See Gen. 49: 12.—v. 30. *Tarry long:* Are devoted to; indulge much in. *Go to seek:* Search diligently for, as one searches after knowledge. See Job 11: 7; Ps. 139: 1; and Prov. 25: 2 where the same word is used. *Mixed Wine:* Wine mixed with aromatic spices, to increase its stimulating properties. Is. 5: 22. V. 31. *Look not:* Look not approvingly, or with desire. *When it is red:* Ruddy, or golden hued. *Giveth his color:* Is bright and sparkling; "beady," as the wine drinkers say. *Moveth itself aright:* Flows pleasantly, or smoothly. In Solomon's song (ch. 7: 9:) the same is rendered, "goeth down sweetly." V. 32. *At the last:* As a final result. *Biteth like a serpent:* Its effects are like the bite of a venomous serpent. *Stingeth - - adder:* The sting of which is painful and deadly. See Is. 11: 8. V. 33. *Behold strange women:* Recognize them; seek them out. Drinking and licentiousness go hand in hand. *Thine heart:* One's real nature. The lips will echo the thoughts. *Perverse things:* Impure thoughts and words. The drunkard is nearly always profane and vulgar. V. 34: *Lieth down - - sea:* Showing reckless indifference, or insensibility to danger. V. 35. *Was not sick:* Better rendered, "I felt it not." *Felt it not:* Better, as in the margin, "Knew it not." *When shall I awake?* Omit the interrogation: "When I shall awake." *Seek it yet again:* In spite of the misery which it causes.

### *QUESTIONS ON THE MARGINAL REFERENCES.*

Upon what early risers does Isaiah pronounce a woe? Upon what mighty men? Of what cup will the wicked be compelled to drink the dregs? Against what are the Ephesians cautioned, and with what are they urged to be filled? What mocker deceives the unwise? To what other sins is he led who transgresses by wine? Who may be brayed in a mortar without being made wise? What boast does the drunkard utter about to-morrow? To what beast may he be likened?

### *QUESTIONS ON THE HOME READINGS.*

Upon what crown of pride is a woe pronounced? What caused the priest and the prophet to err? With whom should instruction begin, in order to save them from the perils of intemperance? What caused the destruction of the people in Hosea's day? Of what noted total abstinence society does Jeremiah tell? What four young men formed such a society at Babylon? What effect had their abstinence on themselves? What does Paul say it is good not to do?

### *QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.*

**Introductory.**—Who is supposed to have written the book of Proverbs? How many proverbs does the Bible attribute to Solomon? 1 Kings 4: 32. From what source did he obtain his wisdom? 2 Chron. 1: 11, 12. What does he say is the beginning of wisdom? Prov. 9: 10. What is the whole duty of man? Eccl. 12: 13.

**1. The way of Sorrow. v. 29, 30.** What is the first question asked in the lesson? What is meant by "woe"? What is the second question? The third? The fourth? The fifth? The sixth? What is the answer to all? What is meant by "mixed wine"? What sorrows spring out of wine drinking to the drinker? To his friends? What is the fruitful source of quarrels and strife? How does drunkenness affect men's speech? What marks of debasement does a drunkard carry in his face? To whom are many sorrows promised? Ps. 32: 10. How can one escape such sorrows? Prov. 23: 20.

**2. The way of Safety. v. 31, 32.** What is Solomon's advice about wine? To whom does this injunction apply? What is meant by "giveth his color"? What by "moveth itself aright"? What encouragement is here given to moderate drinking? To the bite of what is the use of wine likened? To the sting of what? What is the effect of such a bite or sting? To what then is wine drinking likely to lead? What says the Golden Text about the promises of pleasure which wine drinking holds out? What is the only real way of safety? What risk is there in letting liquor alone? When urged to drink wine or other liquor what wise advice of Solomon ought we to follow? Prov. 1: 10.

**3. The way of Sin. v. 33-35.** What will the drunkard's eyes behold? What does Solomon say of the strange woman's house? Prov. 7: 27. To what does Jesus liken the eye of man? Luke 11: 34. What is better for us than to have our eyes lead us astray? Matt. 18: 9. To what kind of speech will the drunkard's heart prompt him? What is meant by "perverse things"? From what source do all evil things come? Matt. 15: 19. To one in what place is a drunkard first likened? To what next? What effect on the head has the motion of a tossing ship? What of being intoxicated? Is the top of a mast a place of safety or of danger? What does a drunkard say after being stricken? What after being beaten? What state of mind does this evidence? When he recovers what does he say? What old proverb is thus illustrated? To what end is the drunkard sure to come? Prov. 23: 21. What will be his final doom? 1 Cor. 6: 9, 10. What wages will persistence in the way of sin surely bring? Rom. 6: 23.

**Review.** What six questions are asked in the first verse? What one answer is given to all? What wise advice is given about wine? What harm are we likely to receive from its use? What from letting it alone? What positive command is there in the Bible that we should all use wine? What Christian course did Paul resolve upon?

### *HINTS ON THE LESSON.*

**1. To the scholar.** Read the lesson carefully once each day of the week. Study the meaning of every word. Commit to memory the first four verseshs It oase; Golden Text and outline. These are the bones on which the lesson is to grow. Read daily the "Home Readings," and notice what each says that bears on the lesson. Look out the marginal references. Study the lesson by the help of the questions. Find an answer to every one. Read, think, pray; and every dark place will become light, and every difficulty be vanquished.

**2. To the teacher.** This leaf is designed as a help, both in study and in teaching. It is intended to be suggestive, not exhaustive. It is Biblical in its matter. It aims to find out the teaching of God's Word. It cannot be effectively used without the Bible. All its readings and references are so many side-lights on the central truth. Focus them on the lesson. Follow the outline; it will aid the memory. The questions are hints in method, as well as helps to fact. They may be used in the class or not as one pleases. Their best use may be to provoke better questions. Do not be tied to them. They are guides, not shackles; counsels, not commandments.

Study faithfully, pray earnestly, teach fervently. The truth is God's and He will give it success.

### *BIBLE READING.*

CONCERNING WINE AND STRONG DRINK.

**1. Words of Woe.**

1. To the drunkard. Prov 23:29, 30; Is. 5:11, 22; Is. 28: 1–4; Amos 6:1, 6.
2. To the drunkard-maker.
(1.) Who gives his neighbor drink: Hab. 2:15.
(2.) Who authorizes another to give it: Hab. 2:12; Jer. 22:13.

**2. Words of Warning.**

1. Against wine bibbers: Prov. 23:20, 21. Luke 21:34; Eph. 5:18.
2. Against the wine cup: Prov. 20:1; Prov. 23:31, 32; Hos. 4:11.
3. Against the doom of the drunkard: Prov. 23:21; Gal. 6:7; Gal. 5:19–21; 1 Cor. 6:9, 10.

**3. Words of Wisdom.**

1. Wine refused: Jer. 53:5, 6; Dan. 1:8.
2. Abstinence enjoined: Rom. 14:21.
3. The excellent way: 1 Cor. 10:31.

[This reading may be used as an opening exercise in the Sunday school; or as a topical outline for the temperance prayer meeting: or it may serve, with a competent leader, for a special evening service, to be interspersed with judicious comment, and spirited singing. When all are eager to "hear what God the Lord will speak," our work will rest on a sound basis, and our success become assured.]

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*Denmark*. Pastor Karl Eltzholz, Horsen, Jutland.

## FRANCIS MURPHY IN CHICAGO.

For several weeks Francis Murphy has been in this city, engaged in the work of gospel temperance to which many years ago he devoted his life. He has had, to an unusual extent, the influence and co-operation of the daily press, and to a very limited extent, considering their number and their supposed interest and prominence in this kind of work, of Christian churches and ministers. The former have given uniformly favorable reports of his meetings, have mentioned him personally in terms of praise, and one paper, the *Tribune*, has published a long and discriminating editorial in commendation of him and his labors, to every word of which we give a hearty, Murphy-like "Amen". The latter, the churches and ministers, have been, with a few honorable exceptions, less pronounced in their manifestation of interest and desire to further his efforts. The Methodists as usual have taken the lead in this, as they generally do in practical, Christian work. The Rev. Dr. Kennard, of the Fourth Baptist church, has not been behind any in zealous furtherance of the movement by wise and sympathetic counsel, and by active participation in the committee work and in the public services. On his own responsibility he opened his church at a time when the course of the movement and its future were doubtful. The Rev. Charles Morton and others engaged in evangelistic work have from the beginning recognized the importance of the movement and have given it their hearty endorsement and support. Our own sympathy and support have found expression in these columns and in the willing and well-directed labors of the lady members of the executive committee.

Mr. Murphy has found some drawbacks in his work, not the least of which has been the seeming indifference of the larger number of clergymen and churches. In many cases, no doubt, this has been only seeming, not real, and is to be accounted for by the numerous demands on the time of city ministers and the various other activities in which the churches are engaged. We are still of the opinion, however, that both ministers and churches, in too many instances, are derelict in this whole matter and unwilling to take part openly in aggressive temperance work. That Mr. Murphy has met with such large and gratifying success, notwithstanding the apathy of many to whom he looked for encouragement, is an occasion for gratulation. To many persons, indeed, his success is a veritable wonder; and we have found ourselves asking more than once, What is the secret of this man's success? Wherein lie the sources of his power? Surely there is nothing specially fresh or novel in the methods he employs. Other lecturers, though not many, are as earnest and eloquent, and certainly stronger in mere argument, and more precise in language and statement.

One very important cause of his success is to be found in his personal experience. He knows whereof he speaks; his message is freighted with the memory of his own sad and tragical life; his words when most effective are coined out of his own sufferings; he properly calls one of his lectures "Real Life," and it would be a fitting title for all. Then back of all his utterances is his strong, striking, and wholly unique personality. This it is that gives force to some words that otherwise would seem comparatively tame and commonplace, and lifts them to the plane of simple and manly dignity. Add to this his knowledge of human nature. He is a shrewd and accurate observer, knows men thoroughly, and particularly those of the class to which he mainly appeals. His great, warm, loving heart has touched life at all points. Said an old farmer in explanation of his liking a certain minister who was not specially brilliant or able in discourse; "He had a sort 'o human look." Mr. Murphy is thoroughly and intensely human; he loves men and sympathizes with them in hearty, manly fashion, and so wins and saves them; he is utterly free from cant and nonsense; he is an honest, earnest, real man,—is content with being himself and not somebody else.

But the great source of his power is in his earnest consecration and simple faith in God and good. He loves the Bible and believes in the power of prayer, and would save men from the sin of intemperance by the gospel of loving kindness.

We extend to Mr. Murphy and to his son, who has rendered effective aid in this work, our heartiest sympathies and our appreciation of what they are doing to bring in the blessed day of personal temperance and state prohibition.

## ORIGIN OF THE THREE MILE LAW IN ARKANSAS.

Mrs. R. S. James, wife of Dr. James, president of Judson University, writes, in response to a query of iss Willard's, the following interesting and suggestive bit of history.

You desire the particulars of the origin of the three mile law in our state. These, it is not easy to give, for, like many great movements, the true origin lies in agencies at work very far back, and the movement was, to some extent, spontaneous. Still, it was doubtless left for Judsonia to give the starting impulse to these agencies, and lead the spontaneous movement.

Judsonia is, or rather was, the seat of Judson University, of which my husband was the president. In 1875, the legislature passed an act, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of that institution. The effect upon the quiet and morals of the town was marvelous. Under its former name of Prospect Bluff, it was notorious for rioting and drunkenness, especially on the Sabbath; but by the closing of the saloons, in consequence of this law, peace and order reigned on the Sab-

bath day The business of the place has also increased five or six fold since the enforcement of the law.

The passage of such laws for the benefit of schools and colleges became very common in Arkansas. There is also a general law, conferring the same privileges upon any district, the majority of whose voters petition the county court, extending the limit to three miles from some designated point. Few, however, have availed themselves of its provisions, probably because of the difficulty of getting a majority of voters to "sign away their liberty." The women of Judsonia were accustomed to hold a weekly union prayer meeting. Among these, I may mention, without dispargement to the others, Mrs. Ruth Riley, wife of Dr. Willshire Riley, to whose quiet, unostentatious management, much of the success of the temperance movement must be attributed. At these prayer meetings, it was often asked, "If the law for the special benefit of Judson University be so beneficial, why may not its provisions be extended to the entire state?" This question was also discussed in our homes, and even our sick rooms. * * * Finally a petition was circulated, and numerously signed, embracing the above suggestions. My husband and myself were designated as the bearers of it to Little Rock while the legislature was in session. The petition was entrusted to Hon. L. N. Brown and Judge Coody, the representatives from White county, who promised to do their best to secure the wishes of the petitioners. My husband also framed a bill, one provision of which, that in reference to the prescription of physicians, was incorporated in the law as enacted.

What agency the W. C. T. U. had in securing the passage of the law, I am unable, definitely to say. Although we now have a state union, there was, at that time, no union at Judsonia, nor even at Little Rock. That little prayer meeting was the Palos from which the fleet that accomplished so much, took its unobserved departure. But when the way was indicated, many other towns sent forth their explorers, to help give us a new world of sobriety and happiness.

The women generally, and in particular those of the unions formed about that time, urged upon their respective representatives the importance of the proposed law. I may truly say, that but for the women, it would not have passed. And it is they who now give it force. The provision allowing women above the age of eighteen to sign the petition has doubtless given the law to many communities which otherwise would never have enjoyed its benefits.

THE following from our corresponding secretary, under date of June 7, deserves a place not only in our columns but in the good will and hospitable intent of our women:

DEAR MRS. WILLARD:—Tomorrow morning Mrs. B. Pearson, vice president of the British Woman's Temperance Association, will land in America and will remain in this country for some time.

Mrs. Pearson will, if desired, speak for the W.C.T.U. of the several states, and it seems to me it would be a graceful thing to do if the general officers of our state unions would arrange for a limited number of engagements within their own jurisdictions.

Of the several letters, copies of which I have received, I give one from Mr. John Raper, whom the temperance people of this country have not forgotten:

LONDON, April 26, 1884.

DEAR MRS. PEARSON:—I am very glad to hear that you are about to visit our cousins in America, and I trust you will at once place yourself in communication with the leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, so that your services, which we have found so exceedingly valuable in England, may be utilized in the United States and Canada.

You will find in their noble president, Miss Frances Willard, one with whom you can delightfully co-operate, and I shall look forward to your visit with great interest, as any help you can render the great cause in America, will react upon us at home.

I remain, yours very respectfully,

J. H. RAPER.

I also have a list of newspaper notices with which I have supplied many of our vice presidents.

Whenever our ladies have visited England the officers and members of the British W. C. T. A. have been very kind, and we certainly will not allow one of their number to come to us and quietly depart without at least showing her something of the hospitality and courtesy of the country and of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Pearson will deliver her first address in this country at Newark, N. J., under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Let us give her a hearty welcome. Mrs. Pearson can be addressed here.

Most sincerely,

CAROLINE B. BUELL, *Cor. Sec. N.W.C.T.U.*

GRAND juries in Georgia are testifying to the value of the prohibitory law in the counties where, within the past year or two, it has become operative. In Houston county their conclusion is this:

The prohibition law has been in operation in the county for more than two years, and it is our emphatic opinion that the law has given general satisfaction in all parts of the county; that the moral and social status of our people has been raised to a higher plane by the operation of the law, there is no room to doubt, and it is a fact attested by the records of the courts that crime and lawlessness have been greatly reduced. Abundant testimony convinces us that labor throughout the county has been greatly improved and brought under better control; that those most needing protection against their own improper appetites, and the temptations so placed in the path of the weak and the unwary, have reaped the greater benefits, and many wives and children bless, from the depths of their hearts, the causes that gave us the inestimable benefits of the prohibition law. The law cannot be too highly spoken of, and this body will gladly welcome the day when not a drop of liquor can be bought within the state of Georgia.

THAT is good work done by the Catholic bishop of Albany, in ordering that no more bars be permitted at Catholic picnics in his diocese. He says he is trying to discourage the base practice of Catholic churches which has hitherto obtained, of farming out the bar as a source of revenue to the church. The prohibition issued includes lager beer.

A RELIABLE mercantile agency of this city in a confidential communication to its subscribers, and under date of June 12, gives twenty firms in financial trouble, thirteen of which are in the whisky and tobacco business, and six of the thirteen are Chicago business houses. This is better than our fears.

Rev. J. S. Ostrander, of 244 Sackett street, Brooklyn, well known in Sunday school assemblies, Chautauqua and elsewhere, gave a very impressive scientific lecture on "Beer or Bread, which? Or flour at $1.25 a barrel," in New York recently. It reaches the oldest and the youngest, and strikes people as just what is wanted in every state where the temperance education bill has passed, to furnish object lessons and blackboard exercises to the day school teachers. He has a little distillery and analyzes a glass of beer before the audience. He is this week at Louisville, in attendance upon the Triennial Sunday school convention.

* * *

The North Side Y. W. C. T. U. of Chicago is soon to open a kitchen garden. Mrs. Virginia M. Shaffer is the efficient general of this division of the W. C. T. U. army in Chicago.

* * *

John B. Gough sets a good example to the Christian tourists through Mormondom. He declared openly in his recent visit to Salt Lake City, that he would not visit a polygamist's house if invited, nor attend Sunday services in the Mormon tabernacle. If Mormonism be the heinous sin and crime which Christians say it is, why should they countenance it, as so many do, by taking the Lord's Day to investigate the temple services, and other days to visit Mormon houses? For such a curse upon our country let the traveller hang his head as he sojourns in that Sodom, and speak no soft words to such unwholesome rebels.

* * *

A good work is being done in Chicago and other large cities by the moral education society, which seeks to enlighten parents concerning the serious business of life, the culture and training of child-life. Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler is the moving spirit of the Chicago society, and Mrs. Mary Dye, prominent in W. C. T. U. work, is most efficient in pen work along this line.

* * *

A Y. W. C. T. U. and Cold Water Army were organized in Flint, Mich., by Miss Kimball and Miss Anna Gordon in connection with the state convention.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Foster yesterday left San Francisco for Oregon and the British provinces. From Victoria their route will be through Washington, Montana and Idaho territories to Salt Lake City, then for three weeks in Colorado, a short time in Nebraska, and home early in August.

* * *

A new significance attaches to the "dear five hundred" now that exactly that number of people assembled in Mrs. Leech's hospitable parlors in Louisville to do honor to our National W. C. T. U. representatives.

* * *

Those Louisville women are wise in their generation. The two rooms used as headquarters for the W. and Y. W. C. T. U. respectively, were committee rooms for the Sunday school convention.

* * *

I noticed this "straw" at the convention: Whenever temperance was spoken of there *was* applause—such applause as greeted no other issue. When the Rev. Dr. Wharton, of Georgia, said: "I am from the land of the magnolia; and here I may say we have been doing a good work. Georgia has now, out of 138 counties, displaced whisky in ninety counties and put Sunday schools in, and what "God has put asunder let no man join together," it made the welkin ring.

* * *

Mrs. Mamie Munnell, president Louisville W. C. T U., who arranged the floral decorations, and Miss Alice Pirtle, superintendent Sunday school work in Kentucky, who has brought up her state of Kentucky in Sunday school work, and kept the interest in the quarterly lessons before the ministers and superintendents, both deserve the notice of "On Duty" and love of the W. C. T. U.

* * *

And Mrs. Chapin, whose southern magnetism "drew" most emphatically, Mrs. Sibley, who "said her say" most kindly, Miss Willard, who never did better, dear little Mrs. Hibben, of Peoria, who always speaks appropriately, Mrs. Aldrich, of Iowa, clear, cogent and charitable, Col. Bain, without whom nothing was done that was done—time would fail me to tell all that might be said of these brave and noble ones who love the cause better than themselves, better than all save home and its beloveds.

* * *

A word I must say for the real heroine of this occasion—for back of all this jubilation is the seven years' hard work of the women led by Lucia E. F. Kimball—who informed the convention that if one seven years did not accomplish the work, she was ready for another. And any one who knows the "clear grit" of the woman believes her. She it was who left a lucrative position in the public schools of Chicago when the Bible was taken out of the schools, saying she would not earn her living at the cost of her principles.

* * *

The new UNION SIGNAL bulletin follows close upon the heels of the International Convention with Miss West's suggestive article "Why should Sunday school teachers teach temperance?" on one side, and the Nation's Drink bill on the other. ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Marlboro.—Our election day work was as follows: The movement was the outgrowth of a W. C. T. U. convention held only three days before town meeting. Miss Tobey and Mrs. Bowles were the speakers. In the afternoon questions were collected for discussion, among which was, "What can be done for the ballot town meeting day?" As a result six ladies were appointed to furnish coffee, "no" votes and literature, if after consideration they should think it expedient. Our prayer was that the Lord would stop the lions' mouths, for we lacked courage.

We invited about twenty ladies of the best standing to join us in the work, all of whom cheerfully responded. We obtained from the selectmen a committee room opening into the hall and stairway for our coffee making and tables. We hung some beautifully printed mottoes, "Vote to Protect the Home," "Vote for Wife and Children," about the hall. We placed pretty bouquets of flowers on the speaker's desk and tables. We obtained one thousand leaflets from headquarters of W. C. T. U. and three thousand "no" votes and a large package of literature from Mr. Faxon.

Before 9 o'clock Monday morning we were on the ground, coffee boiling, ladies stationed at the doors and inside the hall with hands full of literature and "no" votes.

Of course we surprised the friends and foes of temperance, for our movement had been made so quickly that few had knowledge of it. The liquor men themselves constantly throughout the morning predicted a failure to their party. The work of the Law and Order League throughout the year had prepared them to make a strong fight.

Our population of 10,000 consists of about 6,000 foreigners. Soon after the polls opened, a liquor dealer, Barney Bruin, took his station in advance of us, close to the ballot box with "yes" votes; whereupon two ladies (one the wife of the judge of our court) took their places, one beside, the other opposite him.

We stood there four hours until the polls closed, offering the "no" ballots while he offered the "yes." No voter could reach the polls without passing three groups of ladies offering him the "no" vote and literature. We might cover pages with the earnest, polite Christian pleadings of these ladies. There was a little pleasant tongue skirmishing between our friend (?) Barney and ourselves, he calling it bulldozing. Yet he had been doing the same thing for ten years. He drank a cup of our coffee somewhat to the amusement of the spectators. He said to the wife of the judge, "Your husband would not have much business but for rum." She said, "You could not give a better reason for a prohibitory vote." Some wished to read our literature before they decided which vote to cast.

Many Irishmen voted their fisrt "no" ballot that day. The liquor men sent teams in all directions to bring those who would vote yes. Our temperance people did not, and perhaps that fact in part accounts for our failure to get no license. The vote was delared 704 yes, 635 no. One old man, so eaten up with rum that he scarcely seemed human, was carried to the polls by two men while another lifted his arm to drop his vote into the ballot box. No voter was left unsought by the liquor men.

Not an uncivil remark or an impolite act was shown the ladies throughout the day. Many of the best citizens offered the kindest words of encouragment and approval. One thousand four hundred and thirty cups of coffee were given away and over 1,500 pages of literature. The vote since the local option law is as follows: In 1881: Yes, 769; no, 361. 1882: Yes, 633; no, 428. 1883: Yes, 468; no, 518. 1884: Yes, 704; no, 635. These figures show a constant increase in the no vote and the largest gain (117) this year.

Concord.—At the anniversary of the juvenile temperance union of Concord, the presentation of the gift of a blue silk banner by Miss L. M. Alcott was accompanied by the following speech:

The inspirer of all the little men and little women in the world, gives this banner to the little men and women of Concord. May they proudly follow the shining motto, "Stick to the pledge" and drive before them the fierce foe which can only be conquered by their aid. When King Alcohol has made men captive, they can hardly ever escape from his tightening chains. Only the children who have never tasted his fiery draughts can ever be perfectly free from danger, and strong enough to do battle bravely for the right. The giver and her ten thousand friends depend on you to carry on the great work. Let the little men and little women of America once be temperance men and temperance women and thus save this beautiful world from the curse of intoxication which will destroy the fairest beginnigs.

There were recitations, and songs in his native tongue and a temperance talk by Mr. Crappo, a native of Burmah, who appeared in the costume of his country. A dialogue, "The Rainbow," by seven young people arrayed in jaunty caps of tissue paper and ample sashes of the primitive colors, the seven verses given by each youth representing the color.

The receiver of the new ensign, preceded by the drum corps of the union, led the band of children bearing flags around the streets and square towards the house of Miss Alcott for whom they gave three cheers. The venerable Mr. Alcott, who was seated in his carriage, seemed much entertained by the bright faces of the young people who afterwards partook of refreshments abundantly provided for them by their friends. Mrs. M. B. McClure.

New Bedford.—In accordance with the call for a day of prayer the W.C.T.U. of New Bedford issued an invitation to the Christians of the city to join in such an attempt. The call was cordially responded to, and a meeting held at the Friends' meeting house in the city. The topics were taken up as proposed, the services for the different hours being led by pastors of various denominations. Between the hours of twelve and one a collation was partaken of in the lunch room of the building, after which the exercises were resumed.

It was a profitable day, and surely the grand enemy of souls must tremble when he sees all over the land this union of Christians of various names and sects in a solid phalanx to resist him. Men like the tribe Zebulon of old coming to the help of David 50,000 strong, "men that could keep rank," and "men not of double heart."

R. S. Murray, *Pres.*

## WISCONSIN.

### SECOND DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The ninth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the second congressional district was held at Fond du Lac, May 27 and 28. The president, Mrs. C. N. Pinkham, deserves much credit for keeping up the meeting every year, even when all other district conventions have failed in our state. However there will be other conventions, both district and county this year. The attendance of delegates and visitors was good. Much interest was manifested by the people of Fond du Lac, and all who were there seemed to feel that our cause is advancing in the second district and indeed all over the state.

Interesting papers on juvenile work and young ladies work were read by Mrs. A. C. Hillyer of Waupun, and Mrs. S. E. Wanless of Rosendale. The convention adopted a resolution favoring the ballot for women. This with one dissenting vote. This was the only really "new departure."

The meeting was opened by a lecture by Maurice McKenna of Fond du Lac, under the auspices of the Blue Ribbon Club, and was followed by a "chalk-talk" by our superintendent of juvenile work, Mrs. Eva C. Griffith of Whitewater, which of course delighted the little ones and the older ones too. Vice presidents were chosen, one for every county, who should act as presidents in the forthcoming county organizations. Appeals for subscriptions to The Union Signal were made by Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Pinkham.

A copy of the engraving of Mrs. Hayes' portrait has been presented to the Dartford union, and neatly framed now adorns the wall of their pleasant room in the M. E. church. The Madison union has purchased the same picture for their large room in the city hall.

Good reports from Miss Edwards' work come to us daily. Sarah P. Bradish, *Cor. Sec.*

Janesville.—The old Janesville W. C. T. U. existed only in the hearts of a faithful few. Not a glimmer of light from it told the public that it still lived when Mrs. Mary B. Willard came to us in March. At this time the feeble spark was fanned into quite a vivid little glow. The old hearts felt the reviving influence and new ones were kindled into desire for work. Time was pledged by several ladies not heretofore interested; officers chosen, a school already started by an enterprising lady was adopted, and pupils named Temperance Wide Awakes; children of all grades of society were brought in and all were ready to greet the greatest outside influence that can bless a Janesville people. The desire to see her own old "Forest Home," inclined our National president hither, and the strong call from citizens generally, induced her to yield her first intention to speak only at an afternoon meeting of women. A union meeting was appointed for Sunday evening, May 25, and the universal opinion is that there never was a more earnest, eloquent and logical address given to any assemblage in this city. At its close Miss Willard made a plea for help for our union. We had prepared little pink slips printed thus:

I HEREBY AGREE TO PAY TO THE
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
OF JANESVILLE, WIS.,
$....., Weekly; $....., Monthly; $....., Yearly.
(Signed) ..... .....
(Address) ..... .....

which were distributed among the audience. Janesville is wider awake than for many years upon the temperance question. Hearts and purses are open, the press in sympathy and a powerful ally to the W. C. T. U.

E. P. L.

## NEW YORK.

### MONROE COUNTY ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The sixth annual convention of the Monroe county W. C. T. U. was held May 28, at West Henrietta. Eighty-six delegates and officers were present, representing eighteen of twenty-three unions of the county. Besides there were many visitors, including pastors. Mrs. L. H. Washington, of Essex, Conn., and Mrs. C. C. Alford, of Brooklyn, were also present. The meetings were frequently enlivened by musie from the church choir. There was a recitation by little Miss Stone, of East Henrietta, and a very amusing temperance duet by Miss Gracie and Master Herbert Light, of Pittsford. Many papers were presented, among which were the following: Encouragements in Our Work, by Mrs. E. Smith of Brockport; Woman's Work, by Mrs. Kishlar, of Greece. Reports were given by the superintendents of departments, showing considerable advance made.

The superintendent of the department of unfermented wine, Mrs. S. P. Mackay, reported that of 135 Protestant churches in the county, 76 were using unfermented wine.

The corresponding secretary reports that, with enlarged scope for work we have found enlarged means for its prosecution, the growth of our twenty-three unions being greater, proportionately, in strength than in numbers. Yet nine unions report increase of membership and it is found that five have doubled their membership since organization. Two new unions have been formed this year, at Greece and Charlotte, each of which has nearly doubled its first membership already; Greece began with 25 members, and has now 41. The membership of County union about 642. The Hamlin union has been specially blessed with a revival of the Holy Spirit. It has held cottage meetings weekly—a measure resulting in sweet and sacred benefits to many.

In the Fairport union, the mother's meetings, held in conjunction with the alternate regular meetings of the union have proved a like hallowing and tender power.

By similar workings, the weekly Bible readings held by the Rochester union have impressed and instructed many, stirring hearts to new faithfulness and often those who are otherwise strangers to the means of grace. Much of the cheering growth of this union in activity and usefulness is traceable to the influence of these meetings.

The matter of school suffrage has received consideration in many of the unions,—but has not as yet been fully brought to bear on our work. In one town, Henrietta, the corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U., has just been re-elected school trustee; in another, Pittsford, the influence of the W.C.T.U. women wrought much toward securing a temperance man as principal of the union school.

The Brockport *Union* publishes its spicy little *Appeal* which has come to be not only one of the institutions of the town, but a favored medium of temperance influence. It is gratuitously distributed also in adjacent towns, and is heard from in many ways thence as doing silent but sure work for our cause.

Most of the unions held prayer meetings on election day, and by two of them lunch was served to voters.

Seventy-seven subscribers are reported for The Union Signal.

Seventy subscribers are reported for *Our Work.*

Ex.

### ONTARIO COUNTY CONVENTION.

The eighth annual meeting of the Ontario county W. C.T.U., May 22, was one of special interest and pleasure. The president's annual address, and the addresses upon scientific temperance and other topics were excellent and most favorably received.

The report of the committee on Sunday school work, given by Miss Irene Southworth, of Manchester, chairman, showed that much attention was given to temperance in the schools of the county, but that much more might be done. The reports of local unions at Bristol Center, Clifton Springs, Canandaigua, East Bloomfield, Farmington, Geneva, Manchester, Naples, Phelps, Shortville, Victor, and of juvenile organizations at nearly all these towns were of peculiar interest, they evidenced so much work done and grand results achieved.

We learned from the report of Miss Carrie Boughton, chairman of committee on publication and literature, that four papers of the fifty in the county gave space for temperance columns and news, and others would print articles if furnished.

The report of Mrs. Foster, on juvenile work, was of no less interest than are her reports usually.

The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Mrs. Theo. Perkins, Canandaigua; recording and corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. W. Neighbor, Phelps; treasurer, Mrs. Edward Steele, East Bloomfield. A rising vote of thanks was given Mrs. DeLarme, who has so kindly and efficiently filled the office of president the last two years. We part from her with regret, feeling it but just that she be relieved.

The closing praying was by Mrs. Hibbard and all joined in "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," realizing that the cause so dear to all hearts had received a fresh impetus from the meeting of that day, and thankful for its rich privilege.

Mrs. J. W. Neighbor, *Sec.*

Troy.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Troy observed the call to prayer made by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in view of the political campaign. At this meeting so much interest was manifested that a second one was proposed. To this plan all present acceded.

At the earnest solicitation of the "Railroad Men's Christian Association" we now hold our weekly meetings

change (in place of meeting) much good will accrue, trusting that the families of the railroad officials will not fail to meet with us in our new locality, and that through them and with them, we can work for the fathers, husbands, sons and brothers.

Our union is maturing ways to show an interest in sailors and soldiers. On "memorial day" Post Commander Keith evinced an appreciation of our overtures by sending us tickets of admittance to attend the exercises held in the city hall upon the evening of this day. We were glad to have it in our power to contribute towards the beautiful floral display seen upon the platform in the hall.

"Flower day" is almost upon us. We expect at that time to visit the jail for the purpose of giving to each prisoner a bouquet, to which will be attached a scriptural text. A. H. G.

—Homer W.C.T.U. can no longer claim to be the only W.C.T.U. in Cortland county, as Miss Hazlitt has organized unions in Preble and Cortland.

—Mrs. Mary T. Burt has recently organized unions at Gloresville and Johnstown, Fulton county, and Mrs. A. M. Stewart one at Brewster, Putnam county.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE Y. W. C. T. U.

I am constantly in receipt of letters asking for words of encouragement to county superintendents of Y. W. C. T. U. work, and would like to speak to such through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL. Perhaps I may thus reach other timid workers not living in my own state. I always feel like heartily congratulating all who write me that they have been appointed to work among young ladies, because, if they love girls as I do, they have such a delightful branch of work. Of course one needs first of all to love the temperance cause.

Our work is not all sunshine. It requires great help from God to do wisely and well for our young ladies. But the way to our Father, the Great Giver, is open day and night, and He offers to carry our burdens so that we may work light heartedly. He can overrule all hindrances and make the path of duty clear. Sometimes we must watch and wait as well as work.

The subject of temperance as a personal work and responsibility has not been brought before more than one in a thousand of our American girls. Even where a W. C. T. U. is unpopular, it is not necessary that the Y. W. C. T. U. should be so. Make it popular and help bring the older unions into the hearts of its critics. How can this be done? Well, in many ways, and God will show them to you if you pray for that kind of wisdom.

This year should be a grand one for Y. W. C. T. U. work in Pennsylvania, because the hygiene bill, which is coming up at Harrisburg next winter, gives girls very much that they can do.

First, they can circulate the literature we have on the subject of scientific temperance education. (See back of petition tablets; I specially recommend leaflets 49 and 29.)

They can circulate the petition for such education, and they can get up entertainments and so raise money to employ lecturers on that subject. This will rouse the public to press their representatives at Harrisburg to give us the law we ask.

My dear sisters, who are superintendents of Y. W. C. T. U. work in your counties, when you ask me, "What can girls do?" I feel like asking you, "What can't girls do?"

True, there are lines of temperance work suitable only for older workers, but what is to become of the work which only youth with its gifts and accompaniments can accomplish? Why, daughters have reached fathers when mothers had failed to do so. And who, if not they, shall win to our cause the brothers and sons in our homes? To sum it all up, temperance cannot do without our girls.

Now I know that youthful enthusiasm, which is so charming, is apt to become easily discouraged, but I remember that in youth, blood circulates less evenly than in later years. Do beg all the W. C. T. unions in your counties to help them all they can and never discourage young folks trying to work for God and home and native land. They will make a mistake if they do.

You see, dear friends, I take it for granted that every superintendent of Y. W. C. T. U. work reads THE UNION SIGNAL, because I can hardly think her equipped for work unless she does.

Now, dear sisters in Pennsylvania, may this be a blessed year for us all. Let us be strong, looking not at the lions in the way, but to the Lion of Judah, through whose strength we shall yet prevail.

MRS. WM. PATTEN,
*Supt. Y. W. C. T. U. Work in Pennsylvania.*

FRANKLIN.—Since my last report to THE UNION SIGNAL the Franklin union has had the preat pleasure and privilege of a visit from Mrs. McLaughlin, who has given us four entertainments, a parlor meeting and three public addresses. All of the meetings were well attended and Mrs. McLaughlin was pronounced one of the most interesting as well as one of the most forcible speakers who has ever addressed an audience in Franklin on the temperance question.

We feel so well satisfied with Mrs. McLaughlin's success and the impression she has made and left in Franklin that we would like to recommend all unions that can secure her services to do so as soon as possible.

So great were the impressions made by Mrs. McLaughlin's remarks and the forcible way she pointed out the duty of each one in the temperance work, that a great many names were secured to our union, which has encouraged the old members very much. MRS. E. A. RICKARDS.

## IOWA.

WORK IN KEOKUK COUNTY.

We are indeed alive and reaching out to wake up the whole county, if possible, that they may have an active and honorable part in enforcing this grand and good law which has been given to us in answer to our prayers. Our Christian women are putting on the armor of service and asking with eager look, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do."

May 9 it was my privilege to meet a goodly number of the Christian women of Thornberg and help them organize a W.C.T.U. The Lord was with us. A society of eleven members was formed and quickly grew to fifteen.

May 13 I went to Springfield, a small, live little town of one or two hundred inhabitants, and found the ladies waiting for me. We had a pleasant meeting of prayer and praise, and organized a W.C.T.U. of seven members. They have no saloons, but a strong temperance element, and are anxious to do what they can for the Lord in helping on the good work and giving encouragement to others. In the evening the people all gathered in the church and good singing was provided. Several excellent temperance speeches were made, the pledges circulated with fair success, and I trust good accomplished. I find the promise always fulfilled, "Ask, and it shall be given you." MRS. B. S. BRAINARD, *Co. Pres. W.C.T.U.*

FAIRFIELD.—We thought some of THE UNION SIGNAL readers might like to hear from us down in this corner of Iowa. We want to tell how much we enjoyed the annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the first district of Iowa, held in Fairfield, May 28, 29, and how much good we hope it has done our union, and the cause of temperance here, and how we enjoyed having our good Mrs. Aldrich, and all those other earnest temperance women with us. Our president, Mrs. I. Messenger, was unable to be present, owing to serious illness. She wishes through THE UNION SIGNAL to thank the ladies who so kindly remembered her by sending a beautiful bouquet as they were leaving for their distant homes. Our union numbers twenty-five working members, and our Band of Hope one hundred and sixty members. Do you wonder we are glad to have something to aid us in this work, or that we are in earnest, when we live in Iowa?

ANNA KERR, *Sec.*

## OHIO.

WAYSIDE NOTES.

Left Cleveland at the early dawn the 24th of May and at noon was at Fredericktown, Knox county. Was met by a gentleman who had arranged six appointments for me, and rode half a dozen miles through the beautiful country to Levering. In the evening gave a lecture one mile from the village; the next morning, Sabbath, another lecture a mile out in another direction, and in the evening gathered the forces in the center; had a crowded house and organized a union after the address, of thirty members.

The next day a ride of six miles and another lecture, at Pulaskiville, and another union joins the brave six hundred of Ohio.

Thence six miles to Williamsport, Warren county, and organized. The ladies expressed willingness to work though they have no saloons there. All the more should they engage in temperance effort as a thank offering to God that the trail of the serpent has not reached that rural village.

Thence to Johnsville, where another union sprang into existence.

Then came decoration day, and I went to Mansfield to rest one day in the beautiful home of our earnest worker, Fannie D. Leiter.

The county president, Mrs. F. A. Gilbert, lives just across the way in a new and elegant mansion, and I wished that all our temperance workers were as pleasantly situated as are these two consecrated women.

Thence to Ashland. The opera house which seats one thousand people, was filled to overflowing. The five ministers of the place were all present and on the platform. Mrs. Miller presided in a graceful, dignified manner, and I trust that good was accomplished by this effort for humanity.

An interesting ladies' meeting on Monday, delegates were selected to attend the annual convention at Cincinnati. Provision was made for expenses, and my work was done.

Thence to Nevada, Wyandot county. Mrs. Hobbs is president here and she had arranged a fine meeting.

I am now at Ada, Hardin county, which place has the largest normal school in America, enrolling twelve hundred pupils. I asked President Lehr the secret of his success.

"We have a *good* school, that is my only secret," was his reply.

He is the right man in the right place, and his purse is ever open to help the temperance cause. His wife, to, is a generous helper in every good work.

Ada is a beautiful village, and the union here is doing a good work. I organized this union one year ago, and wish that all my unions were doing as well.

S. M. PERKINS, *Nat. Organizer.*

CLEVELAND.—All former members of bands belonging to Pearl Street Inn are requested to report every Sabbath afternoon at Good Templar's Hall, No. 485 Pearl street. This hall, handsomely fitted up, has been rented by a few ladies for the continuance of Pearl Street Inn work. A lady is in charge of the gospel temperance service each Sabbath. The first quarterly meeting of the year took place Sabbath, June 8. Encouraging reports were presented, choice literature distributed and a balance announced of $3.10 in the treasury. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

There is a pathetic history connected with the foregoing announcement which appeared in one of our daily papers. Our long lease expired Feb. 17, 1884, when I thought to take a continued rest, being excessively wearied with the burdens of a great temperance centre. By March 17, a few of the mothers of this Inn had taken up the work, applying to a Mr. Stiles, one of our best temperance men, who rented them a beautiful hall at $3 per month for their principal service. During the week they hold cottage prayer meetings. They distribute temperance literature, one leaflet taking powerful hold upon a man named Seymour, who from the time he read it has not drank a particle. This so encouraged these mothers that they work valiantly; without ambition for place or power. They are strong W. C. T. U. women on the home protection line, but will never desert our Lord as the basis of all work. They aim to bring the intemperate to Christ, and will not be induced to substitute anything for gospel temperance. It was the honored moment of my life when these dear mothers brought balm to my fainting spirit by placing me at their head. So, now, we have once more a strong union with a vice president from each of nineteen churches (these mothers being representative). The ablest business woman among them is secretary and treasurer, and as this same woman is chairman of the Ladies' Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, we shall have access to a great many voters, working as we shall with simplicity and earnestness and with no end in view but the good of the cause.

On decoration day this band served a temperance lunch to a large number of people. We believe that with humble reliance upon God alone, the rank and file as here blended together, may do more for the success of the cause among the laboring classes who live in this part of the city, than as though belonging to the wealthy and influential part of the community.

MRS. W. A. INGHAM.

## INDIANA.

GARRETT.—A W.C.T.U. was organized here last January by sister Jennie Smith, our railroad superintendent, and has since continued in a flourishing condition. We have secured nearly 400 signers to the pledge, a Band of Hope numbering one hundred and seventy-five in our town of fifteen hundred inhabitants, and have gospel temperance meetings Sunday afternoons in the reading room of the machine shop. This being a railroad town our congregations are nearly all railroad men. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad have grandly come to our help by issuing orders that all men using intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be dismissed from their service, and that the caller need not go to the saloon to call the men. This has been of great help to our work. The saloon keepers say they are doing a beggarly business, especially during the last three months. The prohibition sentiment is gaining ground very rapidly. Some are saying, You are hurting the party, but we are asking only for protection for our homes.

We raised a prohibition pole here last February and other places are falling in with the idea, to keep the cause before the people. LIZZIE C. JONES.

## NEBRASKA.

KEARNEY.—The call for prayer for the nation, May 27, was responded to by our W. C. T. U. The program in full was carried out, the meeting increasing in numbers and interest until its close.

The services were not less potent from the fact that just across the street lay the mother of eight children unconscious, rendered so by a bullet through the head at the hand of her brutal husband in a state of intoxication. Children in groups, with hushed voices and white faces, gazed upon the blood upon the sidewalk. We said to them, Ask your fathers how they voted. Our Christian (?) citizens who vote for license and who send men to represent us in legislative halls are directly responsible. God grant the day may speedily come when they will awake to this fact. A. H. G.

## DAKOTA.

PIERRE.—The ladies of Pierre, D. T. met May 30, and organized a W. C. T. U. with Mrs. B. F. Hood, president; Mrs. W. B. Williams, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. M. Blakely, treasurer.

Nineteen earnest, enthusiastic ladies were present, and

in the parlor of their building. We hope that from this pledged themselves to work for God and home and native land. A committee was appointed for soliciting new members and one for securing columns in the local papers for the advancement of the cause. Also partial arrangements made for organizing a Y. W. C. T. U. and a Band of Hope.

The new society starts under favorable auspices and all promise well for future work.

MRS. W. B. WILLIAMS, *Cor Sec.*

## MICHIGAN.

### TENTH ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Michigan, which was held last week in Flint, was the most enjoyable, profitable and progressive meeting of the organization ever held in this state, and I thought a brief report might be interesting to many of your readers.

The Presbyterian church, where the convention was held, was beautifully decorated with flowering plants, and on one side of the pulpit an evergreen, reaching nearly to the ceiling, trimmed in a manner altogether unique. Upon it were stars, white and gilt, horseshoes, cards, a new moon, and hovering over all a white dove. The gilt stars represented (and were afterward presented to) our "stars" who were present at the convention, Frances E. Willard, Mary H. Hunt, Lucia E. F. Kimball, and Mary T. Lathrap. Other stars represented departments of work, each superintendent receiving a beautiful card from the tree with her name neatly written thereon; each president of a district also received a similar card. These were explained to represent leaves "for the healing of the nations." The new moon was Prohibition rising slowly but surely. The dove was emblematic of the peace and harmony which should pervade throughout the session. I have only given you a partial description of this beautiful tree.

The first evening was devoted to historical sketches of temperance work in the state since the organization of the Michigan W. C. T. U. ten years ago.

The opening prayer was offered by the president, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, and the Crusade Psalm read by our former president, Mrs. B. B. Hudson. Mrs. C. H. Johnson, of Flint, president of the sixth district, welcomed the delegates and visitors in a most cordial manner, making us all feel at once that we were among friends and sisters. Mrs. A. F. Bourns, of Ann Arbor, voiced the thanks of the convention in a few well chosen words. Mrs. L. M. Boise, of Grand Rapids, gave a "Record of the Years." This was a grand summing up of work accomplished, and among other things were mentioned the State Industrial School for Girls, at Adrian; the law requiring the nature and effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human system taught in the schools; and the successful effort to secure prohibition on the state fair grounds. Mrs. J. M. Hasty, of Lansing, read a paper prepared by Mrs. J. B. Porter, formerly state corresponding secretary, entitled "Organization of the State W. C. U. U." The writer showed this to have taken place June 25, 1874.

The paper, "Influence of the Local Unions," by Mrs. E. P. Church, of Greenville, to have been given at this session, was deferred until Thursday evening. The "thank-offering" envelopes were collected, and $118 was placed in the state treasury.

The exercises of the evening were interspersed with excellent music by the choir.

*Wednesday Morning.*—The devotions were led by Mrs. B. B. Hudson, and I doubt not that all hearts sent up a silent thanksgiving that this dear woman, and former leader, was spared, and in God's Providence returned to be one among us in this state.

After the roll call of officers, a beautiful white satin banner, with our motto, "For God, and home and native land," embroidered in gold, was presented to the state union, from the ladies of the Charlotte union. The president expressed in words, and the convention voted, hearty thanks for the beautiful gift. After some recommendations of the executive committee, the treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Fox, submitted her annual report, showing the total receipts to have been $1,009.66, disbursements $614.32.

The report of the corresponding secretary, Miss S. A. Rulison, showed number of unions 174. Membership 5,355, an increase of nearly 2,000 from last year. Five hundred and twelve copies of THE UNION SIGNAL are taken in the state, exclusive of the one month trial subscribers. Mrs. R. A Bailey, president of the third district ably presented the claims of THE UNION SIGNAL, and Mr. C. H. Noll, those of the *Lever*.

*Wednesday, p. m.*—The devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Lyons, of Howell.

Mrs. L. M. Boise, state evangelist, gave her report, showing a large amount of traveling, many public addresses, and several unions organized by her.

The address of the president, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, was full of rich thought, and valuable suggestions, and for the purpose of carrying out the latter, it was by vote referred to the executive committee.

The committee appointed last winter to consider the advisability of longer continuing state headquarters, reported through Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, that after a careful consideration, they recommend closing the room and the report was adopted by the convention.

Rev. C. W. Bennett, missionary among lumbermen, was introduced, and gave a very interesting account of his work among that class of our population, during the past winter. The one hundred copies each of THE UNION SIGNAL and the *Lever*, sent into the lumber camps every week by the state W. C. T. U., have been generally read and greatly appreciated.

Rev. Mr. McLaulin, also a missionary among these men, was introduced and said he was not employed by any society, or person, but depends on God's promise, and has not been disappointed. He asked that all papers, tracts, etc., be sent to his address, Reed City, for distribution among the lumbermen.

Upon motion of Mrs. Benjamin, a "department of work among the lumbermen" was created, and Mrs. R. G. Peters, of Manistee, was appointed superintendent.

The average population of lumbermen in the camps during the winter is 40,000.

From four to five o'clock, a temperance experience meeting was held, and proved exceedingly interesting.

*Wednesday Evening.*—The audience was so large that many were not able to find even standing room. The devotions were led by Rev. F. A. Pratt.

The report of the superintendent of scientific instruction, Mrs. M. J. C. Merrill, of Lansing, (who was unavoidably absent) was read by the secretary, Mrs. N. A. Brown, of Jackson.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, national superintendent of this department, was then introduced, and held the close attention of her audience for over an hour. We cannot but feel that in the summing up of results, this grand woman will carry off the prize, for under the new law now in force in this state may we not hope that the school children of today will be the sober temperance men and women of ten years hence?

A recitation upon "Giving" was beautifully rendered by little Miss "Muff" Hudson, which probably had something to do with the large collection which followed. The choir again dispensed sweet music throughout the evening.

*Thursday Morning.*—The devotional hour was a profitble one, and at all of these services the attendance was unusually good.

After the reading of the minutes the beautiful banner presented to the state union, was presented to Mrs. Lathrap by the convention. The special order, election of officers, was then taken up and resulted in the re-election of Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, president. Mrs. P. J. Howard, of Petoskey, was chosen recording secretary; Mrs. J. M. Wheeler, of Grand Rapids, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. C. B. Fox, of Three Rivers, was re-elected treasurer, by acclamation.

At the close of this part of the proceedings, a beautiful floral star, was presented to the newly elected president by the South union of Flint.

On motion the secretary was instructed to send a telegram to the National Republican Convention in session at Chicago, memorializing them to insert a plank for prohibition in their platform.

Mrs. L. M. Boise, of Grand Rapids, was elected delegate at large to the National W. C. T. U. convention. Session closed with prayer.

*Thursday Afternoon.*—The devotions were led by Mrs. L. M. Boise.

The Flint union presented $10 as a "thank offering" which was received by a rising vote of thanks.

A discussion of "The New Law and its Enforcement," led by Mrs. Hunt, was very instructive, giving the delegates much information as to their responsibility in the matter. The superintendent of franchise had prepared a printed sheet with the full text of this law, and those relating to the eligibility of voters at school meetings, which were distributed during the convention. There appearing to be a question as to whether the new law affects those cities acting under special charter, a list of inquiries was prepared and ordered sent to the attorney general, asking him to interpret the meaning of the law.

Mr. Emory, of Lansing, was introduced and gave some information which seemed to be new to many, in regard to the "Truant Law." Every child in this state must attend school at least four months in the year. Parents or legal guardians, are liable to fine for violation of this law, and truant officers in cities having a duly organized police force, and school boards, in towns, villages or cities of less than five thousand inhabitants, who are cognizant of the violation of this law, and who do not institute proceedings against the parent or guardian, are also liable to fine. A resolution was adopted recommending text books endorsed by Mrs. Hunt, especially the one by Dr. J. Dorman Steele. Mrs. Hunt wishes it understood by the unions that she has no financial interest whatever in the book, but has given the work of preparing it her personal supervision, therefore knows of its merits.

Mrs. Dr. Kellogg, state superintendent of hygiene gave her report, and Mrs. Dr. Meacham, superintendent of heredity reported her work, especially the holding of a Normal institute for both of these departments, at Battle Creek, a meeting resulting in much good to those who attended, and others who shall be interested through them.

Mrs. Emma Obenauer, superintendent of German work, gave an excellent report of advance in temperance sentiment among this class of our citizens. The "Flower Mission," Mrs. J. C. Hood superintendent, has been observed in Jackson, Ionia, Grand Rapids, and many other places, with good results; will probably be made more general in the future.

An invitation was received, and accepted, to visit the "State Institution for Deaf and Dumb." The session closed with prayer.

*Thursday Evening.*—Mrs. Chas. Kinney, of Port Huron, president of the seventh district, presided. The devotions were conducted by Rev. W. H. Shier. Mrs. E. P. Church, of Greenville, read an excellent paper on "The Influence of the Local Unions." Mrs. M. B. Green, of Olivet, state superintendent of Sunday school work, gave her report. Through the efficient labor of Mrs. Green, assisted by local superintendents, temperance lesson leaves and the triple pledge have been introduced into many Sunday schools throughout the state. At a city convention of Sunday school workers in Grand Rapids, held May 15, a resolution was unanimously adopted, to teach temperance in the Sunday schools at least once a quarter.

Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, National superintendent of this department, was then introduced and gave a very interesting address.

*Friday Morning.*—After the devotional service, and call to order, Miss Frances E. Willard, our honored leader, was introduced, and greeted with the Chautauqua salute. Having just come from the Republican convention, she gave a few items of interest concerning the "Memorial," and her reception before the committee of that august body. Miss Anna Gorden, was also introduced, and offered a few words in her own sweet way. The reports of district vice-presidents, were limited, for lack of time, but each showed a great advance in all lines of work.

A motion was afterward made and carried, that hereafter district vice-presidents be allowed full time to make their reports.

An incident, I think altogether unprecedented, occurred at this session. Governor J. H. Begole and his amiable wife, were escorted to the platform by Mrs. Cressy, of Detroit, and introduced to the convention. They also were greeted with the Chautauqua salute. Gov. Begole in response, spoke in unmistakable terms in favor of prohibition, and equal suffrage. It was indeed refreshing to behold a man occupying the highest position in the gift of the people of the state, with the fearless independence to express his convictions. At the close of his remarks, Mrs. Lathrap, in behalf of the convention, presented to him and his wife, an elegant basket of flowers, tied with a white satin bow, on which was "For God, and home, and native land," and "W. C. T. U. of Mich." in gold letters. Mrs. Lathrap and several of the executive board were entertained at the Governor's home, and every courtesy possible extended. I think all will join me in saying, Long live Governor Begole and his excellent wife.

Capt. Linscott was introduced and said it is his purpose now to devote some time to the work in Michigan.

The closing prayer was offered by Mrs. S. A. Pixley, Grand Rapids, city missionary.

*Friday Afternoon.*—During the intermission, as previously arranged, the whole delegation were treated to a visit to the Deaf and Dumb Institute. This courtesy of the Flint ladies was highly appreciated. After the reading of the minutes, the superintendent of franchise reported that 1,497 women voted at school meetings the past year, and the sentiment in favor of using the school ballot is rapidly growing, and, in her opinion, when women are willing to vote on school questions, their conversion to full suffrage is an easy matter.

In this state, in all towns, villages and cities not under special charter, women have an equal right with men to the school ballot, and in all probability the courts will soon decide that this law is equally applicable even to cities in which the board of education is acting under special charter. There is a case already decided in the affirmative in the lower court, and let us hope and pray that this decision will be affirmed in the higher court.

The committee on resolutions reported through the chairman, Mrs. M. E. Pengally, and they were adopted without discussion, and only one voice dissenting.

I have not the text of the resolutions, but among others was one endorsing the fourth resolution passed by the National Convention in Detroit, recognizing it to be the Christian and patriotic duty of women to bend their energies toward securing the ballot.

Similar action has been strenously opposed in former state conventions, and that this was so harmonious shows a marked change in sentiment, and is cause for congratulation.

The report on "Prisons and Police Stations," Mrs. S. B. Williams, superintendent, showed much good work accomplished. The W. C. T. U. of Grand Rapids petitioned their board of police commissioners for the appointment of a police matron, and the request has been granted. The "Work for Soldiers and Sailors" report, Mrs. Moffatt, superintendent, requested to be published in THE UNION SIGNAL. Mrs. Chas. Kinney, superintendent of "Workfor Railroad Employes," reported some progress made. The closing half hour of the convention was made most impressive by the tender and loving remarks of our honored president.

*Friday Evening.*—Music Hall was filled with an intel-

ligent and appreciative audience to listen to Miss Willard's address. I need not tell readers of THE UNION SIGNAL that the power of her eloquence carried all hearts, and for the time being, at least, the audience was in sympathy with her arguments for prohibition and equal suffrage. Delegations from the several districts had prepared a floral gift for each district president, and they occupied one side of the platform. The one for the ninth, Mrs. Morehouse, was a sickle; the seventh, Mrs. Kinney, a wreath; the fifth, Mrs. Benjamin, a horseshoe; the eighth, Mrs. Freeman, a basket, also a beautiful embroidered banner, the others were lovely baskets. From a friend, I learn that the horseshoe presented to Mrs. Benjamin lent its fragrance and beauty toward enhancing the decorations of the M. E. church at Portland, on Children's Day. J. M. W.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

NINE new unions are announced as the result of the very effective work of Mrs. E. L. Saxon, state organizer for Tennessee.

MRS. H. A. HOBART, Minnesota's president, had the pleasure of organizing five new unions, and speaking about thirty times during her stay in California.

WEST VIRGINIA reports fifteen unions organized since Feb. 15, giving them a total of twenty-one unions. Several places are just ready for organization, and will probably be reported at the approaching state convention. Eleven Bands of Hope are reported.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Denver, has set about finishing and furnishing the sunny basement of the new tabernacle, on Blake street, near Nineteenth. This is "working headquarters," and the first enterprises are a day nursery, a place for the newsboys' and boot-blacks' school, and probably mothers' meetings.

TIDIONTE (Pa.) is being greatly stirred. The temperance movement is becoming irresistible. It is the one thing talked of; it is the one thing discussed; it is the one thing engaging general attention. For two weeks nearly, have the meetings been held, addressed by Mr. McConnell, with no diminution in the crowds nightly attending at Girard Hall. Signers to the pledge include all denominations and classes—in fact it is the popular thing to support a red ribbon. At last accounts 529 adults and 284 children had taken the pledge.

## Publisher's Department.

**Rates of Subscription.**

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☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN,
161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

THE UNION SIGNAL Pledge Card neatly printed in red and blue is now ready and can be obtained at this office, price 60c. per hundred postpaid. Every worker should carry pledge cards and they should be found at all W. C. T. U. headquarters.

TEMPERANCE Lesson Leaf No. 6, by Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, D.D., designed for use on June 29, has been issued. Send in your orders. Price 50c. per hundred postpaid. Back lessons by Drs. Noble and Johnson, Revs. Wm. Fawcett and Simeon Gilbert, always in stock. See that your school is supplied with these lessons. They are prepared under the direction of the National Superintendent of Sunday School work.

DON'T forget our "Trial Trip". THE UNION SIGNAL in clubs of five or more for one month for 10c. each. This is an admirable method of circulating temperance literature at small cost and also of introducing the National organ.

No License Leaflets 30c. per hundred postpaid. The best thoughts and arguments on this great question. Address all orders to THE UNION SIGNAL, 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

—*For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

— Mrs. Jenny Eggleston Zimmerman's "Resume" is to be had FREE by writing Mrs. Buell at Headquarters.

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, 126½ Walnut street, Cincinnati, O. She will acknowledge the same.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

☞ All who purchase one of these pictures in the future will be presented with a stereoscopic view of the picture *as it hangs* in the green room at the White House.

—"The Prohibition Hand Book" (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts), a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U. (price $2.40); children's pledge cards, bearing Miss Mary Luthbury's beautiful etching of the Child, the Cross, and the Star Spangled Banner (price $1.50 per 100); W. C. T. U. pledge cards in blue and black (price 60c.). in blue and gold, small size (price 40c.); membership rolls (price 60c. per 100; collector's cards (price 45c. per 100); and forms of constitutions (5c. per 100).

—The Annual Leaflet— envelope size— should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo*. FREE in limited quantities. The Annual Leaflet is not intended for indiscriminate distribution, but should be *carefully placed* where it *will do the most good*.

— "Duties of the Medical Profession towards Prostitution and its Allied Vices," by Frederick Henry Gerrish, M.D., of Portland, Me. One of the best documents out and especially adapted to the needs of the "Social Evil" department of our work. (Price 25c. per copy).

— "A Brother's Inquest," by Rev. T. A. Goodwin. (Price 10c.)

☞ For all the foregoing and all helps and information about W. C. T. U. work, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.

UNEQUALLED TEMPERANCE MUSIC.—The following songs are sung in temperance meetings all over the land, and never fail to be effective:

*For Mother's Sake I Will Refrain.* A new temperaece song and chorus. Words by Maria Straub; music by S. W. Straub. The people are awakening to the enormity of intemperance as they never have before. Nothing aids a noble cause so much as the expression of it in song. Some regard for mother lingers in the most depraved soul. This fact has been powerfully utilized in this song. Price 30 cents.

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THE W. C. T. U. National Anthem, "For God and Home and Native Land" should be used at all W. C. T. U. meetings and conventions. Miss Willard hopes to hear it wherever she is invited to speak. The price has been reduced to 10c. for single copies; fifteen copies for $1.

A GENTLEMAN who has faith in hard, unromantic statistics, has carefully studied the causes of pauperism among two hundred and fifty-four cases sheltered by the workhouse of Manchester, Eng. Old age, he found, had brought thither nearly one eighth. Disease and accident one-seventh. Idleness, free from drink or crime, not a case. Drunkenness in men, one-fourth. Drunkenness in women, one-twentieth. The widows and children of drunkards numbered one-fifth of all paupers. These facts prove that the liquor traffic breeds fifty-two per cent. of the pauperism of Manchester. It is just probable that similar investigation in Belfast and other large towns in Ireland would show that alcohol in beer, whisky, wine, etc., is producing exactly the same kind of results. We wish that those who have shares in distilleries, breweries and public-houses would give some attention to this question. If they did, it may be that they would not feel so comfortable as they do by being made rich by making paupers of their neighbors.


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## Miscellaneous Selections.

No rations of tobacco were served out to the heroes of Thermopylæ; no cigar strung up the nerves of Socrates; empires rose and fell, men lived and loved and died during long ages, without tobacco. History was for the most part written before its appearance. "It is the solace, the aider, the familiar spirit of the thinker," cries the apologist: yet Plato, the divine, thought without its aid, Augustine described the glories of God's city, Danta sang his majestic melancholy song, Savonarola reasoned and died, Alfred ruled well and wisely without it; Tyrtauis sang his patriotic song, Roger Bacon dived deep into nature's secrets, the wise Stagirite sounded the depths of human wisdom, equally unaided by it. Harmodius and Aristogeiton twined the myrtle round their swords, and slew the tyrant of their fatherland without its inspiration. In a word, kings ruled, poets sung, artists painted, patriots bled, martyrs suffered, thinkers reasoned, before it was known or dreamed of.

CONGRESS has passed an amendment to the appropriation bill providing that whisky distilleries which mash ten bushels of grain per day or less shall be exempted from the provisions of the law regulating larger distilleries except as to payment of the tax. This amendment is designed to encourage the establishing of small distilleries all over the country—the very sort that the government finds it most necessary to watch. The amendment was championed by representatives from districts where small stills are most numerous. It is a scheme in favor of more whisky factories; and if it should become a law its result will probably be the establishment of one-horse whisky distilleries all over the country.

"SUFFRAGE, for a large class of women in France," says the San Jose *Mercury*, "is coming about as a natural result of their every-day life, without any great struggle on their part. In the rural districts of that country are commercial courts to try all cases arising between merchants and traders. For these special judges are elected. As women almost monopolize the retail trade, it is proposed not only to let them vote for these judges, but to be eligible for these places themselves. The idea is said to be very popular and will be a success. This accomplished, the business women of France will take the ballot at all elections."

THE Mexicans have a fashion of giving fantastic, but at the same time very truthful titles to their grog shops. One would think that "The Vesuvius," "The Shipwreck" and "The Delirium Tremens," would render powerless "The Charms of the Seductress," and make "The Life Eternal" in "The Little Hell," very undesirable.

Not less significant is the index finger and warning, "The Road to Hell," displayed by an Iowa saloon keeper.


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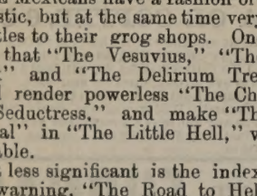


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## Signal Notes.

AN orange eaten before breakfast often allays the craving for liquor and improves a disordered stomach.

THE Madhi, Mohammed Ahmed, is a total abstainer. Not alone are wine and spirituous liquors forbidden, but severe penalties are inflicted upon smokers and coffee-drinkers.

THERE has nearly always been a good wife behind every great man, and there is a good deal of truth in the saying that a man can be no greater than his wife will let him.—*Edward Eggleston.*

A MAN who abstains from liquor at twenty years of age has a chance of living forty-two and two-tenths, years; at 30,36.5 years; at 40,28.8 years. An intemperate man's chance at twenty is 16.6 years; at 30, 13.8; at 40,11.6.—*Insurance Tables.*

MRS. A. M. WORRILL, of this city, has commenced suit in the circuit court against Ed. Argast, Jno. Haas and Mike Hauptman, saloonists, claiming $10,000 damages on account of their having sold liquors to her husband, and as a consequence having been compelled to support the family and herself. The summons was served last Saturday, and the case is set for trial at the June term of court.—*Nauvoo Independent.*

THE king of Sweden never loses an opportunity of saying a good word for temperance. An English company is at present engaged working a gold mine in Norway, and the king recently had an interview with the heads of the concern, who presented him with some gold jewelry, the produce of the mine. The king, on being informed that a large number of the miners were temperance men, said, "I am very glad to hear it, because they are just the sort of men to give satisfaction."

THE Tacoma (W. T.) *News* publishes a classified list of that city's 1200 registered voters, and the largest under any heading is that of "Housekeepers, 158." Women are also represented in various other callings. Does anyone believe that the city of Tacoma can be otherwise than benefited by having the wishes of 158 home-keepers expressed at the ballot box? The home is the bulwark of society, and certainly no good man will regret that the vote and influence of the home is doubled in the city government.

AN Iowa exchange says: Quit talking about Dubuque and Davenport and Iowa. It cannot be possible that the census man made a mistake, when he said that he counted more than 1,500,000 people in Iowa, and 44,000 in Dubuque and Davenport. If the type-setter did not get the figures reversed—if these cities don't have millions as against Iowa's thousands—then what? Why, rebellion won't pay. Did it ever occur to Mynheer Mayor of Davenport, or His Honor of Dubuque, that the state of Iowa, which grants charters can annul charters?

THE temperance people of Michigan heretofore held the opinion, that when a saloon-keeper offered his bond properly signed and executed with good and sufficient sureties, that the township, village or city board were lawfully bound to approve it. But the supreme court of that state, has recently decided that if a city council, village or township board should deem bonds presented by liquor dealers insufficient on the ground of the character or of the financial ability of the surety then the court will not interfere to compel such council or board to approve the bonds. The law says the bonds must be approved to be valid, but it also says that the council may approve or reject as they elect.

IN a lecture upon the laws of health and right living, delivered in Cambridge, Henry county, in February, 1881, by our philanthropic Mrs. Livermore, she said: "What business has Matt Carpenter to be lying dead at the nation's capital?" The Cambridge *Chronicle* replied: "Exactly so. What business has Matt Carpenter, brilliant, big hearted Matt Carpenter, to be lying dead in the zenith of his fame when he should be at the zenith of his powers! He owed years of service yet to his country and his countrymen—to his fellows everywhere—service greater than other men's in proportion as his abilities were greater. When we applaud the brilliant genius and the generous heart of such a man, and point out his great attainments and his great services as models for the youth to emulate, we ought also to note how his death, the wasting of his great and vigorous, and much enduring physical manhood, emphasizes the fact that the violation of the laws of morality (which are but the laws of health) will surely bring down the brightest and the strongest, as well as the weakest, and that station, and wealth, and genius are nothing then. Any school boy is worth more, or may be worth more if he will, than a 'Matt Carpenter dead.'"

When instruction in the effects of alcohol, tobacco surfeiting and debauchery of all kinds upon the God-imaged temple is legally made a part of the curriculum of our schools; when in nation, state, church, school and home there ceases to be an example among heads and leaders that is antagonistical to all mother and home influence, then will a school boy living be worth more than a "Matt Carpenter dead." To give a pure, undefiled habit of living as an example for the boys to follow is what fathers "can and ought to do in the temperance work."


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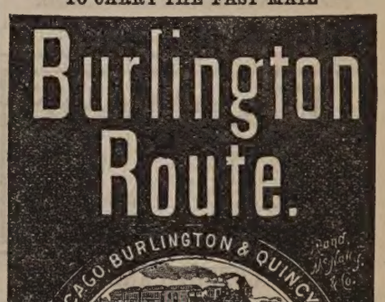


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47—26


# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 26. CHICAGO, JUNE 26, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


THE *Licensed Victualler's Gazette* (Eng.) says of the liquor traffic, "The trade is today like a ship in distress, with no one coming to its help."

OUR nation was born of resistance to tyranny. If it is redeemed it must also be by resistance to the tyranny of bad habits, of false notions, of wrong customs and of political parties.

THE Chicago *Interior* and the Boston *Congregationalist* agree that whatever may be the result in November, the country is still safe. Put this on record for the hotter days of the campaign.

MR. MOODY made the statement in England a few weeks since, that on returning to that country and looking up the converts of eight years ago, he found that among the backsliders nineteen out of twenty had fallen by the way of strong drink. What an argument for temperance sentiment and work in the church.

THE Scepter Life Assurance Association, an English company on the "double basis" of total abstainers and moderate drinkers, has recently made up the quinquennial statement of losses in both sections, by which it is seen that for the five years past, the number of expected deaths in the temperance section (153) has been cut down to fifty-three, the one hundred, "appointed for death" having "persisted in living" and through total abstinence, prevailed.

THE Illinois liquor dealers organ, the *Champion*, insists that the challenge of the National Prohibition Camp-meeting association be accepted, and that some Goliath of the traffic step forth in the arena at Decatur next month, to meet the temperance Davids. Money is asked that this may be done. Goliath always was well fitted out with all that money could do for him, but David's smooth little pebbles have a truer ring and aim than all the whisky coinage.

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN gives a happy illustration of the inconsistency of the partisan howl against "breaking up the Republican party" by way of a little story. It is of a ruffianly boy who had murdered his father and mother, had been tried, found guilty and was about to be sentenced, and the judge asking the usual question, "Have you anything to say why sentence of death shall not be passed upon you?" received the astounding answer,—"No, nuthin' but this, please remember that I'm an orfin." The application is made before the story is half told."

IT is said that an undertaker in Dayton, O., when asked to sign a petition to the legislature to submit a prohibitory amendment to the people, refused on the ground that it would hurt his business. Perhaps it is unfair to accuse him of *counting the cost* of losing the patronage which the liquor traffic supplies with its sixty thousand victims annually, but we should rightly deem the man a brute who refused to sign a petition guarding against death by hydrophobia, yellow fever, or small pox, on such grounds.

A CERTAIN journal says of the recent action, or non-action, of the Republican party: "The sovereign American citizens who retail beer in Chicago, Milwaukee and New York are, at this particular moment, of vastly greater importance to the Republican party than the moral support of all the women on the continent." The Republicans then must be made to feel that they have forfeited not only "moral support," but votes, by this choice. The temperance people must become as "sovereign" as the brewers and retailers of their beer.

THE closing sentence of Miss West's Leaflet on Temperance in Public Schools, is an epitome of W. C. T. U. endeavor and accomplishment. Read it and reflect: "Gail Hamilton once went out to build a barn. 'Not,' she said, 'that I was good at barn building, but I knew I could keep up such a terrible racket that Halicarnassus would come and build it.' Till we get the ballot we cannot build the barn, but we can keep up such a racket that Halicarnassus will be obliged to build it."

A GREAT national congress of temperance workers was held last week in St. George's Hall, Liverpool. Every phase of the temperance question was discussed by the ablest minds. It is pleasant to see in this great council the recognition of the British Women's Temperance Association denoted by the association of Mrs. Margaret Lucas with that of the Lord Bishops of the Church of England and other equally prominent dignitaries in the general officiary.

A GOOD deal of animadversion on the recently enunciated policy of the M. E. church with regard to woman's preaching, is going the rounds of the press. We hear little, however, of this sort of thing from our good women who are actually in the pulpits, whether by vote of conference or vote of the people. They are too busy preaching to discuss their right to preach — too much engaged to advocate the feasibility and propriety of doing that which the Lord has so often blessed, and of which the church has reaped the abundant fruit.

WE have heard of a poor widow who at a missionary meeting of great enthusiasm and proportionate giving, cast into the treasury, not "two mites — all her living — but her two boys — all her loving. When the contribution plate was passed her, she threw in a slip of paper on which the following words were written: "I give my two boys to foreign missions."

Christian women, are you so interested in the temperance reform that you will give not only yourselves, but your boys? If you do not give them to temperance, the age will soon mortgage them to intemperance.

THE Juvenile Temperance Unions of Massachusetts, of which there are a great number, recently held their annual "Children's Festival" in Tremont Temple, Boston. The organizations are so numerous, and the membership so large, that only the Children's Unions east of Worcester unite in this festival—and they send delegations representing only one-tenth of their membership. This however packs Tremont Temple. The exercises consist of singing by the children, solos, duets, choruses, a trained choir of three hundred children leading the choruses with recitations, little operettas, etc. A choir of colored boys was one feature of the festival, who sang marching songs, carrying flags, and keeping step to their own music.

Rev. Dr. Duryea, Rev. O. F. Gifford and Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, of Brooklyn, addressed the children. Mrs. Livermore, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., presided, and it is under her management that these Children's Unions are formed.

During the festival, one dear little girl, Effie Hunt, of Melrose, was taken ill and left the ranks. She was carried home, in extreme suffering, and died in three days. When dying she besought her mother's permission to wear her temperance badge when lying in her coffin—a request that was granted, for the little one was staunch in her temperance principles and never-failing in her attendance on the temperance school. At the funeral, her school-companions stood around the casket, like the dead child wearing badges, and sang a low, touching song of farewell, and of faith and trust when they deposited their white, odorous flowers beside their sleeping playmate, and followed her to her rest in the beautiful cemetery.

## Contributed.

### OUR BATTLE.

How goes the fight with thee—
The life-long battle with all evil things?
Thine no low strife, and thine no selfish aim;
It is the war of giants and of kings.

Goes the fight well with thee—
This living fight with death and death's dark power?
Is not the stronger than the strong one near,
With thee and for thee in the fiercest hour?

Does it grow slacker now?
Then tremble; for, be sure, thy hellish foe
Slacks not; 'tis thou that slackest in the fight;
Fainter and feebler falls each weary blow.

Dread not the din and smoke,
The stifling poison of the fiery air;
Courage! It is the battle of thy God!
Go, and for Him learn how to do and dare!

Look to thine armor well!
Thine the one panoply no blow that fears;
Ours is the day of rusted swords and shields,
Of loosened helmets and of broken spears.

Heed not the throng of foes!
To fight 'gainst hosts is still the church's lot.
Side thou with God, and thou must win the day;
Woe to the man 'gainst whom hell fighteth not!

Say not the fight is long—
'Tis but one battle and the fight is o'er;
No second warfare mars thy victory,
And the one triumph is for evermore.

—*Bonar.*

### AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?

ANNA E. DICKINSON.

Well, you say, what is to be done? We have established an admirable school system; we have built school houses; we appoint teachers; we pay our taxes; we elect officers of the law to see that these matters and these people are looked after. Nothing more remains. If any prefer to be ignorant, helpless, vicious, criminal, let them pay the penalty.

Meanwhile we too suffer,—as we ought.

We have done all we could, and more than any one has a right to demand of us. You certainly cannot expect us to go into the highways and byways, and call aloud, and even compel these children to come in.

Even so.

The man who reads this, and who so speaks, lives on some broad avenue, or some cleanly and wholesome street. Day by day he comes out of the front doorway of his house, and meets people who live in homes and among surroundings like unto his own.

He knows that the rear windows and doorways of his house look out on narrow winding alleys, or over crowded courts, or filthy streets. He knows it. He does not *realize* it.

He knows that human beings are packed into vile dens, or rotting tenements, swarming from stifling garret to mouldy cellar. He knows that out of this overcrowding, under-feeding, filth, and wretchedness, disease is born, and stalks day by day gathering its multitudes from left and right. He knows it. He does not *realize* it.

He knows that consumption is stalking through the alley; aches and pains, shivering chills and burning fevers, are stalking through the alley. He knows it. He does not *realize* it.

By and by he hears that, following this ghastly procession, the loathsome giant of small-pox is stalking through the alley.

Then what does he?

Does he say, There are the city ordinances. There is the board of health. There are the laws and the officers for such emergencies. I elected them; if I didn't somebody else did. My taxes help support them. If they choose to neglect their duty, what's that to me? It is no concern of mine.

Is *that* what the man says?

Or, does he say, It would be a pity for the law to interfere with those children: I hear it is children who are dying of that horrible disease. Poor little wretches! What possible future is before them? They will be infinitely better off out of this world. It is thwarting Providence to compel them to live. It is a good fate that has befallen them. Let them die unmolested.

Is *that* what he says?

Or, more mercifully disposed, does he say, There is no doubt those health officers do not half attend to their duty. I will tell my family physician to step into the alley and see what he can do to alleviate its misery. And his family physician coming back, announcing that the ignorant wretches who there abide are afraid of him and his medicines and his interference, and will have none of him and his work, does the man answer, Very well: a man's house is his castle. I cannot force entrance even to save his life. If he will die, my hands are clean, and my skirts clear.

Is *that* what he says and does?

The man knows that sweeping up from the infected alley, borne on the wings of the wind, impalpable, intangible, disease loathsome, death awful, are being carried toward the rear windows and rear doorways of his own home. And if health laws are insufficient, if health officers are careless, are slow, are inefficient, he rushes himself to the alley. Do the people bar window, and lock door, door and window must give way. Do they cry, "This is mine! you shall not interfere, you shall not enter!" they are swept aside while the little perishing wretches are carried away to the hospital in which they can be nursed and nourished into life and health once more, while the pestiferous place is fumigated and cleaned.

He does it; and he has the right to do it, by that first law of nature,—self-preservation.

There is no disease more subtly penetrating, none more destructive, more surely death freighted to such a government as ours, than that of *ignorance*. And if those who are infected, having the means provided to wash and be made whole, refuse so to do, then, in self-defence, we ought to see that the means they reject are used, and used efficiently to a healing and wholesome end.

We need a *moral* nuisance board of health, backed by the active support of every decent and vigorous element in the community.

And this should be done in behalf of the tax payer, in behalf of the child, in behalf of the general weal.

The state has a right to do whatever it believes essential to the preservation of its security, prosperity, and life.

Upon this belief is the system of free schools founded. Upon this belief is levied the general tax for its support, demanded by state law, collected by state authority.

The state comes into a man's house and says to him, I take your money for the public good, and since it *is* for the public good, you cannot refuse, and no man may hinder. I take it from you, a property holder, because a republican government cannot live unless there be intelligence among the people. Unless the masses are educated, there can be no security to life and property. In many a case such a tax payer as you may receive no direct benefit from the money claimed, since the heaviest tax payers are not those who usually send their children to the public schools; yet advantage comes in the maintenance of good laws, and the increased security to life and property which education brings.

Such as he may properly exact and ought to exact, that the money he is compelled to surrender for the education of the people shall accomplish that result.

There can be no debatable ground here. If the state asks, and, when it is not given, arbitrarily takes, from its citizens money enough to support its schools thirty or forty weeks in the year, its citizens should stipulate that the state shall compel the attendance of children thirty or forty weeks in the year.

If the one law is just, the other must be equally just.

If public opinion assents to the unqualified right of the state to force a man to sustain schools for the benefit of his neighbor's children, that he may be indirectly benefited in turn, the man has an equally unqualified right to claim of the state that it *educate* his neighbor's children, or be branded as a spender or waster of money exacted under false pretences.

Take, for illustration, two of the states that have the best school laws in the country—Massachusetts in the east, Illinois in the west.

In Massachusetts one-fifth of the whole expenses of public schools are lost through absenteeism; and in some towns the percentage of attendance is as low as sixty.

In Illinois, with truant laws in force, the average percentage of absenteeism for the last ten years has been about nineteen. One out of every five or six has not been so much as enrolled in school. Of those who are registered, not more than forty-five per cent. are in regular daily attendance during the time provided for them by the state—six and a half months.

The public school fund—raised by the state from the people of the state, with the direct pledge that it should be used only for school purposes and with the direct assertion that the amount raised was the amount needed—*has* been used only for school purposes, but has been used in such manner that more than one-half of it has been thrown actually away.

The citizen may well say, I am taxed to support schools for all the children in the state, through six months and a half in the year. One-fifth of these children do not attend at all; and one-half of the remaining four-fifths are in attendance less than one-half the time. More than one-half of my tax, then, is extortion.

Here is a suggestive summary from the last census: The school population of the United States is thirteen millions, eight hundred and seventy-five thousand. Of this number but eight millions and ninety thousand are enrolled in any school. Of these but four millions, five hundred and ninety-one thousand are in average daily attendance.

In a word, in behalf of the tax payer, study in school should be compulsory for the child, for the same term through which the maintenance of the school is compulsory for the tax payer.

An equitable law for tax-payer and child alike.

The school code of Brunswick, Luneberg, so long ago as 1738, enacted that "parents must not imagine, that, because the children are theirs, they can do with them what they please, but must remember that their children are also members of the commonwealth; that it is the duty of the government to have them educated, in order that the country may not be peopled by illiterate, brutal and ill-mannered inhabitants."

The child is the ward of the state. If socially, no one may come between a parent's right and a child's duty, politically, no one, whatever his relation, may come between the state and its subject.

A man has no right to pursue a course that will certainly burthen society with criminals and paupers. If such tendency is manifest, society has a right to coerce him in self defence.

If the state protects the father's field from the spoiler, it should equally protect the child's field of the mind.

The state asserts its power and duty to restrain the parent who would dwarf the body or maim the limbs of his child. To dwarf the brain, and maim the intellect ought to be regarded as worse than disabling the body; more harmful to the child, and freighted with worse calamities to the nation.

The system of compulsion protects the rights of the child, while it enforces the duties of the parent. To enforce duties is not an invasion of rights.

For the state to provide education for every child, but fail to provide that every child shall qualify himself by such education for citizenship, is to maintain that the right of the parent to perpetuate ignorance—and, in consequence, thriftlessness, intemperance and crime—is above the right of the child to be educated, and the right of the state to self preservation.

Chancellor Kent once said, "The parent who sends his son into the world uneducated defrauds the community of a useful citizen, and bequeathes a nuisance."

The state should abate and abolish nuisances.

It enforces the right to send back from its shores paupers and criminals already raised. It should enforce the right to prevent their being raised in its midst.

Criminals and paupers are not created; they grow.

It holds that the majority shall rule. The majority has decided, from the foundations of this government, that the entire body of its people shall be educated; yet

it supinely consents to the constant impeding and violation of this law, and tamely submits to the incessant overthrow of the will of the intelligent majority, by the reckless or selfish minority.

It grants to all its male citizens, not disqualified by crime, the authority of the ballot. Suffrage is power over others; and, to power over others, no *right* can possibly exist. Whoever wishes to exercise it is bound to acquire the necessary qualifications, as far as their acquisition is practicable to him; and the conditions should be such as all can fulfill. An educational condition, and that of no mean order, is one that the poorest can, and that the poorest should be compelled to, fulfill.

## A WOMAN'S SERMON FOR WOMEN.

### *THE HEALING OF THE CROOKED WOMAN.*

JENNY BLAND BEAUCHAMP.

On one occasion, when Jesus was teaching in the synagogue, He saw a crooked woman, bent toward the earth and unable to raise herself. He called her to Him, laid His hand upon her, and immediately she was straightened and glorified God.

The punctilious ruler of the synagogue was offended because Jesus had healed on the Sabbath day.

As an apology for His act the Savior asks, "Ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound, lo! these eighteen years, be loosed from this her bond on the Sabbath day?

The healing of the crooked woman represents,

1. The conversion of the sinner. He is bound by sin—a slave to Satan. He can not raise himself from his degraded position. He does not even apply to Christ for relief till he is called. Jesus alone can free him.

It also represents the way. The devotee is freed from the spirit of bondage imposed by a ritualistic religion.

Jesus frees us from the yoke of the ceremonial law. Being himself the fulfillment of the law, He discharges us from the obligation to observe its rites. To the burdened ritualist He says, "Come unto me all ye that labor." The one that so comes will also be freed from the curse of the moral law.

It also gives the church of today the solution of the woman question.

1. Shall Christian women have Christian liberty? These Christian women are daughters of Abraham by faith.

2. They have been bound not for eighteen, but, taking a year for a century, which is allowable in prophetic interpretation, for eighteen hundred years.

3. They have been bound by Satan.

4. They should be freed on the Sabbath day, or the Christian dispensation. As only the last two of these propositions will be disputed, we will consider the church bondage of Christian woman.

Bonds are restraints. That there are restraints thrown around women in the church, on account of sex, none will deny. Only two bonds will I mention.

1. They are not allowed free exercise of their spiritual gifts because they are women.

2. They are subordinates, and are in subjection even in those churches which profess a democratic form of government.

Some will argue that the Holy Spirit imposed the first of these bonds through Paul, in these words:

"Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but they are commanded to be under obedience as saith the law." And suffer me to say, this comprehends everything else in the whole Word on the subject of woman's church subjection. Wife subjection is elsewhere spoken of, but this is an epitome of the teaching on church subjection. Here Paul certainly refers to a bond, and counsels the Corinthian church to observe it. But who imposed this bond? It was imposed by the law. What law? Christ, the only law-giver of His church, never made such a law. On the contrary His legislation was directly the reverse. "Call no man master." "Be ye not called master." "One is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren." Perfect equality is here taught. We do not go to the Old Testament for a law to govern a New Testament church, but if we did we could not find it there, and I defy any one to find such a law in the New Testament. It is not there. Yet it existed when Paul wrote, but it was a civil law to which he refers.

A Greek writer mentions the existence of this law in almost the same words used by Paul. He says in effect: "What have women to do with the Ekklesia? Nothing. It is not permitted to them." But this Greek law to which Paul refers and which he found it expedient to observe, (although he tells the Corinthian women in this same letter how they should wear their veils when they prayed and prophesied) had its inception in the garden of Eden. It reads, "He shall rule over thee." But this was a curse or bond instituted by Satan.

When God created men and women he gave them dominion over the earth—joint sovereignty. Sin came, man fell in consequence thereof. Might usurped the place of right, and woman the weaker party went under. This was not her original or normal state, and "He shall rule over thee," is not a command but a prophecy, and oh, in the long weary years that followed how sad to woman its fulfillment. Woman's oppression and degradation is the most sorrowful story of all the ages.

But Christ was manifested to destroy the works of the devil, and He has destroyed this bond in the Christian family. The Christian husband does not rule over or order his wife around. He says, "My dear, obey your conscience." It was expedient the wife should obey her husband till he was sufficiently Christianized to know that Christ, and not himself, was her law-giver.

And this bond is falling off in society. This must needs be, as society is only an aggregate of families. And this is meet. The liberalizing influence of the gospel has manumitted the slave, loosed the captive, freed the serf, brought peasants to the level of princes, and shall not woman share in its benignity? She does. Governments are gradually becoming more just to her. They are discarding those laws, as relics of barbarism, that discriminate in favor of man. She now is permitted suffrage, in some form, in twenty of the states and territories.

But the church has not relented. It still insists that women shall wear these bonds. The church is not herself an infallible guide, but she has an infallible guide—the Spirit. The Spirit, must, of necessity, lead her on softly to the acceptance of some truth. He often does so, not by the direct teaching of the Word, but by the hand of Providence. Thus was it led to the work of missions and to ministerial education and support. Every century or so He turns over a new leaf of the Bible for the church. It reads it again and again in the light of God's providence before it sees that it means just what it did not want it to mean.

So it will be in regard to woman's church bondage. Indeed it seems it is already time we had learned this lesson, when we remember how many thousand of souls are born through woman's preaching and her great success as a Bible reader, and how the whole work of foreign missions has been made to turn, as it were, on the pivot of her hand.

Shall she "be loosed on the Sabbath day"? The question was never before so pertinent, indeed the world was never before prepared to answer it. Woman's sex imposed upon her one limitation—physical weakness. In the ruder ages she needed a constant bodyguard, but since society has built up around her the defences of law, extricated her from beneath the grinding wheel of domestic toil, placed at her disposal a thousand conveniences, she has outgrown this limitation in a large measure. That is, a Christian civilization has placed its a under her and lifted her above it.

The churches can not have consecrated womanhood till we do loose these bonds. Consecration presupposes that woman is free to follow the leadings of the Spirit. But the leadings of the Spirit and the restraints of custom and prejudice are often diametrically opposed. If she is free from these bonds the result will be she will "glorify God." Frances Power Cobb says on the authority of a long continued and intelligent observation, "When women are free to work they prefer to work in the philanthropies and reforms." This is said of women as to their natural inclinations, but it is more intensely true of Christian women.

Women compose two-thirds of the membership of our churches. When her church bondage is at an end it wil be a great incubus lifted from the church. It will be a long stride toward the millenium.

The healing of the crooked woman is to us a great tableau. She is the typical woman of the ages bowed down by centuries of shame and oppression. Jesus laid his hand upon her. By the influence of His gospel, woman is raised to the full stature of free and perfected womanhood. The tableau may have had its meaning to Christians of other ages, but the great central truth was reserved for us. It is the solution of a problem the church was never before prepared to consider.

But let her no longer regard the woman question a puzzling one. Jesus answered it eighteen hundred years ago. The crooked woman is woman of the past, but the unbound, erect woman is the ideal church woman. If the Christian man becomes a free man in Christ Jesus, shall the Christian woman remain a bond woman?

But her bonds are growing weaker and weaker, and we will soon see what the world never saw only as an anomaly—a free woman in Christ Jesus.

*Denton, Tex., March 13, 1884.*

## SHORT TEMPERANCE TALKS.

MISS C. S. BURNETT.

*No. 10.—What can I do?*

Since the conscience of our Christian women has become aroused I am so often asked the above question. Dear sisters who read this article are you asking the same? Well, I cannot tell just what you can do, for I do not know the circumstances that surround you, but, I assure you there is something for you to do, and God will hold you responsible for the manner in which it is done. The poet truly says, "If you want a field of labor you can find it anywhere." I fear we often omit the good we might do in consequence of thinking of that which is out of our power to do. We wait and long for opportunity to come, never thinking the present the right time to seek it. Carlyle says, "Our duty is not to see what lies dimly in the distance, but to do the work that lies clearly at hand." Let each anxious seeker after a field of labor offer this prayer: "Lord what wilt Thou have me to do," with special emphasis on me, and light will be given. I will suggest a few ways in which the humblest woman can work. You can subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL. You can read its pages, and become familiar with our work and the methods by which it is carried on. Here as elsewhere knowledge is power. One cannot be fully interested in what one but partially understands. You can become a member of our union, and add your mite and your influence to aid in carrying on the good work. You can early instil temperance truths into the minds of your children, or the young that come under your influence. You can give a temperance tract or card to the little waif on the street, or to that restless boy in your Sunday school class. A tract thus given arrested the attention of Judson and gave India her greatest missionary. You can speak a kind word to a fallen or tempted one. Such a word saved John B. Gough, and thus gave our cause its greatest worker and the world its greatest orator. You can invite some wayward one to Sabbath school. Such an invitation led to the conversion of Stephen Paxson, and gave America her greatest Sunday school worker. Again I say, only become interested in the work and more ways will open than you can possibly enter. It is the little acts of our everyday life that tell most surely, if any act of a life so eventful as ours can be termed little.

Sisters, have you ever thought what a grand privilege it is to be a member of this wonderful army of women who are, in the majesty of their womanhood, marching against King Alcohol? Lord Nelson said to his soldiers on the eve of an eventful battle, "England expects every man to do his duty." So our leader has a right to expect as much of us. Let us not disappoint her.

INSIST that those who make our laws
Shall pledge for truth and temperance,
For prohibition, to advance
The greatest good to all; and free
Our land from ruin. * * That party dies
Which leagues with sin. Our nation's life
Needs men and women for the strife. —*Sel.*

# Correspondence.

## AMONG THE CONVENTIONS.

### Louisville, Chillicothe, Parkersburg, Cincinnati.

Dear Union Signal:—This is certainly "convention season" for the undersigned. Four "national, political, presidential," to which the "Memorial of the American Home for Protection from the American Saloon," must be presented; one "International Sunday School," one "National Educational," two "State Sunday School," (Indiana and Iowa) and five of our own state W. C. T. U. conventions (Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia, Ohio and Missouri) and nearly all of these in June. Of all, thus far, I have tried to give you some account. That great Sunday school convention at Louisville claims a letter of itself, and our steadfast Lucia Kimball agreed to send one. I simply wish to emphasize the fact that our heroic band at Louisville did grandly in the work of preparation and "organized success" for us by the care and completeness of their arrangements. Colonel and Mrs. Bain were unremitting in their efforts to assist our ladies, and no man in America comprehends the spirit of the W. C. T. U. better than Kentucky's "Harry Clay of the temperance reform." The presence of Mrs. Chapin gave great satisfaction, and her two addresses had all the vigor and passion of earnestness for which she is remarkable. Great, sisterly heart! Her W. C. T. U. sisters prize her "above rubies." Her accounts of the South's growing enthusiasm are inspiring. She says we never saw such a band of southern women as she will bring to St. Louis. Of the elegant reception given by Mrs. Carrie Leech, president of the Y. W. C. T. U., Lucia Kimball will tell you. I wish to speak of the kindness of B. F. Jacobs, of your own city, in leaving space for our public meeting which he had strongly favored, and in reporting from the executive committee, of which he is chairman, the resolution "recommending the International Lesson Committee to furnish temperance lessons in the new series quarterly in the regular course." He asked me to stand beside him while he did this that the cordial co-operation of the two great societies of which we were representatives might be unmistakably known. I wish also to speak especially of the championship of our constant friend, Hon. Wm. Reynolds of Peoria, one of America's chief Sunday school men, and Rev. Chauncey Pond of Oberlin, Ohio, who first offered the resolution to the convention, which referred it (under the rules) to its executive committee. Mr. Pond is corresponding secretary of the Sunday School Association of Ohio, and a broad, noble-hearted Christian gentlemen who has no public "coldness" or private sneer at the wider work that has in this day come to Christian women. Nor has Bro. Jacobs, I think, or any other leader in the Sunday school work of America, save the older men, born under a *regime* so different that we could expect little more than their tolerance and should cherish no harsh spirit toward them. As for Dr. Vincent, chairman of Sunday school lesson committee, *he* is *sui generis*.

His position I find it impossible satisfactorily to explain to my own mind. I regard him as one of the noblest and most generous of men, a loyal truth seeker, an open and honorable opponent, but one whose sensitiveness and deeply rooted antagonism to woman as a speaker, a leader, and a possible element in government, is phenomenal among the men of liberal spirit with whom I am acquainted. His utterances upon this subject in public and private have pained me more deeply than those of any man among our contemporaries. The sense of his profound disapproval of our presence at Louisville and his strong opposition to the quarterly temperance lesson (while he is an earnest temperance man) largely diminished my pleasure in the decision rendered by the convention whose spirit was enthusiastically with us. But Dr. Vincent has invited us to Chautauqua and assigned August 15 and 16 to the National W. C. T. U. for its anniversary exercises. This is a proof of his desire to be fair, although he frankly says, "I invite the women against my own preference, because the public desire to hear them."

The knowledge that the chief presiding officer at Chautauqua holds and freely states this opinion, detracts greatly from the satisfaction of going there, and keeps some of our most gifted women from accepting invitations. My own thought has always been, however, that no one person's opinion, however honored by us, should swerve our society from the expression of its purpose in any and every influential circle possible to be reached by the W. C. T. U.

I found our beloved Jennie Casseday, though in constant pain of body, rejoicing as always in spirit because of the remarkable success that attends her sweet gospel mission of flowers. Her sister, Mrs. Fannie Casseday Duncan, is Jennie's constant ally, and her literary ability and influence in Louisville journalism is of great value to our cause.

Among the new members of the international committee we have a strong friend in Rev. Dr. Burger, of Dayton, Ohio, whose wife is a prime leader in the W. C. T. U.

We spent Sunday in Chillicothe with a sister of Mrs. Hayes' mother. This conservative old town was the birthplace of "Lucy Webb" and I had great pleasure in learning that her grandfather was a warm friend of woman's progress and so ardent in his adherence to the temperance cause that he pledged his children to educate their little ones from their earliest years in total abstinence principles. Fathers and mothers pray take notice! You are training those today who shall be presidents of the Republic. It is not improbable that the little girl is born who shall yet preside at the White House, not as hostess only, but as chief executive of the Republic! "Brother Jonathan" sadly needs "Sister Deborah" at his side. Bachelor housekeeping, in national, municipal or fireside affairs is the opposite of home like!

From Chillicothe we went to Parkersburg and witnessed the rallying of the clans for the first time on their own soil—this state union having been organized last summer at Mountain Lake Park camp meeting, Maryland. Our dear Jennie Smith is really its "procuring cause" and our heroic Mrs. I. C. Johnson its chief sponsor. Twenty unions are already organized and Mrs. M. L. Wells, of Indiana, a West Virginia woman, with her lovely daughter Nellie is traversing the state and building up new auxiliaries with amazing success.

Miss Taylor (who, by the way, presented an elegant gavel to the convention), long our vice president of the National W. C. T. U. in that state, has been prevented by her cares as president of Wheeling Female College, and latterly by illness, from entering into the work as she would otherwise have done.

In Miss Emma Fowler, of Wheeling, a graduate of Pittsburgh Female College when I was a teacher there in 1864, we have a gifted and cultured woman, capable of serving our cause grandly. In Mrs. Geo. Parsons, of Keyser, Mrs. Dr. Kendall and Mrs. Merrick, of Parkersburg, and many others I would be glad to name, we have the elements of strength and victory. But the quiet little woman, shut up in her room all winter with bronchitis, who wrote five hundred long letters to ministers, editors, teachers and "mothers in Israel," sending them our leaflets and documents, telling them "how to begin" and imploring their aid, I recognize as a heroine whose name should be ever lovingly cherished by West Virginians.

Mrs. I. C. Johnson, of Parkersburg, she it was who met us at the train, conveyed us to the elegant and hospitable home of Mrs. Wm. Caswell, superintended all the plans, from securing speakers to decorating the church with exquisite floral designs, evergreen arch and standing vases of plants, the *genius loci* of dauntless brain and tireless devotion.

After our evening meeting we asked the audience to "take stock in the work of the W. C. T. U. on the following plan explained by Mrs Wells: Twelve young ladies went through the audience, one beginning at the rear and one at the front of each row of pews with a little book apiece, and asked for subscriptions to shares of stock. Each share costs five dollars, payable at the rate of one dollar per year and any person could take as many shares as he would. Handsome certificates are to be issued for each share or multiple of shares. No obligation is incurred for any amount beyond that actually subscribed. The stock simply represents the interest and faith of West Virginia people in the work of the W. C. T. U. and gives a basis of actual "wherewithal" to the workers. We raised four hundred dollars in a few minutes this first time trying, and similar meetings will held throughout the state. As a result it is proposed to salary the president and corresponding secretary and keep them constantly in the field.

Dear sisters of all the state, territorial and local unions, I urge you to go and do likewise. The people's hearts are with us. They will stand by us, only we must put before them a simple and practical plan of finance. I believe this is the plan. It has worked well wherever introduced, I call attention to it most earnestly, especially of our southern presidents and those in the new northwest. If you will take it up, your progress will rapidly outstrip that of our older unions without such plan.

Anna Gordon, with her corps of helpers, secured 80 "trial trip" subscribers to The Union Signal from forty towns in about twenty minutes of quiet work among the delegates. I hear the praises of our paper on every hand. Its practical helpfulness, its gospel spirit, its educational value are constantly emphasized by our workers in public and in private. The (West Va.) *Freeman* is a great favorite as a state paper, and justly so.

Dr. Warren, the state organizer of the gentlemen's society, is the ablest coadjutor we have in the field. He goes often on horseback, fording streams, taking the chances of rough mountaineering, but declares this the happiest work of his life. Our W. C. T. U. has been introduced by this noble man wherever possible. Hurrah for West Virginia! No state ever did so well in time so brief.

We went by night to Cincinnati, breakfasted with Mrs. Dymond whose city home, like her warm heart is ever open to our workers. Then we repaired to Trinity M. E. church to be present at Mrs. S. K. Leavitt's nine o'clock prayer meeting. How can I do justice to this decennial convention of the crusade pioneers? It caps the climax. Why shouldn't it, for are not these "the mothers of us all?" The church was trimmed with flags of all nations. As I saw Ireland's green flag bearing

> "The harp that once through Tara's halls,
> Its sweetest music poured,"

I thought of Father Mathew, Francis and Edward Murphy, Bishop Ireland and Father Hagan, those good and gifted Celts, with their warm hearts, ready eloquence and vast result for humanity. As I saw the Union Jack my heart rejoiced in classic Canon Farrar, Sir Wilfrid Lawson with his "gay wisdom," Robert Rae, the gentle-hearted national secretary, our Margarets Lucas and Parker and our Wilhelmina Haslam. Esther Pugh had a lovely bouquet of water lilies, as the fit emblem of the W. C. T. U. The pulpit was enwrapped by stars and stripes and the most elegant illustration of our motto that I have yet seen, in great gilt letters on a crimson background, decked the great gallery front, "For God, and home and native land."

Ohio has five hundred local unions and the delegates made a large congregation of themselves. The leadership of the crusade state was there, Mary A. Woodbridge, just from a most painful illness (the result of overwork) and presided with the dignity of a senator. I could but contrast her masterly presence and manner with those of Gen. Henderson, chairman of the recent Republican convention. Mrs. Phinney makes an ideal corresponding secretary in beloved Jenny Duty's absence. Esther Pugh, *la capable*, was recording secretary with an admirable assistant whose name I can not recall. Mrs. Fisher, of Lytle Hall W. C. T. U., (which entertains the convention)made in a most graceful and elegant manner a model address of welcome—so much a model that I captured her manuscript and enclose it herewith for the help it may be to others. [To be given next week.—Ed.] Mrs. Clevenger, of Wilmington, Ohio, a Vassar graduate with clear-cut mind, responded, and her manuscript has packed into it the best resume of recent temperance victories that I have heard. I shall try to get it for my own behoof at least.

Next (while Anna Gordon was organizing a Y. W. C. T. U. in the church parlors), we had the anniversary

exercises; and "Here's richness!" must have been everybody's verdict. Think of ten minute addresses from the following: Mrs. S. K. Leavitt, Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson, Miss Henrietta Moore, Miss Esther Pugh, Mrs. I. B. Weakley, Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown — all redolent of choicest crusade memories. It was a rich feast. Dear "Mother Thompson" said: "When we women started out we hadn't an idea in our heads outside of our own little rum-cursed Hillsboro; but what hath God wrought! The women remind me of an Indian who put his ear to the ground and heard forces coming from a distance to the rescue, while the men, standing up, and strong in their manly pride, didn't seem to hear. But I tell you God is coming — the victory is near."

Esther has a fine figure of the difference between raw recruits and disciplined armies; the praying bands and the W. C. T. unions. Mrs. Brown brought down the house by a thrilling story of the crusade. Mrs. Leavitt, "the human pippin," full of mellow nutritious thought, told of the esplanade and the prison episodes in Cincinnati's heroic story, contrasting it with the disgraceful scenes of the recent riot. She called on all the crusaders to rise and I thought three-fourths of that audience of noble women stood up. "How glad I am that I was one," was heard on all sides. But one quiet school teacher was just as glad, looking through tears upon these chastened faces, that their heroic story had power to win her heart to that blessed movement "which, not having seen she loved."

Always yours in good cheer,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

*En route to Sedalia, Mo., June 19, 1884.*

## TIMELY HINTS AND DIGRESSIONS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—As the national holiday approaches, I feel impelled to urge upon our people the need of instituting temperance celebrations upon that day. When the whole country side turns out in jubilation over the possession of a free government, ought we not to try to raise their standard, as to what properly constitutes such a state? It ought to be a sacred occasion to every patriotic heart, but it has been prostituted largely by designing politicians to serve as a special occasion for working the party "machine."

Let us rescue the public on that day, as far as we can, by preparing for them decent and helpful entertainment keeping as many as possible out of reach of the liquor shops, under pure and elevating influences.

It has degenerated into an occasion of senseless gratulation upon being born in a good place, and over the achievements of their forefathers. Rather it is a fit occasion upon which to call attention to evils which are undermining and endangering our liberties and to search for remedies which will rescue and add lustre to our stars. Let us no longer silently permit them to be dimmed by the foul vapor of saturnalian revelry which has crept into the national observance of the day.

In response to an appeal for help in such a celebration, I received the following letter which portrays the sentiment of many honest party men at this critical period. The writer has been a staunch Republican through all his three score years, and for most of that time was the leader of the party in Kankakee county, one of its greatest strongholds.

He wrote before our leader had made the party define itself on the liquor question, or still more vigorous words would have been used. We are steadily gaining such men and their aid ensures our ultimate triumph.

MRS. G. M. SINGLETON,—*Dear Madam:*—Your kind letter of the 9th is received. I cannot tell you how greatly I was pleased. There is a common sympathy, and blessed Christian spirit in this great work for God and humanity that we cannot express, but it blends human hearts into an experience of love to God and good will to all mankind, and especially to the unfortunate. It is Christ like.

First, I want to confess my error. Four years ago you and Bro. S. and others wanted to nominate a temperance ticket. I opposed it, for I really thought then that the Republican party would take up this great and all important question, but I soon after saw my mistake, and cut loose from that party, and for three years I have been trying to make amends for the wrong I did four years ago, and I ask you and Bro. S. to forgive me for the wrong I did then. I am fully convinced that the Republican party is getting farther and farther away from this issue, and I have been for two years, and shall continue to be, and work for a party pledged not only to give us prohibition but female suffrage, by which means we can and will enforce prohibition. But more of this when I see you, which I hope will be soon. As to the picnic on the Fourth, we will have a business meeting of our Rescue Club on Friday evening, when the matter will be considered. At our public meeting last night I called attention to your proposition, and requested a full attendance Friday evening. Some think if there should be a rain Shelby would be rather a poor place for two or three hundred or more people. We could move chairs from our Rescue Hall into the court house square, fix up a speaker's stand and have a grand picnic here and invite the temperance people all around us to join in a grand temperance Fourth of July. We will fully discuss your kind proposition Friday evening and I will then report. I am glad you started this idea and whether it be there or here I hope it will be a grand success and result in great good to our glorious cause.

Very truly yours, JAMES MCGREW.

*Kankakee, Ill., June 11, 1884.*

*Digression No. 1.*

Will you tell sisters, H. N. Austin and Grandma Think-and-work, that their words have removed a weight of discouragement from at least one heart.

I believe the matter of hygienic cookery to be "the bottom line," and my communication relative to mince pies was penned under the sense of the urgent need of attracting general attention to the matter of needed reform and drawing out of abler pens. The only immediate response was the one voice of wounded dissent from "Grandma Work-and-think" which in its turn gave me a pang upon seeing that I had treated the subject so unskillfully as to pain one of our own band, and apparently failed in my prime object. But I rejoice at the appearance of the able pens, armed with the scientific knowledge necessary to the proper handling of the subject.

The establishment of a separate department of hygiene is a sure means of giving us, in time, much information which we need, but to those who are fully conscious of their ignorance upon household chemistry, the time will seem long between the founding of the department and the practical establishment of district institutes, which will carry knowledge to those in remote corners, who cannot leave their homes to attend the state meetings.

May not the usual period of incipiency be shortened by our talking up the subject through our precious telephone (under limitations as to space) and beginning at once to live up to the extent of our knowledge. The first step is to banish from our tables such dishes as produce discomfort to certain members of the household, or are commonly known to be lacking in nutrition properties. The use of such cannot properly be called epicureanism, it is gluttony of the worst sort, even if the quantity consumed be not large.

Deliver us from the ignorance which causes a tender Christian mother to place before her family dishes which please the palate but do not nourish the body, because "they are fond of them." The sense of taste designed as a guide in the selection of food, becomes perverted by wrong education, becomes "refined out of us" by epicurianism, so that it receives at last substances which it persistently rejected in the normal state.

Our wrong living is the result largely of an improper understanding of the different systems of laws. We separate the moral and physical instead of studying them in conjunction; we think of the first as regulated by God and of the second, by Nature, a word whose meaning is much confused and we do not always realize that we write it with a capital because it is another term for the holy name, which we apply to Him, when considering a particular class of His laws.

The physical law is just as important and as infallible as the moral, and so closely are they interwoven that we cannot draw a clear line between them. It is our duty to live so as to maintain the perfect equilibrium of the two systems in so far as our knowledge goes, and it is consequently a very important part of our moral obligation to avail ourselves of every possible source of information.

If it is sin to break one of God's laws, it is sin to break any and the sacrilegious mind which would dare to control the physical forces in any way antagonistic to the established order is guilty of sin. We must recognize any infringement of the law of health as sin, and expect such to retro act with debasing effect. God speed the day when we shall know what to eat and drink, and when and how! Help us to elevate the labors of the kitchen from the plane of drudgery to the realm of high art!

Let us take courage, weary mothers, while other artists deal with pencil, plaster and pigment, we will work in God's grand material the human body, building up with strong sinew and firm tissue; moulding into lines and curves of grace; tinting with the beautiful hues of health and so sustaining and continuing God's work.

*Digression No. 2.*

An earnest temperance worker who was sent as a delegate to a recent Republican convention in northern Indiana, was also appointed by the temperance society to which he belongs, as one of a committee to present the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Ours is a government of the people for the people and by the people, whenever any considerable portion express an earnest wish to make a change in the fundamental law of the state, it is the duty of the servants of the people in the legislature of the state to take the necessary action to submit the proposed change to a vote of the people of the state: and,

Recognizing the truth and binding obligation of the principle above stated, and having in view the great good of temperance and the great evils flowing from intemperance, we hereby instruct the candidates here nominated to work and to vote to secure the submission to a vote of the people of Indiana, as soon as may be possible, the amendment to the constitution heretofore proposed and commonly known as the "Prohibitory Amendment".

Yielding to the earnest request of parties interested in the nominations to be made, our delegate deferred offering the resolution until after the selection had been made. Only two or three of the party leaders knew of the nature of the resolution to be offered and they prudently fled from the wrath to come.

When it was read, a prominent party man sprang to his feet before the mover had relinquished the floor and moved to lay it on the table; fifty voices instantly seconded the motion and the chairman without allowing any opportunity for discussion immediately put the motion, which was carried with seeming unanimity.

Query: Did this convention mean by this action to negative the right of the people to demand a change in their fundamental law? or:

Did they mean to assert that temperance is an evil and intemperance a virtue?

Or was it a contemptible, cowardly cringing to the rum sellers and drinkers (their allies and confederates) by men whose blood should tingle with shame at the recollection of what they did?

GERTRUDE M. SINGLETON.

*Shelby, Lake County, Indiana.*

## THE CHRISTMAS SOUVENIR.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I am much interested in the temperance souvenir prepared by Mrs. Hunt of Portland during the time she was "called aside" by a painful accident. I am sure it is full of merit and will meet a much felt need. We do not realize this as fully these summer days as we shall when the holidays come. Already there comes a pledge from the president of New Jersey W. C. T. U. to a thorough canvass for its circulation, and added words of good cheer for the venture. Most certainly Maine, through her president, would follow New Jersey. Who will be next? It is to be hoped the National W. C. T. U. will "adopt" the Souvenir, as it is, in my opinion, to be a financial success.

L. M. N. STEVENS.

THE Melrose (Mass.) W. C. T. U. have presented the town with a Steck concert grand piano, to be permanently located in the handsome town hall. The price was $1,050, but a reduction was made the ladies. The circumstances were such that the raising of the funds and the gift were a part of temperance work.

# Our Children.

## THE RAINBOW.

MRS. M. B. MCCLURE.

[To be recited by seven children, each costumed in one of the colors representing the verse spoken, jaunty tissue paper cap, sash about a yard and a half long by three-eighths of a yard wide, extending front and back, terminating on the left shoulder with rosette, and confined at the waist under the right shoulder. They enter in the order of the rainbow colors, and form a semi-circle before speaking.]

(*Introduction spoken by all in unison.*)

The rainbow colors blended bright,
Show us how fair are rays of light.
In union we with heart and hand,
Work for the conquest of the land.

RED.

In blushing red, like queenly rose,
Or sunset sky at evening's close,
I give no license to the bowl,
Where lies the foe that drowns the soul.

ORANGE.

I come in richest orange hue,
To image forth our cause most true;
No evil genius' deadly art
Pierced me with alcoholic dart.

YELLOW.

All yellow, bright with glittering light,
The wily tempter weaves his spells,
But leaves his victim dark as night,
Where he a wreck his virtue sells.

GREEN.

Green as the meadow in the spring
Threaded by streamlets' generous flow,
So free and pure my mottoes ring,
Stick to the pledge! that's right, I know.

SKY BLUE.

Pure as the blue in summer's sky,
With which no other shade can vie,
Here let us pledge our honor bright,
To shun all drinks that are not right.

INDIGO.

Blue like the ocean's rolling tide,
Forming the arch with span so wide,
The bow of promise I proclaim,
No baleful foe in my domain.

VIOLET.

In modest violet I'm arrayed,
No earthly skill can reach my shade;
I teach in pure celestial light,
Shun every drink that blinds the sight.

## AN UNKNOWN HERO.

"*Evenin' Telegram*, fourth e-di-tion!" All about—the bulls an' bears, totterin' dynasties—an' furrin affairs! *Telegram*, sir? only a penny."

Above the tumult and roar of Broadway the shrill little voice piped its song in the ears of hurrying humanity. The shadows were beginning to fall, and the lamplighter, intent upon duty, ran past with his ladder and link.

Two living, breathing tides surged in opposite directions through the great thoroughfare. Each looked out for himself; no one thought of his neighbor.

"*Evenin' Telegram*, fourth e-di-tion!"

The thin little voice in its sharp staccato was alone sufficient to conjure in the mind of the imaginative a picture of hunger and want, and youth without childhood, coupled with the experience and sorrow of age.

All this, in addition to the legion woes of his tribe, a hance glimpse of the pinched little form conveyed.

He was a boy of a dozen years, perhaps, with a freckled face and a pair of honest blue eyes, whose whole vitality seemed to have centered in a remarkable shock of brick-colored hair. He stood pressed against a lamp post, with his bare feet drawn close for safety, and the ragged jacket buttoned to the chin; under his arm was a bundle of papers, and a grimy little hand flourished one in time to his shrill little tune:

"Buy a paper, sir? *Telegram;* only a penny!"

But somehow the hurrying crowd cared little for the news, and the pennies accumulated slowly in his ragged pocket.

He counted them over now and then, spreading them out on his palm:

"One, three, seven, ten, fifteen! No dinner tonight, Tim, if you don't do better than this."

For a moment his face would fall, but he would sing a line or two of "Sweet by-and-by," and then, as if the inspiriting words had given fresh courage, begin again:

"Fourth e-di-tion, *Evenin' Telegram!*"

Still the crowd surged on; the laborer to his humble home where all his treasures were gathered and in which his joy centered; clerks and shop girls dragging their weary bodies on blistered feet to the doubtful refreshment of comfortless boarding houses; gentlemen of leisure sauntering to their clubs; women whose sole vocation in life was to be as the "lilies of the field."

The honest blue eyes staring out of the hungry, freckled face, scanned them all as he offered his paper with nice discrimination to those only whose mien was inviting.

The shadows fell swiftly now, and a myriad of gas jets burst into light, while a sudden cry of "fire" caused the struggling streams of life to rush yet more frantically each in its own direction.

"In the sweet by-and-by," sang the newsboy, watching with his bright blue eyes the efforts of a beautiful young woman to free herself from the crowd. As she neared him Tim put out his hand and touched her sleeve.

"Move this way, lady; come here on the curb by the lamp post, an' stand still for a minit. I won't let you get hurt."

"Oh, thank you, my boy; I am so frightened," she answered, slipping into the place Tim made vacant, while he put his little form between her and the struggling mass of humanity.

"There's nothing like a Broadway crowd this time o' day, lady. But the rush'll soon be over; the cry of fire made it worse, and everybody's a-going to dinner just now; leastways, everybody wot's got any dinner to go to," he added, gravely.

One pretty arm, clothed in its blue velvet sleeve, was wound around the lamp post for safety, but as Tim finished she slid it down without removing it, and laid that hand on his ragged shoulder, saying:

"Do *you* ever have to go without dinner?"

"Very often, lady," he made answer, looking with honest admiration into her sweet face.

"How is it tonight; will you have a good dinner?"

"Not very, I guess, 'less I sells enough papers to pay for my stock an' dinner too, and I ain't done that yet, lady."

"Are you very far off?"

For answer he held up his bundle of papers, and spreading out the pennies en his hand counted again:

"Three, eight, ten, thirteen, eighteen, twenty-three; not a very sumptoous dinner tonight, lady."

"Will this help toward it?" she asked, laying a bright silver dollar among the small coin.

"It will pay for a feast, lady. Clam soup, roast beef, huckleberry puddin' an' all," he answered, with an unction that showed the pretty young lady how little he was accustomed to such fare.

But he picked up the silver coin from among the others and held it out to her.

"I'm very much obliged, lady, and its oncommon kind in you, but I couldn't take it, cos I likes to earn what I eats."

"But you have been of service to me, my lad, and yov can be still more, if you will go with me across the street and call a coach; then you will have earned the money."

"Thank you, lady; but it's werry big pay for a little work."

Then they threaded their way through the lessening stream of people, Tim always a step or two in advance to clear the road. When they reached the middle of the street an engine drawn by a pair of powerful black horses, frantic for the fire, came dashing past with breakneck speed. Tim turned and saw his companion's danger, threw himself forward with reckless heroism and thrust her back, while the great beasts bore down and trampled him beneath their feet.

When he opened his eyes hours afterward and found himself in a wonderful place whose floor was covered with rich carpets and walls were hung with tapestry, himself lying on a couch whose softness and luxury brought a sense of ease to his crushed form, he could only look with wonderment at all this beauty, touched with a soft rose-colored light, and whisper:

"There's a land that is fairer than day."

In a moment light feet passed around the bed, and the sweet face was bending over him.

"My dear child, are you easier now?"

But his memory was clouded still. He thought he had reached "the sweet by-and-bye," and the beautiful face was that of a seraph, until she began to smooth his shock of brick-colored hair with her soft hand. Then a light came into his eyes and he whispered:

"You are the lady wot I met on Broadway?"

"Yes my boy; and you are the hero who gave his life for her."

"Won't I get well, lady?"

"I fear not, my dear boy; but tell me where is your home?"

"Home?" he repeated the word as if it was a stranger to his vocabulary, and yet the next sentence, spoken painfully, showed that he felt dimly all the sweet possibilities it embodied.

"Home? I haven't no home, lady. Leastways, none to speak on. I sleeps in a flat-boat down on the wharf, an' I never goes there till after dark an' the cops is scarce."

"But have you no father or mother?"

He shook his head negatively.

"What is your name, my child?"

"Tim."

"What else?" she asked.

"Nothin' else as I knows on."

"Could you eat something, Tim, or drink a little wine, if I feed you?"

"No, thank you, lady; I ain't hungry or thirsty any more."

"But you saved my life, dear Tim, by giving your own in its place. I can never repay you, because you cannot live, and I want to do something for you. Think and tell me, is there anything you would like me to do?"

She had covered the little hand lying on top of the silken quilt with her own soft, rosy palm, and bent over him waiting. A tremor of delight ran through all the bruised little form at the touch, the honest blue eyes looked into her sweet gray ones above as he asked:

"Do you sing, lady?"

"Yes, Tim."

"Then I'd take it werry kind, dear lady, if you'd hold my hand an' sing me 'Sweet by-and-by.'"

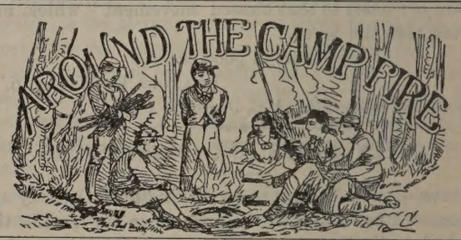
A little group gathered outside the half-open door saw a slender arm clothed in blue velvet slide gently beneath the shock of brick-colored hair, while the other palm held close a grimy little hand; then all the room was filled with the melodious voice:

"We shall sing on that beautiful shore
The melodious songs of the blest;
And our spirits shall sorrow no more,
Not a sigh for the blessings of rest."

With the last seraphic burst the last grain of sand had slipped through the hour-glass, never more to begin its work again until inverted in

"A land that is fairer than day."

—*Springfield Republican.*




## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

DEAR CHILDREN:—I think most of you know what a glorious Fourth of July they are going to have in Iowa this year—because on that day all the saloons in that great state are to be closed. The boys and girls of our Prevention Army are to take part in the grand celebration. The church and school bells will ring, there will be long processions, in which our brave little soldiers will march, with banners and mottoes, and will sing "Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grow up," "Get ready for the Jubilee," and other rousing temperance songs. Fourth of July this year will mean a great deal more to the Iowa boys and girls, and so to us all, than any other they have ever known. They will have something beside fire crackers, torpedoes, and fire works to think of. Our General—whom all the little soldiers know and love, though some of you may never have seen her—suggests that the Bands of Hope everywhere join in this new kind of Fourth of July celebration, and make the whole land ring with our joy over King Alcohol's downfall in Iowa.

On the program for "Children's Day," I saw this subject for a speech, "The Lord's use of small things to accomplish great results." The brave little Iowa soldiers did a great many little things to bring about the great result of Prohibition. What they did all our little soldiers can do, and no one of you must think—I can't do anything—but just be bound you *will* do something.

Supposing you talk about this grand celebration in your next Band of Hope meeting, and we will see if one cannot be arranged for every Band in the whole United States.

God help us all to be "ever brave and true"—to "dare to do right" at all times and everywhere.

CAPTAIN DEBORAH.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

149. ACCIDENTAL HIDINGS.

"In that time shall the present be brought unto the Lord of Hosts of a people scattered and peeled, and from a people terrible from their beginning hitherto; a nation meted out and trodden under foot, whose land the rivers have spoiled, to the place of the name of the Lord of Hosts, the Mount of Zion." Isaiah xviii, 7.

Find hidden in the above:

1. A large animal; 2. A small animal; 3. An article of furniture; 4. A fowl; 5. A part of a house; 6. Part of the body; 7. A son; 8. A kind of drink; 9; Articles of apparel; 10. A trimming; 11. A color; 12. A measure; 13. A covering; 14. A man's nickname; 15. Another nickname; 16. The whole; 17. Uneven; 18; A slender

stick; 19. Home of a wild animal; 20. A greasy fluid; 21. To cut close; 22. To entreat; 23. To sow broadcast; 24. Rind; 25. An article used in school; 26. To mistake, 27. To be angry.

150. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 77 letters
My 60, 47, 23, 40, 46, 65, 51, 56, 73, 43, 5, 72 is a cleansing.
My 21, 15, 60, 22, 14, 18, 6 is prevailing among the people.
My 4, 12, 45, 34, 3 is a large fish.
My 13, 14, 36, 70, 20, 49, is a number.
My 55, 44, 35, 74, 62, 9, 49, 75, 71, 44, 11, 32 are surroundings.
My 10, 26, 37, 1, 59 is abroad.
My 31, 25, 63, 54, 38 is fleet.
My 29, 2, 61, 7, 28, 24, 27 is to quake.
My 58, 16, 30, 8, 59 is rubbish.
My 42, 39, 33, 41, 17 is shrivelled.
My 19, 76, 52, 42, 68 are musical pipes.
My 48, 53, 50, 57 is to bellow.
My 64, 66, 69, 67 is to supply.
My whole is a verse from the Psalms.

151. LETTER PUZZLE.

S and O and double N,
P and L, and O again;
C and A, and I and E,
One more N and double T—
In their order these letters place
The name of a city you then can trace.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

140 "Be not wise in thine own eyes: fear the Lord and depart from evil,"—proved, weary, wealth, befriend, framed, lions, thin, seine, tone, toe.

141. Washington.

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| | m e m o r y | | t |
| | e v e r y | | e r e |
| 142. | m e t e | 143. | t r e a t |
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144. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

JULY PRZE.

The person sending us the best puzzle during July will receive the National Game of Presidents.

Remember the rules—all puzzles to be written on one side of the paper, and the answers to be sent with them.

# Home Department.

## PREPARING FOR HOME.

M. A. PAULL.

Mrs. Sinclair was a kind-hearted lady, who took a loving, kindly interest in her fellow creatures. But she was an invalid, and compelled to limit her life to two rooms on one floor, about which she wheeled herself in a mechanical chair of clever construction.

After doing a certain amount of work every day—for she could not afford to be idle—she treated herself to a long rest by her window, which looked out on a busy street, and was right opposite a less busy street, which, of course, opened into the other. She often congratulated herself that her window was such a cheerful one from these circumstances, and she enjoyed the sight of the busy life outside extremely. About six months before, her landlord had had her two rooms papered and painted, and she lived in one while the second was being done. This business had introduced to her notice the painters and paper hangers employed by her landlord, and their kindness and civility, and anxiety not to disturb her, had made her anxious to do them, if she could, a kindness in return. She had some pleasant talk with them; and as the season was extremely warm, she provided for them every afternoon in the long interval between their dinner hour and leaving work, some fruit and biscuits or cake, or some lemonade and plain wholesome cake, all of which was extremely and gratefully appreciated.

They became such good friends that she broached a subject very dear to her—that of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. They were not teetotalers: painters as a rule need a great deal of reform in this matter, and these were no exception to the rule. They believed a little drink did them no harm, though they agreed with her that excess was unmanly and disgusting. She furnished them with some facts and arguments which were quite new to them, and they promised to read all she gave them, and to think about it.

Now, it was Sunday afternoon about five o'clock, and she saw one of her young friends, a painter, walking up the street opposite to her window with a young woman about his own age; and it was very natural, at all events it was natural to Mrs. Sinclair, to watch the young couple with kindly eyes. They were a nice looking pair. The young painter was of medium height, light build, with a bright carmine color on his cheeks, a clear though dark complexion, and curly black hair and moustache. The young woman was fair, with light hair and blue eyes, and rather a pale complexion; she was very neatly, almost plainly dressed, for her class and her sex and her age, to all of which finery, as a rule, is dear.

It was astonishing how many times the young man found it necessary to look into his companion's face as they walked. Every minute or two his head moved round that way, and very often it persistently remained so till she in her turn had looked at him. Mrs. Sinclair was very clear-sighted; she knew this was one symptom of the fascination exercised over him by his companion, and that the young painter was fast falling in love, if he did not already acknowledge to himself that, for him, the one woman worth winning was by his side at that moment. To Mrs. Sinclair's mind this young love was a sacred, a holy, and a beautiful thing, not to be lightly talked of, or trifled about, as is too often the case. If she smiled to mark the signs she knew so well in her young friend, it was a very tender smile; and how earnestly she desired for them them that the affection so charming and so interesting to them both at this moment, might never be quenched or clouded or weakened by sin. She knew perfectly that the blight caused by strong drink had spoiled many beginnings as fair, and she wondered whether she might not use this new era of the young painter's life to win him to embrace one surety against the destruction of home happiness.

But she must not be precipitate. It was possible, though not in the least probable, that this was merely the companionship of an hour or a day, and by treating it as fixed and certain she might spoil everything. She would wait some weeks.

Meanwhile, Robert Sandford, the young painter, was head-over-ears in love with Bessie Long; that is to say, he could not get her out of his thoughts all day, and had not even the wish to do so. He dreamed about her at night, and if he had painted her name on every wall he touched it would scarcely have been surprising. The society he had most cared for hitherto now appeared tame and uninteresting, and his young mates, finding out what was the matter, chaffed him considerably. Sometimes he got "riled" with them for this, and at others he rather enjoyed the chaffing. One day, several of them wanted him to go into a public house as usual, but he refused steadfastly, and then they told him, in a joke, they supposed that he could not afford to drink, now that he was preparing his home.

Robert colored and frowned, and turned away, piqued at their words; and then he began to think. Mrs. Sinclair's arguments the year before, almost forgotten, came back to him, and the idea even occurred to him to go to her for advice. But he was too shy to do that—as yet, at all events. When he got part way home, he looked in at a furniture shop, which did a respectable ready-money business, and consequently having no bad debts, and no booking comparatively, was able to offer the stock at a cheaper rate. This window had a great attraction of late for Robert Sandford. Chests of drawers, tables, chairs, took quite new aspects, when he imagined them to be the furniture of a nice room of which Bessie should be the happy mistress. He saw himself coming in, and finding her waiting for him with a nice little tea ready, etc.

But tonight he was more in the mood for reckoning what he could get for the four or five shillings a week he was accustomed to spend in drink, which, as often as not, grew to eight or ten if friends had to be treated, or anything extra was going on.

Chest of drawers! Yes, that one was very much to his liking, and he thought it would just suit Bessie, too. How much? Twenty-eight shillings, marked as plain as a pike-staff. Five's in twenty-eight—five, and three over. Why, that was his in a month if he went without the drink. And there was tobacco, too. Bessie would not let him smoke when he walked with her; she said it looked common and vulgar, and she wasn't going to be seen walking with a vulgar-looking young man. Robert smiled as he thought how prettily she had said it, and wondered if he could give up tobacco to please her, dear little soul.

What did it cost him? Why, not less than eighteenpence a week; because if you had a tobacco-box you must give a fellow a bit if he asked you. Why, he might get a pretty little work-table, or a little fancy chair for Bessie in a few weeks. However was it he never thought of this before? The fellows were right, a man preparing for home could not afford to drink nor smoke either.

"I'll take the pledge," said Robert Sandford to himself, "and then I can say I am a teetotaler, and they know they don't move me very easily when I've once made up my mind. And I'll go to that lady to take it; she told me she kept a pledge-book, and if ever I wished to, she would be delighted to see me; and so here goes."

But he felt a little nervous as he rang the bell, and asked for Mrs. Sinclair; he did not believe she would remember him, and she might think him "cheeky" for coming to her.

"Mrs. Sinclair in?" "Oh! yes," the servant answered, and led him to the sitting-room he had painted in the autumn; where, beside the table, writing a note, was the gentle lady he remembered so well.

She looked up as he entered, and said kindly, "Robert Sandford, I am very glad to see you; please take a chair, and come and tell me how you are getting on."

The servant left the room, and they were alone.

"Please, ma'am, I've come to sign the pledge," said Robert, coming to the point at once.

"This is a most curious and pleasant coincidence," said the lady; and she took up the note she was writing, and put it in the young man's hand. Thus it began:—

"Robert Sandford,—I think you will understand my motive in writing to you. I have felt interested in your welfare ever since the time when we had those conversations together about teetotalism; and, lately I have seen you sometimes in circumstances which led me to think it would be an especially good thing for the future happiness of yourself, and the one whom you love dearest on earth, if you would sign the pledge."

It was impossible for either Mrs. Sinclair or Robert Sandford to help laughing; and that merry laugh cleared away all difficulties. The young man found it both easy and pleasant to tell the lady all about his hopes and prospects for the future; and she in her turn counselled him affectionately and wisely. "But, you know," said she, "that what has been happily called the Addition-table of the New Testament, teaches us to 'add to our faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness charity.' So, you see, that to have only the one virtue, temperance, and not the other graces of God's Holy Spirit in our soul, is not to truly honor God. You are doing well so far; but you must do even better yet. You are preparing for your home on earth: are you preparing for the home that will be for eternity? Don't rest till you have answered that question!"

Robert Sandford did not speak. The words of Mrs Sinclair were true words, and he knew it. After a pauset she said, as she opened the desk before her, and brough out some pledge cards, "Is Bessie a teetotaller?"

"I never heard her say," he answered.

"Then, you had better ask her; and if she is not and will agree to sign the pledge, you can bring her here to do so. I think so sensible a young woman will be sure to be willing to sign with you."

So when it was Bessie's "evening out," her lover brought her to Mrs. Sinclair, for she was more than willing, she was delighted to begin her married life with her home free from the taint of alcohol, and the possible danger of strong drink.

The chest of drawers, and the work-table, and the low easy-chair, and many another good article found its way into the house, as the result of total abstinence and the abandonment of the pipe.

Robert and his wife are not rich, and do not expect to be, save in their love for each other, and in the dear little children God has given them, yet they have a treasure laid up in heaven, which many a millionaire on his death-bed would give all his wealth to possess; and the gentle Christian, Mrs. Sinclair, blesses God for the word in season He enabled her to speak to Robert Sandford, when he was preparing for his home.—*British Temperance Leaflet.*

# The Sunday School Lesson.

July 6.] Third Quarter, No. 1. [1884.

## TOPIC: DAVID, KING OVER ALL ISRAEL.

LESSON TEXT.—2 Samuel 5: 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—I have found David my servant, with my holy oil have I anointed him. Psalms 89: 20.

TIME.—1046 B. C.

PLACE.—Hebron and Jerusalem.

1. God's leader is not always hidden away among his brethren, but is often developed in the sight of all the people, as was David for ten years after his secret anointing.

2. There always is some one to guide the hosts to victory. A king dies, and the people shout, "The king is dead, Long live the king,"—not without reason, if so be they trust in God as the head of all governments.

3. It is a striking commentary on the emptiness of human opposition to God's plan, that Jerusalem, which boasted itself against David saying, "the blind and the lame shall be sufficient to keep them out of the city"—was known through all subsequent Jewish history as the CITY OF DAVID. The opposers of righteousness and temperance in our own government will do well to heed this teaching of history.

4. David was by his success constrained to believe that God had indeed ordained his kingship. Nevertheless it was clearly impressed upon him that it was not for his own sake, but for the prophet's sake whom God had chosen for His very own. Leaders have much to make them humble.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

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## A SIGNIFICANT ASSEMBLY.

Last week, in the city of Bloomington, Ill., four hundred men and women were gathered together to nominate candidates for the various state officers on a Prohibition ticket, and to elect delegates to the National Convention of the Prohibition Home Protection party. These men and women were regularly constituted delegates on the basis of the vote for Prohibition candidates of two years ago, and represented a constituency of 13,000 people. They were ministers from nearly all the Protestant denominations, they were lawyers, judges, editors, farmers, housekeepers, manufacturers and commercial men. They were not and never have been politicians. That was evident from a careful observation of their methods as well as a careless glance at their general appearance. In orderly fashion the convention was organized, with a clergyman, Rev. W. H. Tibbals, as its chairman. In a gentle, fatherly fashion he presided over the novel conditions of this new idea in party politics. Governor St. John gave the assembly a concise and conclusive statement not only of his own position, but as to that of a large proportion of the convention, the "come-outers" from old parties. He was heard with intense interest, for this was his first declaration of third party principles. It was manly and consistent with his convictions. No other course is open to one who has championed for the last ten years, as he has done, the incorporation of prohibition in party politics. If a party is necessary to the enshrinement of this principle in government, and if no existing party will undertake that responsibility a new party is the inevitable outcome of the necessity.

This is Governor St. John's position and that of nearly all who were gathered at Bloomington. A few heroic souls were there who have voted a Prohibition ticket for the past twenty years, irrespective of everything save the principle, but the large majority of the delegates are men and women whose past devotion to the Republican and Democratic parties has been of the nature of a religion.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, president of the Illinois equal suffrage association, was heard with glad interest in behalf of her "cause" and a letter from Miss Willard following up the suggestion of "no sex in citizenship" was heartily applauded.

Col. Jesse Harper, as the representative of another and entirely distinct idea, was not accorded the courtesy of a hearing. To some this may seem unwise, the more so, as the Greenback convention was most courteous in its reception of the W. C. T. U. memorial, and placed a *quasi* prohibition plank in its platform. But these earnest people would not tolerate the imputation so soon to be charged upon them if the request were granted, that they were seeking or accepting affiliation for the sake of victory without regard to principle.

There were delegates of strong leaning to the Greenback party who nevertheless felt that the issue of "The Home versus the Saloon" was the sacred charge of the convention, not to be endangered by complications.

The platform of the party was the central thought. Offices, barren of possibility, were not the object of the assembly, but were to be accepted as DeTocqueville says of life, as "a serious business, to be entered on with courage and in a spirit of self sacrifice." The enunciation of the party's principles and not its remotely possible gains, was the engrossing care of the convention. Men and women of thought and judgment were associated together in a strong committee to this end, Judge Pepper, a life long Democrat, at their head. Judge Irwin, Rev. Dr. Jutkins, Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, and others like unto them, made up the responsible group whose deliberations abundantly satisfied the convention.

The platform as constituted, includes a careful and candid setting forth of the reasons for the formation of the new party—a strong denunciation of the liquor traffic, a declaration of the belief that the police power of the government is sufficient for its overthrow, and that the government which will not exercise its power should be reconstructed, an arraignment of the several legislatures of the past seven years, for their refusal to allow the people to speak out and be heard on this question; regretful criticism of the schemes proposed by the two national candidates of the Republican party, for fastening the traffic upon the country; honest condemnation of the entire license system; endorsement of equal rights in citizenship, civil service reform, education of the young, and that to include thorough and scientific temperance instruction. The hearty applause which greeted such sentences as, "The price paid for the power to do wrong never made the wrong right," and "We believe that every adult, intelligent, law abiding citizen should have a voice and a vote," showed that the assembly in its collective capacity was following Lincoln's advice and keeping "close to the people."

Nominations were made rapidly and in the usual order of such conventions. The name of J. B. Hobbs, another "man of Maine," was received with round after round of applause. Almost equal in enthusiasm was the feeling for Rev. James Haney, a young Methodist minister of heroic blood and ancestry as well as successful reputation of his own. Mr. Hobbs received the nomination by a good majority and makes a strong candidate. He has been identified with the commercial and religious interests of Chicago for more than twenty-five years, and in the quarter century of close and consistent juxtaposition of successful business and earnest piety, there has never been stain nor blot on either. This is strong praise but it is truth. The balance of the ticket is as follows: For lieutenant governor, Dr. Perryman, of Belleville; attorney general, Hale Johnson, of Jasper county; state treasurer, Uriah Copp; auditor, A. B. Irvin; secretary of state, C. W. Enos.

After an enthusiastic vote for St. John as the coming presidential candidate, the convention adjourned much more after the fashion of the W. C. T. U. than the political assemblies, with "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" and the benediction. Cheers gave place to prayer, and gentle strife for the best men and measures sought the blessing of Him who alone can give the increase to seed sown in faith, watered with tears and sunned by a luminous love "for God and home and native land."

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THE following communication is full of cheer. It will minister blessedly to the dear heart that first inspired the work for Prison Day, and gave her birth day to its floral celebration. It will put courage into the future work of the Flower Mission and strengthen the faith of all of us.

The first is from the chaplain of the Southern Illinois penitentiary, and the second from the prisoners thereof. We wish that the type could show forth the beautiful penmanship of the latter.

NO. I.

CHESTER, ILL., June 18, 1884.

EDITOR UNION SIGNAL, Chicago, Ill.:—The enclosed papers, prepared entirely by the prisoners, have been submitted to the warden, and he authorizes me to transmit them to you for publication, if you see proper to give them a place in THE UNION SIGNAL.

Very truly, T. F. HOUTS, *Chaplain S. I. P.*

NO. II.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY, CHESTER, ILL., June, 1884.

EDITOR OF UNION SIGNAL,—On 9th inst., or "Prison Flower Day," we were visited by several ladies of the W. C. T. U., who distributed to each prisoner an elegant bouquet of flowers, accompanied by a nice scriptural card. It was a treat we very much enjoyed, and one long to be remembered, not only for the gift of beautiful flowers, but for the kind and cheering words with which they were presented. Many were the hearts that beat with delight as these kind women passed from cell to cell fulfilling their mission of love and sympathy. When we learn that many thousands of unfortunates in like circumstances to our own enjoyed on that day the same bountitul gift of love and remembrance, it should cause every prisoner in the land to express from the bottom of his heart thanks of gratitude to the W. C. T. U.

Prison flower day is but a symbol of the sympathy and kindness of these distributing angels of good, for scarcely a week passes without recording their visits to our hospital with flowers and hopeful words to comfort the sick. Many are the ways by which we feel and recognize the great good being done by this noble band, the W. C. T. U., and let us hope that God will bless their brave efforts to drive from our country the evil (whisky) which has caused, directly or indirectly, more than one-half the men now confined in this penitentiary to suffer the hardship of prison life.

Besides the many tokens of kind remembrance given us by the ladies of Chester, we have the pleasure of enjoying the contents of your valuable paper, The Union Signal, which comes to hand on Sunday morning, and is no doubt read with interest by many unfortunates who have been the victims of rum. Your paper is undoubtedly the best temperance advocate in the country, and I hope through its influence, the recognition of the evil of whisky may dawn upon some of our number, and before leaving the prison they will take the pledge to "drink no more."

Through the kindness of our officers we may soon be able to assist the W. C. T. U. in its work of temperance at this place. We have already organized a society to be known as the Southern Illinois Penitentiary Mutual Reform and Benefit Society, and will very soon desire and solicit correspondence with all the benevolent and prison societies of the country. The object of our society is to endeavor by good conduct as prisoners to make our prison life more pleasant and profitable; to cultivate in our midst honesty and good principles; to ask and seek help in procuring honest employment for those going out who have neither friends nor money. Although we are convicts, we hope with the necessary assistance in this undertaking to accomplish some good for our fellow men which in time may redound to the credit of our country.

Herewith I send certain resolutions unanimously adopted by the prisoners of the penitentiary. Hoping these will find publication in The Union Signal I will close with thanks of gratitude and best wishes to the W. C. T. U. Gratefully yours, Prisoner.

NO. III.

Whereas: The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has extended its field of benevolent operations to the jails and penitentiaries of the country, by contributing papers, distributing flowers, visiting the sick, etc., and

Whereas: The prisoners of the southern Illinois penitentiary have enjoyed the reading furnished, and just received another token of love and kindly remembrance from their hands. Be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we do hereby tender them our sincere thanks, and would by this means show our gratitude and appreciation for their efforts to cheer and help the fallen to new life and zeal; a special manifestation of which has just been given in the distributing among us of the beautiful flowers and cards by the kind ladies of Chester, Ill., and to whom we would extend our heartiest thanks, trusting that the pleasure of giving was as great as the receiving.

*Resolved*, That we urge upon the W. C. T. U., a continuance of their good work, until the whole land shall resound with the praise of work accomplished, and the love and sympathy of which prison flower day is but a symbol, shall be shed abroad throughout the length and breadth of this great Republic.

Adopted by the Southern Illinois Penitentiary Mutual Reform and Benefit society, June 11, 1884.

Adopted by entire body June 15, 1884, at the close of chapel service.

James Hamilton, *Chairman.*

C. W. McHenry, *Secretary.*

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It was our misfortune a few weeks since to be misled by a paragraph in a supposedly reliable exchange, referring to Mr. Charrington, the gospel worker and temperance evangelist of London as still connected with the great brewing business carried on by the firm bearing his name. The strangeness of such complication was commented on very naturally, but greatly to our regret now that the facts are known to us, and we hasten to correct a false impression.

Mr. F. N. Charrington became an earnest and active Christian worker some twelve or fourteen years ago, and soon after taking this step felt the incongruity and uncongeniality of a personal, active interest in his father's business. The *Christian Herald* said of this period in his history:

He began to witness sights that touched his heart. He saw drunken fathers, gin-drinking mothers, ill-used children whose worst enemies were those whom God designed to be their natural protectors. There might seem to be light, warmth and cordials within, but brawls and fights spoiled the glitter; but then above all he read, "Charrington, Head, & Co.'s Entire." In addition to this, the boys and lads were continually asking him questions about the drink that were not at all likely to make his conscience more at ease, and he began to feel that he was pulling down with one hand what he was building up with the other.

The crisis came. Mr. Charrington told his father that he could have nothing more to do with the business of the brewery. This decision came so unexpectedly that it was a great blow to the family. Mr. F. N. Charrington renounced his trade, with its golden prospects, without asking what the consequences would be, and he was allowed to retire in quietness.

It must have been a comfort to him as well as justification of his conduct that his father on his death bed approved his course, and arranged his inheritance so that he should not be in any way responsible for the traffic which he disapproved. His work is in outcast London, whose "bitter cry" reached his heart long before the evangelization of its distressed masses had become the popular measure that it is today. He lives among these people, and shares their lot so far as environments can make him a partaker of it. He is frequently surrounded by a howling, angry mob as he invades the haunts of vice and sin, and has been illegally imprisoned only to preach Christ from a felon's cell. The spirit of his life carries conviction to the minds of his hearers no less than his words. The Union Signal gladly gives these facts, and trusts that in the future we may be able to so fully and accurately report his work as to entirely eradicate the erroneous impressions made heretofore.

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## Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors of Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

The regular quarterly meeting adjourned from May 7, was held at the hospitable home of Mrs. Willard, Evanston, June 6. It was one of the pleasantest meetings ever held by the board, as it showed the affairs of the association to be more prosperous than ever before. During the past quarter this paper has not only paid its own way, but has paid nearly seven hundred and fifty dollars of old indebtedness. Its subscription list is steadily increasing, and under the wise management of our business manager, Mr. Fielden, receipts from advertisements are largely increased, thus making us confident that he will fulfil his promise made to the National W. C. T. U. at Detroit, of securing $5,000 from advertisements this year. We were also greatly pleased at the testimony freely given by many advertisers as to the excellency of The Union Signal as a means of reaching the public.

The association is also doing much in the way of publishing literature. Its Union Signal tracts, including Professor Foster's admirable anti-license articles and Dr. Johnson's article on high license, have had an unexampled sale, and if we can believe the testimony coming from various quarters, have been largely instrumental in carrying no-license in many towns. The Illinois W. C. T. U. have had over six hundred dollars worth of printing done by this association, mostly in the form of leaflets which have been sown broadcast over the land.

Miss Alice Guernsey who in February was elected assistant editor, to begin work in July, has been obliged to resign this position on account of her health, very much to our regret. Miss Ruby I. Gilbert, who was elected to serve in this capacity until Miss Guernsey came, has performed her duties so admirably that she was requested to continue in this office.

In order to bring our paper into even closer connection and sympathy with the work in various states, our editor, Mrs. Willard, was instructed to attend as many state W. C. T. U. conventions in the east as practicable and Mr. Fielden to attend those in the west, also to attend the National Prohibition Convention at Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin having resigned as a director of this board, Mrs. Persis H. McGrew, of West Virginia, was elected to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

With hearts full of gratitude to God for the light which is breaking on our way, and to our editor who has been an instrument in His hand for accomplishing much of the good over which we rejoice, the board adjourned.

Mary Allen West, *Sec.*

This is the sort of treatment a sentinel gets when she doesn't *watch:*

Latrobe, Pa., June 21.

Dear O. D.—"Mrs. Mamie Munnell!" How *could* you! Wasn't she named "Mary?" I once saw a letter addressed to "Miss *Fanny* E. Willard." Ugh! I've had gray hair ever since. You won't be "wicious" again will you? One who loves you.

No, "O. W. L. Y.," she wasn't christened Mary, but I think it was Nancy—for by some twist of affection she writes herself "Nannie"—and by some twist of the types she was printed M———no, I'll not write it—out of respect to gray hairs.

* * *

Reassuring tidings come to me from the beloved Miss Duty. She is better, though improving slowly. A year of European travel is being planned for her so soon as she is able to undertake a voyage.

* * *

Miss Annie Edwards made such a success of her itineracy in Wisconsin that she is invited to return as soon as may be and also to go to Minnesota.

* * *

Mrs. President Bascom has yielded to the long continued entreaty of her co-workers in Wisconsin, and will serve the state W. C. T. U. as its president till the annual meeting. If it is not positive cruelty, I hope that annual meeting will take high ground and maintain the nine points of possession.

* * *

I had the great pleasure of seeing Governor St. John's beautiful "decoration" last week, the badge of gold and gems given him by the W. C. T. U. of Kansas. It is indeed a thing of beauty, and no one can wonder that the good governor prizes it above most earthly possessions.

* * *

That was a pleasant illustration of womanly independence when Mrs. Kepley rose in the Bloomington convention last week, to second the nomination of Mr. Hobbs, directly after her husband's endorsement of Rev. Mr. Haney. Judge Kepley looked as pleased as anybody, and had an air of being about to say "Well, I'd a little rather than not that she should show that I don't rule her convictions."

* * *

The new Illinois W. C. T. U. leaflets Nos. 10 and 11 are just out. One entitled "Temperance in Public Schools—What? How? When?" by Mary Allen West, and the other "Juvenile Work" by Mrs. L. H. Gwin. Both are full of practical suggestion. Both are manuals of their respective departments.

* * *

This makes over 100,000 pages of temperance literature published since November last, by the Illinois W. C. T. U., under the superintendency of Miss Helen L. Hood—who believes that people, and W. C. T. U. people at that, "hear with their eyes"—and so presses truth right under their spectacles.

* * *

Miss Kimball's Sunday school circular which did such fine work at Louisville is good ammunition for everybody everywhere, and I know she will be glad to furnish it to faithful workers extensively.

* * *

The governor of Illinois reviewed the First Regiment last Sunday instead of going to church. I cannot help thinking that the several hundred young men who compose this regiment will not get any uplift in morals or religion from such a performance of such a governor.

* * *

One thing I know, Governor Hobbs will never so disgrace his Christian profession, the Christian community nor the state. On Duty.

# News From the Field.

## VERMONT.

North Bennington.—Thinking a brief report of our last temperance entertainment might be of interest to some of your readers, and possibly suggestive to some of the workers, I send the following. It was under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and the Y. W. C. T. U.

The first part of the evening, which was given to literary exercises, opened by the Band of Hope (which numbers over seventy) marching in with banner and song. Scripture reading and prayer followed. There were several fine recitations by the children. One of the misses recited "A tribute to Mrs. Hayes," the "Hayes Memorial" adorning the platform. The children sang "Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grew up." Some of our young people sang "The Saloon Keeper's Lament," after which three prize essays on temperance were read by pupils from our graded school, our unions having offered prizes of $3, $2, and $1 for the best essays. These exercises were followed by a "fan sale," one of our young ladies singing, "Who'll buy my temperance fans, etc." adapted from "Who'll buy my roses."

Our ladies had prepared about one hundred fans, covering them with plush, velvet, satin, cretonne, and beautifully decorating them with painting and embroidery, placing temperance mottoes upon them, in a variety of ways; some were painted, upon others were placed some of the beautiful cards sent out by Miss Colman bearing such mottoes as,

These two lips of mine
Shall never taste of wine.

C is for cider so simple at first,
Soon it will bring you the drunkard's curse.

There were also many scripture texts, "Wine is a mocker," "Look not thou upon the wine." Many were marked with the initials of our unions and tied with white ribbon. Palm leaf fans were made into slipper-cases. The children were not forgotten, and their appreciation of "temperance fans" was testified by the eagerness with which they supplied themselves with them. The sale was from a beautiful booth at one side of the hall, brilliantly lighted with Japanese lanterns. The fans were sold for from five cents to two dollars each. The proceeds of the evening were about $36.

The hall was crowded and we think the impression made was highly favorable to the cause of temperance. We received our inspiration for this work from a "Fan Circular," sent out by the officers of our state union, and though the Swanton Y. W. C. T. U. made the first "temperance fan," our president, Mrs. E. G. Greene, writes me that ours is the first "fan sale" in the state.

Our general work is moving on about as usual. God has given us some blessed victories in the past, for which we praise His name. We are still working and praying and expect greater victories in the future because our trust is in the living God.

Our Y. W. C. T. U., organized last September by our dear Miss Gordon, is doing good work for temperance.

Mrs. L. C. Partridge.

## CALIFORNIA.

Alameda.—We have as yet no Cold Water Army, but a flourishing Band of Hope conducted by Mrs. Gray, a lady of rare spirit and efficacy.

One union has already secured temperance books and papers in the Sabbath schools of the town, and recently I wrote to The Union Signal for the excellent temperance leaves published by the W. C. T. U., for the four Sabbath schools of Alameda.

We have visited our school board, and hope to introduce temperance text books and scientific temperance instruction when the schools commence after the vacation. Have had union temperance prayer meetings in the different churches conducted by the pastors.

The W. C. T. U. gave prizes in the schools for the best essays on the "twin evils," tobacco and intemperance, with delightful results. We sent for Frances Power Cobb's book on "Duties of Women," and will read it at our monthly meetings.

There are many copies of The Union Signal taken (several clubs have been sent, and others will be soon). We welcome it in our homes, and wish it an earnest, loving "God speed" on its mission of mercy.

Mrs. Mary E. Griswold, *Sec.*

## KANSAS.

Leavenworth.—People from other states tell us that Leavenworth's reputation as a "city of saloons" has gone abroad over the land, and that her name is trailed in triumph by the anti-prohibitionists, and that only disorder and defiance of the law prevail. There is too much truth in all this to rouse anything but humility and shamefacedness in the heart of a law-abiding citizen. Still, where so much lawlessness abounds there the W. C. T. U. also flourishes. True, we are a mere handful in this city of thousands, but we are at work. Not so much on the aggressive perhaps, as in preparing and organizing our forces. While we do not boldly enter the camp of the enemy, we do some skirmishing among the pickets. We do it in this way: By scattering tracts among the families of drunkards and even in the saloons; by visiting the jails and prisons and talking with the inmates on the subject of temperance; by circulating temperance literature; by maintaining a public reading room in opposition to the saloon; and in these ways endeavor to force an entrance into their strongholds. We cannot go farther than this at present. We realize that we are in the enemy's country, and every foothold gained must be gained by slow degrees. That we are gaining none can doubt, even though more than one-half of the saloons of Kansas are in this fair city. Driven from other places they pour in here, set up their abomination, and never a protest is made.

"How long, O Lord! How long?"

But the day is breaking. We see it in the churches and in the press. We see it in the little Band of Hope organized and flourishing here. We see it in the gospel temperance meeting, where men with haggard faces and trembling footsteps come eagerly forward to sign the pledge. We see it in that wonderful cloud that has hung over us so long, called public sentiment. We see it in the devices and schemes of the enemy. Yes, the day is breaking!

Sarah M Haltough, *Cor. Sec.*

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Claremont.—The ladies of the Claremont union observed for the first time the call of Miss Casseday to observe flower mission day. Our numbers are small, yet there were ten who braved the threatened, and genuine rain to visit our county almshouse. Preparations were made in the morning, when the sun was shining, and there was every prospect of a pleasant afternoon, and our party was to number twenty or more. Contributions of fruit and confectionery were most abundant. Bouquets (sixty in number), made from the choicest cuttings from conservatory and gardens in our village, with reading for adults and children, rendered our mission of no insignificant import. The welcome by matron and inmates, was most cheering to us. Our president, Mrs. Partridge, had arranged a most appropriate order of exercises which were heartily joined in by the family. Singing of familiar hymns, interspersed with reading of scripture texts, prayer and exhortation was the first part. Distribution of the bouquets, to each of which was tied one of Miss Casseday's text cards, and read as presented. Visiting of the sick and insane, who were detained in their rooms, giving of fruit, confectionery and jellies for their individual comfort followed.

We noticed the absence of little girls, and were so glad to learn that the efforts of this "union" had prevailed, and they had been taken to the Orphan's Home at Franklin, where Mrs. Mack, (its matron) has wonderful success in fitting them for good and permanent homes. After a new feature of music in Miss Hanbirch's selection of gay and happy songs, with Miss Partridge's guitar accompaniments and solos, singing by request of one of the inmates, "Nearer My God to Thee," we bade them all good bye, amid the loud and impressive responses of "God bless you," "Come again," and "Thanks for your coming." We are sure "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

The jail in Newport was visited by appointment, and flowers with the text card given.

E. W. L.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Dayton.—The W. C. T. U. of Dayton, held its first annual meeting on the 22nd of May 1884. The officers elected for the coming year are, president, Mrs. L. S. Peachy; corresponding secretary, Miss Eliza R. Hatch; treasurer, Mrs. Emma L. Wheeler. In the evening the union enjoyed the good cheer of a most stirring and encouraging address from Rev. J. C. Van Patten, of Walla Walla, who heartily approves of woman's enlarging her sphere of usefulness as the expanding gospel enlarges her heart. We read on that occasion Miss Willard's *muezzin* call for the 27th, which was duly observed by the union, the pastors of the city co-operating. The consciousness that scores of thousands of sisters all over this broad land were praying at the same hour for the same objects and for us, gave unction to those who spoke and touched the lips of those who prayed as with a live coal from off the altar, making the place whereon we stood seem to us as hallowed ground.

It was a scene long to be remembered by the few who availed themselves of its priceless privilege. One of our pastors complied with the request to preach on God in government on the preceding Sabbath, and two more will on the following Lord's day.

E. R. Hatch, *Sec.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Mercer County.—We are busy circulating the compulsory temperance education petition. Letters officially signed have been sent to the nominees for assembly, asking their position on the temperance question. At this date only one reply has been received, and that from Dr. Van Eman, one of the Democratic candidates, who writes a very courteous letter, promising to do all in his power to help us in the legislature if elected.

Greenville union, Mrs. Waugh president, has recently had Mrs. Hunt, who gave "The Key to the Situation," to an appreciative audience in the opera house. The most conservative paper in the town spoke favorably of her effort the next morning.

Nearly all our unions observed the day of prayer.

Salem union has been trying to do some Sunday school temperance work. A committee of ladies presented the sample package of Sunday school lesson leaves to the superintendents of the different schools, asking that temperance lessons be used quarterly, the union to furnish the leaves. The M. E. superintendent has the matter under consideration. The superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school brought the subject before the school, a motion in favor of the lesson leaves was made by the secretary, promptly seconded by the assistant superintendent and heartily and unanimously voted on by the school.

This union had a lecture last month on "Tobacco," by Rev. Higbee, of Mecca, Ohio. The lecture was highly spoken of, and was listened to by a full house. At the close a committee of young ladies circulated Dr. P. S. Henson's tract, "What I Know about Tobacco."

The county W. C. T. U. press committee are doing splendid work.

Our county executive committee met Tuesday, June 17, at Mercer to lay plans for the campaign. The nominating convention of the Prohibition party was held the same day at the court house. Our Prohibition brethren are awake, alive and at work.

*Cor. Sec. Mercer Co. W.C.T.U.*

## CANADA.

The president of the Ontario W. C. T. U. gives the following encouraging information in a letter to the press:

The work of the Ontario W. C. T. U. is still making progress, seven unions having been added to the list during the last few weeks.

The county superintendents are arranging with the unions in each county to offer prizes for the best essays on "The Evils of Alcohol." These prizes will be given at the time the county fairs are held throughout the province, of course with the permission of the county fair authorities. Several unions have on hand quite a large sum of money to be given in prizes in their own towns and cities for best essays on the subject mentioned. In Eglington, at the request of the union recently formed there, the public school teachers have willingly consented to give the children instruction in "Temperance and Hygiene" once a week.

The Hon. Minister of Education will feel that he is being beseiged by the W. C. T. U. ladies, for, at nearly every point in his tour a deputation has waited on him in reference to this question of scientific temperance instruction in our public schools. At Brookville, the delegation consisted of ladies from Brockville, Prescott and Gananoque unions. It is gratifying to know from the Hon. Minister, that this subject will be placed on the school curriculum for the fall term, not as an optional study, but as part of the ordinary school work. It will also be necessary for students in normal and model schools to pass an examination on this subject before receiving their certificates.

Some of the teachers' associations meeting this month are to be favored with an address from Mrs. Hunt, of Boston.

In Ottawa the coffee house movement is meeting with great success. Several prominent temperance gentlemen of means having taken hold of it with a will, a central location has been secured, and it is confidently expected that this venture will be of great benefit to the city, as well as a paying investment to the shareholders.

At the late meeting of the synod of Montreal and Ottawa, a communication from the Ontario W. C. T. U., was received with applause, and a resolution passed expressing hearty recognition and appreciation of the good work in which this society is engaged. A full report was presented by the temperance committee appointed by the synod. Among many recommendations was the following: "That we encourage the active co-operation of women in the prohibition campaign," and "our session recommends securing for women a vote in this matter, as in matters connected with the public schools of Ontario." Also, "elect members of parliament who are already staunch prohibitionists, and who do not need to be told their duty and educated to it, but who, by legislation and otherwise, will educate the masses, make prohibition a principal test of a man's qualifications as legislator," etc.

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

Dunellon.—A temperance meeting held in the Presbyterian church in this place, was addressed by Chauncy Shaffer and Mrs. J. T. Ellis, April 29. The following morning a W. C. T. Union was organized of faithful, earnest hearts, ready and glad to take hold with God.

Westfield.—The following afternoon Mrs. J. T. Ellis came to Westfield and there met a large company of ladies in the parlors of the M. E. church to form a W. C. T. U. Fifty-two ladies were enrolled and are now actively engaged in the good work.

Plainfield.—Mr. Hoyle, of Manchester, Eng., visited Plainfield and at a reception at the residence of Aaron Powell, gave an exceedingly interesting account of the work of the British Temperance Alliance Association, also the manner in which coffee houses were conducted and sustained in the old world. All persons present

were greatly edified and encouraged. Many prominent citizens were present with a large delegation from the W. C. T. Union. Responses were made by Rev. Dr. Hurlburt, Ex-Mayor Harper and Mr. Leonard of the Central *Times*, also by a member of the W. C. T. U. We cannot do justice to Mr. Hoyle's address in so brief a not ice, but his visit to us has been a benediction.

RAHWAY.—The temperance revival is at fever heat, extra meetings were held before the arrival of Mabee and English. Their stong and cheering words with sweetest song, drew many a hard drinker into the temperance fold. Many have signed the pledge and wear the typical ribbon of red. The reform club now numbers four hundred and twenty-five and still they come. A reading room over the post office has been opened.

NEWARK.—We are having quite a revival here ever since we opened our new hall. At our all day prayer meeting on the 27th ult., we had a special outpouring of the Spirit and souls were converted. There were representatives present from Montclair, Bloomfield, Hoboken, Jersey City, Bellville, Orange, Elizabeth, Rahway, New York and Brooklyn. Twelve have been converted since we entered this new hall. Among them are ten heads of families, one a mother, two girls, members of our young people's union.

NEW BEDFORD.—A very interesting meeting was held in the Baptist church of this village, conducted by a deputation from Plainfield Reform Club. Quite a number signed the pledge and now wear the red ribbon. One of the converts said: "I used to buy a quart of whisky and a gallon of beer of a Saturday night to put me through till Monday, but since I have signed the pledge and saved me money I have bought a cow and now we have the milk for ourselves and the children." It is expected that weekly meetings will be held in this same place. We sent several parcels of tracts on cider and some *Gazettes* to the meeting, and they were scattered through the pews.

DOVER.—Will give one hundred solid votes for prohibition. A Prohibition League was organized and they will "hold the fort." Mrs. Downs, by invitation, was at the W. C. T. U. annual meeting.

WILLIAMSTOWN.—The pastor of the M. E. church preached on a recent Sunday morning a temperance sermon with blackboard and other methods of illustrating the sin and evils of intemperance.

SWEDESBOROUGH.—A W.C.T.U. formed at this place. Mrs. Downs met them by appointment on Thursday, May 22. Thirty-one members.

HANOVER.—There is no public place for the sale of intoxicants in this community. There is no squalor, no appearance of extreme poverty, and no rowdyism. The church, blessed with a temperance pastor, Rev. Mr. Ferguson, has been educated into sound temperance doctrines. The morning sermon recently was an appeal to the church for Christ's sake to put forth its power through its citizenship, and save the people who are perishing through rum. *And the people have a mind to work.*

WHIPPANG.—Still retains its old Indian name. What it means no one knows. The Old Presbyterian church controls the most of the religious sentiment of the people at the present time. Its pastor, Rev. Mr. Bardwell, is a fearless, outspoken advocate of the temperance cause, and does not hesitate to go into the courts with his opposition. The tavern does its work of death while the church is doing her work of prevention and cure.

FLORENCE.—At a meeting of the officers of the Baptist church on Monday evening, six young men appeared, to sign the pledge. They came voluntarily, having agreed among themselves to take this step. Mrs. Hammer, of Newark, addressed the temperance school workers at a meeting of the Alliance June 5.

SALEM.—W. C. T. U., a young organization, was visited by Mrs. Downs in May; has had a temperance prayer meeting for years. Mrs. Patterson is the young and energetic president. A reading room is in operation.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Not long since a hotel long established, kept by James H. Dangler, was given up, and a prayer meeting was held in the bar room. The hotel keeper, his wife, and four of their children have been converted and joined the church. Mr. Dangler is a man of great respectability and influence in the community. There is great rejoicing among the people.

Another case is that of a man having license to sell lager beer. He was sick and sent for a friend to pray with him. He was told that prayer could do him no good so long as he sold lager beer to his neighbors. He promised, as did his wife, that they would give up the business. On Saturday evening, May 10, a prayer meeting was held in the bar room of this saloon. We bless God for the victory. Meetings are being held in Long Branch and other places in the county. We are moving in the direction of organizing a county alliance.

RED BANK.—Has had a complete victory for temperance. Temperance sermons were preached for two successive Sundays in the various churches. The election took place on Monday afternoon from one to four o'clock. An omnibus, with a large sign on the side, reading, "Vote for Temperance," drawn by horses arrayed in sleigh bells, gathered up the voters and returned them to their work. A very large vote was polled, and the temperance men were elected by an average majority of seventy-five.

## NEW YORK.

*The New York state W. C. T. U. will hold a three days' meeting at Round Lake, N. Y., July 4, 5 and 6. Beside the officers Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, Mrs. Pearson, of England, Mrs. Mary E. Hartt, and other prominent state and national workers will be in attendance. Extensive preparations are being made by the Round Lake Association for the coming of the W. C. T. U., and the meeting promises to be one of great power. The union will also have a day at Silver Lake, N. Y., August 15.* MARY T. BURT.

COLUMBIA COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention was held at Chatham, June 10 and 11 for the purpose of organizing a county W. C. T. U. On March 5, 1884, when the organizer for Columbia county began her work in the county, there was no society of the kind there, and the people had very little knowledge of the work of the W. C. T. U. Since that time three unions have been formed, and such an insight into the work attained, and favorable sentiment secured, that a strong, well officered, county organization is the result. Representatives were elected in eight towns to look after the interest of the work in their own localities, and open the way for the organizer. Of these, three made application then and there for the organizer.

Mrs. M. T. Burt and Miss Emily Underhill, state superintendent of young woman's work, were present and rendered very valuable assistance in convention. Miss Underhill addressed the children in the afternoon, and Mrs. Burt and Miss Underhill were the speakers at the mass meeting in the evening. Mrs. M. G. Underhill, and Mrs. M. E. Bennett, of the Poughkeepsie union, were also present, as efficient helpers; the former speaking from the subject, "How shall we educate public sentiment," and the latter made the text, "O woman, great is thy faith," the foundation of her remarks. All of these efforts were listened to with marked attention, and were suited to the occasion.

While Mrs. Burt was giving the charge to the new society, and during the consecration meeting which she also conducted, men and women all through the audience wept like children, because the Holy Spirit's power had touched their hearts. The women of the Chatham union were untiring in their efforts to entertain the convention and advance the interests of the cause.

The officers of the Columbia county W. C. T. U. are: president, Mrs. Geo. T. Powell, of Ghent; secretary, Mrs. R. J. Seymour, Chatham; treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Jones, Chatham. One man expressed himself as being converted to the temperance cause at this meeting, and we trust many others were.

R. A. THURSTON, *Organizer for Columbia Co.*

## MISSOURI.

THIRD DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. of the third district of Missouri, convened at Cameron, May 27 and 28. Several unions sent delegates, who gave cheering reports of the work. Mrs. Clara Hoffman presided, confirming old friends in their opinion of her, and making many new ones. The hours devoted to prayer and praise were blessed in their influence. Vigorous, helpful discussions, and bright, practical papers by different members, were marked features of the convention. Dr. A. M. Collins almost dazzled us by his presentation of the "Mission of the W. C. T. U." Every union in Missouri ought to secure this brilliant and profound orator for a series of lectures on prohibition before the fall elections.

The first evening was devoted to the addresses of welcome, acceptably given by Dr. Z. E. Watkins and Capt. Kimball, and a remarkable address by Dr. T. E. Potter, mayor of Cameron, on "The Relation between Spirit Drinking, Insanity and Crime." It was the same given by him the preceding week at the Missouri State Medical Association held in Sedalia. I hear it is to be printed in pamphlet form. If so every union in the land should secure as many copies as possible for free distribution. The last evening Mrs. Hoffman made a thrilling and powerful plea for prohibition.

The organization of the district was completed the last afternoon, and the election gave us for president, Mrs. Dr. Watkins, of Cameron; for secretary, Mrs. John McMichael, of Plattsburg; and for treasurer, Mrs. Mary Brown, of Gallatin, all known as ladies of ability and earnestness in reform work.

These district conventions are potent in securing action, united effort in the different unions represented, and in bringing those who have occupied neutral ground into the ranks of temperance workers.

JULIET H. SMITH.

LAMAR.—Our W. C. T. U. held its first anniversary meeting on the evening of June 12, 1884, before a large and apparently deeply interested audience. Exercises were opened with the singing of that good, glad old song, "Joy to the world the Lord is come," followed by scripture reading and prayer. Then came a few stirring remarks from Mrs. McQuaid, president of the W. C. T. U., again placing before the people the great aim and object of our work, giving a short synopsis of what had been accomplished during the past year, with an earnest call for new workers. Different officers and departments then submitted their reports. The secretary reported a membership of fifty-two; superintendent of literature reported having circulated 200 UNION SIGNALS, 7,000 leaflets; having on hand a small circulating library of cheap temperance books. Treasurer's report showed that $250.00 had, during the year been generously donated to the W. C. T. U. by the citizens of Lamar, $225.00 of which had been expended in local work, and with all accounts balanced a small amount still in treasury. Reports were also submitted by superintendents of hygiene, press work and visiting committee, all showing that though small in numbers, we at least have the spirit of "going forward" in our great and grand work. We then had some very encouraging remarks from a few of our leading citizens. A call by the president for new members was responded to by the addition of ten names to our roll. MRS. J. G. PORTER, *Cor. Sec.*

STATE NOTES.

Mrs. Belle Downey, president of the fourth district, has been organizing in Atchison county. She formed unions at Rockport, Tarkio City, Westboro, Fairfax and Watson. Mrs. Laura C. Cochran has organized a Young Woman's Union in Mound City. They are working to maintain a public reading room.

The thirteenth congressional district now boasts of eighteen unions in its twelve counties, against four, twelve months since.

Verona, has a large Band of Hope, under the care of Mrs. Dr. Gregg.

The Young Woman's Union of Nevada supports a reading room.

## ILLINOIS.

DU PAGE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The fourth quarterly convention of Du Page county was held June 4 in Downer's Grove, the president, Mrs. Stratton, of Wheaton, presiding.

After devotional exercises came welcoming words by Mrs. Ripley, and response by our Mrs. Hagans, district president.

The sessions, three in number, were full of interest. Reports from Naperville, Prospect Park, Elmhurst, Wheaton, and Downer's Grove, all encouraging. In Wheaton, Band of Hope and Y. W. C. T. U. both flourishing finely. Mrs. Lumry, who gave report from Wheaton, also said over 2,000 German tracts had been distributed in the county; Mrs. L. paid a handsome tribute to THE UNION SIGNAL.

A brief paper on "Temperance Instruction in our public schools," read by Miss Jessie Janes, was very cordially received. Mrs. Stratton suggested that this matter be brought before the county institute this season, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The work in Naperville, reported by Mrs. Kletzinig, was very promising.

Mrs Hagans, a grand collector, by the way, made a rousing little speech toward the close of the afternoon session, and raised $25 in a few minutes, to be applied on the county's pledge of $60 for state work. Had she made the appeal earlier, a larger sum would have resulted; an approaching storm and the lateness of the hour had sent many away.

A generous collation was served at noon in the church parlors; all united in assuring Mrs. Naramour, committee on courtesies, that the W. C. T. U. was a peerless hostess.

In the afternoon Madame Calkins, of Indiana, was introduced to the convention and spoke eloquently of the need of earnest and continuous work; stated that when in 1838 invitations to a temperance meeting were issued, people were astonished; every one drank more or less liquor. Their preacher always wrote and preached his sermons on brandy, but later, when trying to ascertain the reason there were no conversions under his preaching, decided to trust to the Spirit of the Lord instead of the spirit of alcohol, when his labors showed better results. Madame C., who has worked fifty-five years in the temperance cause, prophesied quick fruitage, now, from the grand work of our women. As the dear old mother resumed her seat many a silent blessing followed her.

Mrs. Rounds delivered a fine address in the evening. Unfortunately the continued rain storm kept many away who were at a distance from the church.

I cannot close without a word of the beautiful flower mission of which Mrs. Marks spoke at some length; the following Monday being set apart for this work among the sick,—and the sin-sick!

Several ladies recalled long forgotten experiences of the sweet gospel carried to the prison cells, through the ministrations of the old-time flower missions, which consisted of a single member each,—missionary work which, no doubt, led to the organized work of the present day. Mrs. O. C. Gibbs told a story connected with her individual flower mission years ago, that I may be allowed to repeat, some day, perhaps, in THE UNION SIGNAL.

MARY DYE, *Sec. pro tem.*

CHICAGO.—The South Side W. C. T. U. (formerly known as the 22nd Street Union) held an extremely interesting session at its regular monthly meeting June 3.

Our beloved sister, Mrs. Anna Smith, made us glad once more with her presence, and with Mrs. Kelley returned from her California trip, and Mrs. Dr. Smith removed from Englewood into our midst, we are feeling quite rich again. Miss Helen Clark, the missionary, reported ninety-five visits for the month, and gave some very interesting accounts of the Tuesday evening gospel temperance meeting at 2809 State street. Thirty were reported in attendance at the mothers' meetings, which for the month have been in charge of Mrs. J. M. Latimer. These meetings are held once a fortnight, alternating between State street and Portland Ave., and it is believed have been productive of great good. After a lunch is served, and "the cup that cheers but not inebriates" has worn away the diffidence of the overworked and often discouraged mothers, they are led to speak of the trials of the home life, and gladly listen to words of instruction and encouragement.

The night school on State street, which has been under the tutelage of Miss Clark and Miss Hatch, closed during the month with a pleasant entertainment, consisting of music and reading. This school has been one of the most hopeful branches of the winter's work. Thirty boys and girls, who have had no other means of instruction, have been taught two evenings each week, in a pleasant room, lessons to be remembered for a lifetime. It is proposed to call them together one evening for temperance instruction exclusively. The Band of Hope on State street has been discontinued for the season, but the one on Portland avenue is favorably reported.

At the May meeting the union became responsible for the support of a German kindergarten teacher at Bridgeport, and at this meeting we had the pleasure of listening to the first month's report of the teacher, Miss Johanna Pethka. This young lady is a devoted Christian, lately from Berlin, with her heart full of love for her people. We bespeak for this new and much needed kindergarten the encouragement of all our friends. The school is located at the corner of James and Ullman streets. Visit there if you can and give the teacher an assurance of your sympathy in the shape of something to adorn the new room. An entertainment is to be given at Trinity M. E. church Friday evening, June 20, to aid in carrying on this work.

BELLE S. EDGERTON, *Sec.*

PRISON DAY AT JOLIET.

Sunday morning previous to prison day a goodly number from the Joliet union and several that were here from other towns, attended service at the prison chapel. About nine hundred prisoners were present. After reading Miss Casseday's selections of psalms, the warden read the little paper which had been prepared explanatory of the Flower Mission, and told them of our plan for coming to them the next day with flowers. A vigorous clapping of hands followed, and many eyes grew suddenly light and moist.

After the close of the chapel service we went to the woman's department, where we had an interesting meeting conducted by the W. C. T. U.

Monday morning flowers came to us from ladies in Ottawa. A delegation came up from the Elwood union with baskets full, and the Lockport and Plainfield unions were well represented. We hoped to benefit the prisoners, but I think all who participated in the work felt as if they had received a blessing. Women who have not before assisted us in our temperance work gave flowers liberally; old people and children brought them. One face I remember particularly; for a moment it was framed in the doorway, then the woman drew back timidly, and with one hand reached out her flowers, and with the other gathered her faded shawl about her. The face was weary and sad, and under the worn garments I doubt not the mother heart was aching for some one gone astray. One lady florist in Joliet sent sixty bouquets, and a lovely one to the matron.

We tied the knots of white ribbon to which the texts were attached, hoping that He who holds even the birds in his tender care would direct them, and that "the word" and bloom might go together, scattering seeds from which flowers of the spirit will bud and blossom.

It was a sight that gladdened our eyes when the flowers were all arranged in baskets, and there were enough to give to fourteen hundred and eighty a bit of color and perfume, and a touch of "something white," as an emblem of our great sisterhood. Here and there were sprinklings of clover and sweet brier, wrought in with the thought that perhaps to some one they would bring up the memory of home and mother, and with the memory perhaps might come the aspiration towards a better life. L. M. M.

AMBOY.—The Amboy W. C. T. U. held their annual meeting June 3. Officers elected: Mrs. C. P. Miller, president; Mrs. M. E. Benedict, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. Browne, treasurer.

In connection with this meeting the Lee county W. C. T. U. met in convention, presided over by our district president, Mrs. G. P. Mingle. Delegates were present from most of the unions in the county. Mrs. R. E. Shaw, of Lee Center, was elected county president. Encouraging reports were given from the several unions, two original papers were read and one selection.

Among the visitors were Mrs. Huff and Mrs. Chaplain, of Sterling, and Mrs. J. Benedict, of Princeton. Rev. Mr. Fuller, Baptist minister of Amboy, addressed the convention Tuesday evening, and Miss West, our state president, Wednesday evening. We adjourned feeling benefited and encouraged.

MRS. M. E. BENEDICT, *Cor. Sec.*

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Mrs. Rounds is at DeKalb from the 14th to the 19th of this month, and from there goes to Reddick. Send to headquarters for terms and dates.

—Bunker Hill union, organized in March and now numbering but ten members, has just had a week's work from Capt. Linscott. Good meetings and deep interest are reported. A Band of Hope has been doing good work for more than four years.

—The next state convention will be held in Peoria, October 7, 8, 9 and 10. Miss F. E. Willard will speak on the evening of the 7th; the annual address of the president, Miss West, will be given on the 8th, Mrs. J. E. Foster delivering a public address on the 9th.

—A temperance camp meeting under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of the seventh district will be held at Franklin Grove the 9th and 10th of August. Miss F. E. Willard, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. M. B. Willard, Miss M. A. West and other workers are expected to be present.

—Over $500 have been spent in printing our "Workers' Leaflets," $317 for state reports, and $40 for Miss West's reports. Eighty-nine thousand tracts have been printed, and fifteen thousand are now in the printers' hands, to be ready this week. Large orders have been received from Ohio, Missouri, California and other states for these "Workers' Leaflets." To any Illinois unions or workers they are sent for 15 cents per 100, mailing cost, to outside states $1.00 per 100.

The state central committee of the Prohibition Home Protection party is constituted by districts as follows: 1, George C. Christian; 2, T. B. Hilton; 3, C. J. Haven; 4, A. J. Jutkins; 5, Mrs. Caroline Sill; 6, James C. Stone; 7, A. A. Wheeler; 8, W. A. Youman; 9, T. J. McCullagh; 10, Hall Newton; 11, J. G. Evans; 12, the Rev. W. Enos; 13, Col. Jas. Felton; 14, David Hammell; 15, S. L. Noe; 16, G. W. Danbury; 17, Phil E. Crooker; 18, Thomas W. Hines; 19, W. E Miller; 20, B. W. Pope. Fourteen members-at-large were added to this committee: A. B. Irwin, W. I. Terry, Dr. C. Penrenter, Mary E. Holmes, Lafe Swing, Ada H. Kepley, George W. White, J. A. Van Fleet, N. F. Kellett, J. A. Browse, W. H. Ilsley, J. W. Haggard, Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, and Mrs. T. B. Carse.

Illinois delegates to the Pittsburgh convention are as follows: At Large.—J. A. Van Fleet, Dr. A. J. Jutkins, Miss Frances E. Willard, J. G. Irwin, H. H. Haaff. Districts: George Christian, L. B. Hilton, C. G. Hayman, C. E. S. Fielden, Mary B. Willard, the Rev. J. A. Browse, John Swaney, J. W. Barnhart, James McGrew, L. Wood, J. Ross Hanna, the Rev. C. W. Enos, the Rev. M. D. Haws, D. L. Bunn, Job Ingraham, Hale Johnson, H. B. Kepley, D. J. L. Ferryman, Ed. J. Barbee, I. N. East, R. W. Nelson, Thos. Moulding, J. H. Munroe, John Nate, George K. Hoover, S. Rising, Mrs. M. E. Holmes, S. R. Minor, Mary Allen West, J. H. Hoofstetter, J. C. Pepper, Mrs. H. Villars, S. D. Masters, J. W. Haggard, D. H. Harts, George H. W. Hite, Sam B. Allen, W. H. Holmes, W. H. H. Moore, Uriah Copp.

## OTHER CUTTINGS.

LUCY H. WASHINGTON.

First a word of the Monroe county (N. Y.) convention, which was one of the most enjoyable I ever attended. Why? Because the county is well organized, the attendance was so large, the reports so good, and the entertainment so bountiful. Notwithstanding the busy season many of the husbands, brothers and sons of the union were present during the entire sessions of two days. And this in Henrietta, where, more than a quarter of a century ago I had listened, when a mere school girl, for the first time to a woman in the pulpit. Public sentiment, at that time, did not allow Rev. Antoinette L. Brown to preach in her native place on Lord's day, but did allow her to *occupy* the pulpit on Thanksgiving day, when I heard her. Now, an express train stopped, by special order, to accommodate perhaps fifty women, who came to "occupy" and conduct a W. C. T. U. convention. This talismanic combination of initials was unknown when Antoinette L. Brown did her part so courageously in moulding—or, should I say, *creating*—public sentiment, and preparing the way for our gigantic work.

Monroe county has twenty-three unions, with only one town unorganized, that town having efficient Good Templar orders.

My next work was in our old home, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Pa., where June 8th was spent. Here Mrs. Swift, the state president, seems overwhelmed with the work which is growing so rapidly in her state. Only three conventions were on her program for the coming week.

June 12th was spent in Bridgton, N. J., where our daughter Mattie was one of the sixteen graduated from South Jersey Institute. She presented "A Plea for a Creed." If creeds are essential to activity, and must vary with advanced experience, and increased light, who can even faintly portray the work that may come to the daughters who are being fitted for the conflicts of life today.

And now a word of Allentown: Last evening occurred the third anniversary of the union organized by Mrs. Wittenmeyer. The secretary's report told of faithful work: Sixty members on the roll; temperance school of 200, averaging 130 scholars; 39,667 pages of literature distributed; all members of school boards, as well as all teachers in the county, supplied with enlightening tracts on compulsory education, etc.

There are but two unions in the county. They need a German to canvass and organize, as the people are largely German speaking. Mrs. Yeager, who has led in the work, is one of our most energetic workers, and that is saying much.

## MRS. J. R. NICHOL'S APPOINTMENTS.

SOMERSET COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA.

June 21, Stoystown; June 22, children's meeting 3 p. m., Disciples church, union meeting 8 p. m., Lutheren church: June 23, Freidens; June 24, Centreville; June 25 and 26, county convention, Myersdale.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

A Y. W. C. T. U. of twenty members at Batavia, is a recent acquisition of the New York union. Miss Julia Smith is the corresponding secretary.

MR. C. J. HOLT recently held a series of gospel temperance meetings under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of Butler, Mo., with marked success.

MRS. HOBART, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., addressed the Wasioja graduates (all of whom were young ladies) on the 11th, especially on Woman's Temperance Mission.

THROUGH the kindness of Prof. Slade, of Almira College, the Greenville (Ill.) union served refreshments at the college the evening of the art reception, from which we realized $31, which is to be used for state and district work.

THE W. C. T. U. of Batavia, N. Y., furnished refreshments to the members of Upton Post on Memorial Day; also to the firemen, members of the order of A. O. U. W. and of the Band. About two hundred and fifty guests were served.

OF the sixty-two members of the union at Cyrus, Pope county, Minn., eighteen are Americans and forty-four Scandinavians. The president and recording secretary are of the former, the corresponding secretary and treasurer of the latter nationality.

THE W. C. T. U. of Meadville, Pa., improved the opportunity Decoration day afforded them, by presenting the soldiers and college cadets with bouquets, to which were attached the leaflets "Shall we license the dram shop?" and "Work for 1884."

A BAND of Hope picnic group marching through the main street of Knobnoster, Mo., not long since, with banners flying, the children singing "Away the bowl", was a noteworthy incident, and one well calculated to arrest thought and arouse interest.

CARTHAGE (Mo,) W. C. T. U. recently held a moonlight festival in the interest of the district W. C. T. U. which netted twenty dollars. As a matter of course so wide awake a union will send a goodly delegation to the state convention at Sedalia.

FROM Marseilles, Ill., comes the following good word: "The first Monday in May God gave us such a victory as we have never had. Not one license vote was cast. Only one ticket was placed in the field. The whisky element seemed hopeless of success and so made no effort."

THE W. C. T. U. of Bloomington, Ind., has ordered a $30 library for the Indiana University, nine dollars of the amount being contributed by the faculty, which fully appreciates the good work of the union, an auspicious beginning for this year's work in the scientific temperance department.

A VERITABLE bright and practical idea comes from Corvallis, Oregon. The town proposes to "celebrate," and the W. C. T. U. sisters at once decide upon "a cooling drink stall" right on the "grounds." They also propose to offer to each of their customers the prettiest and most attractive pledge card which Miss Julia Colman can devise, pledging them not to enter a saloon on that day and evening.

REV. L. PFEIFER of Beaver Falls, Pa., is ready to enter the field of German work for total abstinence and prohibition. He has studied the nature of the alcoholics and their effects on the human system, and is now occupied in translating Julia Colman's Catechism on Alcohol into German, hoping there will be a call for its publication in that tongue. He may be written to at Beaver Falls, Beaver Co., Pa.

THE East Gaines (N. Y.) union of the W. C. T. U. gave a temperance concert Sunday evening, May 18. The terrible curse of intemperance was vividly presented through an impressive object lesson. The title of the lesson was, "The Mississippi of Intemperance." A large chart representing the mighty river intemperance, with its tributaries, follies, vices and habits, leading to the common end, gave the outline of the study.

AT a temperance meeting held in Christ church, Indianapolis, June 5, in connection with the Diocesan conven-

tion, an address was given by Robert Graham, and a "Church Temperance Society" formed. Mrs. Nichols was also invited, by the rector, to bring forward the W. C. T. U., which she did by memorializing the convention and making a special appeal to its members to work for the passage of Indiana's scientific temperance bill.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—I would like to give a brief account of the work of the W. C. T. U. in this city. There are several ladies actively engaged in the work, the field is unusually large, such a variety. First the Band of Hope work as superintended by sister Rogers. It has been our privilege to address the Band of Hope at Seamons Retreat. Here the children are remarkably good singers (which is providential) as it is in midst of saloons, the children's singing bringing those who are in saloons out from the haunts of vice, into the chapel, where they frequently sign the pledge, become sober men and Christians. The work here is truly wonderful. A young man come forward to sign the pledge one evening and while singing, the voice of his mother broke out upon the silence, crying "My boy! Oh my boy!" she clasped her arms around him weeping tears of joy, many in the audience joining with her. We find fifteen Bands of Hope in D. C. with a fine corps of workers at the head.

Next is the work at Soldiers' Home, Mrs. Rowan superintendent; fifty signed the pledge; more to follow. Men who for many years have been addicted to this vice are now sober, earnest, working men, saved by the grace of God. The jail work is fully as interesting as the other. Under the superintendent, M. Chapin, much good has been done in circulating papers, visiting cells and regular services held weekly in the jail. Last Sabbath several raised their hands for prayer. Sister Russel of Illinois is matron, and manages her department with that rule governed by the milk of human kindness. Sunday night meetings have been regular at Baltimore and Ohio railroad station, Mrs. E. Lewis superintendent. Then we have the work at the Arsenal, Seamen's Retreat, on the wharves, an organized band in each place with these noble women who have begun the work and see that it is sustained. Sister Lewis has a ragged mission school. There is the kitchen garden work and the young ladies have seven societies. Sisters Roach, LaFetra, Moffat and others we might mention, exchanging work, making out programs, looking up speakers, unceasing in their labors for suffering humanity.

They speak of the noble women of Illinois, we wish to mention the noble women of the District of Columbia; such perseverance, such interest, such fervency of spirit, is not often found. Their very faces indicate the beauty of their lives. We can only add that the Alliance and I. O. G. T. are doing efficient work in their respective places, joining in with the W. C. T. U. whenever they are needed. There seems to be perfect harmony and we feel it is an inspiration to see the organized forces in District of Columbia working so zealously for God, home and native land though the powers that be seem to move on 'gainst the home. Yet the watchword in the temperance ranks is, "Forward, Onward, till the enemy is conquered and victory perches on the old prohibition banner."

I begin the summer work in New York at Towonda, July 13.

MRS. C. H. ST. JOHN.

## GEORGIA.

Mrs. E. E. Harper, superintendent of prison and jail work, in her report for March last—a model of its kind—gives the following interesting items:

Total amount contributed in papers, lesson books, tracts, hymn books and magazines, 1,g27. These have been distributed in convict camps and jails, where regular visits have been made, hymns sung, the Bible read, and talks given.

Her quarterly report gives the total contributions as 2,451; distribution 2,123; visits 22; letters received 11; letters written 10; cash received $14.85.

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—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, 126½ Walnut street, Cincinnati, O. She will acknowledge the same.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

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—"The Prohibition Hand Book" (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts), a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U. (price $2.40); children's pledge cards, bearing Miss Mary Luthbury's beautiful etching of the Child, the Cross, and the Star Spangled Banner (price $1.50 per 100); W. C. T. U. pledge cards in blue and black (price 60c.). in blue and gold, small size (price 40c.); membership rolls (price 60c. per 100; collector's cards (price 45c. per 100); and forms of constitutions (5c. per 100).

—The Annual Leaflet—envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo*. FREE in limited quantities. The Annual Leaflet is not intended for indiscriminate distribution, but should be *carefully placed* where it *will do the most good*.

—"Duties of the Medical Profession towards Prostitution and its Allied Vices," by Frederick Henry Gerrish, M.D., of Portland, Me. One of the best documents out and especially adapted to the needs of the "Social Evil" department of our work. (Price 25c. per copy).

—"A Brother's Inquest," by Rev. T. A. Goodwin. (Price 10c.)

☞ For all the foregoing and all helps and information about W. C. T. U. work, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.

MR. JAMES C. YOUNG, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, president of the North Western Loan and Real Estate Investment Co., offers some choice investments to our readers. He can give figures from which handsome profits can be realized. His financial standing is beyond question, and we cordially recommend any of our friends who desire to invest large or small sums to communicate with Mr. Young.

THE W. C. T. U. National Anthem, "For God and Home and Native Land" should be used at all W. C. T. U. meetings and conventions. Miss Willard hopes to hear it wherever she is invited to speak. The price has been reduced to 10c. for single copies; fifteen copies for $1.


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## Signal Notes.

Thus far, it is affirmed, about seven hundred Iowa saloon keepers have closed their saloons preparatory to engaging in legitimate business. A prominent wholesale and retail firm in Davenport have decided to close out their stock, and have advertised their store for rent after July 1.

The C. R. I. and P. R. R. has announced that no intoxicating liquors will be received for transportation points within the state of Iowa when such transportation cannot be completed before July 4, unless the required certificate granting permission to sell is produced.

It is said that of the 300 or 400 employes of the Crump Label Company, who recently refused to print labels for liquor, wine, beer or cider, there are not more than half a dozen who have not signed the pledge. Some of them were hard drinkers. When the great temperance movement started in Montclair, the men began to feel its influence, and the company felt that it should do something to show its sympathy with the men—and so declined all alliance with the liquor business.

Walla Walla, Washington territory, a city of 7,000 inhabitants, is a model place. Its mayor, General Tannatt, who has been visiting in the east, says it has a municipal ordinance, which is strictly enforced, prohibiting any boy or girl who is under fourteen years of age from being out alone after dark. A child sent for a physician must be given a permit to do so. No tobacconist can sell tobacco or cigarettes to children less than fourteen of age, and Sunday liquor selling is punished by $28 fine for each offense.

The temperance fight goes on in more than one city. At Madison, Wis., the saloon-keepers arraigned for violating the Sunday law were all released, or granted postponement, on some pretext or other. The only man fined was a member of the side of the prosecution who chanced to draw a weapon when out on detective duty. At the same time we read that by the casting vote of the mayor, the city council of Decatur, Ill., has decided to revoke all saloon-licenses. So we do not, after all, lose entire confidence in human nature of the office-holding description.

The Springfield, Ohio, *Globe* has let a little light into the mysteries of the retail whisky traffic in that city. Quietly purchasing half flask samples of the whisky retailed over the counters of ten of the most popular bars in Springfield, it forwarded them to Professor Wayne, of Cincinnati, for analysis. Of all the samples, but one was found to be pure sour mash whisky, and that lacked the needful age to eliminate the poisonous fusil oil. There was some samples of pure "sweet mash," a vile article at best, and all the others were more or less doctored to make them palatable, but compounded of materials most pernicious to the human system.

The New York legislature has just passed a bill making guilty of a misdemeanor, whoever "sends, lends, gives away or exhibits to any minor child any book, pamphlet, magazine, newspaper, or other printed paper, devoted to the publication or principally made up of criminal news, police reports, or accounts of criminal deeds; or who exhibits upon any street or highway, or in any other place within the view, or which may be within the view, of any minor child, any book, magazine, pamphlet, newspaper, writing-paper, picture, drawing, photograph, or other article or articles coming within the descriptions of articles mentioned in the first and second subdivisions of this section, or any of them." This wise law, duly enforced, will abolish the obscene illustrated journals from every news-stand in the state. Not only so, it will make it exceedingly difficult for children to get any prurient literature. Every right minded citizen may well constitute himself an agent for the purpose of securing the enforcement of this most salutary and righteous law.


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## Miscellaneous Selections.

REV. JOSEPH COOK notes as one of the significant signs of the time, that "in the city of Cleveland the ladies who are endeavoring so promote the cause of temperance will not receive into their parlors the wives of liquor dealers," and adds: "Social sentiment is rising so high in the state of Ohio that it is now a kind of social disgrace to know anybody connected with the liquor trade." This may be a token of good, as indicating that the liquor traffic has received the brand of Cain at the hands of the pure and true, and will hereafter be hunted and punished as a murderer. But the W. C. T. U. desires rather to reach the hearts and consciences of those engaged in this awful business, and so seeks to wine their wives and children, that by their loving devices those dear to them may be also won.

A WONDERFUL temperance revival has been in progress at Medina, N. Y. For a month past the opera house has been crowded with all classes of people to listen to Mr. P. A. Burdick, who, by the way, is a reformed drunkard, and pronounced a second Gough. He seems to have roused the whole community by his eloquence. It is said that more than half of the people able to write have signed the total abstinence pledge, and the very best and most influential citizens are included. The liquor saloons are almost deserted, and many owners thereof desire to get out of the business. A Law and Order League has been formed, into whose treasury a thousand dollars have already been paid. Mr. Burdick opened a campaign in Albion, Sunday, June 8, which gives good promise of resulting in as great a moral revolution as Medina has experienced.

THE local option law in eighty-seven out of the one hundred and thirty-eight counties of Georgia has transformed over one-half of the state into temperance territory, and compelled the thirsty to resort to various devices for procuring liquor. The Southern Express Company was, for a time, a very popular and successful medium of transportation. Jugs of liquor were sent out C. O. D. the company claiming a right to deliver such goods. Seeing the demand for jugs, the earthenware works of the state, which had been falling out of business, picked up enterprise enough to meet the demand, and the result was the manufacture of thousands of gallon and half-gallon jugs, which would be filled and sent out to the dry customers. Over forty thousand such jugs have passed through the express offices since last January. The temperance people made the point that, under the United States laws, dealers could only sell at their places of business, and that a sale C. O. D. does not come within the meaning of the law. The commissioner of internal revenue at Washington sustained the latter, and thus effectually disposed of the jug business.

WE have read so much of horrible London that it is quite a relief to come across one instance of a voluntary effort to bring about a practical reformation. I heard the other day of a lady of title, who has resolved to devote her life to the poor women and children of Bethnal-green. She now lives in a single room in the neighborhood, and employs her whole time in visiting her poorer neighbors with the object of first inspiring a love of cleanliness in the matrons and girls of the locality, and the ambition of helping themselves to independence by work. Her system is thus described in the *Queen* newspaper: "She knocks at the door of the miserable room, laden not with provisions and warm clothing, as sometimes depicted, but with soap and scrubbing brushes, a pail, and broom. With these she sets the housewife and daughters to work cleaning and scrubbing the floor and walls, while she minds the children or watches the wretched dinner cooking on the fire. When the job is over she inquires the price of their work by the hour, makes a business-like calculation of the time expended in cleaning the room, pays the price demanded, and bids the people expect her again in a day or two.


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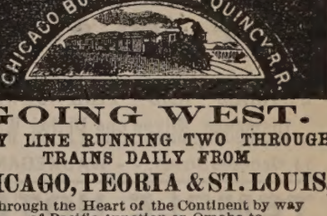


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# The Union Signal

*OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.*

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 27. CHICAGO, JULY 3, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


IT is said that the saloon keepers of Cincinnati are in league against the Scott law, and refuse to pay any further tax. It is one of the lessons of history that the advocates and adherents of a bad cause are often its worst enemies. No engineering toward defeat could be more accurate than this action of the liquor dealers. It is one of the ways by which the wise are taken in their own craftiness.

NEAL DOW proclaims Mr. Blaine a prohibitionist of the right sort. The Chicago *Tribune* is in despair at the mere intimation of such a thing, and begs the Germans to take account of the fact that Mr. Blaine is in nowise responsible for the Maine law, as he did not reach Maine till after it was passed and has never done anything in anyway to help it along.

"FOR God and Home and Native Land" was the watchword given by President Blanchard to the National Convention of the American party, met to nominate a presidential candidate on the platform which seeks a recognition of God in the government, declares for prohibition and woman's ballot and against all secret orders and all monolies. The nominee of the party is Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas.

THE *Anzeiger* of Iowa refuses to believe the *Tribune* and notes the fact as ominous that Mr. Blaine's strongest and warmest supporters were from the prohibition states of Maine, Kansas and Iowa. This journal charges upon him the most arrant hypocrisy in that while a prohibitionist at his home in Maine, when in Washington he passes the bottle most freely and passes for one of the most "liberal" of statesmen.

THE railroads that cross the state of Iowa are beginning to shut up the saloon department of the dining cars, while on prohibition soil. The Northwestern railway with its network of Iowa lines, says to its employes that after today, July 3, no liquors of any description will be sold on its cars; that as soon as the westward train touches the bridge of the Mississippi the wine cupboards must be locked and sealed, not to be opened till the same point is reached again on the eastward bound trip. The penalties for violating the law, are so severe that the company notifies its employes that it will not stand between them and harm in case of any infraction to these rules.

THE "buzz saw" is the new name for temperance in politics, and the Democratic organs are advising a severe letting alone of so dangerous an issue. The Democrats should remember that the buzz saw is a very "desaving craythur," and that letting it alone, or trying to do so, may be more dangerous than fitting it into the proper machinery and letting it "whizz" right through the Republican platform. The wool might interfere however and clog its operations.

PREPARATIONS are being made all over Massachusetts, for the coming campaign of the W. C. T. U., when they hope to secure the passage of the bill for the compulsory education of the children in all the public schools, in the hygiene of alcohol and narcotics. Mrs. Livermore has addressed recently the following organizations on this subject: The Massachusetts Teachers' Association, the Society for the promotion of the University Education of Women, the Girls' Normal School, the Massachusetts Baptist Sunday School Superintendents' Union, the Bay State Unitarian Sunday School Association, the Middlesex County Teachers' Association, besides speaking on the same subject at eleven temperance meetings in different parts of the state.

A DISGRACEFUL opposition of President Bascom, of Wisconsin University, has been manifested in certain quarters. We term it disgraceful, because it is evidently inspired by the liquor interests of the state aroused to this manifestation by Dr. Bascom's fearless advocacy of total abstinence and prohibition. When a great state surrenders its educational interests to the liquor traffic, the commonwealth is indeed endangered, but we have little fear that Wisconsin will so demean itself. The temperance forces are all with Dr. Bascom as a matter of course, and the Christian people of the state form a body guard like that of Napoleon. Like the intrepid hero that he is, the president moves on *un*moved, speaking for temperance law enforcement in the beer fortress of Milwaukee last Sunday night, and in all ways showing himself unable to descend from his position of principle, sound reason, and devotion to truth.

THE removal of Bishop Simpson to his heavenly home will be keenly felt in philanthropic as well as church circles. He was born a humanitarian, and his life was devoted to human welfare—the bodily as well as the spiritual. Of him as of Hector, one always felt in his sympathetic and helpful presence—"Thy great heart will wear thee out"—but it is a matter of devout thanksgiving that so many years were lent him in which to work wisely, kindly and aggressively for God and his fellow men. And now that he has passed on, we shall feel that he is working still with us and for us; that he has joined the innumerable company of those whose "shadowy hands are tugging at the ropes" of all the blessed craft whose sails are set toward the better shore.

A DEAR LADY of much influence in an Illinois town recently received a request to canvass for votes for prohibition, concerning which she said to a friend: "Much as I love the temperance cause, I cannot make up my mind to draw any votes from the party for which my husband, who has gone to his heavenly home, so long voted." But a short time afterward, as she read the action of the Republican convention in Chicago, in her righteous indignation she resolved to begin at once and canvass for votes for the party inspired by principle and not policy. The action of this convention has eliminated many voters who had been averse to stepping out from party, confidently expecting a recognition by it of the great army of temperance workers.

A PARAGRAPH of deep significance is this of Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson's in the *American Reformer* concerning the Day of Prayer of the National W. C. T. U. "That there are so many women praying possibly may not be of so much importance; but that there are so many women who care enough to pray, is an item that should not be overlooked in the summing up of forces against which the liquor interest must wage its unrighteous war. Two hundred thousand eyes opened to see the mischief wrought by intemperance, to the children and the home, make just so many eyes to weep over the shame of it, and to flash back defiance as, step by step, the enemy moves on. One hundred thousand women ought to be able to barricade the hearthstones, to camp round about them, since they can no longer guard them effectually from within. To guard them from within! Every woman of them would have rejoiced by this means to save them and others;—and oh! how many have tried and seen their dear ones slain by a foe that reached them by striking through the mother's heart.—One hundred voices to pray means just so many more to plead and to protest. Hands lifted in prayer are not dropped idly when the time for praying is done. There is a spirit astir in the land, as swift and silent as the wind, that found only faint utterance in the day of prayer, that cannot be properly voiced in words either to God or man—a spirit, subtle, potent, charged with real heart sorrow and anxiety over the nation's need.

# Contributed.

## RECOGNITION.

Dear Union Signal:—Years ago, when a pupil in a Massachusetts normal school, I "fell in love" with one of my instructors there. A teacher myself since then, if my pupils love me as I learned to love her during the brief time we were thus thrown together, I am fully content, so far as love is concerned.

My friend soon left us, and I lost sight of her for years; but her memory has ever been precious, and words of her penning have been a help and a comfort to me in hours of bitter trial, and, through me, to others.

And now, what should bring us together but this blessed temperance work? for I am persuaded that Mrs. Maria Upham Drake, mentioned in The Union Signal for June 12, is none other than my dear Miss Upham, of the Salem Normal. I doubt not that she has forgotten me; but I feel sure she will forgive me for sending to you her own sweet words, that they may strengthen weary, fainting hearts. Yours ever, Alice M. Guernsey.

How the seeming good and ill,
Of our being shall fulfill
His own tender, loving will,
Is not shown.
Starry hopes are ever fleeting,
Life ideals want completing,
And the meaning is unknown.

When we reach the shining strand,
Where the waiting angels stand,
In the far-off fatherland,
We shall know
In the happiness unending,
Of a blissful comprehending,
What our life-work meant below.

In the fulness deep and wide,
Weary souls by sorrow tried,
Seeing, shall be satisfied,
In His rest;
Finding in the perfect sweetness
Of an infinite completeness,
That God's ways are always best.

## IN MEMORIAM.

### MARY A. LIVERMORE.

Died in Somerville, Mass., at eight o'clock on the morning of Saturday, May 24, 1884, Mrs. Lurinda B. Barrett, wife of William M. Barrett, M.D., aged 65 years, 1 month and 4 days.

Thus closes the record of an unselfish and noble life, devoted to the loftiest personal aims, and to self-sacrificing labors for the good of others. Our departed friend's life was no holiday affair, but serious and earnest. From her earliest girlhood she addressed herself to its duties, as one whom "God had anointed with his odorous oil to wrestle, not to reign." Falling in the harness, with her hands full of work, her associates, who "sorrow that they shall see her face no more," are unable to understand how the gap in their ranks can be filled, so large a place did she occupy among them. For the Massachusetts W.C.T.U. has lost its most useful officer—the woman who was instrumental in calling it into being, who gave to it the exclusive devotion of the last ten years of her life, and who, when dying, left one imploring request—that the women of the union, and her co-laborers would remain unflinching in their fidelity to the great cause they had espoused.

Mrs. Barrett was born in Grafton, Mass., April 20, 1819. She was one of a family of seven children, all of whom she survived. Her father was a prominent Baptist clergymen of that day, devoted to his profession, successful and beloved in his various pastorates. Her mother was a gentle, refined and intellectual woman, of whom Mrs. Barrett always spoke in the language of reverent affection. She was educated very carefully, her parents giving the best educational advantages that the times afforded to women. She studied at the Ladies' Academy, at Townsend, Mass., also at the Academy at New Hampton, N. H., but she completed her studies, and graduated from the Female Seminary, in Charlestown, Mass.

In this latter institution Mrs. Barrett was my classmate for years, and a girlish friendship sprang up between us which the experiences of maturer life cemented and perfected. I remember her as a proficient in mathematics, and with a passion for sketching, drawing and painting, which she studied and in which she excelled. All through her busy life she found leisure to sketch and to paint, and with brush and palette in hand, forgot weariness, sorrow, anxiety and physical suffering. She united with the Baptist church in very early girlhood, and to the close of her life honored the church of her youthful choice by the nobility of her Christian life and character. I remember the religious oversight and motherly care which characterized her intercourse with her younger brothers and sisters, while her relations with her pupils were so faithful and tender that she retained a strong influence over them in all their future years.

In November, 1846, Mrs. Barrett assumed the responsibility of married life, and thenceforward knew the joys and sorrows, the hopes and fears, the sacrifices and compensations that come with wifehood and motherhood. Into the sacredness of her home-life we may not enter. Never could there be a more devoted wife, never a tenderer or more unselfish mother. She ennobled her domestic relations by the fineness of the spirit that she carried into them. Toil was pastime, duty was pleasure, and sacrifice enriched her, when the objects of toil and sacrifice were husband, children and grand-children. They are blest in the memory of the long years that she dwelt among them, a perpetual benediction.

To the women of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Barrett was especially dear. The organization owes to her its existence. Always interested in the temperance reform, and identified with it from childhood, she caught the spirit of the "woman's crusade," that phenomenal movement in southern Ohio, which, ten years ago, was born of the despair as well as of the faith of women. My engagements during the winter had taken me through that section of country where the "crusade" was most effective. Consulting a few clergymen and personal friends, Mrs. Barrett, on my return, arranged for a meeting in the vestry of the First Baptist church of Boston, then located on Somerset street, with Rev. Dr. Neale, the venerable pastor of the church, to preside. I was invited to give a narration of the remarkable scenes which I had witnessed, and of the wonderful power developed by the seemingly inspired women who had publicly pledged themselves to life-long work for temperance. Several clergymen followed with stirring appeals, a time and place for a meeting of women was appointed, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was born in Massachusetts—feeble to be sure, but the promising germ of the present strong organization. This was in the early autumn of 1873. A year later I yielded to my friend's urgent solicitations and joined the infant union, promising to work with her to the end, a promise I have faithfully kept.

Mrs. Barrett entered the work with ardor, and put to its service consecrated energy and unusual executive ability, in which she was surpassed by few women or men. From its inception till she dropped in the arms of death she gave to it her entire time, thought, force and devotion. From one union in 1873, the organization has increased till there are between two and three hundred in 1884, with juvenile organizations attached, that include, it is estimated, upwards of 30,000 children, all holding stated meetings and doing manifold temperance work, and this growth is largely the outcome of Mrs. Barrett's brave heart and busy brain.

She kept a daily diary, during her ten and a half years of service, and ten little books with their hundreds of closely written pages lie before me. They are full of pathos, with their record of rebuffs, disappointments and discouragements; full of cheer in their chronicles of successful meetings, increased organizations and quickened zeal.

I am amazed at the power of patient and persistent work possessed by our friend and revealed in these pages. I am pained at her habitual underestimate of her own worth and ability. I wonder at the wisdom of her plans and her success in securing their adoption; at her comprehension of the temperance work to be done in our state, and that she clearly saw the share of it which belongs to its women.

Increasing years and failing health weighed heavily on her, but she kept bravely at work. Her physician warned her of the incurable heart disease which might end her life at any moment. "Give me palliatives for the pain," was her answer, "and let me die in the harness." Her letters to me during the last winter were written from various parts of the state, where conventions were in session, and where, as usual, she took "the laboring oar," and when I remonstrated against her excessive over-work, she replied, "I cannot stop now to rest, for *I feel that the end is drawing near.*"

The end came, suddenly, at last—and not as she had anticipated. What seemed at first a cold, became a consuming fever, that burned away her life, and the over taxed brain gave way. There was almost no hope of recovery from the first moment of her illness—and with her, no desire to live. "I am too near heaven now," she said, "to be reconciled to a return to life." In her conscious moments, her thoughts were incessantly occupied with plans for the continuance of the work which was dropped from her folded hands. And, one day, not long before her death, there came to her the strength to rise from her bed, and the inspiration to pen to the members of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. the following brief letter. The chirography is irregular and confused, but the thought is clear, and the language concise:

Standing on the threshold of the better land, I see more clearly. I would like to urge the dear workers in our great cause to acquaint themselves more fully with the evil that destroys the beauty and glory of our nation. The desire comes strongly to me to entreat them to put aside all narrowness and prejudice in their methods of work. Dear sisters, hold yourselves open to convic ion! If the ballot were in the hands of woman, as a temperance measure, it would be powerful for the overthrow of the liquor traffic. Then do not fight against the movement to give the ballot to woman, "lest haply you be found fighting against God." L. B. B.

This letter is the more remarkable, because Mrs. Barrett had only quite recently become a convert to the belief that municipal suffrage should be sought by temperance women, that they may wage a successful warfare with the growing intemperance of the state. "I am forced into this belief," she said, "by the logic of events." With the writing of the above brief epistle to the women of the unions, for whom she had a strong affection, her earthly work ended. "Nothing worries me now," she said, at our last interview; "I have given up everything. I lie here and wait God's will." She retained consciousness almost to the last, recognizing the members of her family, and looking into their faces with unspeakable love, long after the power of speech had failed,—and on the morning of May 24 she passed away as quietly as an infant falls asleep.

Our very fears belied our hopes,
Our hopes our fears belied—
We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died.

The funeral services were held on Tuesday, May 28, Rev. Dr. Smith, pastor of the Baptist church in West Somerville, with which body Mrs. Barrett had been connected during the last year, conducted the services with the family and friends, at the family residence. At eleven o'clock there were public services in the Shawmut Ave., Baptist Church, where she had been a communicant for years, Rev. Mr. Gifford, the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Potter, reading the scriptures, and offering prayer. Mrs. Livermore spoke of the work and worth of the departed, addressing herself to the ladies of the unions, who filled the body of the church, and to the other temperance organizations, represented by delegations. Floral tributes were sent by friends and organizations, some of them possessing great beauty.

The burial was at Fitchburg, where Dr. and Mrs. Barrett resided for many years, the mortal remains of the beloved wife, mother and friend being laid beside those of her child, who years ago exchanged earth for heaven. The members of the Fitchburg W. C. T. U. accompanied the family to the cemetery, where clergymen of the city, old friends, and a sweet-voiced choir joined them. There was a brief, fitting service around the open grave, a last look at the calm sleeper, who heeded neither tears, nor song, nor floral gifts, and all that was mortal of our friend was committed to the earth, for the spirit had flown to the God who gave it.

——"God keeps a niche
In heaven to hold our idols! and albeit
He breaks them to our faces and denies
That our close kisses shall impair their white,
I know we shall behold them raised, complete,—
The dust shook from their beauty—glorified
New Memnons singing in the great God-light."

## AN EARLY WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

MRS. H. M. TRACY CUTLER, M.D.

Nearly forty years ago the women of a little town in northern Ohio, became aware that alcoholic liquors were being brought into the community and sold contrary to law. They besought their husbands and fathers to attempt its legal suppression, but the men did not seem to feel it their duty to "interfere," as they said.

But there was the law plain as printing could make it, forbidding the sale of liquors to minors and to habitual drunkards, and the women had learned to read, and they found the laws better than the customs. Some painful occurrences had made them earnest in their plea that this infraction of the law might be noticed.

After various vain appeals to the men, and after a drunken schoolmaster had been employed in the center district, the women decided to form a temperance society, to see what they could do to suppress the drinking shop.

They met and prayed and deliberated. Then, among other measures, they appointed a committee of elderly matrons to wait upon the offending citizen, and entreat him to discontinue his unlawful traffic. These women were intelligent and influential members of the church and community, and the "merchant" who dealt in all sorts of goods, including whisky, received them politely, and talked in a reasonable sort of way.

He said that his trade was small and if he discontinued the sale of whisky he could hardly support his family. These good women were not unreasonable. They told him that they were desirous that he should become a prosperous and valuable citizen, and they would willingly make some sacrifices to secure his success, if he would dispense with this traffic.

They were accustomed to do most of their trading at the county seat, where, not only were prices lower, but the stock was much better. But if he would do as they desired, he might count on their trade and their influence, and in the end they believed he would realize reasonable success.

He spoke fairly, assuring them that he had no desire to be a bad citizen. But he wished for time in which to make up his mind. They told him they would meet again next week and send a committee to receive his decision.

They returned to the meeting and reported and after appointing a committee of middle aged women to receive his answer, they engaged in prayer, asking the Divine guidance on their efforts to save the community from this terrible evil.

When these good women returned to their several homes, and related what measures they had taken, to their surprise and grief, they found their husbands and fathers and brothers, almost to a man, either ridiculed or condemned their course as foolish, unpractical or calculated to stir up a spirit of animosity on the part of the "merchant."

Some of the men, accustomed to lounge in the little seven-by-nine store, and to pass hours that might have been profitably employed, in incubating nails, or sitting round whittling, for steady occupation, began to frame jokes that they bandied about concerning women who put on pantaloons and attempted to regulate town affairs, till the "merchant" began to think he had quite disgraced himself by his politeness. He swore lustily that he would send the women back with a flee in their ears when they came again, and he would sell all the whisky he pleased, and they might go about their knitting.

The next week we met again, and after earnest prayer and consultation, our committee was sent to receive his decision. In the meantime we consulted the law book to see what his liabilities might be, and also the duties of grand jurymen. Our committee returned and reported that he had only to say that he was not to be frightened by a pack of old women and he should sell all the whisky he —— pleased.

Now we knew there was abundance of testimony to his violation of the law, but we did not choose to appear as prosecutors. We therefore decided that as the grand jury would be in session on the following week, we would inform them of the fact that the law had been repeatedly broken, and name the witnesses who would verify our statement. This work was placed in the hands of a committee, and again the women engaged in prayer and adjourned till the following week. On meeting at the time and place to which we had adjourned, we found that some members of our committee had been forbidden by their husbands to take any action in the matter. But we had our resource. There were present two widows and one maiden lady, and we were chosen a committee to wait on the merchant and receive his final decision.

We found him partially intoxicated, and ready to assert all the dignity of his manhood against poor, despicable women. He told us we might better attend to our own affairs, and not be round meddling with that which did not concern us.

We told him that we were attending to that which did most vitally concern us. We were interested in the general welfare of the community which he was seeking to debase. Two of us had each a son whom we expected to rear in that town, and the moral condition of that people most deeply interested us. The other had nephews and nieces whose future might be largely influenced by their surroundings.

We also besought him, in the name of God and in behalf of his own true interests, to turn from the evil he seemed bent on pursuing. He was not to be entreated. Then we read him the information we were compelled to furnish the grand jury.

"Crack ahead," said he with an oath, "I shall sell all the whisky I please." We returned and reported to the meeting, and decided to send our communication through our prosecuting attorney.

We kept up our temperance prayer meetings and waited developments. After a time we received a flattering letter signed by the foreman of the grand jury, complimenting us in the most beautiful manner, and advising us to make complaint before a justice of the peace.

We did not propose to become prosecutors when we knew it was the duty of the grand jury, having been apprised of a violation of law, to take the matter into their own hands; and we notified them to that effect, and hinted that notice might be taken of their short comings if the case should be overlooked.

This finally led to a presentment and trial, but at the latter he called in a drinking neighbor who testified to his general good character and he was let off with a fine of ten dollars.

This slight check the rather stimulated him in his course. He felt that the men upheld him, and took sides with him against the women. He did all that an insidious, bad man could to debauch the community, yet not a man lifted his hands. They saw some poor women bowed to the dust with shame and anguish over the ruin of their sons and the confirmed drinking habits of their husbands, which brought them to bitter poverty, and in some instances to early death.

Three or four years after this, the same man was proven to have stolen and butchered an ox. Then the men who had helped to bury in dumb silence, one of the loveliest of mothers, brought to her grave by overwork and hard fare in consequence of her husband's drinking habits, rose to the dignity of the occasion and called loudly for his prosecution. He was found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, so much more valuable was an ox than a man's soul.

This was the experience of one of the first Woman's Christian Temperance Unions. Can any one wonder that some of us who were active in this primitive association, should have early seen and urged the right of franchise for women as a means of warfare against the "great dragon, the serpent," that is seeking the destruction of our offspring, and desolating the homes and degrading the morals of our land.

## THE PRAYER OF FAITH.

MRS. W. N. DENNY.

A dear little woman asked me the other day for some plain sewing. I looked at her wonderingly, for I knew it was not necessary for her to take in sewing, and she said to me with tears in her eyes, "I want to make some money to give to the temperance cause. Some money I can call my own." This woman lives on a large farm. She sends twenty pounds of butter to town every week and yet she could not call any of this money her own; but she felt if in her resting moments she did sewing she could call this money her own. There are so many busy women that have not time to attend conventions, and social meetings that realize the danger to husbands and sons and feel they must give something to the women that are in the heat of the battle, and if these women could only be organized into secret praying bands, praying for the sick and for the active workers that God will keep them from sickness and disaster.

One dear sister says: "I love the Christian Temperance Union and how I would love to go and work but I am just a private in this great army and detailed to stay at home, and I can do this when at my work, pray for you dear sisters that you may yet be able to take your place in the ranks."

She sends request for prayer for her daughter. Oh, dear sisters, pray earnestly for her restoration. This is the first request that is presented. In your weekly meetings and in your closet pray as God as has commanded us if possible; fast, for God has said, "The earnest, effectual prayer of the righteous man availeth much." Our sister says: "My daughter has been laid up by sickness about two months. She has been one of the faithful workers in the Christian Temperance Union nearly two years. It is my earnest prayer that she may be restored to health and work." She says, "I feel sure he will hear these prayers for the sick." I think it would cheer and strengthen our faith to know that there were others all over the country praying for the same object. There are, no doubt, some who have faith and could meet their little praying circles who cannot go and do the heavy work away from home, and perhaps have more of a gift for this, than any other work."

The letter of our dear sister has comforted and cheered me and I feel that God will hear our united prayers for her daughter. In my next letter I will give you my experience in my own case, perhaps it will cheer and comfort some suffering and sorrowing one. I think this temperance work has knit the hearts of the women together throughout the land. The incense of their prayers has been a halo around their own heads. I send greeting to all the suffering ones.

# Correspondence.

## A CORRECTION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—In one of your late issues you quote Rev. James Birkham, as saying, that "in Burlington there had been a gain of five saloons in six weeks, after the license was raised from five hundred to six hundred dollars." As it immediately followed the mention of Des Moines, I presume he means this city, and am sorry he was no better informed. Will you allow me to set him right?

Previous to April, 1883, the license had been seventy-five dollars, and for the year closing then we had seventy-six saloons. The council was elected on the issue of high or low license, the high being elected by a slight majority. The board of trade had advocated a six hundred dollar fee, but a four hundred dollar bill was introduced. A bitter fight followed, as a part of the council thought two hundred dollars high enough, one member declaring that if it was over that "it would be impossible for the poor man to get a glass of beer."

Petitions were circulated, and the one for the four hundred dollar receiving a few more names than the other, that sum was fixed as the license. Now for the result:

In my work all such items were desirable, and I was at some pains to preserve them. We had seventy-six saloons before and within the next few days sixty-eight licenses were granted. Had this moderately high license restricted eight saloons? Possibly, although passing through the streets you could not see that any were missing. Investigation showed that five out of the eight restricted had applied for the reissuing of their license and had been refused. Their moral character did not reach the high standard which the city of Burlington has set up to which a man shall attain before he purchases the privilege of debauching his fel-

low men. They had kept such disgraceful places, that I suppose to prove that high license did really make the business more respectable, they were not licensed. Two left the business, at least here, do not know if high license was the cause or no, but the third and last was a widow woman with five children, and the city had been macadamizing the street in front of her little property and that bill must be paid without delay, so after paying it she could not raise the additional four hundred dollars, so closed her saloon.

Is this not something to boast of? The city of Burlington after weeks of struggling, a bitter canvass and a great display of editorial skill, restricted a widow with five children from carrying on the business. Afterward a number of other licenses were granted, so that we have had our usual supply of saloons and not even the poorest man has found the amount of the license any hindrance to his obtaining beer, or any of the stronger drinks. But the Fourth is close at hand, many have signified their intention of obeying the law promptly, while thinking "it won't amount to much." But the county alliance and the unions are planning, and will work hand in hand, and the law will be enforced even here.

Yours in the work, MRS. C. A. DUNHAM.

*Burlington, Iowa, May 30.*

## THAT MISSOURI CONVENTION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—"Many daughters have done virtuously but thou excellest them all." Little did I hope ever to write thus of Missouri—"Poor Misery" we used to call her—but "today is this scripture fulfilled in our ears."

To go back a bit: In 1875 I was invited by Rev. R. M. Beach who had just started "The Temperance Roll Call," to visit St. Louis and try to rally the clans for a W. C. T. U. We had a fair attendance and some interest, organizing a local and the outline of a state W. C. T. U. But the time was not yet. The movement, languid at best, soon died. The W. C. T. U. of the city was repeatedly revived by different workers and almost as rapidly "died for want of breath." Meanwhile Mrs. Mary M. Clardy, first president of the state, with the gospel in her looks and the Bible in her hand, went up and down throughout the state, giving such scripture readings and expository sermons (though she never dreamed she was a preacher!) as struck conviction deep into many a true but timid heart, and were "to bring forth much fruit after many days." No state organization was behind her; no purse nor scrip were to be had, but this dear unworldly (some have said "too unworldly") saint pursued her own work in her own way.

Meanwhile I had organized more than once in Kansas City, where I had two pupils, Mrs. M. P. Swan and Miss Fannie Rice, who for love of the dear old "Lima days" when I was their "Preceptress," stood by as well as they could, and other noble women came to the rescue to some extent. But the thronging to our W. C. T. U. standard in Missouri until the last two years reminds me of an anecdote. My mother is by nature the promptest of the prompt. In the olden time when we were five at home, she was always armed and equipped as the law directs, and ready at the window hymn book in hand, to call her leisurely husband and son and her tardy young lady daughters to behold the passers by and be warned, lest their "dilatory motions" should establish for us the reputation of the latest comers. As she described the throng my father would come to the window and call out in his droll tones, "O yes, wife, there throngs *one*."

Well, Missouri's "haste to the rescue" was about equally alarming—to the liquor traffic, I mean. But light broke forth at last in Kirkwood (seven miles from St. Louis) and in Hannibal, near the eastern border. They were women utterly "unstampedable," to use Garfield's phrase about his noble wife, who, in these localities determined that our society "should come, and come to stay." The St. Louis Union, in which dear Mrs. Waggoner and a few brave hearts had "borne and labored and had patience," felt the strong re-enforcement of Mrs. S. F. Grubb, Miss Annie Snead and other ladies their co-workers. It has come about that Mrs. ex-Gov. Fletcher is president in that great city. A good work is going on. Rev. Dr. Eliot, president of Washington University, is a strong ally. Mrs. Alice Peterson is developing as an acceptable talker to city audiences. A police matron has been secured, a German W. C. T. U. formed by Mrs. Grubb, earnest legislative work is carried on by Miss Snead (now Mrs. Cairns) and our National W. C. T. U. is invited to convene there "in the pleasant autumn weather." So much for the metropolis.

Years ago a postal or a letter used statedly to come to me containing the Macedonian cry, from Hannibal, and always signed "Rose Phillips." A year ago last spring the urgency of this request became importunity concentrated. Bro. C. J. Holt, of Illinois, had had a great work there; a tabernacle was erected, lumbermen giving material, working men contributing muscle and time, and the ladies, led by that gentlest of Great Hearts, Mrs. P. B. Groat, furnishing them their noontide lunch. Gov. St. John had been written and telegraphed to come and dedicate this W. C. T. U. tabernacle, but he sent word it was impossible. Whereupon a committee of ladies went all the way to Topeka and of course he surrendered at discretion and wonderful was the meeting he held. The next day I arrived to assist in organizing the state union. John B. Finch, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, George Bain and Col. Geo. Woodford followed in quick succession. The latter has invested one of the grandest years of his life here. Chas. J. Holt has kept steadily at work and has won a large place in the people's hearts by his splendid work; our "Little Dane" has traversed the state; our own editor's name is lovingly repeated for the the good results of her last year's visit. Indeed, time would fail me to tell of the great temperance revival and all the means employed.

At our Hannibal meeting of two years ago, Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Kansas City, first appeared on the scene and we all felt that she had come to the kingdom for these troublous times. She was at once elected president, much against her inclination, for she had been for years the chief public school teacher of her city and was overwhelmed with work. Rose Phillips was made corresponding secretary and headquarters for the state were opened in Kansas City. I was there a few months after, and in the home of the leading merchant who urgently requested me to use no influence to take the best teacher ever known in that city from her post. For one year Mrs. Hoffman tugged along the double load, but this last year has been devoted to the one work as a president must be who succeeds. In this year the state has come up from forty to one hundred and forty local unions. The salary of $1200 per year for president has been paid without difficulty; also that of corresponding secretary; headquarters expenses met; literature sent out constantly, and today there is money in the treasury. Nay more than that, the next year's salary was all pledged by the late convention; and in addition to that enough to state superintendents and in collections to make a grand total of over two thousand dollars besides a promise that each local union would endeavor to raise one share of stock ($25) for THE UNION SIGNAL.

I never saw a finer convention than this young state work evolved in beautiful Sedalia last week. I never met more quick brained, practical women. They are so courageous, devise such liberal things; believe in "the next thing" so fully and dare to avow their belief. Why, they came right out for woman's ballot, selected delegates to the "third party convention" and declared with rousing "Aye" and Chautauqua salute for Governor St. John as the W. C. T. U. candidate for president. How proud were those to whom I told the pleasant fact that J. B. Hobbs, of Chicago, Illinois, Prohibition Home Protection candidate for governor, is husband of our lovely Mrs. Hobbs, whose department of "Matrons for Police Courts" is the favorite of all in the Chicago work, and whose munificence is only equalled by her Christian grace of character and life.

Our gifted and staunch ally, Col. George Woodford, came out fair and square for Gov. St. John as president and J. B. Hobbs for governor of Illinois, and dealt some telling blows against Blaine's and Logan's record, which is especially unsatisfactory to temperance people all along the line.

The presence of Mary Allen West at this convention was of incalculable value. Illinois has a president with an assorted brain, and systematic methods, which, in the proportion that they become universal, will "organize victory."

Mrs. Nelly Bayley delighted everybody, dear child heart that she is, and Anna Gordon organized a Y. W. C. T. U. from which we shall hear "more anon." Dr. Bessie Cushman made the excellent suggestion that we substitute for "Hygiene" the simple Saxon word "Health" in naming that department.

A beautiful Bible was given to Mrs. Hoffman by Nevada Y. W. C. T. U., and a purse "with enclosures" to Mrs. Clardy. This reminds me of what is too good to keep, i. e. that those dear Hannibal women, Mrs. Groat, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Wallace and others surprised me last Christmas at Washington Court House, Ohio, by sending the unique and elegant silk quilt seen by many of us at the Louisville convention. They are certainly "on the giving hand" out in Missouri, and my gift mother exhibits to all visitors with more pride than any other token of good will which we possess.

Mrs. Hoffman's address, though written out after her arrival, is pronounced "masterly" by the city press, and given in full. Indeed, the papers have devoted more space than has ever before been granted our society at any convention, either state or national.

Why have I dwelt thus upon this last of the spring conventions? Not idly, not without a purpose. It is a splendid object lesson for every state, especially for the weak and discouraged. If such success could be here carved out from the thick of defeat it can be done anywhere. Only you must have strong and daring leadership, the daring of a dauntless faith, and devoted loyalty in rank and file. Said one dear woman, "I've learned so much and got so much inspiration at this convention as will last me all the year in the local work, and now I'm going home to save up my egg-money so I can be on hand at the next." FRANCES E. WILLARD.

## AFTERMATH.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL.—There are many whose names I would like to mention in grateful remembrance for the efficient help rendered in the line of Sunday school temperance work, but time and space forbid.

Special thanks are due the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, of Union Park Congregational church, not only for his preparation of the first lesson but for his earnest and forceful plea for quarterly temperance lessons in the regular course, in a letter written to a member of the lesson committee and used, along with some telling facts put in a circular form, at the Louisville convention and throughout the country.

To Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Fowler and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, of Chicago, I am personally indebted for a kindly and intelligent interest in this department from the first which has been a constant inspiration, and also for a generous financial aid which has enable me to send literature and instruction concerning this work throughout the entire length and breadth of our land.

I wish they might know, as I do, how large a share falls to them in this blessed victory and onward sweep of a new revelation.

Mr. J. B. Hobbs was the first Sunday school superintendent in Chicago who gave the quarterly Sunday to temperance. Through his kindness, when president of the Sunday School Superintendents' Association of our city, and that of Mr. Harry Vail, the secretary, I was invited to present my plan for temperance work in the Sunday school to that body. It was then an infant, born of a deep conviction that it would meet the need of the hour. I have often felt that if this plan had not met such a kindly reception from a *few* it might never have become, as it has, a state and national one. For this reason our warmest thanks are due those who gave it the first welcome and encouragement. God works through human agency and usually through those who are free from the trammels of prejudice and custom and wide-visioned enough to read His handwriting, though inscribed in letters that are *new*.

The crusade required devotion, inspiration, courage. This Sunday school temperance work has required all this, and in addition a steady purpose, a serene assurance and enduring patience.

To Him who alone could give this let us render

thanksgiving above all and for all. His own words are the key note of the whole: "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit saith the Lord of Hosts." What now? This question should be asked as earnestly after a victory as after a defeat.

There have been many lapses in the temperance reform just for the reason that its advocates have been lulled into inaction by some good fortune. Let this not be true of our department. More earnestly than ever, and invigorated by the tonic of this evidence of the good hand of our God upon us, let us work for the desired end. Some of the lesson committee are not with us for reasons which seem all sufficient to them, but to us, who know the need in this line of Christian service, seem weak as mere threads of gossamer. But the voice of our Sunday school workers, rising all over the land in earnest petition, we trust and believe will be to them the voice of God.

Will the superintendents of this department in the various states and territories continue the work of securing the names of pastors and Sunday school superintendents to the petition for quarterly temperance lesson subjects?

Arrange the names in a roll and keep them untill called for. Abate not one jot or tittle of any effort in the past which God has so wondrously crowned with his blessing.

The stone cut out without hands shall smite this foe of the human race until it becomes like the chaff of the summer threshing floor. Each one of us can hasten or retard the day. LUCIA E. F. KIMBALL.

*Greenville, Mich., June 21.*

CONVENTION STRAWS GATHERED BY MRS. M. J. ALDRICH.

The hearty and long-continued applause with which the remark of Rev. Mr. Wharton, of Georgia, was greeted, when, in response to address of welcome, he said, "We've been busy, in Georgia, legislating whisky *out*, and Sunday schools *in*," showed unmistakably the temperance drift of the Louisville convention. And when the convention refused to accede to Mr. Reynolds' suggestion that the chair appoint a committee of seven to nominate the new lesson committee, he stated that the old committee had been nominated by a committee of only five, and queried, "Has not their work been satisfactory?" the cries of "No, no!" in different parts of the house, revealed not only the undercurrent of thought, but the strength of that current. And the W. C. T. U. women were silent delegates too, when the convention ordered that the nomination of the new lesson committee be left to a committee of one from each state and territory represented. Other things perhaps influenced that action, but temperance certainly was not forgotten.

And when the resolution was offered recommending the new lesson committee to furnish quarterly temperance lessons, and the hearts of many "failed them for fear," that through parliamentary tactics the convention would be prevented from expressing their desire by vote, there were men ready, by parliamentary tactics, to prevent an adjournment until such a vote had been taken.

Once only have I seen the calm but determined temperance sentiment of that Louisville convention equalled, and that was in the Republican convention of Iowa in June 1883, when the temperance sentiment in the hearts of the people's delegates was so strong that it turned the leaders whithersoever it pleased. This battle for Bible temperance lessons in our Sabbath schools is God's. He is going before us in the hearts of the people. Let us take courage; learn to labor and to wait; in due time the desire of our hearts will be granted.

## OREGON'S DEFEAT.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—You will probably have heard more accurately the result of the election in Oregon than I have. I cannot get at papers as I travel so as to obtain full details. I suppose there is no doubt that the friends of suffrage were badly beaten.

I was unable to form an opinion as to the result up to the day of election, although I had visited towns in all parts of the state. Many audiences seemed warmly in favor and many coldly indifferent to the subject. Some unions begged me not to touch the subject, while others desired a full address upon it. I was asked more than once by prominent ladies and gentlemen to devote my time in the state fully to the question of suffrage, on the plea that such a course would help largely to carry the measure and thus help the temperance cause more than by talking temperance directly. It is certain that many members of the W. C. T. U. are in favor of suffrage; equally certain that many are opposed to it, not seeing the great things that may be accomplished by woman with the ballot that cannot without it.

I am told that many voted in the legislature to submit this question who were opposed to it and voted and worked against it at the polls.

I cannot say that I am disappointed, for my hopes did not run high after I came into the state, but it is a great set-back to all good things in the state. Blessings on the men of Washington territory, who have done their women justice and given them the power to do great things. The first fruits appear at Olympia in the election of a temperance mayor, put in the field by women because they did not approve of the men nominated by the parties. That the women of Steilacoom voted in the interest of the liquor traffic is to be regretted, but when it is known that the town lives on its distilleries and breweries it does not seem so strange. The women of the territory will show themselves in the right, and nobly too.

If temperance people need further evidence that the liquor traffic is ready to "disregard party affiliations" in order to maintain their interests, here is an item for them. The following was circulated in Oregon just before election. W. W. Thayer was the Republican nominee, and L Flinn the Democratic:

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 24, 1884.

The Liquor Dealers Union of Oregon by a unanimous vote hereby invites your co-operation, and through you all your friends in your vicinity, engaged or interested in the liquor business, towards securing the election of W. W. Thayer and the defeat of L. Flinn for the position of the supreme court of Oregon, for the reasons,

First: Because of Mr. Flinn's well known prejudice against the liquor traffic.

Second: He is a strict prohibitionist, and as such his prejudices must necessarily affect his judicial opinion on the bench should questions involving the liquor interest come before him.

You are also asked to exercise your best endeavors to defeat nominees for legislature in your county who are prohibitionists, irrespective of party.

It is only by a timely exercise of our power that we can prevent our enemies from absolutely destroying our business by which we honestly support our families, and which is taxed more heavily and unjustly than any other business in the Union. Yours truly,

HENRY FLECKENSTEIN,
JOHN BARRY,
BEN. L. NORDEN,
*Cor. Com. L. D. Union of Oregon.*

Is it not time that the enemies of the liquor traffic, by which men so honestly maintain their families should unite to defeat liquor nominees, and elect prohibitionists, irrespective of party? MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

## JUSTICE (?) IN BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—A few months ago two or three boys, ranging from eleven to fourteen years of age, were arrested for taking a horse that did not belong to them, and for other offences, or accumulation of offences. In the midst of their escapade they bought beer and got drunk. Some of the temperance people thought this a good opportunity to bring the man who sold them the beer to justice. Well, he was brought not to justice, but to "the justice," and the outcome of the trial reminds one of the grammatical difference between proper and common nouns. Note the difference:

Proper nouns are indefinable, individual, exclusive.

Common nouns are definable, generic, or relating to a class; inclusive.

Explanatory note: Justice is indefinable in that it disallows all legal quibbling. It is individual in that it holds every man to his own merit irrespective of class influence. It is exclusive in that it excludes all partiality in its administration. "The justice" is definable in that every justice may define to suit himself. It is generic in that the class always modifies the administration. It is inclusive in that it can be applied to all holding the office of justice.

"The justice" visited one of the mothers, and he laid himself out so flat that the generic justice overpowered and covered up justice in the abstract. See how he did it!

He said that he felt sorry for the poor old man who sold the boys the beer! The pathos of the next is without a parallel in the history of justice. He said, and ye gods of justice listen: "This is his only way of getting a living!" This is truly a case in which justice is swallowed up in mercy. The next remark is ghostly in that it involves a *grave* subject. He said, "He is a poor old man with one foot in the grave!" He never said a word about that "poor old man's" other foot, whether it was constantly getting hotter or colder; for the "foot in the grave" monopolized all of his sympathy. The "poor old man with one foot in the grave" was honorably (?) discharged, that is all of him that was out of the grave. The boys were sent to the reform school, not because they told who sold them the beer, but because they were otherwise unruly. The mother did not know the name of the justice or of the "poor old man with one foot in the grave," but she told the writer these facts, and these same facts speak volumes to every thinking mind.

Which must go, the saloon or the boy?

*Bay City, Mich.* W. C. T. U.

## "HONOR TO WHOM HONOR."

DEAR UNION SIGNAL.—The following, or the greater part, was published in the *Mid-Continent* of this city, the last time by special request of some friends. The editors of THE UNION SIGNAL thought it proper to publish, not long since some of the views of Messrs. Blaine and Logan, on the use to be made of the proceeds of licensing the liquor traffic. You will I trust cultivate the spirit of justice to both of the two gentlemen now before the country, as candidates for the two highest offices it has the power to bestow.

Believing this I forward to you for publication the following facts in regard to Mr. Logan and his family, that are facts, not to be questioned by any one. "General John A. Logan's father, who was a physician, built the first brick house in Murphysboro, Jackson county, Ill., and used it as a hotel for many years. No intoxicating drink was ever sold in the building as a beverage.

After his death his widow kept the house several years on the same plan. At her death the daughter took possession, and conducted it as a hotel about twelve years, and on strictly temperance principles. At one time she was offered fifty dollars per month for the privilege of standing room in the office for one bottle to retail drinks to travelers. She could not be bought, as the parental decree had gone forth that no intoxicants should ever be sold under that roof. Mrs. John A. Logan, never treats her guests to any intoxicating drinks."

The history and principles of these two candidates, now becoming known to the whole country, justify the statement that they would be in favor of the people, the masses, the voters, settling the question for themselves, whether to permit that which produces drunkenness, and its many attentant evils; or, that which produces temperance and its invaluable blessings.

*Kansas City, Mo.* W. H. R.

## LATE SUPPERS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I notice in the plan of the N. W. C. T. U. and in the programs of some of our locals that refreshments are placed at the end of the program. I notice also that we have a department of hygiene and the query arises in my mind how are we to reconcile the two?

Shall we induce our young ladies to study hygiene and then call upon them to serve coffee and cake at 9 or 10 o'clock? If we must pander to appetite at these meetings would it not be better to have tea at the regular hour and have the other exercises afterward, or if preferred have them before in the afternoon?

I have known unions to serve strong coffee after 10 o'clock at night. I must confess that I have occasionally assisted in the serving of late suppers, but I always felt as it seems to me a rum seller must. Can't we educate the people to prefer an intellectual feast?

If all our energy could be spent in providing such an one instead of cooking over a hot stove while preparing our entertainments, it seems to me we could make them well worth attending and be more consistent than some of us are now. CLARA EASTMAN.

*Wells River, Vt.*

# Our Children.

## GRANDMA'S ANGEL.

"Mamma said: 'Little one go and see
If Grandmother's ready to come to tea.'
I knew I mustn't disturb her, so
I stepped as gently along, tiptoe,
And stood a moment to take a peep—
And there was Grandmother fast asleep!

"I knew it was time for her to wake,
I thought I'd give her a little shake,
Or tap at her door or softly call;
But I hadn't the heart at all—
She looked so sweet and quiet there,
Lying back in her high armchair,
With her dear white hair, and a little smile,
That means she's loving you all the while.

"I didn't make a speck of noise;
I knew she was dreaming of little boys
And girls who lived with her long ago,
And then went to heaven—she told me so.

"I went up close, and didn't speak
One word, but I gave her on her cheek
The softest bit of a little kiss,
Just in a whisper, and then said this:
'Grandmother dear, it's time for tea.'

"She opened her eyes and looked at me,
And said: 'Why, pet, I have just dreamed
Of a little angel who came and seemed
To kiss me lovingly on my face.'
She pointed right at the very place!

"I never told her it was only me;
I took her hand, and we went to tea."

—*Sidney Dare in St. Nicholas for April.*

## "HELP ME ACROSS, PAPA."

There was anguish in the faces of those who bent over the little white bed, for they knew that Baby May was drifting away from them, going out alone into the dark voyage where so many have been wrested from loving hands; and as they tried in vain to keep her, or even to smooth with their kind solicitude her last brief sorrows, they too experienced in the bitter hour of parting the pangs of death. They only hoped she did not suffer now. The rings of golden hair lay damp and unstirred on her white forehead; the roses were turned to lilies on her cheeks; the lovely violet eyes saw them not, but were upturned and fixed; the breath on the pale lips came and went, fluttered and seemed loath to leave its sweet prison. O the awful, cruel strength of death, the weakness, the helplessness of love! Those who loved her better than life could not lift a hand to avert the destroyer; they could only watch and wait until the end should come. Her merry, ringing laugh would never again gladden their hearts; her little feet would make no more music as they ran pattering to meet them. Baby May was dying, and all the house was darkened and hushed!

Then it was, as the shadows fell in denser waves about us, that she stirred ever so faintly, and our hearts gave a great bound as we thought, "She is better! She will live." Yes, she knew us; her eyes moved from one face to the other, with a dim, uncertain gaze. Oh! how good God was to give her back! How we could praise and bless him all our lives. She lifted one dainty hand—cold—almost pulseless, but better, better—we would have it so—and laid it on the rough, browned hand of the rugged man who sat nearest to her. His eyelids were red with weeping, but now a smile lighted all his bronzed face like a rainbow as he felt the gentle pressure of his little daughter's hand—the mute, imploring touch that meant a question.

"What is it, darling?" he asked, in broken tones of joy and thanksgiving.

She could not speak, and so we raised her on the pretty lace pillow, and her wee white face shone in the twilight like a star or a sweet woodland flower.

She lifted her heavy eyes to his—eyes that even then had the glory and the promise of immortality in them, and reaching out her little wasted arms said, in a weary, flute-like voice:

"Help me across, papa!"

Then she was gone! We held to our breaking hearts the frail, beautiful shell, but she was far away, whither we dare not follow. She had crossed the dark river, and not alone.

"Over the river the boatman pale
Carried another household pet.
She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,
And fearlessly entered the phantom bark;
We felt it glide from the silver sands,
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark."

Oh, infinite Father! When we weary and disappointed ones reach our pleading hands to Thee, wilt Thou take us even as the little child, and help us across over the mountains of defeat and the valleys of humiliation into the eternal rest of Thy presence, into the green pastures and beside the still waters, into the city of the New Jerusalem, whose builder and maker is God?—*Presbyterian.*

## THE LITTLE MUSIC-KING.

In the year 1761, any one looking into the sitting-room of the chapel-master of Salzburg might have seen a little figure bent over a table, busily scratching away with pen and ink. The childish hand hardly knew how to hold the pen, but hurried along with marks and dots and strange-looking characters, smeared with ink, and now and then blackened with a huge blot, as the pen dashed from ink to paper with trembling eagerness. The door opened, and the chapel-master entered with a friend; but the little curly head did not stir.

"What are you doing, my son?"

"I am composing a concerto for the harpsichord, papa. I have nearly finished the first part.

The father took the paper, and showed it to his friend. They laughed heartily at the scrawl; but on looking more attentively, the chapel-master said—

"See, it is really composed by rule; but it is too difficult. No one could play it."

"It must be well studied before it is played," said the boy. "See, this is the way it begins." And, running to the harpsichord, he succeeded in playing enough to show what his idea was.

It was, indeed, a musical composition, correctly composed, but containing such great difficulties that an able musician would have found it impossible to execute it on the harpsichord.

The chapel-master was Leopold Mozart; and the little composer, only five years old, was Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, afterward so celebrated in the musical world.

Two years before, he had stood listening at the fireside while his papa gave a music-lesson to his sister Anna.

"Thou teachest Nunnerl, papa. Teach me, too."

"But thou art a baby, Wolferl. Wait, my little man."

But when the lesson was over, and papa gone, the little fellow went to the harpsichord, and standing on tiptoe, groped among the keys, with his baby fingers stretched wide apart, till he found and played a perfect chord. Papa's musical ear caught the sound, and he rushed back into the room to find that his baby, had, indeed, all alone, found his way into the beautiful tone world.

After that music-lessons were for him, too; and he was never far away when Nunnerl was at the harpsichord, but, perched on his father's knee, followed every movement and tone, and often played the lesson after her from memory.

The next year, the family removed to Munich; and the two children were presented at the court, and played before Francis I., the Emperor, to the wonder and delight of all who know them.

Before Wolfgang was eight years old and Anna twelve, they had performed at the courts of Vienna, Paris, Munich and London. At Vienna they saw and played with the little Marie Antoinette; and Wolfgang shocked the fine court ladies by jumping into the lap of the Empress for a kiss. He could play the works of Bach, Handel, and other masters, and in England composed six sonatas, which he dedicated to the Queen.

Returning to France, they travelled about in that country and in Holland; and Wolfgang played on the organs of most of the churches and monasteries.

One evening, being caught in a thunder storm, they took shelter in a monastery. The monks were at supper, and did not know of their guests' arrival. But soon wonderful music began to steal into the hall from the chapel, sometimes sweet and sad, then wild and stormy; now a single voice with pleading tones, again a great chorus of response; now the rolling of the thunder and booming of the wind; and as these died away, a soft, clear, sunny strain, telling that the storm was over. The fathers were in great affright. One and another stole into the dark chapel to listen; and they counted themselves over and over again, to be sure they were all there. But at last a light was brought, the strangers were discovered, and Wolfgang greatly enjoyed their amazement, terror and delight. They could not believe it was he who had played such music, so far beyond what even brother Ambrose played—their fine musician. They thought it was a spell, an enchantment, a holy charm, a miracle. And when at last convinced he was a true mortal boy, they lavished the kindest hospitality on the Mozarts, and bade them godspeed on the morrow, with many a blessing.

At the consecration of a church belonging to the Orphans' Home in Vienna, Mozart composed music for the occasion, and conducted it, although only twelve years of age. At thirteen, he went to Rome with his father; and there, in the Sistine Chapel below the grand painting of "The Last Judgment," which Michel Angelo had painted three hundred years before, he heard the wonderful music of "The Miserere."

This is only performed in Holy Week by the Pope's choir, and no one has ever been allowed to have a copy of the music, or even to see it; but so astonishing was little Mozart's memory, that on his return from the chapel, he not only wrote out the music correctly, but could also sing it perfectly—a feat which made him the musical wonder of the age.—*The Best Words.*

## THE TEMPERANCE STRIKE.—FOR DECLAMATION.

Striking is the order of the day and the fashion of the times.

It is a right thing to strike when one strikes the right thing.

We are on a strike, and shall strike with all our might.

We strike against alcohol, and against all in its service.

We strike for economy, and for the bread of the children made into the father's poison.

We strike for better education to supersede drunkenness, crime and ignorance.

We strike for virtue and law to redeem the nation from the demoralization of drunkards.

We strike against the Black Valley railroad, and smash its engine, juggernant.

We strike for faith and piety to pray for the salvation of perishing drunkards.

We strike against tobacco to save money for the prosecution of the temperance work.

We call upon all good citizens to strike and slay the drunken giant, despair.

"Strike—till the last armed foe expires;
Strike—for your altars and your fires;
Strike—for the green graves of your sires;
God, and your native land."

—*Youth's Temperance Banner.*

## THE PEBBLE PICNIC.

A LETTER FROM MISS GORDON.

DEAR CHILDREN:—Away over in California, where so many precious things are found, there is a beach about half a mile long washed by the waves of the Pacific ocean, where most beautiful little pebbles lie nestled in the sand, or hidden among the more common stones and shells. This beach is near the town of Pes-ca-de-ro, and for many years people have gathered the pebbles to sell to those who visit the Golden State, and are glad to carry home specimens of all its wonders.

Last year I had the good fortune to go with Miss Willard to California, and we met a pleasant lady who said she had once lived in Pescadero, and had collected a great many of these pebbles, selling them to get money for missions. "O!" I thought, "how I wish the cunning little stones could do some temperance work too." Just a few months after our return home, we had a letter from another good lady we had met in California — Mrs. L. M. Carver — and she told us she was going to live in Pescadero. Mrs. Carver is a great temperance worker, and loves the young folks very much, and I said when I read the letter: Now we can get some Pescadero pebbles for temperance, and the dear little cold water folks, with their bright eyes and nimble fingers are just the ones to find them for us. So I wrote Mrs. Carver my thought, and she had been thinking about it too; and I know you would like to hear of the way they picked the pebbles. On May day the Cold Water Army had a picnic down on the beach, where the grand old ocean comes rolling in with the sunlight dancing on the waves like diamonds. Mrs. Carver told the boys and girls, and big folks too, that this was to be a temperance picnic, and that all the nice stones they could find were to be put into little glass bottles, and sold to help the temperance cause and the W. C. T. U. So they went to work, old and young, down on their knees on the pebbly beach, and they laughed and shouted to each other as they drew the smooth, shining, bright colored pebbles out of their hiding places. Hundreds of little beauties were found that happy May day, and dear little children would come to Mrs. Carver, with their chubby hands full of tiny stones, saying: "Here are some more pebbles to keep men from getting drunk."

Now the stones are far from their home by the Pacific, for Mrs. Carver has come all the way from California to Chicago, and brought them with her. I wish you could see them in the box all wrapped up in cotton to keep them from breaking, each bottle having the name of the one who found them nicely pasted on the outside. The stones are all colors, and some of them are handsome enough to be set in rings and other jewelry.

Mrs. Carver says we may take the pebbles to our National convention at St. Louis next October. Each bottle will be tied with a white ribbon, and will cost about fifty cents. Now, boys and girls, save your pennies, and

get mother to buy you a bottle of the cold water pebbles sent you by the little cold water people of Pescadero.

Below are the names of those who went to the pebble picnic, with temperance bottles in their pockets, on May 1, 1884: Your loving friend,

ANNA A. GORDON.

May Chrisman, Jennie Chapel, Mabel Roe, Grace Shaw, Nettie Adair, Blanche Chapel, Gertrude Chapel, Alma Blomquist, Harry Piper, Johnny Shaw, Jessie Chrisman, Clara Adair, Elma Chandler, Bertie Pinkham, Minnie Pierce, Grace Fogg, Maud White, Robert Love, Bertha Shaw, Walter Chrisman, Jessie Leighton, Clifford Clarke, Freddie Pinkham, Maud I. Fogg, Clara Brown, Mary White, Lizzie Chrisman, Bertha L. Ballard, Laura C. Weeks, Mr. W. H. Ward, Mrs. W. H. Ward, Mrs. A. W. Goulson, Mrs. Wolverine, May Smith, Flora Smith, Eva Wallace, Harry Good, George Good, Elsie Green, John Goulson, Mrs. L. M. Carver, Wayne Carver.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

152. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In jury, also in judge.
In give, also in grudge.
In break, also in bend.
In sell, also in lend.
In ache, also in pain.
In might, also in main.
In money, also in pence.
In picket, also in fence.
My whole is a man who now stands high:
For higher honors he soon will try.

153. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 18. 8. 21. 10 is a circuit.
My 3. 6 4, 4, 24, 1 is a passage through a hill.
My 16. 23. 2. 13, 15 is the cry of a sheep.
My 25, 12, 17, 14 is a wild animal.
My 11, 20 22 is part of a grate.
My 6, 5, 19, 7 is an adherent to the crown.
My whole is in the New Testament.

154. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In money, but not in wealth.
In sickness, but not in health.
In house, but not in home.
In travel, but not in roam.
In fruit, but not in peach.
In every, but not in each.
In the home of the drunkard you find my whole,
The principal cause is the flowing bowl.

155. HIDDEN NAMES.

*[Feminine.]*

1. Did you see the medal the artist won?
2. Is that real ice, or mock?
3. Is it wood, or cast iron?
4. She hears us, and will come at once.
5. I noticed the odor at the door.
6. He made liars by his methods.
7. Did you see the tab? It has been lost.
8. Is your eraser enamel?

156. MISSING CONSONANTS.

*[Bible Verse.]*

"-o-e u- -o -e a- - -e - -a- -a-o- a- - a-e -ea- - -a-e- a- - I -i- - -i-e -ow -e- -."

157. LOST LETTERS.

I p*****e that we keep our P****e P*********r busy p*********g p*****s until P*********n p**********s.

I. P. M.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

145.—Weather, platter, growing, youthful, foolish, dandy, money, Katharine, teeth, potted, dote:—"Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?"

146.—Abolitionist.

147.—Day, play; way, say; yard, hard; cried, pride; head, said; trying, crying; now, row; again, main; do, through; sob, Rob; never, forever.

148.—
D
TEN
TULIP
DELUGED
NIGHT
PET
D

Answers have been received from Cloud Marshall and S. M. Kennedy.

JULY PRIZE.

The person sending the best puzzle during July will receive the National Game of Presidents. Remember the rules—all puzzles to be written on one side of the paper, and the answers to be sent with them.

# Home Department.

## THE CUP OF THE LORD.

ANNIE D. MANSON.

It may not harm, nor you, nor me;
But chance some lamb amidst the flock,
Here, tasting first the fiery draught,
May, at the table of the Lord,
Be bound with chains more hopeless far,
Than all the fetters earth can forge?
Shall such as they, in after years,
Point to the supper of our Lord
As the fell snare which led their tender feet
Into the slippery, dark abyss?
Shall that, which was to be our pledge of faith,
Prove but to them e'en as the gates of hell?

*St. Paul, May 10.*

## THROUGH THE MISTS.

MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

"It will be all right when the mists clear away."—*Extract from Mrs. Chapin's Letter.*

It is true we see not clearly,
For we look up through our tears,
Tears we weep for those loved dearly,
Fair lives wrecked in manhood's years.
But the sun is clearly shining,
Though the blue through clouds seem dim,
God's great love we're scarce divining,
Draws our wand'rers back to Him.

So, sad hearts, be faint no longer,
We are in a Father's hand;
And though wind and wave grow stronger,
He will bring us safe to land.
True, our feet will often weary
Of the thorny path each day,
Soon will end the long march, dreary,
And the mists will clear away.

*Baltimore.*

## THE ENGINEER'S REMEDY.

My engineer was a gray-haired, thick-set man of fifty, quiet and unobtrusive, and deeply in love with his beautiful machine. He had formerly run a locomotive, and now took a stationary engine because he could get no employment on the railroads. A long talk with the superintendent of the road from which he had been removed, revealed only one fault in the man's past life—he loved strong drink.

"He is," said my informant, "as well posted on steam as any man on the road; he worked up from train-boy to fireman, from fireman to enigneer, has rendered us valuable services, has saved many lives by his quickness and bravery; but he can not let liquor alone, and for that reason we have discharged him."

In spite of this discouraging report I hired the man. During the first week of his stay I passed through the engine room many times a day, in the course of my factory rounds, but never found aught amiss. The great machine ran as smoothly and quietly as if its bearings were set in velvet; the steel cross-head, the crank-shaft, the brass oil-cups, reflected the morning sun like mirrors; no speck of dust found lodgment in the room. In the "fire-room" the same order and neatness prevailed; the steam-gauges showed even pressure, the water-gauges were always just right, and our daily report showed that we were burning less coal than formerly. The most critical inspection failed to find anything about either engine or boilers that showed the faintest symptoms of neglect or carelessness.

Three weeks passed. The man who had been recommended as "good for five days' work and then two days' drunk," had not swerved a hair from his duty. The gossips were beginning to notice and comment upon the strange affair.

"I should like to speak with you a moment, sir," said he one morning as I passed through his sanctum.

"Well, John, what now!" I said, drawing out my note-book. "Cylinder oil all gone?"

"It's about myself," he replied.

I motioned him to proceed.

"Thirty-two years ago I drank my first glass of liquor," said the engineer, "and for the past ten years, up to the last month, no week has passed without its Saturday-night drunk. During those years I was not blind to the fact that appetite was getting a frightful hold upon me. At times my struggles against the longing for stimulant were earnest. My employers once offered me a thousand dollars if I would not touch liquor for three months, but I lost it; I tried all sorts of antidotes, and all failed. My wife died praying that I might be rescued, yet my promises to her were broken within two days. I signed pledges and joined societies, but appetite was still my master. My employers reasoned with me, discharged me, forgave me, but all to no effect. I could not stop, and I knew it. When I came to work for you I did not expect to stay a week; I was nearly done for; but now!" and the old man's face lighted up with an unspeakable joy, "in this extremity, when I was ready to plunge into hell for a glass of rum, I found a sure remedy! I am saved from my appetite!"

"What is your remedy?"

The engineer took up an open Bible that lay, face down, on the window ledge and read:

"The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin."

—*H. C. P. in the Christian.*

## THE FOUNDING OF THE BANDS OF MERCY.

A noble English woman, Catherine Smithies, of London, was the founder of the English Bands of Mercy several years ago. The Rev. Thomas Timmins, of Portsmouth, England, the birth place of Charles Dickens, and John Pounds, the founder of Ragged Schools, established a Bands of Mercy nine years ago, not knowing that Mrs. Smithies had organized them before. The American Band of Mercy were organized July 28, 1882, by the Rev. Thomas Timmins, and George T. Angell, Esq., the eminent New England philanthropist, and president of the Massachusetts society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. Angell became the president of the parent Band of Mercy in America, and Mr. Timmins its secretary. These gentlemen have been unwearied in their labors of love to extend this beneficent organization throughout the United States, and have been signally successful in their unselfish efforts.

Already there are several hundred Bands of Mercy in America, extending from Quebec to Puget Sound, and its membership is beginning to reach into the hundreds of thousands.

In the public schools and Sunday schools of Chicago over forty thousand are already enrolled as members, and the number of Bands is increasing every day. The streets are full of children with the most honorable badge they can wear, the badge of the Band of Mercy, conspicuously displayed. We shall see these Bands organized in every public, private and Sunday school in our city before long.

Open thy lips and speak,
Protect the dumb and weak,
Their cause maintain.
Why should we then abuse?
Why these kind friends misuse?
O! let us never choose
To cause them pain.

—*Forester Friend.*

# The Sunday School Lesson.

July 13.] Third Quarter, No. 2. [1884.

## TOPIC; THE ARK IN THE HOUSE.

LESSON TEXT.—II. Samuel 6: 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—He blesseth the habitation of the just. Prov. 3:33.

TIME.—1042 B. C.

PLACE.—Jerusalem and Kirjath-jearim.

1. David was a kingly reformer. Almost his first move was to place the Ark of the Lord in a fitting tabernacle. His purpose was good and pure, but the manner of its execution displeased God. It is very possible for a right thing to be done in a wrong way. It is a sorrowful comment upon poor human nature that even God's behests fail of "that whereto they are sent," through our thoughtlessness or our fault.

2. God has not only appointed a work to be done, but a way in which it shall be done. The Ark was not to be moved save in one fashion. It was to be carried by staves on men's shoulders. David followed the pattern set by the Philistines—a sort of crude reverence—the new cart, and the oxen never before yoked,—but God demanded more sacredness for the Ark of His Covenant. It had been fifty years in the family of Abinadab and lost its hallowed associations to those so unduly familiar with its presence. Uzzah in thoughtless irreverence put out his hand to stay and keep that which God had ordained so divinely sacred that to touch it was profanity. Evil is wrought from want of thought as much as want of heart, and punishment therefor is as certain and timely in the one case as the other.

3. It is evident that David in his eagerness for a better state of things had undertaken the work too much in his own strength. If he had consulted Him whom he was seeking to honor by giving the Ark of His Covenant a suitable tabernacle and resting place, God would surely have given him directions so minute that none of the catastrophes which befell its removal, should have happened. When trouble came David feared and said, "How shall the ark of the Lord come to me?" A question that should have been earlier asked.

4. The courage and faith of Obed-edom is greatly honored. He knew the disasters that attended the presence of the Ark in the camp of the Phillistines and among the men of Bethshemesh, but nevertheless receiving it in love and fear, God blessed him and all his house. Bishop Hall says "The God of heaven will not receive anything from men on free cost. He will pay liberally for his lodging." But it is the spirit of the act that he notes, and not its outward seeming.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

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## "HELP NATURE."

In that charming serial running through the *Century* magazine, "Dr. Sevier," the philosophic physician of the story, gives to all philanthropists a prescription that bears on it face, the mark of more than technical wisdom.

A sympathetic young fellow has just met him with a subscription paper drawn up and circulated for the benefit of children orphaned by the plague. The doctor in a volcanic mood, breaks out against the folly of dealing with results and ignoring causes. He makes violent plea for deeper digging about the roots of evils and expending force where it will effect most, and though he practically vitiates his own teaching by furtively setting down the largest subscription of the benevolent paper, he winds up his exhortation which has been hot and scathing often, with this gentle admonition that may well be heeded by all who engage in philanthropic reforms; "Do as a wise physician does—*help Nature.*"

The soundness of this advice depends on the truth, that as in the physical so in the spiritual domain, a power works for health, against disease—for righteousness, against sin. It does not strain our orthodoxy to receive this truth. God is in the world today by His Spirit, overruling where He cannot rule—counteracting where we rebel against His direct action, making things most evil in themselves "work together" in His own mysterious chemistry for the utmost possible good.

As the wise physician of today works along the curative line of Nature's potent processes, so all who would make the world better of its sorrow and its sin must fall in with the order of God's reparative movements, is the true teaching of Dr. Sevier's prescription. We can all accept it to advantage. It is the frictionless method of reform. It makes working for humanity as easy and natural as the falling of the dew or the shining of the sun. It is doing because one cannot help doing.

And there is this immense advantage in it that it does not awaken rebellion, or if it seem to do so for a time, it bears such cogent reason in its naturalness that rebels soon lay down their arms. Nature has its occasional convulsions, attendant upon its new births, and we call them phenomena when they are really processes. So in moral economy there is upheaval and apparent cataclysm working out beneficence and restoring to normal place and power that which is out of the way. "Helping Nature" therefore in reform may not always mean the quiet application of resistless force, for noise and violence occasionally become the necessary accompaniment of dislodging evil. The thunder storm in July has its natural mission and accomplishment no less than the silent metamorphosis of the springtime. Thus much to account for the often seemingly coercive and clashing methods of reform.

It is no less true, however, that the proportion of thunder to dew and sunshine is infinitesimal in both worlds, and in "helping Nature" we must recognize that "the still small voice" speaks ever, its quiet monotone often unnoted and unheeded, but nevertheless accomplishing its reiterative impact on the world's brain. It is not overweening conceit of ourselves to rejoice in the fact that the W. C. T. U., born in the throes of whirlwind and cyclone, develops along the line of Nature's processes. Take up its Annual Leaflet, and note its division of labor and plan of work. There is Organization, quiet, systematic, effective; Prevention, wise, cautious, gentle; Education, high of aim and full of inspiration; evangelization, holy, sweetening, purifying; Social efforts, brightening life's pathway like sunshine and letting in the light on dark places; Legal work, with its occasional upheaval and earthquake; an epitome of God's plan in nature and in morals. Who shall believe that He has not inspired the plan so like His own that the gainsaying world is forced to view it askance, and say, "They builded better than they knew."

## THE LAST OF THE MURPHY MEETINGS.

An audience of two thousand persons assembled in Farwell Hall last Friday night, the occasion being a grand temperance meeting to wind up the Murphy campaign in this city. The platform was filled with temperance workers, notable among them being Mr. Murphy, Miss Willard, Rev. Dr. Kennard and wife, Mrs. T. B. Carse, Mrs. L. A. Hagans, Mr. J. B. Hobbs, Miss Helen L. Hood, Mr. W. W. O'Brien and daughter, Rev. W. T. Stowe and wife, Col. Clarke, Deacon Willard, J. H. Monroe and many others. The Rev. Dr. Kennard made the first address in which he announced that 11,000 pledges had been signed in the seven weeks of Mr. Murphy's labor. Such a bit of joyful news brought down the house, showing how well disposed a wicked world is after all to the triumph of goodness and temperance. Prof. Lyman and Mr. Stowe were the next speakers, each referring in a manly style to the change in their lives and purposes. Mr. J. B. Hobbs, the Prohibition candidate for governor of Illinois, was loudly called for and made a clear cut statement of his sympathy with both moral and legal temperance reform. Next came Miss Willard, whose eloquent tracing of Mr. Murphy's successful career was in her very best vein. She paid handsome tribute to the third party and its gallant and honored representative upon the platform. Then Dr. Kennard introduced Mr. O'Brien, eloquent by the divine right of Irishmen, full of happy laudation of Francis Murphy and genial fellowship with "temperance folk" generally. And after him came Mr. Murphy

himself who was never better in looks, spirit and ability to hold and sway an audience. His speech was a fitting close to the weeks of faithful work for the redemption of souls which has been so blessedly crowned with visible results.

The scene at the breaking up of the assembly was indescribable; men crowding forward to shake Mr. Murphy's hand and to sign the pledge, women blessing him and weeping grateful tears, loving workers cheering him on, and all carrying away a memory that will enrich both time and eternity. God be thanked for the happy homes, the new hearts, the redeemed souls that are the outcome of the Murphy campaign in Chicago. And God bless Francis and Edward Murphy, here and everywhere, now and forever.

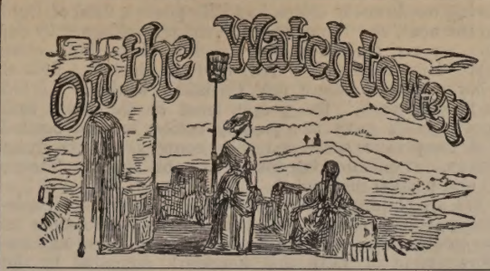
Mr. W. T. Stowe who was one of these speakers at Farwell Hall on Friday night, is one of the converts of the meetings. He was for many years a pastor in the Universalist denomination, serving also one or two Unitarian churches, but succumbed to the power of all-conquering appetite in whose thralldom he has suffered for the past two or three years. He is a man of cultivated as well as bright intellect, and proposes to use his gifts in the service of his Master. He was baptized in the Rev. Dr. Kennard's church a short time since, thus returning to the faith of his father who was a Baptist minister in New England, and will probably be again installed in the pulpit. He is open to engagements as a temperance lecturer, and with his gifts of mind and heart, together with the teachings of bitter experience, cannot fail to be a speaker of great power and interest. He is a strong Prohibitionist as well as a believer in moral suasion, and in a quiet, argumentative, thoughtful speech he will do fine execution among cultured people, as well as reach the hearts and convictions of tempted men.

That the department of work among soldiers and sailors is doing good and increasing service, is evident in many ways. Letters from outlying posts testify to the value of all that has been done and contain great encouragement for the future. A lieutenant writes to Mrs. McClees from Fort Missoula, Montana, as follows:

"A temperance society has been started at this post and I am doing what I can to encourage the men of the garrison to abstain from drink. I was at the lecture of Miss Willard, and am not surprised at her success, for her ways please God. One officer, not now of this post, has not tasted liquor since her visit to Missoula, now so long since.

"You are not unfamiliar with the sad history of intemperance in the army. Having been nearly twenty-two years in the service I certainly should know something of the dreadful havoc of this fearful curse, this greatest enemy God has on earth."

And now, this earnest, God-fearing man, asks for literature for the company that he commands, as well as for a library which the little temperance society has just started. May God put it in the hearts of Christian people to open their purses for this missionary effort to supply the forts in the far away territories with good temperance books. Who will respond to this call, and send money or books for Fort Missoula? Let all who have such generous purpose, address Mrs. Sarah A. McClees, Yonkers, N. Y.




The Y. M. C. A. of San Francisco gave Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster a fine reception in the hall of the association on the evening of June 13, and the Sunday thereafter Mrs. Foster lectured in the same hall.

* * *

A kitchen garden drill was given on June 14 by the W. C. T. U. of Cleveland, for the benefit of the kitchen garden school. The beautiful programs furnished the songs of the occasion in full, very much to the pleasure of the finely entertained audience. Mrs. Prather, I hear, was the "moving cause."

* * *

Several medical women of Wisconsin on being refused admission to the state medical association were heard to say, "If the members of the association don't want us, there is not benefit enough to be derived to warrant making a contest about it." Which reminds me that I heard a loyal Methodist sister say the other day of the action of the general conference, in refusing to license women to preach: "Well if they want women going over the country teaching Methodist doctrine without supervision or authority, I'm willing."

* * *

I am not much given to advertising military schools "for the peace of my people," but when I hear of one whose principal takes so noble a position as does Col. Hyatt, of Chester, Pa., how can I help it? At the alumni dinner of the academy, Col. Hyatt absented himself, as did others of the faculty, because the alumni insisted upon serving wine with their dinner. Courtesy alone would have seemed to demand acquiescence in the views of the principal.

* * *

Mrs. Col. D. W. C. Duncan of Charles City, Iowa, is going to Indian territory, and will act as superintendent of Scientific Instruction for that territory. Mrs. D. is the wife of Col. D. W. C. Duncan, a Cherokee lawyer of great talent and graduate of Dartmouth College. He and his brother, who is a minister at Talequah (the capital), are among the most influential men of the Five Nations.

* * *

Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens of San Francisco has recently been in the east and southeast, Baltimore and thereabouts, doing excellent temperance work. The Baltimore papers write her up in glowing style.

* * *

*Dr.* Elizabeth Boynton Harbert is the new title of the editor of the "Woman's Kingdom," given her by the Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati—Doctor of Philosophy.

* * *

The *Patriot*, of San Francisco, claims the first prize offered by the English reformers for the best temperance drink. It is not its own invention or discovery, but we all agree that it, the drink, ought to have the first prize—for it is—WATER.

* * *

A reunion of the sanitary and Christian commission workers, and army chaplains will be held July 12 and 13, at Lake Bluff. Mrs. Wittenmeyer, the former president of the N. W. C. T. U., will be there, and give her thrilling story of camp and hospital life.

* * *

The Hon. Mr. Hunter, of Rapides Parish, La., made a fine speech in the state legislature on the best way of discussing the evils resulting from the liquor traffic. He evidently believes in prohibition.

* * *

A gentleman in New England has promised a gold watch to each member of his Sunday school class who will sign the triple pledge and keep it till his majority. Up to this time he has been called upon to "deliver" six of the watches.

* * *

I hear very pleasant things of Mrs. Florence Williams, of Los Angeles, Cal., who is a daughter of G. P. R. James, the noted novelist, and a lecturer of great ability. I hope she will add a temperance lecture to her *repertoire*.

* * *

Mrs. Helen Rich, the brilliant lecturer on temperance and other topics, literary and philanthropic, is in Chicago with friends, and ought to be heard in this great city of good people and bad people—saloons and churches, wealth and poverty, heroism and crime—this city of extremes.

* * *

I hope to live to see the day when so good and wholesome (usually) a paper as the Chicago *Evening Journal* will not advertise saloons and their attractions right in the midst of reading matter, where "our boys" cannot help reading it. It does not make the trouble a bit less that the *Journal* calls them "sample rooms." The boys are tempted the more to "sample" them.

* * *

The gift of $10 by an Indian Sunday school on some reservation "to Christianize the whites" was reported at the International Sunday school convention. Was that because Christian "whites" sent fire-water into their camps?

* * *

A new song is in—not my mouth, for I am no warbler, but my ear, and it is a charming one—the words by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry and the music by that singer of sweet songs, Mrs. Clinton Smith of Springfield. It is entitled "Joy" and it rings out joyously.

* * *

Somebody who knows tells me that hemorrhage of the lungs or stomach may be quickly stopped by small doses of salt instead of the whisky so often used.

* * *

I hear of an old fashioned Fourth of July celebration at Evanston in honor of Iowa's first Independence Day. Of course the W. C. T. U. are at the bottom of it, and I hope will come out on top, for the proceeds are to go toward a Murphy campaign.

* * *

Mr. Francis Murphy is now open to engagements, having closed his successful meetings in Chicago. Miss Helen L. Hood of 161 La Salle street, is to make his appointments hither and yon over the entire country. "No pent up Utica contracts his powers."

* * *

Mrs. Nelly Bayley will give four more chalk talk entertainments in the month of July. Those wishing her services will please communicate with her at once.

* * *

Governor St. John is one of the attractions at Henry C. Bowen's Fourth of July celebration at his home in Woodstock, Conn. I wonder if it is "significant of much." The *Independent* is "semi-detached" at present.

* * *

Mr. Bowen always has a temperance "feature" in his program. Last year it was Senator Henry W. Blair with John B. Gough thrown in as "fireworks."

* * *

Mrs. Foster's face is set eastward and homeward. July 6 and 7 will find her at Cheney, Washington territory—14th at Salt Lake City and August 1, will bring her home.

* * *

Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, Rockford, Illinois, is doing effective work for the W. C. T. U. with her new lecture to Christian parents. Everybody is thrice glad that this gifted woman is once more in the field, with health and strength enough to warrant continuance in well doing. I expect to hear of her work in other states than this.

* * *

Mrs. H. M. Tracy Cutler who has an article on the third page of this week's Union Signal, is one of the best speakers for prohibition and woman's ballot. Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of southern Illinois, you will not live up to your privileges if you do not hear her this year, while she is in your vicinity—i. e. at Cobden.

On Duty.

# News From the Field.

## OHIO.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE STATE CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI, BY MRS LOUISE E. FISHER, PRESIDENT OF LYTLE HALL W. C. C. T. U., CINCINNATI.

SISTERS OF OHIO:—In this great God-given work of gospel temperance, we welcome you to the Queen City of his grand old state! Beautiful Cincinnati bids you welcome with its suburbs of loveliness, its parks and halls, its churches and gardens—peers of the Bois de Bologne of Paris, or Regent's Park of London!

Christian Cincinnati bids you welcome—thrice welcome! Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, from its pastor who has most heartily supported this temperance work, to its trustees, stewards, officials and laymen, all join in a royal hearty welcome!

Wicked Cincinnati brings you no word of welcome. You bring no tidings of good to her. Demetrius-like she sees only her craft in danger by your work of reform. Great is their King Gambrinus! Great the revenue from their traffic in human souls! To no place could you more fitly come. No city needs you more, for it has almost deserved the name of Sin-sin-naughti instead of the euphonious Cincinnati.

Wickedness here of every description has been rampant. Our thirty miles of open saloons invite the unwary within their doors—the paraphernalia of enticement more and more alluring as the population has increased and competition abetted.

Ohio today is not the Ohio of old; the hearts of her daughters thrill at the very name of Ohio—a state so wonderful in its resources, as to be an independency for its maintenance, even though isolated from all others. A banner state, a mother of presidents as well as of generals, but better still the mother of that wonderful movement, the temperance crusade, whose decennial was celebrated in December last, and anniversary commemorated this afternoon of which it has been said, "None greater since Pentecostal flame first sat upon the heads of saints."

This temperance agitation is creating great changes in our beautiful Ohio. Ah! well do we remember how less than a year ago our pulses beat as we waited anxiously for the result of the months of work for the vote on the prohibitory amendment. How gallantly our clergy worked! At the noon hour Lytle Hall, headquarters for the Hamilton County Prohibition Alliance, presented a scene of busy life at that time when it could better claim a little time from the ministers and merchants. The press lent us but little aid, until it could hardly be known just where it stood, in this great question of reform.

Cleveland of course led the van, headed as it was by our beloved Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge. She and her faithful bodyguard of efficient secretaries alone know how arduous and exhausting the toil by day and by night. But it was for God and home and native land, and eternity itself can only record their work. All over our beloved state were women at work and 323,189 votes, was a grand showing for prohibitory sentiment and woman's work. The lecturers you sent us, Campbell and Finch and Reynolds and Bain, left grand records behind them of growth in public sentiment for our glorious cause.

Women of Ohio, I congratulate you! A decade of years has wrought a great change in our beloved state, for in these years has been going on one of the grandest moral struggles the world has ever seen. A prominent politician says "It is the heaviest blow the kingdom of darkness has had since the resurrection." Aye! what strides has not been made in the last twelve months? The question of today at our political conventions is the temperance question. At our general conference of the M. E church lately assembled at Philadelphia, the report from the committee on temperance says, "The most important question of reform now before the public is that which relates to the prevention of intemperance and the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage;" urges the formation of juvenile temperance societies and organization of annual conference temperance societies in all the annual conferences. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is an organized power in the land; under the banner of prohibition we are marching on; we hear the still small voice "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit saith the Lord of Hosts;" our Joshua leads us and while we stand for God and home and native land, are factors in the solving of the greatest problem of the age. This warfare is just as great and glorious as that of our brothers in the late war, for we are fighting the forces of evil to preserve the peace and purity of the home; bringing all our resources of wit and tact and endurance and self sacrifice to bear against this gigantic power of sin, for the heaviest, deadliest curse of the home is the drink. It is a long fight, that sometimes wearies brain and heart, but our God is leading us and we rejoice in the promise of the crusade psalm "The way of the wicked shall be turned upside down"! Five hundred unions are dotting our beautiful Ohio throughout the length and breadth of the state, showing our Joshua is both our vanguard and our rearguard. His plans reach out in the future, one little step taken in loving obedience to His call and He pours a flood of light on the next, and the next, until, though maligned by our foes, we are trusted by our friends. Like Luther we say, "Here we stand." Ah! never so glorious a field of labor opened up before any Christian worker. All bid us "Go forward," the people trust us, the press that once scarcely gave us a passing notice, is now flooded with temperance sentiments, the country expects great things, our enemies tremble, let us not fail now "to go up and possess the land."

We are children of the churches, are voicing its Christianity. We welcome you here, our beloved sisters in this godly work; we want your words of cheer and encouragement of faith and heroism! Appalled by the evils of Cincinnati, we want your heart of fire to touch us and inspire us with your courage and enthusiasm. At the last convention nine years ago held here, you marched five hundred strong to our grand esplanade, kneeling there in public solemn consecration with our dear Mrs. Vickers, invalid three years since, sitting at my left tonight in her invalid chair from her sick room, to God and gospel temperance were filled with His Holy Spirit. A blockade of an opposite order but lately disgraced our fair city, when men and boys filled with the spirit evoked by liquor caused bloodshed and murder, one fair young life blotted out among the many others, bringing sorrow and anguish to a mother's heart.

Dear Ohio! Your children gather here today to do you honor. Only eternity can tell the influence for good. Year after year you send from your sheltering arms your daughters for this Christian temperance work, and though the years are leaving their finger points upon many of us, our ranks depleted by some brave, noble hearts who have fallen by the way, yet others come quickly forward to take their places and life grows purer, nobler, grander, with a broader meaning, as we press on "still achieving, still pursuing, learn to labor and to wait."

God only knows the paths that have been trod, or how weary it is for some tired feet, but the grand lessons of life's work, and responsibility are learned that it is not alone to enjoy, but to live for others, thus making life a deep, grand reality with a halo of joy around it, bringing back the very romance of youth.

We hail you as representatives of a new moral estate which is rising up to take its place as a peer of other great moral movements. It is woman roused to redress a moral evil. This church is honored, this city is honored, this age, this 19th century, this grand old year 1884, by such a convention! In the name of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cincinnati and vicinity, of Walnut Hills, with its faithful membership, and our adjoining state of Kentucky, we bid you welcome! thrice welcome! We hope much from you. It has been said, "that the floods and the riots have been the only successes this year in Cincinnati." We hope the impressions for good, the impetus for work will be most effectual from this goodly company of splendid women.

Allow me in closing to quote a wonderful prophecy written over forty years ago by the father of one of our gifted temperance workers, and in the light of today, before this convention assembled, realize its thrilling significance.

> Oh! American women! Arise in your might,
> To you, we must look for the dawning of light,
> To you we must come and assistance implore,
> Your influence, your faith, your prayers, aye more—
> May God speed the day, and speed it He will,
> When your hand shall destroy the snake of the still.

The following was among the resolutions adopted at the state convention:

*Resolved*, That the W. C. T. U. of Ohio, in convention assembled, send united and tender greeting to our beloved recording secretary, Miss F. Jennie Duty, of Cleveland; and to the family our earnest sympathy in the trial of her long illness resulting from her wonderful work as a leader in our great army; that we earnestly rejoice in the good tidings of her gradual improvement and unitedly pray for her perfect restoration to the wide circle of Christian work and Christian friends to whom she is so essential and so dear.

## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

THE UNION SIGNAL shows that no one has written you of how much we have enjoyed Mrs. Foster. A fine reception was given her at Mrs. Dr. Glenn's beautiful residence upon her arrival from Southern California. Mrs. Glenn's parlors, indeed the whole house, was upon that occasion lined with flowers. Music also filled the spacious rooms; a hundred or more ladies came upon short notice to welcome Mrs. Foster, and her golden words to us upon that day we shall never forget.

Two of the largest churches in San Francisco opened their pulpits on the next day, May 11, to this most gifted woman. In the morning she spoke to fully one thousand people in Rev. Mr. Dill's church, Methodist. In the evening at Plymouth Congregational, Rev. Mr. Noble's, a larger audience yet greeted her.

At San Leandro, the W. C. T. U. held a quarterly convention on May 13, an all day and evening session. This community is scattered for miles around, but the church was filled at evening session to hear Mrs. Foster on "Constitutional Prohibition." Mrs. Sturtevant Peet, president, presided with grace and dignity.

On the evening of May 18, Mrs. Foster spoke to an overflowing house out at the mission. Then she left us for San Jose, Hollister, etc.

On June 1, Howard street opened its doors and hearts to her, only it was morning service and people do not crowd the churches to hear temperance in the morning, in San Francisco. In the evening of that day, Mrs. Foster spoke at Rev. Mr. Kincaid's (Baptist) church. Here she had a house full, and the W. C. T. U. had a good collection. Indeed that has been a feature of all her lectures in this city. During the past week she has been at Chico, Woodland, Sacramento, etc. She returns to San Francisco and will attend a reception tendered by the Young Men's Christian Association to W. C. T. U. for Mrs. J. Ellen Foster. She will give a gospel temperance talk to young men at this same hall on Sabbath, June 8, and in the evening will speak at Rev. Mr. McKenzie's church.

We women of California think Mrs. Foster is wonderful. Before her arrival we had thought there was only one bright, very bright star in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union firmament, but now we think there are two. We can't believe there are more because we havn't seen them.

L. P. WILLIAMS,
*Rec. Sec. Cal. W. C. T. U.*

## VERMONT.

CALEDONIA COUNTY INSTITUTE.

We have, like some other counties in the state, organized ourselves as a county union. Any local union may become auxiliary by the payment of ten cents per member. By this means, and by occupying ground at the county fair, we are able to raise funds for speakers at our institute and for other county work.

Our program consisted of addresses, papers, remarks and question boxes upon the work of the departments, closing with an address by Mrs. Barney.

The following resolutions embodying the plan of work for the coming year were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That returning thanks to God for His mercy and guidance during the past year, and imploring the same for the year to come, we prosecute our work with renewed zeal.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to local unions the circulation of the voter's pledge issued by the N. W. C. T. U.

*Resolved*, That we recommend that a county superintendent of fair work be appointed, and request the appointment of local superintendents of the same by each union to co-operate with her.

*Resolved*, That deploring the prevailing use of tobacco we will endorse methods to secure the prohibition of its sale to minors.

*Resolved*, That believing that the enforcement of our prohibitory law requires that the ballot be placed in the hands of woman we endorse the position taken by the N. W. C. T. U. for home protection.

*Resolved*, That we recommend THE UNION SIGNAL to all of our workers.

*Resolved*, That believing that the offering of prizes to the schools of our county would be an effective method of furthering the temperance cause we do hereby appropriate such a sum as the executive committee see fit to be offered to the pupils in our public schools and academies for the best essay upon the two evils, alcohol and tobacco; the essays to be written under the supervision of their teachers, the same to be examined by a committee appointed by the county W. C. T. U., and the successful essays to be read at the next annual meeting of Caledonia county W. C. T. U. when premiums will be awarded.

The next and last resolution contained the customary vote of thanks to all who had rendered assistance.

With such a person as Miss Laura Moore for president we look for grand results in Caledonia county.

CLARA EASTMAN, *Sec.*

## OREGON.

There was a complaint in our convention, held at Albany June 4 and 5, from the representative of headquarters, Mrs. Mary Leavitt, that we scarcely ever represented ourselves on your pages. Oregon has been rather considered out of the world heretofore, but her W. C. T. U. means to be one of the methods of bringing her into it. This is only a two year old convention, but the infant is I assure you well on its feet—past the tottering stage—and has gained a free use of "mother tongue!"

Mrs. Leavitt, whom we have already learned to love, praised us for promptitude in despatch of business at convention, and for the great numerical growth of unions during the year. We number thirty-three today, and if all our six district organizers work as heartily as Mrs. Mary Edwards in her No. 3, notwithstanding her feeble health, we shall double that number by next year. A minister among "Friends" on the Sabbath, she has ministered well on week days for the Oregon W. C. T. U. Our state officers do double work, for beside their state duties they are the life and soul of their local union in our one big city, Portland.

So our superintendent of evangelistic department, Mrs. Stubbs, does the work of an evangelist as well at the Seaman's chapel and Portland Home. At her gospel meetings several wandering sheep have been brought in to the fold of Christ.

Our beloved president, Mrs. H. K. Hines, was re-elected unanimously, which shows in what estimation we hold her.

Mrs. Leavitt's charge to us was to work hard between this and the time our legislature meets for public school scientific instruction. In this we are headed by our indefatigable superintendent, Mrs. M. E. Hoxter, of Forest Grove.

L. A. NASH, *Press Supt.*

A FEW WORDS FROM ASTORIA.

The W. C. T. U. laborers seem to be nearly ubiquitous. The mantle of the traditional itinerant seems to have fallen on the shoulders of the devoted women of the land, banded together in gospel temperance work to help save our tempted, imperilled and fallen ones.

An earnest company of ladies constitute the Portland

W. C. T. U., and throughout Oregon the unions are steadily increasing and promoting a most healthy and practical temperance sentiment by the varied methods and appliances belonging to, and operated by, their growing membership.

Mrs. A. R. Riggs, the president of the Portland W. C. T. U. and Mrs. Chaplain Stubbs, the state superintendent of the evangelistic department, took a trip to Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia river, about one hundred miles from here and spent the Sabbath, June 15, in that city, the Venice of the northwest coast.

By invitation of the Y. M. C. A. of Astoria, Mr. E. S. Holden, president, these two ladies held a very interesting service at three p. m., presided over by Mrs. W. W. Parker, the president of the Astoria W. C. T. U. Mrs. Riggs set forth the purposes and methods of the W. C. T. Unions of the United States. She was listened to with marked attention. Mrs. Stubbs then read scripture selections, and in a crisp and felicitous address of about twenty minutes vividly portrayed the possibilities and opportunities of loving service and sacrifice for the salvation of the fallen, and the enlistment of the unfallen.

By invitation Chaplain Stubbs spoke for about five minutes on the power and fellowship of the Christian temperance workers and the compatibility of the distinctive elements of the W. C. T. Unions.

Afterwards Mrs. Chaplain Stubbs conducted a Bethel service on board the Jessie Jamieson, of Liverpool, then lying at Kinney's wharf where she is taking in canned Columbia salmon for Europe.

Rev. J. McCormac, the chaplain of the American Seamen's Friend Society, had made arrangements for this service. As the day was rainy the services were held in the cabin, which was filled by sympathizing ladies and seafaring men. In the midst of Mr. Stubbs' discourse, a seamen, somewhat under the influence of liquor, pressed his way into the cabin, holding a pledge in his hand, and in loud tones said "Let me in, I want to sign this pledge before God and in the presence of that good lady," pointing to Mrs. Stubbs.

The first officer of the vessel, fearing that the man's boisterous manner and loud words would disconcert or annoy the leader of the meeting, endeavored to hold the man back. But he cried out the more lustily "You let me alone. I want to sign this pledge before God and that good lady."

He was accordingly admitted and after the reading of the pledge and a season of prayer by Rev. J. McCormac, the man signed the pledge. He then insisted that "Bill," his shipmate, should be informed of what he had done. "Bill" was called for, and entered the cabin greatly overjoyed that Captain L. Maier had taken the pledge, and immediately took the pledge also, and was joined by four others.

That meeting will never be forgotten. It was an occasion that indelibly engraved itself upon the hearts of those present. It was found at the close of the meeting that Captain Maier was the son of a distinguished clergyman in Europe, where he himself had received an academic and theological training for the ministry of his father's church. Our entire Pacific sea-board is strewn with the wrecks of just such persons, who have been pushed out to this northwest coast by the spirit of adventure, and have been overcome by the demon of intemperance.

In the evening these same ladies held a union service in the Congregational church, Rev. Mr. Wood, pastor, which was also presided over by Mrs. W. W. Parker. This meeting was in the especial interest of the Bands of Hope, and for the particular benefit of the young. Mrs. Stubbs and Mrs. Riggs addressed the meeting, and nearly thirty persons signed the pledge, and thus prepared the way for the organization of a Band of Hope at Astoria.

Altogether this was a red letter day and illustrates the wide range of woman's helpfulness and usefulness. Let all our sisters go and do likewise. PORTLANDER.

PORTLAND.—For a few days past there have been whisperings of a good time coming, among the ladies of the W. C. T. U. of this city, the substance of which was publicly expressed in the hall occupied by this useful temperance organization last evening. At the hour appointed by the knowing ones, quite a large gathering of the friends of Mrs. A. R. Riggs assembled at 8 p. m., bearing with them their gifts for the occasion. The tables were bountifully furnished and decorated with flowers. The object of the gathering was to give formal expression of the high esteem in which Mrs. A. R. Riggs, the laborious president of the Portland W. C. T. U., is held by its membership. Mrs. Riggs was, by guile, brought into the hall and introduced to its happy occupants. An introductory song, "Together let us sweetly live," was sung. In a neat little congratulatory speech, Mrs. Chaplain Stubbs, on behalf of the ladies present, referred to the work of Mrs. Riggs in the cause of temperance, and expressed for the union their thorough appreciation of the work. Mrs. Riggs, with considerable emotion, responded to the address. It was manifestly a genuine surprise, and the lady was greatly affected by by this unlooked-for and cordial expression of confidence and good will. Following a season of pleasant social intercourse and hand shaking, interspersed with music, the company sat down to refreshments.

Mrs. Riggs sustains an enviable position among her fellow laborers in the temperance field, and will no doubt work with augmented zeal because of this public recognition.

## MICHIGAN.

GREENVILLE. — I have had such a rich treat in accompanying our dear Lucia E. F. Kimball, of Chicago, for a few days past, that I must tell you about it. In Ionia, at the Michigan State Sunday School Convention I heard her speak in the afternoon before the children, and then again in the evening, to a large audience. The next evening, and also on Friday afternoon and evening, she addressed the people of Greenville, giving in three days, five lectures, or addresses.

Her manner and language is faultless, and very inspiring. She was well liked, and will be met with large audiences if she ever comes to Greenville again. Her heart and soul are in the good work, and I hope a long and useful life is before her.

MRS. JAS. W. BELKNAP.

## VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND.—The ladies of the W. C. T. U. of Richmond for the first time observed flower mission day, and we feel encouraged by the results of our efforts, to continue its observance. Some little incidents occurred which were very touching.

In some remarks made by our president, Mrs. W. H. Pleansants, she spoke of how the sight of so many prisoners affected her and very earnestly expressed the hope that the little messages from God's word might be the means of leading many precious souls to the Savior. We had our hymns selected to sing, but when she had finished speaking they had one of their own selection ready which was "I hear Thy welcome voice, that calls me Lord to Thee." It seemed an answer to her words.

Another: at the alms house one woman called the ladies back to tell them the passage on her card was the same one that fifteen years ago was the means of convincing her of sin, and leading her to Christ. So we feel very thankful for the privilege of going to these places with these precious words of comfort, and trust the Lord will bless His word in leading many into the light.

We were unable to secure flowers enough for all, but our ladies will visit the jail with scripture text cards and papers this week. Some of our ladies are much interested, and are doing all they possibly can to interest others in this grand work.

H. R. JACKSON, *Sec. pro. tem.*

## WISCONSIN.

WAUPUN.—You will want to know of the success of our Prison Flower Mission. We depended entirely upon home workers, and as the warden and chaplain were both willing to assist, and clergymen and ladies entered into the same with readiness, we did not lack for interesting material for our mission service.

That the prisoners were, at least at the close of the exercises, eager for the flowers, all could see. The chaplain, who is obliged to examine the letters of the convicts, says no one could fail to see that the work had been well received and had done good. One boy writes to his mother very thankfully of this remembrance by the W. C. T. U., and says liquor has been the cause of most of his trouble.

A number of personal friends doubted the wisdom of having a flower mission for such a low and vicious class, and we came near giving it up, but are now very glad we did not. Tears were a tribute from many, and one whom nothing has moved since her incarceration, and who is in "for life," broke down completely with the flowers in her hand.

Blessed mission! We had many good wishes, and we hope they were realized in giving new hopes and better resolves to at least some.

The following paper was written by a prisoner and published in our local paper:

Last Sunday was indeed a pleasant day for the four hundred and odd prisoners at the prison, and one which will probably serve as a day to reckon from in future. The ladies of the W. C. T. U., through their representative, Mrs. E. Hillyer, held what they term a flower service. The exercises consisted of a brief address by Warden Carter; singing by Mrs. D. P. Doty and the prison choir and a choir of little maidens; an address by Mrs. Hillyer, setting forth the object of the service in a manner that enlisted the most earnest attention from her audience, and a comparison of prison worship now and a century ago by Chaplain Kutchin. The singing by Mrs. Doty of "Rock of Ages" as a solo, was rendered in her well known and exceedingly pleasant manner, the rich, me low tones of her beautiful voice seeming to carry the "boys" as in a trance; and when she sang "Scatter Seeds of Kindness" every convict was willing and anxious to pronounce her the loveliest little lady in the land. Then the singing of the children, conducted and arranged by Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Kutchin, met the most hearty approval, as was attested by the generous applause.

At the close of the service each prisoner was presented with a bouquet of pretty flowers, attached to which was a card bearing a scriptural motto, and altogether it was a flowery day at the prison.

Chaplain Kutchin's happy manner in comparing the first prison religious service—when the prisoners were drawn up facing a cannon—and the present, when the cannon had been banished for flowers, met the loudest approval of any feature of the entertainment.

The writer heard many remarks among the "boys" upon the entertainment, and one and all were thankful to the ladies for their trouble, and expressed themselves as very grateful to the ladies of the W. C. T. U., and particularly to Mrs. Hillyer.

Col. Carter's evident desire to give his gray-suited boys a chance to reap all the benefits of good advice and generous example is much to his credit, and must necessarily lead to the best of feeling and a correct understanding between him and the large number of persons whose welfare he evidently recognizes as a duty.

A. S. F.

MRS. A. C. HILLYER, *State Supt. Flower Mission.*

JANESVILLE.—We had a most interesting gospel temperance meeting Sunday afternoon June 22 in place of the usual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. The room was full. Young men stood in the hall all through the meeting, looking in at the door and listening, so we think the exercises must have been thought pretty good. Our first speech, by Rev. C. M. Pullen, of Christ (Episcopal) church, was good, a real gospel talk. Dr. Hodge pleased, as he always does. His illustration of snow flake by snow flake checking a mighty engine was refreshing, to say the least, on such a day. He of course likened our little scraps of work in all directions, and from all directions, to the flake by flake. Hon. James Sutherland spoke favoring prohibition. Speaking of saving the Republic he accidentally said Republicans. He corrected himself at once, but I thought he need not have minded, as I don't know of any class who need more saving.

Our "Father Cheney," and his dear, good wife rode eight miles in the broiling sun to help us. He is seventy-three years old. They sang "Where is my boy tonight?" for us. They always please.

The Y. M. C. A. have invited us to hold these meetings every month, and we shall endeavor to do so. Their president is always ready to help us in any way he can.

We had a Fourth of July celebration under contemplation, but the business men—and business men in this case means saloon men, or those affiliating with them, chiefly—were ahead of us. We think we may have cold water to treat the thirsty with along the route of procession, and through the day. Our celebration we shall have later in the season.

Our temperance school is prospering finely. It was so very hot that there was a falling off in number at our last meeting, but about seventy-five were present, all told. We always have some young men to assist us in teaching. We are to observe June 29 as a temperance day in all our Sabbath schools, the Congregational and Baptist schools uniting. E. P. L.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

CHENEY.—The town dates from latter part of August, 1880, the Band of Hope from March 5, 1881, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Nov. 30, 1881. Both were organized by Mrs. Lucy A. Switzer. Regular meetings are held weekly by each. Papers are furnished the territorial penitentiary and the county jail. Tracts and leaflets are distributed at public meetings, on the cars, at the Emigrant House (and papers) etc.

From last August till November, union temperance prayer meetings were held on Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock. They were attended by both sexes and were profitable. These were changed to evening in the fall and after the anniversary meeting, December 23, a program was arranged for each meeting. Interesting and profitable meetings were thus held all winter, every Friday evening, from church to church, closing May 23. Seventeen public meetings have been held since organization; seventeen lectures given on temperance under auspices of union. Band of Hope has held four public meetings and had four lectures or addresses besides having much part in many of the other meetings.

Miss Willard and Miss Gordon visited this place last summer, and later Dr. J. W. Watts, of Oregon. We are now expecting Mrs. M. G. C. Leavitt in a few days, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, July 6.

Shortly before our city election, June 2, a nominating convention was arranged by the executive committees of the Voter's Temperance League and the W. C. T. U. This convention included all temperance people, and nominated a temperance ticket. All the Protestant churches were united in this movement.

The people's ticket was headed by the mayor, who had been appointed when the city was incorporated, and who stated in his first address to the council that "Cheney was not incorporated for the purpose of suppressing drunkenness, but for improving the place etc."

The place was canvassed by two of the officers of the union calling on the ladies with reference to voting. Many of those not in sympathy with the temperance work expressed great repugnance to voting. Many said "They would not vote."

A carriage was hired from each of the two livery stables, by the W. C. T. U. and V. T. L. Then the president of the League was told at one stable almost immediately, the "other side wish that rig" and the next best was taken; pretty soon he was told "they wish that also." So one of the express men was hired for election day. The express wagon and horses were trimmed with flags. The two officers who canvassed, the president, and one of the vice presidents, Miss Mary R. Bybie, rode in these carriages that brought the temperance women to the polls. Miss Bybie carried our white satin banner, "For God and home and native land." Two carriages ran all day carrying women to the polls to vote the people's ticket. On each of these inside the wheels were mottoes "Vote the people's ticket." And many women did—helped to weld the chains tighter upon husbands, brothers and sons.

An amusing incident happened when a carriage representing temperance and one representing the saloons,

drove up to a lady's house. The driver of the people's ticket went to one door and Miss Bybie to another, and the lady said, "She would go, but could not then, but intended to vote our ticket." The president of the union was the first woman who voted.

The amusing part comes in where the women bitterly opposed to voting all voted, and most of these have husbands who oppose it. This disappointed us, so many women voted on the side of whisky, probably nearly as many as for temperance. But in the fall elections this will not be so; the farmers' wives will help us. We were beaten—only elected one councilman—but not discouraged. Much good has been done. The lines are now more closely drawn than ever before. The editor, a new comer, who printed our tickets, lost four subscribers, all saloon keepers, and the express man lost some customers next day, but he told them, "All the best people would think more of him." The editor referred to told me this week that the union should prepare to take charge of the column that we filled formerly in the *Northwest Tribune*. So they did not scare out our new editor, for he is willing to stand for principle. The editor of the *Sentinel* worked all day for the whisky ticket and yet some professing Christians will subscribe for his paper.

We are opening a reading room. Shall soon have the column again, institute the Sunday prayer meetings again, etc. The Lord is with us in our work for it is His cause. L. A. S.

## ILLINOIS.

APPLE RIVER.—A rousing mass convention of JoDaviess county prohibitionists was held at this place on the 14th inst. Had any other day than Saturday been chosen more would have been present. Two delegates were chosen to the state convention. Dr. Beebe, of Elizabeth, presided. Prof. Boss, of the Galena Normal, and several of his able assistants, were present. Resolutions were passed declaring the Hon. Jno. P. St. John, of Kansas, as the choice of this convention for the national standard bearer, and Gen. Clinton B. Fiske, of N. Y., for the second place on the national ticket. It was agreed to hold a mass meeting after harvest, and to secure some prominent representative of the prohibitory movement to address the meeting. R. C. LINDSEY, *Sec.*

OAK PARK.—I am sure it will be a pleasure to readers of THE UNION SIGNAL to know of, as it would have been a delight to them to have witnessed, the enthusiasm of both old and young at the temperance exercises held in our public school June 20. This is the second afternoon within the week when the public have been invited to attend these exercises, and the crowded rooms, earnest faces and hearty words of commendation afterwards, betoken the deep interest and approbation which they elicit. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the teachers who devoted so much care and labor to these entertainments. The rooms were beautifully decorated with ferns, flowers, and appropriate mottoes, to say nothing of the beaming faces of the children. The programs presented a delightful variety of songs, recitations and sentiments, and the zeal and earnestness with which they were rendered, inspire the confidence and belief that the priceless seed here sown shall find its home in ready, fruitful soil, and bring an abundant harvest in time to come.

The exercises closed with a few words from Rev. Mr. Eaton, who has the pleasant faculty of instilling earnest, valuable lessons in a way to make the deepest impressions upon the little ones before him.

Surely this is a step in the right direction, and may the time speedily come when this subject shall receive the daily attention in our schools which its importance demands. P. M. B.

### ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Unions have been organized at Dutch Hill by Mrs. Morrison, and at Gilead by Mrs. C. H. Flagg.

— Owing to the recent change in postal rates our leaflets will be sent to Illinois unions for 10 cents per hundred leaflets. A full supply of Nos. 10 and 11 are now on hand—let the orders come in rapidly. The four page leaflet on Temperance in Public Schools is just the thing for public distribution.

—The recently organized Y. W. C. T. U. of Belvidere gave a reception at the formal opening of their "Rooms," which was largely attended. Mrs. S. M. I. Henry was present with several young people from Rockford. This new society begins life with thirty-eight members, eight of them honorary, and the hearty sympathy of the citizens of Belvidere.

—The W. C. T. U. ladies of Evanston are making arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July in a practical manner by providing refreshments on the college campus for friends of the temperance cause. They will furnish cake, ice cream, lemonade, and also substantials, like baked beans, brown bread, sandwiches, coffee, etc. They hope to secure the services of Edward Murphy the week following and desire to provide means to that end in the above manner.

## MINNESOTA.

ANOKA.—The W. C. T. U. of this city has reached the third year of its organization. In looking back over the two years of labor, we find many things to encourage and cheer us to constant and persevering temperance work.

Our first efforts were directed to the introduction of temperance instruction in our public schools. We presented the subject to the school board, and after some delay and hesitation, they decided that a regular course of temperance lessons should be given in each department. We have opened and maintained a free reading room, endeavoring to make it a resort more alluring and attractive than the dark and hidden places where liquor is sold, in defiance of law, or the secret club and gambling rooms. We have a Band of Hope numbering one hundred and fifty members, under the care of an enthusiastic and able young lady. To this Band we look for much good work in the future.

We have special reason for joy and thankfulness, that at our spring election no-licence was carried by a fair majority. A staunch temperance mayor was elected, and a full corps of city officials, who are determined that the laws shall be enforced. A MEMBER.

## MISSOURI.

### STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION AT SEDALIA.

The second annual convention of the Missouri W. C. T. U., held in Sedalia June 18–21, was a pronounced success.

Tuesday nearly one hundred delegates had arrived, after which time the number was largely increased. Besides the delegates, a large number of persons interested in the union came from various parts of the country, and to one and all, delegates and their friends, the citizens of Sedalia threw open their doors.

The Ohio street M. E. church, kindly placed at the disposal of the union for all the meetings of the convention, was tastefully dressed with flowers, flags and various ornamental emblems.

Tuesday evening when the opening meeting of the convention took place, Mrs. A. H. Stephens, of the Sedalia local union, first delivered an address of welcome to the delegates. Mr. F. A. Sampson, a well known lawyer of Sedalia, welcomed the convention in the name of the citizens. Mr. Sampson's words were listened to with much interest, and at their conclusion Rev. Dr. G. A. Beattie, chancellor of the Sedalia university, made a very pleasing address of welcome in behalf of the churches and ministers of his city. The doctor spoke for a very short time, but what he said was remarkably eloquent. Mrs. Sophie F. Grubb, of Kirkwood, made a touching response.

Mrs. M. C. Ainsworth, of Leavenworth, read a message of greeting from Mrs. Laura B. Field, president of Kansas state W. C. T. U.

Wednesday morning opened propitiously for the convention, the day being bright and not uncomfortably warm. The report on prison work was given by Mrs. F. F. Holden, of St. Louis, and the report of foreign work by Mrs. S. F. Grubb, of Kirkwood. Dr. Brooks, of Warrensburg, president of the Prohibition Alliance, Dr. J. G. Holland, editor of the Marshall *Irrepressible Conflict*, and Mrs. A. R. Roller, of St. Joseph, briefly addressed the convention.

The report of Mrs. Holden showed that much good was being done in towns throughout the state, but that there was scope for further work. At Moberly there were now but seven saloons, where there had been twenty-four last fall, which decrease was a great thing for the town. One visible outgrowth of the W. C. T. U. was the newsbdys' home in St. Louis, and much good had been done in that city by prison work and the distributing of reading matter.

Mrs. Grubb urged the publication of a German paper under the jurisdiction of the N. W. C. T. U. In response to her request that Missouri should be one of ten states to pledge $175 for this purpose, various members pledged themselves for different amounts, aggregating over $200, which was more than the desired sum.

The report of Kiss Kate Shaw, of Cameron, on "The Relation of Intemperance to Labor and Capital," was full of plain, forcible facts. Among them were the following:

Missouri has a population of 2,286,381. Schools of all grades 7,480; annual total expense of them $6,104,805. Number of saloons 6,484; annual income from them for state, county, cities and towns $699,395, the annual total cost to Missouri for strong drinks $20,000,000. The "bonded indebtedness" of all the cities, towns and the state, sum total $39,739,384. Sale of furniture in the state for one year $6,000,000; sale of leather $1,000,000; lumber $8,000,000; cost of printing $5,000,000. The cost of the liquor traffic of the state for one year would run its schools of all grades for nearly six years, supply the furniture needed six years, all the lumber over three years, supply all the leather used thirty years, pay expense of printing six years, and cancel the bonded railroad indebtedness for the whole state, that has for years hung over it like a great vulture, in sixteen months. Now what is gained by this immense cost of the liquor traffic to the state yearly? A thousand voices answer, "The revenue," $669,395. Substract this revenue from the total cost to the state, the $30,000,000, and we find to our sorrow that the state is $29,300,605 out of pocket, to say nothing of the ruined homes, broken hearts, the thousands that go down to a drunkard's grave, and the fearful temptations that beset our young men and boys on nearly every street corner in the cities and towns throughout the state.

In Jefferson City penitentiary last February there were 1,374 convicts. Drunkards 91; steady drinkers 397; occasional drinkers 666; total abstainers 240; attributed crime to drink 560; drunk when crime was committed 519. Out of the 1,154 who drank 1,079 went to the penitentiary through its influence. Mr. Cobb, the chaplain, says: "I have preached to them for eight months, and mixed freely with them in their cells and shop, and am satisfied that three-fourths of them were made criminals through the influence of strong drink." We have it from reliable authority that in 1880 the cost of crime to the city of St. Louis, due to the liquor traffic, counting the percentage of paupers and insane, made such by strong drink, was $96,464. The total cost to the city of St. Louis that year chargeable to the liquor traffic was $597,659.02. The revenue received from the dram shop licenses was $193,657.77. Subtract this revenue from the gross cost of the liquor traffic to the city and it leaves to the 53,000 registered voters of the city $7.79½, which they have paid out to support the liquor traffic.

The report of Mrs. Swan, the state superintendent of temperance literature showed that much was being done in her department. Mrs. Nellie Bayley, the famous "chalk talker," of Chicago, followed and gave one of her unique talks, and though especially directed to the little ones who were present, a large number of "big children," listened with much interest.

On Wednesday evening a most brilliant session was held, its great feature being the reading of the annual address by the state president, Mrs. Clara Hoffman. The church was full to overflowing, a circumstance well attesting the interest manifested in the union.

Thursday's sessions were most interesting. The report of Mrs. J. H. Williams, of Kansas City, state superintendent of Sunday school work, laid great stress on the importance of organizing Bands of Hope for children, who would thus form a powerful cold water army. At the conclusion of the report the president introduced to the convention Miss Mary Allen West, the well known president of the Illinois state W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Hattie Worthington, of Kirkwood, state superintendent of scientific instruction, reported that she had sent out during the past year 253 postals and 335 letters, not to speak of other communications and printed matter mailed. One great aim was to introduce text books and leaflets on hygienic temperance in the schools throughout the state, and a number of schools had added temperance education to their curriculum.

The afternoon session was opened by some interesting remarks from Miss West, who delicately referred to giving for holy purposes. Scriptural passages were read showing how blessed was the giver. In quoting from Malachi a passage which spoke of the rebuking of the destroyer, Miss West made a graphic allusion to the great amount of corn destroyed by the distilleries, and said that those who caused such destruction would be rebuked by God. Miss West said it was a privilege for people to be allowed to give, and that those who went to them to collect should not go with long faces and apologies, but rather go cheerfully and consider that they were bestowing a benefit upon the givers by asking them for aid.

Mrs. Waggner, state treasurer of the union, read a synopsis of her report, which showed that there were plenty of cheerful givers in the W. C. T. U. The balance remaining in the treasury after payment of expenses was $358.81. The treasurer said she wanted to scold for the manner in which contributors sometimes sent money, without signature, date, etc., and her scolding only made her report the better received.

Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns, of Kirkwood, state superintendent of legislative work, takes a practical view of the matter and is especially anxious that the ladies of the union shall see that the temperance laws existing in the state are thoroughly and honestly enforced. She does not approve of the Downing liquor law and in this opinion she is coincided with by Mrs. Hoffman and all of the union. As saloon keepers throughout the state are obliged to hand in a petition to the courts on July 4, to be signed by a majority of the property holders in their neighborhood, in order that they may continue their business, Mrs. Cairns desires that all who can do so will go to the courts and demand to see these petitions. She says that much fraud is perpetuated in connection with the signing of these petitions, in one case a dead man, probably brought to life for the occasion, having affixed his signature to one of them. One other law, which she says should be enforced, is that which provides that if a woman having a son or husband who frequents a saloon, and if she serves a written notice on the saloon keeper, he is compelled to refuse them intoxicants or else pay a fine, which goes to the wife or mother aforesaid.

The election of officers for the coming year resulted in the re-election of Mrs. Hoffman, as president; Mrs. H. H. Wagner, of St. Louis, treasurer; Mrs. L. M. Trumbull, of Sedalia, recording secretary; and Miss Rose Phillips, of Kansas City, recording secretary.

Pledges were given for the president's salary, amounting to $1,315.

Thursday evening saw a large crowd in the Ohio street church to attend the evening session, so great a crowd in fact that Mrs. Hoffman requested the audience to make themselves as small as possible. After the opening devotional exercises, songs and anthems, Miss Mary Allen West, state president of the W. C. T. U., of Illinois, entertained the large audience with a sound, practical, common sense address, which was enlivened by many passages of original humor, and which was attentively listened to by her auditors. At the conclusion of Miss West's remarks, which were greatly enjoyed, Mrs. Bayley delivered one of her inimitable chalk talks.

The morning sessions of the third day's session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was taken up in routine work and short addresses. Miss Frances E. Willard, who had arrived, was introduced, and delivered a short address. Mrs. Hoffman also presented Miss Anna Gordon, who referred in loving terms to Miss Willard, whom she called her "precious charge," and told the

audience that there was nothing more for her to say but a "Methodistical amen."

Miss Gordon was almost as enthusiastically received as the national president. At the afternoon session after devotional exercises and reading of the minutes, Mrs. R. Hazzard, of Kirkwood, read a very complete and excellent paper on "Franchises."

Dr. B. V. Cushman, of Hannibal, then read her report on "Hygiene and Heredity," and it was decided by the convention pending the reading that the name of the department of "Hygiene and Heredity" be changed to that of "Health and Heredity." Dr. Cushman urged the necessity of establishing boards of health in towns which had none, and gave a valuable hint to housekeepers that they burn up rubbish instead of throwing it away near the house. Her practical, common sense suggestions won the hearty applause of the convention.

Mrs. R. T. Miller, of Sedalia, was called upon for her report on young woman's work, but said she would yield her time to Miss Gordon to make some remarks. Miss Gordon, however, desired to have a little talk with the young ladies and consequently Miss Phillips said a word or two about THE UNION SIGNAL, which, she said, was a signal success. She then gave way to Miss Willard who gave some information regarding the paper, which she called the "Religious child of the crusade," and strongly advised all the members of the W. C. T. U's. who could to subscribe for it. Mrs. Hoffman urged the members to take an interest in this representative paper, and solicited subscription for shares of the stock of THE UNION SIGNAL company, of which Miss Willard had spoken. Two shares of the stock at $25 was subscribed for by the Kansas City union. Mrs. Millar offered a resolution, which was carried, that all the local unions throughout the state endeavor to subscribe for one share of the stock. Five shares in all were subscribed for.

The committee on plan of work reported that they would adhere to the national plan of work adopted last year by the state union. The committee also advised the expediency of engaging the entire services of Miss Rose Phillips as corresponding secretary, making proper recompense for such services. The report was approved. Mrs. Grubb read the report of the committee on resolutions which was adopted among the resolutions are the following:

*Resolved*, That we endorse the recommendation of Gov St. John as a candidate for the presidency.

*Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the declaration of principles of the Illinois prohibitionists now in session at Bloomington, Ill.

*Resolved*, Whereas, the Republican party, which has always claimed to be the party of progress and of great moral ideas, has, in its platform adopted at Chicago, entirely ignored the great temperance issue of the day, and also that of woman suffrage, an omission which, in our government, impairs its strength, depriving it of the element of justice; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, as earnest workers, protest against this so-called party of progress, and feel that we must endorse that part that shall better represent the advanced sentiment of the nation in moral questions.

*Resolved*, That we deplore the fatal results of the Downing high license law, increasing the number of saloons in our beloved state, in compelling judges to grant licenses and open saloons in many towns and counties where they had been prohibited by a former law for years; and also be it

*Resolved*, That as prohibition is the great object of our organization, we will circulate either the "pledge" or the "declaration of intention" to voters, present the letter to candidates, work for the election of prohibition and submission candidates before and on election day and present petitions to our legislature.

*Resolved*, Believing that perfection of government in the home, uniting as it does the masculine and feminine element, should be the model of government in the state, and that the ends of justice will never be attained while woman is ranked before the law with criminals, idiots and children, and believing that the ballot will give us a power over intemperance and kindred evils which nothing else can, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That as Christian women we believe the ballot should be worked for and welcomed by our white ribboned host.

The closing session Friday evening was held in the opera house. The speaker of the evening, Miss Frances E. Willard, was very gracefully introduced by Mrs. Cairns and delivered one of her most eloquent addresses. The conclusion of Miss Willard's earnest words were greeted with prelonged applause. The choir then sang a selection from "Esther," followed by a few farewell words from Mrs. Cairns, who announced the close of the convention, after which the benediction was pronounced and the meeting was adjourned.

CONVENTION NOTES.

—The Kansas City *Journal* says: "The convention of the state W. C. T. U., now in session at Sedalia, is largely attended by the earnest and brainy women of the state."

—Col. George Woodford, the well known temperance advocate of Ottawa, Ill., was in attendance upon the conventien.

—A vote of thanks was tendered Col. George Woodford and Mr. C. J. Holt for their faithful services in Missouri. St. Joseph was fixed upon as the place of next annual meeting of the state W. C. T. U. which will take place next June, the day of the month to be decided later.

—It is worthy of mention that the general stampede or "bolt" that takes place after the adjournment of other conventions, religious and otherwise, is not the case with the W. C. T. U., the ladies remaining after the various meetings to talk over important matters and arrange plans of work, etc. The activity and energy of the ladies is not a hopeful omen for the Missouri saloon keepers.

—The men who believe that women know nothing about business matters would have had their faith shaken if they had witnessed the expeditious manner in which the convention was managed by its officers.

—A prize was offered for the best original temperance song, the competitors to be residents of Missouri and their compositions, comprising both words and music, to be ready by October 1.

—The convention received telegrams from the Pennsylvania Constitutional Temperance Amendment Association in session at Altoona, sending its salutations and bidding them "God speed," and from the Ohio W. C. T. U.

—A prominent physician of Sedalia said on hearing Mrs. Hoffman's address that he never felt so small in all his life, and he is a heavy weight who usually has a most exalted opinion of himself.

—Mrs. Waggoner presented Mrs. Hoffman with a beautiful Bible in behalf of the Young Ladies' Temperance Union, of Nevada. Mrs. Hoffman was deeply touched, and said a few tender words of thanks.

—The devotional services which occupied the closing hour of each morning session and the opening of each session were of special interest and power.

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THE factories (barbed-wire fence) o DeKalb, Ill., employ a force of five or six hundred men, just the ones who need to be reached. On the two largest run evenings, it was impossible for them to hear Mrs. Rounds unless she spoke after 9 o'clock. In accordance with a request from the men, an open air meeting was appointed at 9:15 and a crowd of two or three hundred men, in their working clothes, stood on the sidewalk and out into the streets, while Mrs. Rounds addressed them from the church steps. At the close, a large number filed into the basement of the church, and signed the pledge. Mrs. Rounds writes, "It seemed like the early crusade times to see the street last night blocked with people all about the church, and hear the songs float out on the night air. I *enjoyed it*, and felt a *wonderful* freedom of speech."

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THE W. C. T. U. National Anthem, "For God and Home and Native Land" should be used at all W. C. T. U. meetings and conventions. Miss Willard hopes to hear it wherever she is invited to speak. The price has been reduced to 10c. for single copies; fifteen copies for $1.

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## Our Enemies Being Judges.

The following communication over the signature of Frank Giehl was published in the German *Democrat* of Peoria, May 15, and for the accommodation of those who cannot read it in the original, we give as literal a translation as the dissimilarity of the two languages will permit.

METAMORA, May 10.

Since much has been lately written in various papers concerning our pleasant village and the temperance power I will endeavor in these few lines to explain more closely the matters to your worthy readers. Such a state as we now have in Metamora one can hardly believe. A few weeks before election was held a temperance convention under the leadership of a preacher of this place who dispenses religion for five different sects and owing to his fanatical instigations a conflict broke upon our free-thinking citizens such as we never before experienced. It may here be noticed that the fanatical minds of our temperance hypocrites easily fell into fermentation during the burning speeches of "crank" White and the revivalist Simpson Ely a few years back. The conflict now rages here in the families and in every neighborhood and everywhere appear spies for the hypocritical temperance cause. Most of the inhabitants who a few weeks ago appeared as friends in the contest for the county-seat with strong will and determination now stand against each other as enemies. The circuit judge himself, McCulloch of Peoria, during his presence here the week before election helped unfold at a temperance meeting of these hypocrites a plan of war for election day. As this same judge on account of his defeat for judge of the supreme court is not wholly friendly to the Germans so appeared he to suit these water-saints at their temperance meeting by reason of his experience and counsel We have noted all this for the future and will in time show ourselves thankful to the surprised judge.

On election day the women in close file came from the nearest church and stationed themselves at the voting place. Near by on the side walk was opened a coffee and tea stand that was free. Here were the voters "bulldosed" by these excellent women and scenes were enacted which brought the blush of shame to the countenances of the free citizens of a republic. The climax was reached in the afternoon when at the close of school the children under the leadership of their teacher and a few other fanatical women marched down the public street with singing of temperance songs to the polls. In the evening after the polls were closed, in the pouring rain was sung *the so-called temperance death-song* by the women and their helpers. Unfortunately through the treason of some of the German voters and the aforesaid "bulldoseresses" must the good cause of freedom succomb. After the votes were counted and the temperance ticket elected by a majority of 7 to 12 these hypocrites knew no farther bounds. In the midst of storm and rain the bells were rung, the band played on the sidewalk and so amid song, music and ringing of bells *the personal liberty of Metamora was buried.* For the tax paying citizens of Metamora there are now grievous days of punishment coming and it is only to be regretted that under this hypocritical temperance rule the innocent with the guilty will suffer. Now business men stand before the door and in groups on the sidewalk and regret the sad consequences of their act. The *farmers carry their products to other markets* and in our town it is especially desolate and empty. I would have sent all this to you before but wished to wait until the regular meeting of the town board as we all cherished the hope that in consideration of the approaching county seat election, at the last hour license would be granted. The lot is now cast and we stand now for the next two years under temperance rule, for the three last members of the town board are elected for two years. Mr. George Noirot was the only one of the six town fathers who had the courage to vote for license. Mr. Peter Schertz and Dr. A. H. Kinnear who last year in a hard contest were elected by the license party had not the courage to appeer as men for the good cause and voted for the temperance cause both on election day and at the town board.

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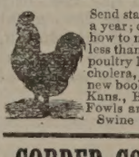

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We believe that the police power of the state, (the inherent power of the people,) is sufficient for its overthrow, whether a vice or crime, and should be immediately exercised.

2. Seeing only the terrible results, and caring nothing for the name given to this evil, we totally ignore its sophistry that the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a vice and not a crime, and declare that the manufacture and sale should be prohibited.

3. We unhesitatingly declare that the government of the state (which is the people) has the inherent right and power to suppress by constitutional and legislative enactment, everything that is destructive of lives, health or morals of the people; and that it is the imperative duty to exercise that power at once and effectually, whenever the hostile evil shows itself; that a government that has not such power or does not exercise it promptly is a failure; the people have a right to amend or reconstruct it at their pleasure, and thereby secure the safety which protective governments are established to furnish.

4. We declare the actions of the legislature of the state of Illinois at each of its last three sessions, in refusing to submit the subject of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for a beverage to a vote of the people, to be in direct violation of the fundamental principles of our state and national polity and at war with the genius of our institutions. That the same is an act of tyranny and usurpation which should not be submitted to by a free people, and should be emphatically rebuked at the polls by the voters of the commonwealth of Illinois.

We reject with disdain the proposition to educate our children with money derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and demand that such revenue derived by the government and proposed to be so used be at once and forever cut off by the prohibition of such.

5. We declare that no government has the moral right or power to protect or license evil (or things evil in their nature) or harmful to the morals, health or life of the citizens, and that therefore all laws made to license the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage should be swept at once and forever from the statutes of the State.

High license, no matter how great, cannot mitigate the evil results of the traffic. The price paid for this power to do wrong never made the wrong right. That the sale of saloon license indulgences is a moral stench in the nostrils of all good people.

6. We believe that there should be no taxation without representation — that every adult, intelligent, law-abiding citizen should have a voice and a vote in making and establishing laws by which they are governed; that, therefore, we believe in the civil and political equality of women, and believe in the enfranchisement of women.

7. We are in favor of radical reform in the civil service of the state and national government.

8. No more money should be taken from the pockets of the people by the municipal authorities of the state, than is absolutely necessary to carry on the functions of the government and to perform the respective duties devolving upon them.

9. Every child in the state should be thoroughly educated in the schools to be established and supported by the state and such education should extend to and include thorough instruction upon the subject of the effect of alcohol upon the human organization.

10. We are opposed to all forms of competition between convict and honest labor.

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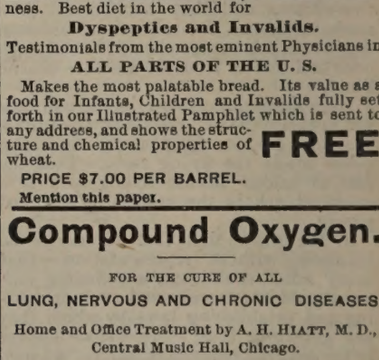


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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 28. CHICAGO, JULY 10, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


*ACCORDING to our usual custom in July, we shall issue no paper for the next two weeks, printers, clerks, publisher and editor taking their annual vacation meanwhile. Subscribers will please take notice. Our next number will bear date of July 31.*

MESSRS. G. and C. MERRIAM of Springfield, Mass., have made THE UNION SIGNAL happy by a gift of Webster's Unabridged. If anybody catches us now in literary defection, it will not be the fault of that great and good man, Noah Webster.

As we go to press, the National Democratic convention is in progress. The memorial of the W. C. T. U. will be presented to the assembly, with what result none can tell. We are so used to denial of our petitions, however, that it will be a singular disappointment if its prayer is granted. We shall see what we shall see.

BEFORE our next issue the nominating convention of the National Prohibition Home Protection party will be held in Pittsburgh at Lafayette Hall. Something like a thousand delegates are expected. The Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne railway has given excellent reduction as will appear on reading the business notices on our thirteenth page.

THE Normal Institute of Heredity and Hygiene which is to be held in August at Lake Bluff deserves well of all who claim to be students of fundamental reform. The heredity studies will be in charge of Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, National superintendent of the department, and those of hygiene under the superintendence of Dr. L. H. Corr, assisted by Mrs. Dr. Kellogg, National superintendent of the department of hygiene.

THE Republican papers are loudly chuckling over Neal Dow's alleged proclamation of his adhesion to the Blaine and Logan ticket, but have nothing but sneers for ex-Gov. St. John. Strange how slow they are to see that the right accorded the one to be led by personal attachment and state pride does not also belong to the other to lay aside personal and state considerations in order to help forward a mightier issue which covers all the states and is of the greatest moment to all mankind.

THE facts are, however, that Neal Dow is just as much a third party man today as when, four years ago, he was the presidential candidate of that party. At least he says so over his own signature and under date of June 27, when he writes Mr. R. J. Hazlett of Freeport, saying: "You ask me if it is really true that I look on the third party action with disfavor. So far from that, I am sure we can never win in any other way. The sooner we come to that the sooner we shall accomplish our purpose."

DR. R. H. MCDONALD is no sectionalist in his work for prohibition. He is a Kentuckian in ancestry and birth, but a Californian in generosity and large ideas, as well as by long residence in the metropolis of California. He has accepted Neal Dow's suggestion and sowed the Golden State almost "knee deep with temperance literature," and in return now sends the Maine W. C. T. U., through our National president, his check for $500, to be used in the constitutional amendment work in Maine. Such liberality on the part of other temperance millionaires would enable us to set all our best workers to humming in that busy hive where prohibition honey is making at such rapid rate that no one doubts that the "Maine law" will become a part of the Maine constitution in September next.

THERE is an old couple in the jail of Greeley, Colorado, who cannot be made to believe that prohibition does not prohibit. In that jail there are only two besides themselves and these are horsethieves. The old man and his wife are there for an attempt to violate the prohibitory law of the town. They fled the coming storm in Iowa and bought a little home in Greeley, laying in store a small stock of liquors. The effort was speedily crushed by the vigilant authorities and the husband was sentenced to eight days' imprisonment while the wife received sixteen, owing to the fact that she it was who did the selling. Besides the imprisonment a fine of three hundred dollars hangs over their heads, "and all," moans the old lady through her tears, "because I sold two half pints of whisky." Let her ponder in her seclusion the amount of groans and tears those two half pints cost the mothers, wives and daughters of the buyers.

THE Chicago *Inter Ocean* surprises us with its crudities and half truths, especially when dealing with biblical history and applying it to modern politics. For instance on Tuesday morning it followed up a series of editorial articles condemnatory of prohibition party policy with a paragraph stating that the greatest of reformers, Paul, when dealing with the prime principles of godly living "*reasoned* of temperance, instead of crowding into politics." Well, so he did, and of a judgment to come also. And so have the third party reformers *reasoned* till throats were hoarse and voices mute. Witness Miss Willard's "reasoning" with the committee on resolutions; witness the reasoning of Neal Dow's knee deep sowing of temperance literature; witness fifty years of reasoning by platform speakers, and the "sweet reasonableness" of hundreds of thousands of W. C. T. U. petitions to legislatures, national, state and municipal; witness all this and then tell us, O goodly, and often godly *Inter Ocean*, why we should not like Paul, your reformer-pattern and ours, "APPEAL TO CÆSAR"?

PAUL before Felix and the action or non-action of the latter is a good antetype of the position of temperance reformers before the great political parties of the land.

"I thank thee, Jew, for giving me that word."

Poor Felix, like Agrippa, "almost persuaded," nevertheless could do nothing but tremble, and disregarding all the "reasoning" which appealed so strongly to his noble nature, remembered his wife Drusilla "which was a Jewess," and "willing to show the Jews a pleasure left Paul bound." When political rulers do nothing but tremble, owing to their affiliations and their fears, then indeed do the advocates of righteousness and temperance "stand at Cæsar's judgment seat," THE BALLOT BOX OF FREEMEN.

"Do you believe in an omen?" was once asked of a certain public man. The prompt reply was, "Only when it has a 'w' before it." Some, however, do believe in an omen without the 'w', the omen of powerful associations. The associations connected with a place made famous by something that has transpired in it in the past. This ominous feature, ominous of some inspiring influence to be derived from it, will, it seems, be one feature of the Prohibition convention to be held at Pittsburgh this month. It is to convene at Lafayette Hall, a place, we are told, which is associated with advanced political reforms, and was the birthplace of the Republican party. That was a great event which resulted in the making of a glorious record, a record which contrasts sadly with the late degeneracy of that party from the high moral vantage ground of its earlier history. That another party based on a mighty moral issue is to see the light of day in that same hall, a party that will unfurl the banner of reform still higher to the breeze, is of itself a significant omen, and also an omen with a 'w' attached to it as never political omen has been before.

## Contributed.

### ONLY DANDELIONS.

META E. B. THORNE.

O, Dandelions golden,
That dot the swelling plain,
Ye 'mind of pleasures olden
That ne'er may come again.
When tripping through the wildwood
I gathered from the lea
Your blooms to deck my childhood,—
True riches* then to me.
E'en now your glowing faces,
So bonnie and so bright,
Along the wayside places,
Bring thrills of sweet delight.

Then, when your day was ended,
Shorn of your proud array
And bravery so splendid,
Ghostlike, and wan, and grey,
Methought each seedling airy,
A-poise on gauzy wing
Some dainty sprite or fairy,
Or some angelic thing.
And when, from frail stem lowly
By sudden breezes riven,
I watched to see them slowly
Ascend and enter heaven.

### A POOR ECONOMY.

ANNA E. DICKINSON.

It costs more to neglect our duties than it does to accomplish them.

It costs more to take care of the idle poor, the able paupers, than to see that they are trained in some wise, to work, and the means of self-support put before them.

It costs more to cure than to prevent, ten times over; and cure is rarely brought to perfection even then.

Crime and its results, the original injury it works, its police, its magistrates, its commitments, its trials, its courts, its sheriffs, its clerks, its judges, its juries, its prisons, its penitentiaries, its gallows,—cost more than all the other expenses of government combined. And what does it cost besides money?

Does the state—having provided schools for these little venders of papers, of matches, these hangers-on about wharves, and buildings in construction, these small thieves and vagrants, these street Arabs—take them in hand, and save them for its own sake, as well as theirs? Why, then, are they *where* and *what* they are?

The expenditure for maintaining a pauper child—and there are tens of thousands in the different state and county houses—till he can be of some service is not less than five hundred dollars; of which not one cent is now spent in making him a self-supporting and self-respecting citizen. The school and the industrial information he ought to have bestowed upon him left unbestowed, he *remains* a pauper,—or becomes worse,—for the sixty or seventy years through which he may curse the world with his presence.

Of 11,510 convicted criminals in New York, 7,232—that is to say 62 per cent—were orphans or half orphans. What a parent has the state been to these!

The ratio of well educated in the prisons is about one in seventy-five. The prison tables that give a respectable percentage are fallacious. Every man, not put to the test, will overstate the amount of his education. He "can read and write"—reading and writing that require ingenuity to comprehend and to deciper!

The night-schools whereby myriads of boys and girls have been saved to an honorable, self-supporting, and helpful manhood and womanhood, consume on an average two dollars a year for each scholar. The average expenditure for every state prison convict, aside from any previous burthen to society, is two hundred dollars a year. It takes two dollars a year, and a little attention, to save a waif to manhood. It takes two hundred dollars a year to support this waif when he has run the streets in ignorance till he graduates in crime, has lost manhood and identity together, and has become a thing behind a cell-door, and a *number* on the outside of it.

If the evil effects of the neglect of a life ended with that life, they would be sore and heavy weights for society to entail upon itself; but they spread in ever-widening circles as the generations move on and *down*.

It is a difficult matter to trace the record of a criminal and pauper descent; since, like all dark things, it burrows in the dark, where investigation follows with uncertain feet.

Here and there, however, by unusual prominence of vigor and crime, by unusual persistence of interest and study, the dismal road can be traced—not to its end, but from a dreary past to a hideous present.

At a recent meeting of the State Charities Aid Association of New York, Dr. Harris presented some verified statistics of the outgrowth of a single life of neglect and misery.

Two hundred years ago, in a small village on the Upper Hudson, "Margaret" was left adrift; a solitary child, without family, or friends, or home. Ah! if there had been a school for her, a shelter for her, a law that had been, in sort at least, a foster father and mother to her; and some one to see that she received all that the law allowed, perhaps going a step out of the way to make sure that this life had its feet planted on the right road!

But, no; neither the law, nor any man nor woman within or without the law, cared for her body or her soul.

The little unregarded animal lived its animal life; grew, found others of its kind, perpetuated its animal life; died; and, dying, left a long line of criminals and paupers to curse those who had made no effort to turn the curse of its life into a blessing.

Shooting down through six generations, the county records show *nine hundred* descendants of this one abandoned life to have been and to be drunkards, lunatics, imbeciles, idiots, paupers, and prostitutes; two hundred of these convicted of and punished for crime.

In one generation alone, there were twenty children, of whom seventeen grew, like poisonous weeds, to maturity. Of these seventeen, nine served in state prisons, for high crimes, an aggregate term of fifty years; while the remaining eight divided their existence among jails, penitentiaries, and alms houses.

"Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth!"

This one spark of life, that, watched and tended, might have made a cheerful blaze on a domestic hearth, warming and vivifying a home,—an excellent thing in itself, a comfort and help to others,—left to run wild, has grown and grown till it sweeps a tempest of flame, consuming property, persons, morals, and that thing for which we care so much, *money*, by hundreds of thousands.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

### A NEW WAY FOR OLD WORK.

MRS. LAURA J. RITTENHOUSE.

Not long ago, I received some pretty fringed temperance cards from Mr. Date, of Chicago, with a request to return if I did not wish to keep them. As they were the first really artistic temperance cards I had ever seen, I concluded to forward the price to Mr. Date, and see how much temperance interest I could get out of the investment. So I set about cudgeling my brain as to the best way to invest my capital, and "patted myself on the back" for the following inspiration:

I went to one of our public school teachers, who has a primary room, and asked her permission to offer these cards to the three little ones writing the best compositions on temperance. She very gladly complied with my request, and showing them the lovely little cards, had them immediately, without leaving their seats, write the compositions, giving permission however, to those who did not wish to compete for the prizes to select some other subject.

The result was that thirty-five of those little chicks, ranging in age from seven to ten years, competed for the cards, saloon keepers' and bar tenders' children among the others. I just wish you could read their compositions, they are so cunning and withal so sensible, and show so conclusively that although the temperance movement here seems dead, the sentiment is still growing.

It pleased me to see how naturally a majority of them connected tobacco and profanity with intemperance. The children go to the foundation intuitively. May I give you some extracts—tell you what the little ones have to say on the temperance question?

One little German girl, not a Republican, I presume, says:

"I do not like to see peoples drink, for it looks so bad to see them. I like people that are temperance people. Temperance people are so nice to live with. Because they do not drink, like other people, though some temperance peoples are not good like others.

"Good peoples are temperance mostly always, and temperance peoples do not loafer on the streets like others. I would like to be a temperance would you if you are not one?"

You see she has a high opinion of temperance folks, though her family do not fraternize with us. She goes on so innocently to state a trouble that many older people have had to contend with.

"I feel so sorry that I cannot think of much to write now. When I want to write something, I can not think of much. I am trying so much to write as much as I can. But I feel sorry that I can not think of more.

"I cannot think of no more."

She was evidently conscientious about the matter, and wanted to write the full value of the card.

A saloon keeper's little girl wrote:

"Temperance people do not drink. I do not like people that drinks, it looks so bad to see them. I think temperance people are so nice they don't get drunk like the other people do."

A little boy—wise beyond his years in grading society, wrote:

"Temperance is a nice thing to belong to, for if a man belongs to the temperance he cannot drink nor swear, he is a gentleman if he believes in temperance. If he believes in temperance, he is a truthful and honest man.

"There is a great many men that call there self a temperance that are not, they tell people they are, but they are not, they are drinkers. I think every man and woman and child ought to belong to temperance, I would not let a saloon be in the town."

That is the voice of a future voter.

A little girl expresses her views thus:

"I think whisky is a bad thing and I do not think it should be aloud to be sold.

"I think they ought to go to church and be a temperance and go to Sunday school and be a teacher to learn the smaller ones the same. If you take one drink you will be shure to take another and another untill you become a drunkard, and it will at first catch you on the head and then the body, and then the feet, and at last you will be tangled in it like the flie was in the webb, the flie couldn't get out and that is the way you will be."

Of course she must have attended Mrs. Bayley's "Chalk talk."

Another girl wrote:

"I think if all men and boys would join the temperance I don't think there would be half so much cutting with knives and swearing. My brother joined it and he never thinks of smoking or drinking. And there are some women that drink and carry on as bad as the men do sometimes. I should think they would like to join the temperance. I think liquor is the worst thing that could ever come in Cairo. And there are so many saloons I try to keep away from them as much as I can. Those little temperance pledges are very nice to keep you from drinking for when you go to drink you can look at them and say I must not drink. I often wish I lived in a town where there were no saloons. Minnie Williams."

An embryo voter gives his views as follows:

"Temperance men ought not to drink whisky or smoke but I don't think any of them do. I think every one ought to sign the pledge, men that sware will not go to heaven. I do not swere nor say naughty words I do not like to see boys or men curse. I like for

*Dandelions are the emblem of riches.

them not to drink. I have seen poor men work hard and get some money and spend it all for whisky. When they once start to drink they can't quit it but if they would quit it right off they could quit.

JOSIE SMITH."

But this one is the best I think:

"If all the people in the world were temperance there would not be so much wickedness in the world. If the saloons were closed, it would be better for the men.

"If a man will once take liquor he will take it again for the appetite comes back as the appetite for candy comes back to children. The best thing for men to do is never to touch it.

"Whisky kills a man it is the worst thing in the world a man can do is to take whisky. there ought to be something done to close the saloons.

HEBER DIETRICH."

Of course I have given spelling and punctuation just as the little ones wrote it.

I also offered three more cards in another primary room, the lowest one, and had eleven cute little compositions written, three of them very good indeed, but have not space for them now.

Thus by the expenditure of sixty cents and a fragment of time, I got forty-six little children to thinking and writing of temperance.

Last year I gave six dollars in three prizes in our high school for the best essays on the evils of intemperance, and was much gratified with the result. As often as opportunities offer and I have money to spare, I shall do temperance work in this line.

*Cairo, Ill.*

## AGNES WESTON'S WORK.

SARAH K. BOLTON.

I know of no more successful work abroad than that of Miss Weston among English sailors. The daughter of a barrister, well known for his astronomical and other scientific pursuits, she was trained as a scholar, and became especially skilled in music. A girl of strong character, she did everything she touched with energy and ability. Early in life she became skeptical, and, though obliged to go to church, would stop her ears and shut her eyes. Ten years after this, the self-willed girl had come into a new life. She visited hospitals, carrying books and flowers to the sick, and holding meetings in the wards. One day a poor fellow crushed in the stone quarries was brought in. She begged to speak with him, and was permitted, because, as "he would never be conscious again in this world, it mattered little what she said." She repeated tenderly, laying her hand upon his shoulder, "God so loved the world." He never spoke, but the big tears rolled down his rough cheeks as he went into eternity.

She became earnest in Sunday school work, and held meetings for working men on Sabbath afternoons. She soon learned, what all Christian workers learn, that intemperance is the greatest obstacle to the gospel, and she besought the people to sign the pledge. A chimney sweep, well known for his bad life, was much moved at her appeal, and came forward to sign. As he took the pledge, he said, "If you please, Miss Weston, be you a teetotaler?" She replied, somewhat disconcerted, "I only take a glass of wine occasionally, in strict moderation." He laid down the pen, saying, "Well, I think I will do just as you say, take a glass sometimes in moderation." No amount of entreaty availed; he went on from bad to worse, saying "he would do as the lady did." From that day Miss Weston became a total abstainer, and says she was never in better health than since she ceased to use stimulants.

In 1868 she wrote a letter to a Christian soldier on his way to India with his regiment. He showed it to a seaman. The eyes of the latter glistened, as he said, "We poor fellows have no friends; do you think that lady would write to me? I would give anything to receive a letter like this." She wrote to the seaman, and in reply, he inclosed the names of several sailors who wished letters.

Sometime after, one young man wrote, "What should I do without your letters! They drive away my trouble, and make Jesus seem so near to me." Soon a pencil note came in a trembling hand: "I am very ill with fever, but Jesus is near me. I send you a dollar in stamps to help carry on God's work among my brother sailors." He said to his mates in the hospital, "I'm going home by a shorter cut than by old England." Miss Weston's last letter to him came back with one word across it, in red ink—"Dead." One sailor wrote, "We never light our pipes with your letters, because you thinks about us and cares for us."

The demand for letters became so great that Miss Weston was obliged to supplement her work by a monthly printed letter. Over 5,000 are now sent out each month, called "Blue Backs," because of the blue cover in which they are sent. The letters are bright, cheerful, earnest and Christian. Each letter has a Bible text, and a well known hymn, which the men love to sing. The person must indeed be exceptional who can make a printed Christian letter eagerly watched for by every vessel in the navy. I have seen some, and they are most interesting. Letters are also sent to the Royal Naval Hospital, the coast guard stations, and to the training ships. Some boys came one day from the latter and said, "Please ma'am, do you think you can write us a letter, all to ourselves? We don't understand the men's." Over 2,000 are sent to these monthly, and the names of others who desire them are constantly sent in. Before the last Arctic expedition left Portsmouth, the men came to Miss Weston and begged that letters be prepared for two years in advance, that each month they might be comforted by them. It necessitated much work, but the Albert and the Discovery each took a small chest of "Blue Backs," that, in the darkness of the Arctic night, they might read of the Light of the World.

Miss Weston holds large meetings on the ships when they are in port, and the men are thankful for her coming. At one of those, a man held up a "Blue Back," two years old, as he said, "I got that out in China, aboard the Rinaldo, and I thank God that you ever sent it to me. I was one of the wildest fellows in the service, but that letter showed me just what I was. I went to Jesus for pardon, and now I'm a happy man. I wouldn't part with that letter for five pounds. When I die I should like it to be buried with me."

Miss Weston has established a "Floating Branch" of the National Temperance League on nearly every ship in the English navy. Some man who is an abstainer is appointed registrar. He takes a pledge book and cards, and makes a quarterly report to Miss Weston. Many officers act as honorary superintendents. The pledged men are many thousands, and the number increases daily. Everywhere in England her work is spoken of with praise.

She determined to do something to help the many sailors at Devonport, where is found the largest naval arsenal in Great Britain. The national works cover not less than three hundred and fifty-eight acres, comprising one of the finest dockyards in the world. She invited the men to a public room for singing and reading on a Sabbath afternoon. Of the thousands stationed there only one came, after she had waited two hours, and he soon ran away, frightened! The next Sunday not a person appeared, and the next and the next it was the same. Then she had tea and cake provided at a friend's house where she was stopping, and soon more came than the house could hold. This was the beginning of the Sailors' Rest and Institute, for which she soon raised $30,000. Money came from Switzerland, Italy, America, India and New Zealand. Sometimes a sailor's mother sent twenty-five cents; sometimes an anonymous friend sent $1,000. The buildings contain a restaurant, reading room, bath room, dining, sitting and sleeping rooms. The first year 127,000 visits were made to the refreshment bar alone, where lemonade, coffee and the like are sold. In the adjacent hall a daily prayer meeting is held, and meetings on every night in the week. A seaman's clothing depot is being arranged, so that Jack can buy his clothes where he gets his food and his gospel guidance. The men call the home the "Three C's," meaning coffee, comfort and company. Miss Weston is the manager of a Seaman's Bank where $25,000 are put in yearly, and she does not speculate with the money!

Is not a life like that of Agnes Weston worth living? There is no room to tell of Mrs. Pennefather's wonderful work at Mildmay, with deaconess houses, nursing home, cottage hospital, invalids' home, orphanage, men's night schools, flower mission, medical mission and the like; of Florence Nightingale's work at St. Thomas's Hospital; of Octavia Hill's in tenement houses; of Mrs. Meredith's touching labors among prison women; of Annie McPherson's work in the worst parts of London, her homes and the 5,000 children she has brought to Canada; of the temperance work of Mrs. Lucas, John Bright's sister, and that of Mrs. William Hind Smith; of Miss Hedenstrom's success among 14,000 Scandinavian sailors; of Miss De Broen's work at Belleville, Paris; of Miss Rye's emigration work, Marie Hilton's *Creche* on Stepney Causeway, and of Mrs. Daniell's remarkable work among the soldiers, concerning which a book has been published.—*Congregationalist.*

## WORK ON.

MARCIA HUMPHREY.

Wendell Phillips once said, "I love inexpressibly these streets of Boston over which my mother led my baby feet, and if God grants me time enough I will make them too pure for the footsteps of a slave." Let our W. C. T. U. say also, with that mighty humane spirit hovering over us, God permitting, and granting *us* time enough, we too will make every street in this land too pure for the footsteps of a rum-drinker, a saloon-keeper or rum-dealer! We will make them free from licentious drinking, pauperism and sorrowful crime. We will turn every saloon into a place of sobriety, rectitude and holiness; every abode into a home untainted by stimulants of any description, made pure and spotless too by a Christ principle leading and guiding every act of life.

When each member of our unions sacrifices half as much for humanity as did this noble man—when we use that untiring energy and complete surrender to our Master's will requisite to accomplish any great object—when we too "fight the good fight of faith" manfully, counting all things subordinate to winning men from this terrible curse—then shall we hear in the soft air of our spiritual life, rising above all the sin and debauchery of vile drink and rum-selling, the divine utterance, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me," and we shall see too that the wicked no longer "spread themselves like a green bay tree," but that at last the noxious, vile atmosphere now floating about us at every step in our streets will be superceded by the soft, invigorating atmosphere of heaven.

Again this good man once said in Faneuil Hall, when the mob would drown his voice, turning to the reporters, "Howl on! I speak to thirty millions *here!*" So say we in our work: "Howl on, ye saloon-keepers, brewers, rum-drinkers! our women, 125,000 strong, over 5,000 organizations of women, working for a common purpose, our literature of one hundred and fifty-three newspapers and periodicals, besides many other avenues for giving prosperity to this cause, speak to the millions of people in this country, and over the world, in spite of scorn and denunciation from our enemies.

*Boston, Mass.*

## THE SEED SOWING.

MRS. P. M. MARSTON.

"For as the earth bringeth forth her bud, and as the garden causeth the things that are sown in it to spring forth, so the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all nations." "Only believe and thou shalt see the glory of the Lord." Among the precious things of our W. C. T. U. garden I hail with joy the springing up of girls' heredity institutes as seen in Miss Mary Whitall Smith's published announcement. Truly if the seed be sown it will spring up in good ground. God bless the girls—they are the hope of the nation equally with the boys. I thank God for our dear Mrs. Dr. Burnett's young lady assistant. Nothing for a long time has bloomed in our scientific department so hopeful as heredity institutes and hygienic Normals. How befitting that the daughter of Hannah Whitall Smith should lead the advance among the girls of America to the open mirror of knowledge, for the lack of which

the people perish, not having learned the practical science of teaching how to "glorify God in these bodies and spirits which are His." God bless you, dear Mary, and may the Evangel of every vital truth — moral, spiritual, physical — be yours to give to the thousands, the tens of thousands of coming women, that through them all nations and peoples may be blessed. Let us rejoice and be glad, my sisters. Like the roots of Mt. Lebanon, so reach the roots of heredity out into the depths of the sea of time.

From my standpoint of thought and vision, the evangelical, heredity and hygienic departments are the wells, the reservoirs in the W. C. T. U. of all our other departments. From thence our Rebeccas and our Rachels will bear the living waters of truth to the nations, whose number is as the sand by the seashore, for whom Isaac, Jacob, Moses, and their sons, will battle the way until the hosts of the beasts of sensuality, the dragon of commercial avarice, and the false prophet of all errors, will be taken away. "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee" saith the Prince of the House of David—Immanuel, God with us—"for I have redeemed thee." "Fear not for I am with thee."

In my town, the question is raised, What are the causes of the depopulation in the rural school districts? Heredity and hygiene can answer much. Only sin and transgression hide the face of our God from us. Let us study one and all to search out these destroyers of life, both physical and spiritual. "Come ye to the waters." To day we may work.

## Correspondence.

### NOTES FROM VERMONT INSTITUTES.

Dear Union Signal:—I had sheathed my pen to wait until the institutes were over that I might come to you with a retrospect of all. But those which have passed give me a sure promise of the same success in the others which are to follow, and as our workers are anxiously waiting to hear one from the other through your columns I send you my notes. The institutes clearly set forth this thought: The times demand of us skilled workmanship, the best gifts which we are told to covet earnestly, the "knowledge which is power." Our departments are like mines of gold, if they yield they must be worked, and the beauty of each is that the foundation stone is the word of God — the lens of the Holy Spirit magnifies, purifies and illumines; and further the work of the institute discovers for us such scores of workers, our programs are crowded, our time more than full of real work.

As I stepped from the cars at Underhill, at our first meeting, behind twenty ladies, it seemed to me like the crusade days. I did not wonder at the remark of a passenger to his friend, "I guess there is going to be a change in the weather." I concluded before the two days' meeting was over that there was going to be a change in the moral, physical and political atmosphere. The cloud not bigger than a man's hand begins to look portentous.

Chittenden county has the largest membership. Twenty ladies took part in program, showing excellent skill in setting forth the work before the institute. The sixteen state departments were all profitably considered. The vice president, Mrs. E. B. Lund, had planned wisely and well as she is wont to do, and every union went home cheered and practically helped.

Underhill is the home of our efficient state superintendent on relation of intemperance to labor and capital. She brought the fervor and zeal for her department which characterizes her work. Her card for employers hangs in most of the business places in the state we hope.

Mrs. Chamberlain brought to our notice the number of school children in the county, and to the representatives gathered there she gave a charming lesson.

From this institute I went to Addison county. Not reaching there for the morning exercises I lost what I learned was a very interesting part of the meeting. The state superintendents, Mrs. Smith, of literature, Mrs. Monroe, of the press, presented their departments to the instruction of all.

My name was on the program to lead devotional exercises. It seemed particularly fitting that we read Romans xvi, as that chapter brought to our minds the greetings of workers in the early Christian church, and we could feel the inspiration of their work. The promise made to them was full of meaning to us. "The God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet shortly."

An excellent paper on evangelistic work was given by Mrs. M. L. Haughton. It was prepared for class work and was admirably adapted to the purpose.

Our corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. H. Button, developed the resources of the question box on labor and capital, and a profitable discussion followed.

The children were instructed by Mrs. L. C. Barrows much to their pleasure. The vice president of the county, Mrs. J. L. Childs, presented a very interesting paper on legislative work.

Franklin and Grand Isle county delegates were enthusiastically entertained. At Enosburgh Falls a delightful reception was tendered them by Mr. and Mrs. Carmi Marsh. The Swanton Y. W. C. T. U. sent ten young ladies. Each carried a temperance fan and could you have seen the young ladies on the cars en route home after the institute, with their note books, asking questions on hygiene and heredity, you would have been amply rewarded had you taught the class. Only eight ladies had ever been to a county meeting before, and yet so apt and helpful were they all that the resident pastor said he came to learn and had been taught. He was impressed with the power of the Holy Spirit in the meeting through every exercise. In the service of song he called for the hymn, "What means this eager, anxious throng?"

Our loved vice president, Mrs. C. Tabor, was congratulated on the marked success of her first meeting.

The next in order was the Windham county institute. The experience of the others helped us in bringing to this one something more of our idea of class work. The Sunday school work, literature, and press were brought out by the use of the blackboard. Excellent papers were read, notes taken by members. We were also favored at this time by the presence of two of our national superintendents, Mrs. J. K. Barney, who is at work in the state, and our own beloved Mrs. Housh. Windham county claims her, but Vermont claims the county. Of course we had the very best in these two departments. Also our state superintendent of hygiene whose plates, copied by herself, and the setting forth of the same in a lesson to the class, would have become a professor's chair. A practical paper on household hygiene was read by Mrs. K. M. Burchard of Brattleboro.

I commenced by thinking it invidious to make mention of any names when all did so well, but how can I help telling our ladies of Miss Newton's excellent setting forth of fair work. Why! she made it look like the fairest work by fairy fingers wrought, especially when the bill of fare could be so magically changed into the fare of workers for this work. With one accord all said, "Our fair shall be the affair of the season."

And so the plans are being made and strange to say the burden of this song is sung as a chorus in every county. And then the Wilmington delegates, so wide awake and helpful, and with interested look. How much that means to a speaker! After having occupied the floor very often at one institute I felt it my duty to thank one lady that she had never looked bored; always as complacent and attentive as if she never grew weary.

At this Institute there were a large number of delegates and visitors, among whom were seven clergymen of the county. One said, "I was sent to learn and I have. I shall take home the Christian part." Another one said to me, "Any time you desire to come to our town and hold a similar meeting you will be welcomed; and we must have a union;" invited me to come and organize, but Mrs. Barney being employed for the purpose of organizing she has since organized a Y. W. C. T. U. in the town in a young ladies' school. The vice president of the county, Mrs. H. Tucker, has worked up her county well, several new unions joining our ranks through her efficient arranging of plans. This is only the second county meeting yet no county is better organized or has more of the missionary spirit in our work. In Orange county our vice president is a young lady, Miss Ada Hall, who has only been in our work a short time, but the gallant (just the word although it does seem as if that word was made for gentlemen, but Webster says it means brave, therefore I may use it) ladies of the county came forward in this first county meeting and did grandly. The class in literature was very meritorious and well developed. It was after this plan: The teacher prepared her paper, dividing it into topics. She gave the first section, and then asked a lady (previously invited to prepare) to give her paper on some point, then proceeded to the next and called upon another. Verbal questions were asked, and in this way three or four short pithy papers were given on specific points. A list of books was read and placed on the blackboard. This method of deducing the best points from papers and discussions was followed in the several institutes.

The first evening was given to the class in heredity and hygiene. A paper was also read from a physician. The children were examined in their Band of Hope Lesson Quarterly, and showed excellent training. It was a day and evening well filled with institute work. The last evening Mrs. J. K. Barney added to the inspiration of the meeting by her address, and the reading of the hymns by the county president before singing impressed me as a part of the devotional exercises, and it came to me, Why do we so often lose this?

I meant to have told you, Mrs. Editor, that I wished to charter a whole page. I would like the whole paper. I cannot do the work justice with less, for I should like to tell you of the more than one hundred women who have taken part in the exercises, how helpful they have been, how willing to do what they could, and how they surprised themselves. I was not in the least surprised, for I have tasks waiting their doing which they have not yet heard mention of. There are evangelists, speakers, writers, teachers among us who have not yet heard the call, but I can see the preparation of heart which goeth before the voice of the Lord calls us out in His service. The question, "Lord what wilt Thou have me do? is thrilling the souls of our women as never before, and I have a little prophecy in which I indulge my own heart, but have not yet spoken of it. We will only at this time tell you of the last meeting of Caledonia county. We were saddened at this meeting to miss from our number our much loved secretary, Mrs. J. L. Perkins, who was detained by the death of her father, (as from the other meetings) who was to have borne a helpful part on this program. But the time was well filled. The young ladies presented excellent papers showing their interest in the work and their success. The children were nicely trained in singing. Miss Clara Eastman, state superintendent of Flower Mission, gave them an excellent and practical talk. Also Mrs. M. L. T Hidden, superintendent of Sunday school work, gave an address on her department. Reports of unions were encouraging; the pastors were cordial and helpful; the county president, Miss Daette Powers, showed us what could be done in county fair work. I have endeavored to bring out some points in each meeting. There was a similarity in each and yet a difference.

The difference between class work and the question box was not clearly understood. It should be thus: Some of our departments can best be considered by discussion, by questions and answers. These we grouped into the question box. Papers and essays are not desired. The person presiding may prepare a list of questions and answers which she may ask and answer, as our corresponding secretary, Mrs. Button, did in the department of Relation of Intemperance to Labor and Capital, which was well brought out, to the instruction and edification of all. Stopping at each question and calling upon individuals for remarks also gives liberty for verbal questions. Each delegation should come with a list of questions prepared on each topic to be considered. This gives variety.

A class consists in the preparation of teacher and class. A plan of study on the subject should be sent out by the teacher. Avoid long papers; insist upon short, practical ones, viz., suppose the teacher asks one pupil to come prepared to recommend ways of distributing temperance literature she begins:

1. Superintendents should have specimen copies, and study the literature.

2. Obtain a fund and place in hands of superintendent.
3. Books and papers in home.
4. Distribute at tea parties.
5. Public meetings.
6. Post office.
7. When traveling.
8. Loan library.
9. To physicians.
10. Elections.
11. School teachers.
12. Chromo cards.
13. Cards and tracts in correspondence.
14. Mottoes for Sunday school and school rooms, etc.

Have some one place this on board (a lady who can write a plain legible hand, and who understands the modern way of grouping subjects is a great help. We were much helped by the lady school superintendents present who were accustomed to the class black board work of today) and get further suggestions from the class. So of other points—or, read a paper and class take notes. Thus giving them, from year to year, broader, lengthier scope of class work, as your workers advance, as they grasp it and will study it. The future temperance work must have a deal of careful building and of thought, a deal of soul culture.

My note books are full of skeleton lessons from this class work. When pastors take notes from our work, and those before uninterested in it desire to know more of it, we may feel that we are on the right road, therefore we treasured up the various lessons developed by the workers.

The vice presidents are enabled to take from these meetings parts to towns having no unions. She says now we must go up to Jamaica. Mrs. A. can take her department, Mrs. B. hers, and we have our institute notes and can be helpful to those ladies who have just organized. And to our home unions we say, as our ladies write, "Tell us what to do; we are willing to work, but do not know how,"—why not take the department work? There is Mrs. A's literature paper from your own union, and Mrs. B's on county fair work.

"Yes," says Mrs. S., hearing us talking this over, "There is that department of heredity, we can make any number of meetings of that out from your plan presented at institute. We can ask our physicians to help," and then, Mrs. H. adds, "We ought to have a fee."

There is work enough to do. How it towers and keeps ahead of us. I find that the busiest women, those whose hearts and hands are full, find the most time to do. One beauty in this work is that it is not stereotyped, no set formula binds our efforts; it is expansive as the soul which wills it. It may be done at odd minutes, the hour of devotions counts as its largest factor. There and there alone, is human power linked to the Divine will and efforts are multiplied which in their simplicity would seem worthless.

We leave on the 7 a. m. train tomorrow for Bennington county institute, to be held in Bennington, and for Rutland county, to be held in Fairhaven. Return, en route home speak at Shoreham, Hinesburgh, Manchester, Highgate, and Sheldon.

At the various institutes my part has been to present scientific temperance instruction, heredity and hygiene, and to stand in the gap when others failed, consequently I found myself at one institute and another saying of each department, "This is the most important."

Legislative work often fell to me, and was considered at every institute. We are working up to constitutional prohibition in 1890, are studying the method of amending constitution, etc. We desire to so instruct our boys and girls and to so learn ourselves that we may be able to help to secure this. To this end Mrs. Foster's amendment catechism will be studied.

Mrs. E. G. Greene.

## A HAPPY COMPARISON.

Dear Union Signal:—After nearly eight months of almost continuous revival work I have come to my little cottage at Lake Bluff, for a few weeks of rest and recreation in order to be the better fitted for renewing the battle in the near future.

The "season" here has not opened formally yet although a number of families are here and getting settled, and it is quiet and restful, and tonight with the evening shadows gathering around and the song of the whippoor-will floating in from the trees, I feel like saying a few words about our work.

The work presses too closely to allow of much time for retrospecting, but if any discouraged or despondent one thinks we haven't grown in this grand temperance movement, then let her look back at our beginning ten years ago and mark the change. Or if ten years is too far, then say five years, and compare, no, contrast then and now.

True the Republican national convention (if you make it *no*tional instead of *na*tional I shall not complain), ignored the live issue and bid for the votes of the liquor league, but that was only a party convention and does not quite own our native land.

Take Illinois in her Sunday school work at last convention recommending the quarterly temperance lesson and then the national Sunday school convention at Louisville recommending that a temperance lesson be provided quarterly and it was not by a small majority but by a grand majority that made it almost a "boom." I have been trying to fancy those two national conventions drawn up for inspection and arrayed on opposite sides of the street, and a chance given for the people whom these conventions represent to compare the two bodies.

A good, old-fashioned, thoroughly orthodox Methodist from a town in central Illinois was in Chicago at the time of the convention, and looked in upon the headquarters of some of the delegates. His testimony was, "Tobacco and liquor everywhere until you could scarcely breathe." Which company better represents the homes of our nation? The one that gathers around the wine table and with the room so beclouded with tobacco smoke that the delegate can hardly distinguish his neighbor and thus discuss the country's needs, or the company who from their closets and from communion with God meet with Bible in hand, and what is better still the Word abiding in their hearts, discuss and plan as for eternity?

The army of Sunday school workers outnumber the politicians and while they cannot all vote they have a power that will finally prevail, the power of deep settled conviction of duty and the courage to work for the best interest of the individual and that means the greatest good to the greatest number.

Now that the Louisville convention has done, so nobly I suggest to the workers who pressed the matter upon the convention that they ascertain the place of meeting of the evangelical alliance, and headed by our earnest, plucky, persevering Mrs. Ellen M. Watson, they march in on them and ask for a temperance day in the week of prayer.

But I have given too much space and my letter has already grown too long. I have not been able to do as much active temperance work during the past year as I expected. My way has been in the line of evangelistic work almost altogether, and while it is not distinctively temperance work it is a temperance work that goes down to the very foundation. A soul converted to God is not simply reformed but is a new creature, and while my Heavenly Father has led me in this especial line of work I have rejoiced to hear of the glorious work done in the various departments of our work in state and national unions.

I am weary bodily but my heart is full of earnest desire to see the work go on and my prayer is that every worker may be given not only all sufficient grace but physical strength for the great work. Mary H. Villars.

*Lake Bluff, Ill., June 20, 1884.*

## TRANS-CONTINENTAL LETTER.—NO. III.

Dear Union Signal:—Allow me for the present to pass over in silence ten beautiful weeks spent in the work in California, and to tell you at once of one day here in Oregon, just passed. Its scenes to me were strangely tender, its impressions very blessed, and I hasten to give them to you, before the soft dew of present association shall have been dried up by the strong wind of passing events.

Last Tuesday morning found us in the little town of Forest Grove, where I had spoken the night before. Early we went our way to the government Indian school located at this place. The pleasant buildings are just at the edge of the village, and indeed there is no settlement west of the town; occasional farms in the valleys only being between it and the great Pacific. The clouds hung low over the mountains, and the veiled sky softened the singing of the birds, and harmonized with our subdued feelings. A little Indian girl of the tribe of the Spokane's had died at the school, had fallen asleep in Jesus, and after morning prayers in the chapel we were to attend the funeral services.

About seventy-five boys in army blue, some almost men, were drawn up in line and marched into the chapel, the girls, forty or fifty, following to the music of the organ, played by one of the older girls. The room was furnished with benches and desks made by the boys; the girls do the sewing and general house work.

Dr. and Mrs. Minthorne in charge of the school, are members of the society of Friends, they were formerly in Iowa and Mrs. M. was in our W. C. T. U. work; now as loyal descendants of William Penn, they serve the governments in its attempt to deal justly, to love mercy and act honestly with these former owners of the soil. It would have saved many lives and much treasure if political economy could have learned of Christian philanthrophy, that it is cheaper and better in every sense to educate an Indian child than to kill an Indian brave. The government appropriates one hundred and seventy-five dollars per year for each scholar in the school, this must cover all expenses for board tuition and clothing. Until lately no appropriation had been made for buildings.

In some of our wars with the Indians, the cost, according to official returns, has been one million dollars for every Indian killed. Are not Christian philanthropy and true political economy always at one?

The teacher in charge for the day was Mrs. Mills, wife of Rev. Mr. Mills, Congregational pastor, formerly of Iowa, and a staunch friend of temperance everywhere. The reading of scripture, alternate verses by the teacher and the scholars, the recitation of scripture, the singing, the prayer, were doubly tender and solemn because of the death in the midst. And when all gazed on the face in the coffin where loving tribute had been paid in white pansies and lilies, there too was Christian education in the simple ceremony. The whole school followed the procession by a footpath through the fern carpeted groves of great trees, to the little cemetery where two of the oldest boys had prepared the grave. The school formed in hollow square while the last words were said. I shall never forget that sacred hour!

Mountains all about, not snow capped, but densely wooded with deep green firs, and tall sentinel pines; vistas shut in by walls of trees, or opening out in long dim sweep of curve and swell; bits of color set in floating frames of mist; sometimes the sky all clear, and soon again a gentle wave of denser ether sprinkling rain scarce heavier than dew; ferns and wild flowers at our feet, with now and then a wee ripe strawberry; a single chirp from one lonely bird who seemed not to know the sorrow that had hushed the other songsters of the wood; the open grave, the coffin above; the two Indian youths in work clothes leaning on their spades; four other dark skins standing, as if to guard the still form till Mother Earth should take it to her bosom; the singing, sweet and full, tenor, soprano, alto, with deep strong bass; "It is well, it is well, it is well;"—the prayer by the man of God, the words of Jesus, "Let not your hearts be troubled," with the beautiful lesson taught; the faces of the children, the uncovered heads of the boys, the bowed heads of the girls; the careful letting down of the coffin, the filling of the grave, all, all—nature's glories, human loves, human sorrows, Christian faith,—these have built a city in my thought that shall remain till I see the city which lieth four square, of which God Himself, is the light. Judith Ellen Foster.

*En route to Victoria, B. C., June 26.*

Oh make Thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
And, cast in some diviner mould,
Let the new cycle shame the old!

# Our Children.

## THE SALOON SPIDER.

A spider sat in his basement den
Weaving his snares for the souls of men.
"I will not work with my hands," quoth he,
"An easier pathway must open for me."
He spreads his tables of greenest baize,
And many a cunning trap he lays.
The marble halls are smooth and white,
The den is blazing with floods of light.
Behind the bar the spider stands;
There is not a wise man in the land
But will not lose his wit and become a fool
If he yield's himself to the spider's rule.
There's not a man so strong and brave
But the spider will dig him a shameful grave;
There's not a youth so noble and fair
But will learn to drink and gamble and swear
In the spider's den. But do not, pray,
Dare to dispute the spider's sway.
If you sweep the den with the law's strong broom
Perhaps you might make a cleaner room.
But then men are fearful—a little afraid
In fact, on spiders to make a raid;
'Twould stir up excitement, and spiders must live,
So our dear household treasures we patiently give.
The spider still sits in his basement den
Lying in wait for the souls of men.

## TALKS WITH YOUNG FOLKS.

AUNT LIZZIE.

When the dictation lesson was over and the lists of "Wearing Apparel" corrected, it was found that nineteen per cent. of the pupils had misspelled the common word, *alpaca*, in every case inserting a syllable *a* between al and pac.

The nineteen per cent. were astonished, in the first place, to have it proved that they *could* misspell a word with which they were so familiar, and in the second place that the word was not al*a*paca.

"I always called it 'alapaca,' Miss May," remonstrated Lottie Fairbanks.

"So I have noticed," replied Miss May drily. "I have been amazed all my teacher-life at the slip of so many tongues and pencils over that word. It really is surprising that as a rule we commit so many errors, and know so little concerning the common things around us. Instead of the usual Thursday afternoon lecture from me, this class may occupy the half-hour, taking this list for the subject of previous study. I have give twenty words: Annie may consider alpaca as hers, Belle may take bandana, Burt may have buckram, Callie calico; and so on alphabetically. The class may have one minute to select."

Each pupil proceeded with much animation to match his or her name with an article of wearing apparel. When "time" was called, all the hands were raised excepting Sarah Kline's and Sarah De Mott's. As their first names were identical, they could not determine which should appropriate "serge," and which "shawl." Miss May speedily decided the point, and three o'clock on Thursday afternoon brought together a class bright with the enthusiasm of a new exercise and thorough preparation. We will report a portion of the lesson:

"Alpaca," said Annie Seymour, "is a kind of cloth made of the wool of the alpaca, mixed with silk or with cotton. It is a Spanish word, and is the name of a Peruvian animal of the llama species, having long, woolly hair which exceeds in length that of the Cashmere goat, and is fully as fine."

Burt was ready to describe buckram as a coarse linen stiffened with glue. "It takes its name from Bochara, and is used in garments to keep them in some desired form."

Belle said: "The distinguishing marks of a bandana handkerchief are its solid red or blue ground, and its large white spots, round, or lozenge-shaped. Some authorities state that it is a Spanish word, signifying a handkerchief made of the inner bark of the lime tree; others that it is derived from an Indian word, meaning to bind or tie."

Callie said, "'Calico,' is synonymous with 'print' in the United States, but in England plain white shirtings and sheetings are called calicoes. The name is derived from Calicut, a town in India noted for its 'calicoes' and 'prints.'"

"I believe the first cambric," said Catharine Mounce, "was made in Cambray, Flanders, and it comes in two varieties, one a fine sheer white linen, and the other in various colors, and of fine hard-spun cotton."

"Chintz," said Charlotte Vaughn, "derives its name from the Hindu, *chhint* or *chett*. It is cotton cloth gaily printed. My grandmother told me that her authority was good for the statement that 'chintz' was not true chintz unless the seven colors could be pointed out in the design."

Daniel Laing came next: "Damask is named from the city of Damascus. We usually connect the word with table-linen of the best quality, but damask was formerly made only of the richest silk. In these days it is often composed of silk mixed with flax, or wool, or even cotton, but the figures are still raised while being woven in the loom."

Frank Fowler's article was fustian, which he said was named in honor of Fostal, a city which was the ancestor of modern Cairo; and he described it as "coarse, twilled cotton stuff which included in its varieties velveteen and corduroy."

Gertrude said that gauze derived its name from Gaza, in Palestine; Mary that muslin was named from Mosul, in Asia. Each of these were duly described. One of the Sarahs claimed that serge was from Xerga, a Spanish word used to denote a blanket of peculiar manufacture. As an article of wear it is a material composed of a worsted warp and a woolen weft. The other Sarah informed the class that "shawl" is a word "derived from the Sanskrit, and signifies floor, because shawls were originally designed for rugs and for tapestries."—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children of the Prevention Army:—When the prairie fires were raging in Dakota last fall—but I must stop and ask, "Did you ever see a prairie fire?" It goes like a snake under the grass with just a little line of smoke first, and then all at once its fiery track is seen in the quick blaze which sends out another reconnoitering spark, with its smoke and flame following till the whole prairie is threaded with the network of fire—and it is almost impossible to stop it until a considerable space is plowed up and all its dry grass covered with the soil which has nothing in it that will burn. Well, last spring just such a fire as this started on a certain great prairie in Dakota. The poor settlers had very little plowed ground, and their houses were set right down on the grass, and the grass was burning for miles around. There was a little creek however that it was hoped the fire might not cross, and as most of the people were on the safe side of the creek, they made that the battle ground against the flames. Now and then however a spark would blow over the creek and set the stubble at once to burning. The people worked very hard, but the fire gained upon them steadily and their fears were in their faces.

Presently a band of children came marching over the little bluff, armed with mops, that were dripping with water. They used them like little soldiers and soon the wet mops did what all the people had failed to do up to that time. The fire was out and the children had their share of the glory and the rejoicing, you may be sure.

Now those same children have been formed into a division of our Prevention Army, and because of their valiant fire-fight they are called The Temperance Fire Brigade. I have no doubt they will try their wet mops on the fiery liquor traffic, and with as good success as they extinguished the prairie fire. I am sure it will encourage you all to know of this new accession to our ranks—and I hope you will send them some word of greeting by way of the "Camp fire."

Captain Deborah.

## THE STUBBS LETTERS.—NO. III.

Thornbush, Ill.

My Dear Peter:—I was more pleased than I can tell you, to read in your last letter that you'd been to a temperance meetin' and heard a lady lecture. My advice is go every time you have a chance. Sich a talk as you wrote about is somethin' to hear. That same lady will lecture for us next week. Thornbush is sich a little bit of an out-of-the-way place we hadn't any of us hardly thought of about one of them grand kind of women stoppin' to talk to us. The meetin' will be in our church and your father and mother expects to drive in before supper and stay till next mornin' so as to attend. We're all full of it.

But oh Peter I heard a temperance talk last night I shall never forget as long as I live.

'Twas told me in the evenin' late that old Mrs. Thompson's son had dropped dead at the supper table. I left my tea things in the dish pan and hurried over. And sure enough, there was the poor fellow a layin' on the lounge, dead. And his tall old white-faced mother, that always looks like she might be one of the saints come down from heaven, with the holy light a shinin' in her face—well there she was, dear old woman, a wringin her hands and walkin' the floor, and talkin'—yes, talkin'—sayin' sich words as went to my very soul. She'd pause a moment and look at her boy; him, she said as used to be the hope of her heart, her comfort, and her joy—him as was the best and likeliest young lad in all the country round—*her* boy— "O" says she "*Can* this be my William? is this poor wreck my boy? this man that's jest dropped dead at his mother's feet—jest died a drunkard's death? for it was drink that killed him—can this be my darlin' boy? and where is he now? And then she screamed out, "O where is his unforgiven soul? Must I never see him any more—my fair, bright, curly-headed Willie—my boy, my boy, my boy!" And then she dropped on her knees and kissed him, and kissed him; and the big tears fairly rained upon his cold purple face. Then she raised her streamin' eyes to the ceilin' and claspin' her thin hands together, still kneelin' by the lounge, she prayed sich curses of God on the liquor traffic and on all them that's engaged in it, and on all them as tempted her boy—sich curses as amost curdled the blood in my veins. I jest stood in the door-way alookin' at the scene. I couldn't speak nor move, except to shake and tremble. Yes tremble; I trembled for them who was the subjects of them bitter curses. And the dear old woman looked saintlier than ever; tho' I must say she was the very last person I should have guessed knew how, or felt inclined, to pray sich awful words. When her prayer was ended she turned and threw her arms about her dead son and sent up sich a cry to Heaven, as rings in my ears even yet. She kissed the bloated swelled face, and called her boy's name, and laid her cheek by his, and then sprung to her feet, and walked, and talked, and went over it all again. At last the minister come; he walked right in, and seein' how things was, he jest held her hand in his, and said in a choked sort of whisper, 'Let us pray.' Sich a prayer for help I never heard till then.

But this letter is too long already: I'll tell you all about it when I see you.

Write soon to your loving Aunt Jane.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

158. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 40 letters.
My 3, 6, 11, 35, 30 is a dark color.
My 23, 14, 31, 22, 38, 25, 14 is fully enjoyed in the United States.
My 7, 32, 5, 24, 15, 37, 17, 26, 13, 34, 9 is food.
My 28, 20, 1, 4 is a circle round the sun.
My 12, 39, 2, 10 is a vessel.
My 21, 18, 2, 14, 16, 19 is uncommon.
My 33, 29, 6, 31 is a thread of metal.
My 27, 8, 36, 1 is labor.
My whole is a verse in Proverbs.

159. Cross-word Enigma.

In pound, also in penny;
In Jane, also in Jenny;
In scrip, also in purse;
In casket, also in hearse;
In home, also in heaven;
In five, also in seven;
In rivet, also in wire;
In grate, also in fire;
In crazy, also in sane;
In window, also in pane;
In effect, also in cause;
In period, also in pause.
In the temperance work my whole we need,
If we wish to see our efforts succeed.

160. Anagrammatical Proverbs.

(1) They two live near Frandau Fair.
(2) Go—as Mag's three strolls in noons.

161. Metagram.

Whole, I am to cook; change my head and I become successively to labor, to deface, to wind into a ring, to defeat, and to drudge.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

149.—Eland, cat, sofa, hen, hall, rib, heir, gin, hose, lace, red, tun, hat, Tim, Dan, all, rough, rod, den, oil, shave, beg, scatter, peel, map, err, resent.

150.—Purification, popular, whale, eleven, environments, forth, swift, shudder, trash, dried, reeds, roar, feed. "The words of the Lord are pure words; as silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times."

151.—Constantinople.

Answers have been received from I. P. Montfort.

JULY PRIZE.

The person sending the best puzzle during July will receive the National Game of Presidents. Remember the rules—all puzzles to be written on one dies of the paper, and the answers to be sent with them.

# Home Department.

## GARFIELD'S LAST DREAM.

MRS. MARTHA WINTERMUTE.

It was said of old, whom the gods would bless,
And lure to shores of elysian rest,
They would waft a vision lovely and clear
Of what in life was cherished most dear;
Our hero's last dream was of Mentor.

Statesman and warrior true and grand,
With a love aglow for his "Native Land,"
With his soul of strength and his honored name,
And his life gone up to the topmost fame,
Strange he should dream of Mentor.

Of a quiet home and a mother's form;
A sacred hearthstone bright and warm;
Beloved wife and children dear,
That was the vision strong and clear,
Living and true of Mentor.

Firmer than all the warrior's might,
Clearer than all the statesman's light,
Deeper in life and nearer to heaven
Was that last sweet dream by the angels given,
O sanctified home at Mentor!

Waves of Elberon, sky and sea,
Pause! as the wand of eternity
The gate of his beautiful dream unbars
Unto the home beyond the stars,
True and glorified Mentor.

*Newark, Ohio, July 3, 1883.*

## MAY NORTON'S MEDITATION.

MARY E. C. WYETH.

"I don't see how it is, mamma, that some folks never do blunder with their tongues, while I am constantly saying something that I would give a deal not to have said. I declare I wish I had been born without a tongue, or with none to speak of," laughed May Norton, as she returned to her mother's room, after escorting a caller to the door. "What do you think I was stupid enough to say to Mrs. Jenner just now? I know she'll hold a grudge against me for it to her dying day. I wish I had been in Jericho before she came in."

Mrs. Norton looked up at her impulsive daughter. May understood the look, and blushed.

"There it is again," she said. "A smile on your lip, but a tear in your eye." What have I said now, pray?"

"Recall your own words, my child," said her mother, and then judge for yourself. "By thy words shalt thou be justified?"

"But what did I say, mamma? I protest——"

"There, stop in time, my dear," answered her mamma. "Did you not assert that some folks never blunder with their tongues, whereas the apostle says that in many things we all offend? And was not your declaration that you had wished you had been born tongueless, an idle word, to say the least? Then how can you know that Mrs. Jenner will cherish a life long grudge? And do you truly wish you had been in Jericho, an hour ago?"

"O, mamma" cried May, "Four untruths, almost in a breath. The tongue is an unruly member. By my words I am condemned." But indeed——

"Indeed, my dear, I am thankful that you can see your danger. Your thoughtless impulsive habit of speech has given me much concern. So much evil is wrought for want of thought. And so often, impulsive people speak words that are worse than those we term idle words, even rude, caustic, barbed, and not infrequently, venomous.

"Oh please, mamma," pleaded May, "I am guilty of every one. 'Let the dead past bury its dead.' But how am I to get the mastery of my unruly member? The apostle says—oh, all sorts of things about the tongue, you know."

"Among other things," said Mrs. Norton, "he says, that one endued with knowledge will show out of a good conversation, his works with meekness of wisdom. I understand this saying to mean that although the tongue, unbridled, is an unruly evil, and one that no man can tame, yet that heavenly wisdom sufficient to control and keep in subjection this little member, may be had for the asking. We need meekness and a good understanding of the scriptures to aid us in the development of a heavenly spirit, and if we have a heavenly spirit, we shall have also that discretion, that will lead us to consider our words before using them, and that purity of motive and kindness of intention that will savor all our words with that sincerity and good will that is the very essence of righteousness. The mouth, my child, is but the door of the heart. If the lips utter lies, it is because the heart that prompts them is false. If they speak burning, rankling words of envy, uncharitableness, or anger, it is because they come from a heart full of such uncleanness. Everlasting consequences depend on the use of the tongue."

Mrs. Norton did not preach lengthy sermons to her children. Her habit was to let fall a seed thought, and leave to time and reflection, and the fertilizing and fructifying influence of God's grace, the development of it. So, as she passed out of the room, with the echo of her last words vibrating in her daughter's hearing, it was not strange that the weighty words repeated themselves to the earnestly attentive ear of the young girl. "Everlasting consequences depend on the use of the tongue."

May Norton believed herself to be a disciple of Christ, and one sincerely desirous of leading a life conformed to the likeness of her Master in temper and conduct. It was in no careless mood that she had brought herself to consider her great weakness, that of hasty, and unguarded speech. So now it was in no careless mood that she thought over her mother's wise and gentle teachings. "'The mouth, my child, is but the door of the heart.' If that is true, and certainly it is true," reflected May, "how basely selfish is this heart of mine. Oh, why did I not think to show out of a good conversation, some meekness of wisdom, the other day when I chatted so carelessly with Frank Waring about those Sunday excursions of his? Or when I criticised so unmercifully Ada Gill's taste in dress, and described poor Mrs. Ash and her family in such ridiculous terms? Ah, me! And those words can never be recalled. And now, I take for the first time, the full force of Cousin Bert's goodnatured rebuke yesterday, when I was telling in my most reckless, extravagant style, of our adventures in Oakland, 'I won't say that *you* lie, little May, for that would be impolite, but you talk just as I do when *I* lie.' Ah, I have need enough of meekness of wisdom."

Meditation is not always delightful. Yet it is often wholesome and beneficial. Mrs. Norton was glad to believe that May's reflections had not been profitless, when, a few hours later, she observed her, in a merry group of young friends, with a dainty precision of speech, carefully avoiding alike all excess of words, and every tendency to undue license of that unruly member, whose powers she had so lately come seriously to consider.

"Mamma" said May, that night, "I have asked for the meekness of wisdom and I do believe I have received a portion, for I did think this afternoon, when all the girls were here, to give no offense with my tongue. I kept saying in my heart that warning of the Lord Jesus 'By thy words shalt thou be justified—and by thy words shalt thou be condemned.'"

"And the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace, of them that make peace," said her mother, as she pressed a good night kiss upon the mouth that she prayed might be the door of a heart ever endued with the meekness of wisdom.

## A MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE WITH A NERVOUS CHILD.

Realizing the importance for several years before I married of a careful study of child-life and hereditary influences, I began to study the little ones and the effects of the different treatment and education of children which I saw going on around me.

My conclusions arrived at during that time were, that children brought up by Christian parents, could be controlled through love with some trifling form of punishment to exact obedience. But when I came to have a child of my own I was surprised to find how difficult it was to impress upon the childish mind the necessity of obedience. My little one would submit and obey, but twenty minutes after would be repeating the same act. Of course such actions required the utmost vigilance upon my part, as well as wisdom. I must govern with love as well as firmness to teach him that obedience is the first law of God. I thankfully can record that he was the sweetest child to punish, despite the most persistent will I ever saw in a child, and would always kiss us afterward and say, "I will be a good boy."

This same condition existed for several months until the summer time, when he was prostrated by the heat, from which he did not recover until winter. During that time he would act strangely, and any one not familiar with the sickness would have called him "a spoiled child" when in one of his spells. He would scream at the top of his voice for half an hour at a time, and we were obliged to suffer it for nothing would pacify him, and afterward he would be almost supernaturally lovely.

The physician diagnosed his case as follows: "Too great activity of brain for the body." One said that he was too spiritual, not enough of the earth, earthy; that he was all nerve and brain, but would be different when he was older and able to play out doors. Of course the parents were judged harshly again and again from the actions of such a child and some would say, "It is only because of the way he is trained;" which was of course very irritating.

My husband and I made this child an especial subject of prayer, and rested upon the promises given to us in the Word, knowing "that all things work together for good to them that love God."

At one time he was so ill that we could only think of death, or lunacy as an alternative. He would in some of these spells cry out, "Make prayer, make prayer!" as if he realized the keeping power of Jesus to make him better, and we would kneel down and pray that this sickness might be removed. Often this would terminate the outcries, but again we would have to repeat it before he would be quiet.

One morning after screaming more violently than usual he fell asleep, and during that time I especially prayed that the will of the Lord should be done in and upon him. He awakened very sweet and lovely and better in every respect.

He never was so sick again, although a great deal of this nervousness still remained.

To avoid contests and to make him happy I would take the horse and carriage and drive out in the country twice a day. The fresh air seemed indispensable to him and he needed to be out as much as possible; so I hunted out all the cool shady nooks to keep him from the heat of the warm sultry days of summer and how I sympathized with the mothers of little ones, who suffer similarly and yet are obliged to be stifled in the small enclosures of city houses.

After hearing a gentleman describe the tortures of remorse and how he would be almost insane many times in such sufferings, I began to look through his eyes and knowledge at my child. I saw the secret of this gentleman's recovery was rest and diversion, and applied the same test to my child. At the same time I was told by his grandfather not to whip, but to divert. After a trial of two months this plan has worked charmingly.

I also noted a decided change for the better after a contest I had with him for an hour to make him repeat after me, "Mamma, I will obey you." My mode of discipline in that case was for him to sit down in a room until he was willing to obey, but before he did so, I knelt down with him and asked the Lord to give him a willing mind.

Usually, when all means of diversion fail I resort to the punishment of the chair to quiet his nerves, but mainly endeavor to control through his reason by stories and rhymes having a moral in them. The teachings of "Susie's Six Teachers," by Mrs. Prentiss, I find helpful, and more easily understood by children, than the prosaic form of right and wrong, without appeal to the imagination.

As a child I was trained to blind obedience, and I endeavored to train my child in the same way. I obeyed because I was commanded, not because I was coaxed. I was taught to believe that children should not be coaxed, but now I know that some dispositions can only be trained successfully by that method. MOTHER.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

July 20.] Third Quarter, No. 3. [1884.

## TOPIC: GOD'S COVENANT WITH DAVID.

LESSON TEXT.—II. Samuel 7:1–16.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Thy throne shall be established forever. II. Samuel 7:16.

TIME.—A few months later than the last lesson.

PLACE.—Jerusalem.

1. When the soul has rest from its enemies, and God gives such seasons of rest to us as well as to David, it is sometimes the case that we forget Him to whom we have gone desperately and agonizingly when our enemies were besetting us on every side. It is a good lesson to draw from the very first of the text that David thought upon God and His glory when he was at ease and in peace, when he might have thought, as so many of us do in such conditions, that he could get along without Him.

2. There is something about our God when once we love Him, and love to serve Him, that makes us desire to keep Him with us. Peter on beholding His glory desired to build a tabernacle in which to enshrine Him. David longed for a beautiful house to dedicate to Him and to be His abiding place on earth. The human heart is His dearest throne—His tabernacle is with men. "I will come in unto him and sup with him," is the sweet familiar word of God to us in answer to this longing of the loving heart.

3. God does not suffer an honest desire to honor Him, even though it be a mistaken one, to waste itself or be perverted through the mistake. He hastens to enlighten us, as He did that very night show to Nathan the "more excellent way" which Himself had planned. He honors even our mistakes if they be on the side of loyalty, but will not have us disquiet or even inconvenience ourselves by them. He even said to David comfortingly, as Solomon reports in I. Kings 8:18, "Thou didst well that it was in thine heart."

4. Note the fact that even God's devoted servants and ordained teachers may be mistaken, unless they have the "word of the Lord. Nathan without this, advised David to do all that was in his heart, but the Divine decision was not long delayed.

5. God sets the seal of his displeasure on war and bloodshed when He tells David directly and not by the mouth of any prophet, as David relates in I. Chronicles 22:8, that he had shed too much blood upon the earth to build a house unto the Lord, and that only "a man of rest" should be so honored. He is the God of peace.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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## WHAT IS A PARTY?

A well-defined answer to this query seems to be specially called for just at present in the face of the displays of party arrogance and party tyranny we are called upon to witness. Webster defines the term as "a number of persons united in opinion or design in opposition to others in the community. It differs from faction in implying a less dishonorable association or more justifiable designs." The greatest authorities in political science unite in regarding the right of independent judgment expressed in a public and fearless opposition as a special privilege of a free country, a privilege accorded its citizens without incurring in its use any opprobrium that should becloud the exercise of private rights or reflect upon personal character. Referring to the growing prosperity of an early era of the Republic one writer remarks, in noticing one of the concomitants of that increasing strength: "Where there is political power there is opposition in a free land, and the great leaders of that day neither forfeited their reputations as patriots or their character as statesmen by the assertion of honest differences of opinion." Says Francis Lieber, one of the weightiest statesmen of modern times: "The protection of the minority leads to that great institution, as it has been boldly but not inappropriately called, The Opposition. A well organized and fully protected opposition in and out of the legislature—a loyal opposition, by which is meant a party which opposes, on principle, the administration or the set of men who have, for the time being, the government in their hands, but does so under and within the common fundamental law," this he considers as one of the most "important elements of civil liberty, whether considered as a protecting fence or as a creative power." Prof. Woolsey, the sage of Yale, echoing the same thought says: "The restraint of public opinion on the measures of public men is of no value if that public opinion does not express itself in some way that can be felt."

But what about the loud denunciations for deserting a "glorious old party," and bolting its nominations? Let Prof. Woolsey answer:

"This principle which puts partisanship in the room of patriotism, and fear in that of conviction, only retards the death of a party that is mortally wounded already.... If a man as a representative owes it to his party to vote with it through thick and thin, and is bound, if only a private citizen, to support the regular candidate, there is a turning of moral rules upside down which may corrupt the character of a whole country."

In order to secure loyal allegiance, and to prevent the disruption of their forces by new organizations, parties must have "some sort of moral element to bind them together." One party professes to be the party of reform, and the party lash is vigorously snapped over the heads of those who are disposed to look about them for new affiliations; but what moral cement have parties in this year of our Lord 1884 to bind their organization together? What high moral principles do they uphold so as to claim the continued fealty of men with deep moral convictions? Look through one of the platforms recently adopted and you cannot discover any such thing as an honest and quick political conscience; there throbs not through it any pulses of healthy moral conviction It starts out with "the glittering generality" that "it is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people." To prove their faith in this they assert their claim to "the largest diversity of industry," they "recognize the importance of sheep husbandry," and many kindred subjects, all on a dead level of mediocrity and policy. But we desire to be just in our animadversions; they did screw up their moral courage into inserting an anti-polygamy resolution! How heroic that was! It was like the Irish soldier cutting off the legs of an enemy, and when asked in reply to his boast of the act why he had not cut off his head instead, had to confess that that "was cut off already." The outraged moral sense of a whole people, regardless of party affiliations, would not allow them to ignore entirely that gigantic abomination. A general feeling of revolt at its outrage upon decency had long condemned it. Hence it did not cost anything to be brave on this subject. It was not policy to be otherwise. But which of its pledges in regard to it has the Republican party ever redeemed? James Buchanan *did* send an army to Utah, and attempted to suppress polygamy. Since his day, through the whole history of the dominant party, it has been allowed to grow and flourish like a green bay tree. And the end is not yet.

What interferes the most with the rights and interests of the people, of all classes and conditions, is the accursed monopoly of the liquor traffic. Its relentless tyranny is grinding down their rights and crippling their interests more and more. This great party of reform, the jealous protector of the rights of the people, and the guardian angel of their interests, has been reasoned with and appealed to again and again to give them the "good government" that will "protect" them against the ravages of this great and terrible wrong; and how have they responded? Hugging closer and closer to their bosom their own self-interest, and with the fear of the great liquor corporations before their eyes, they treated the appeals of the people, dearly as they pretend to love them, with cool and cruel indifference by entirely ignoring the whole subject, and met the supplications of the women of the land, with hearts quivering with agony for their homes, with derision and scorn.

This is the party which cracks the whip over our heads, and demands of us the belief that the life or death of the country depends upon its victory or defeat next November!

We are not oblivious of the good one party has done. But that is past. Its mission is fulfilled; for by refusing to take up the great moral issue which lies directly in its path it proves itself unworthy of a continued life. Its present status reminds us of the story of the Crooked Traveller, the deformed man who, on his arrival at a provincial town was asked what place he had come from. "Straight from London," was the reply. "Then," said the inquirer, "you must have got terribly twisted on the road."

A new party—a party of conscience and reform, a party of prohibition and other kindred great issues—is the imperative demand of the hour. With this fairly launched, a new era is going to dawn. Listen! "Dinna ye hear the slogan? The Campbells are coming!" Men of principle, of quiet thought and of deep-rooted convictions that have long been sick at heart where they are, are going to leave the old political parties by the hundreds of thousands, and cause such an overthrow and a clearing away of obstacles as will prepare the way for better days, men who will press the battle to the gates and hold open the gates until He shall come whose right it is.

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The following letter from Hon. H. R. Goss, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lansing, Mich., to Mrs. Mary H. Hnnt, shows the working of their compulsory temperance education law:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
LANSING, May 29, 1884.

DEAR MADAM:—Yours of yesterday is before me. You ask, "Are teachers endeavoring to fit themselves to teach on this subject? meaning physiology and hygiene with particular reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, as required after Sept. 1, the present year?"

I can answer without doubt, that I think they are.

The law requiring teachers to give instruction in this particular study took effect Sept. 7, 1883, but it gave them time to prepare for examination in the same until Sept. 1, 1884, after which time "No certificate shall be granted to any person who shall not pass a satisfactory examination in said study."

As the good results of the law I notice that publishers in several states have been and are hard at work getting out books to meet the demands of the law, the teachers, students, and the people.

The books that have appeared within the last six months are far in advance of any former published works, and some of them are really meritorious.

As the results of the law people in all parts of the country are waking up to the importance of the subject upon which the teachers of Michigan must soon be qualified to stand an examination and give accurate and thorough instruction in all our schools.

The interest is rapidly increasing. Not only teachers, but school officers as well as temperance associations in this and many other states are writing to this department to find out what is being done, and what books are adopted, or what the department considers the best for schools and teachers. Leading educators as well as common district school teachers are intensely interested. They have not waited for a book to be recommended but have purchased books on their own judgment and are studying and teaching the principles of physiology and

hygiene and the effects of alcoholic drinks etc., as contemplated by the law.

In my opinion there is nothing that could have been done more successfully and with less prejudice to advance the cause of temperance in this state, and to produce beyond our state boundaries so great a wave of public sentiment in favor of total abstinence, than what has been done in the passage of the law referred to.

The next will no doubt be a temperance generation, and the children of the present age, by their knowledge they get at school, and with their temperance text books at home, will do untold work in reforming such members of their firesides as may not be free from intemperate habits. Yours very truly,

H. R. Goss, *Supt. Public Instruction, D. P.*

THE Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway line has become tee-teetotal, if that is possible. An employe found drunk or known to have been drunk, either on or off duty will be discharged; so says its most recent order. Also persons who are known to even visit drinking places shall not be employed and no man once discharged for this cause will be employed again. This is stringent, but necessary. Science demonstrates that alcohol is a foe to that certainty and security which the railways promise their passengers, and the officials are only applying the conclusions of science to the benefit of travelers.

WE received cards of invitation from Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, to a reception in honor of Mrs. Pearson, of England, on June 30, which we doubt not was a most delightful affair. Mrs. Pearson will lecture and labor among us for some months, and a wide welcome awaits her.

Mountain Lake Park, Md., the home of Jennie Smith, the W. C. T. U. Railway Evangelist, and the summer resort of our good friends, the Summerfield Baldwins, is "out" in an artistic pamphlet (cover of the latest craze, in woolly paper) setting forth its beauties in type and engravings worthy of the *new masters*. It makes summer on the heated pavements all the more hot and dusty to look into these cool retreats and be able to look only.

* * *

The W. C. T. U. of Walla Walla made a noble effort in behalf of the rescue and reformation of fallen women a short time since, under the leadership of Mrs. Col. Tannatt.

* * *

I learn that a good Baptist pastor in this city is much exercised because, as he says, "a professedly Christian temperance organization (W. C. T. U.) allowed a parody on the United States constitution to be read at its Fourth of July celebration." The facts are quite otherwise. The W. C. T. U. of Evanston being public spirited enough to work up an old fashioned celebration of the national holiday, secured a temperance oration of very high order from Rev. Dr. Fawcett, of Chicago, and the reading of the *new* Declaration of Independence by that prince of elocutionists, Prof. Robert L. Cumnoch. Now the new Declaration is simply a "bill of resistance" to King Alcohol instead of King George, and if the complaining clergyman had been on the grounds, I feel sure that he would have applauded as lustily as the rest, as the sonorous sentences piled up the indictments against this foe of today, rather than against a poor old skeleton whose body has been dust for more than one hundred years.

* * *

Besides, England is as loyal to America today as ever a mother was to her married daughter, and for one I don't believe in firing the hearts of the little folks every year over the wrongs that have long ago been righted, and against the dear old home that now stands wide open to every returning child.

* * *

And here right at our thresholds is the real king of terrors. Let us declare against him year by year, and fight too for an independence of the paralyzed brain, the enslaved heart and the manacled hand.

* * *

Speaking of Evanston, Illinois, reminds me that Evanston, Wyoming, has just organized a W. C. T. U. A plan for the elder Evanston to lend a hand to this new society might be worth considering.

* * *

That tireless woman, the superintendent of scientific temperance instruction in the N. W. C. T. U., who sleeps not in summer, and stays not in winter, has made an arrangement with the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute for Teachers, to add a department of hygienic physiology, "with special reference to the effects of alcoholics and narcotics, under the direction of A. B. Palmer, M. D., L. L. D., professor of pathology and practice of medicine, and dean of the department of medicine and surgery in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and author of a treatise on the science and practice of medicine." This instruction will begin July 14, and continue through the sessions of the institute. Mrs. Hunt is as indefatigable as she is clever.

* * *

Mrs. P. D. Brown, the efficient president of northern California sends this little communication to my outlook:

I wish the Watch Tower were high enough for the observer to look over the mountain tops intervening and see the California workers endeavoring and already finding themselves successful in introducing physiology and hygiene into the public schools. Two county boards have already consented to adopt Steele's work. One of these counties contains the second largest city of our state.

Mrs. Foster's visit was a marked success. Her clear, logical way of putting things convinced the doubting. The plan marked out by her for legislative work was most helpful and will be carried out. The receptions tendered her were as gratifying to us as to her. The Oakland reception was held in the most beautiful of Oakland's elegant homes, which was a bower of roses. The conservatory hardly rivalled the drawing room. In San Francisco fifteen hundred, it was estimated, came to greet her at the reception there. The San Francisco secretary, Mrs. L. P. Williams, would make a success of anything. We are to hold two sessions of the W. C. T. U. during the Chautauqua circle, beginning next Monday.

* * *

The Western Sunday School Assembly at Lisbon, Iowa, celebrated the Fourth of July with a temperance jubilee whereat Miss Willard officiated as chief speaker to an immense audience. The *New* Declaration was read there also.

* * *

And at Independence, Iowa, Francis Murphy celebrated Iowa's independence in company with 5,000 Iowa prohibitionists.

* * *

While at Portland, Oregon, Iowa's peerless orator, Judith Ellen Foster, gave the waiting concourse the true story of "Iowa Redempta."

* * *

New Westminster, B. C., has had a new sensation. The first woman ever heard to speak in public in that frontier city was Mrs. Foster on June 28.

* * *

De Pauw University (Ind.) has a prize of $30 given by the state W. C. T. U. for the best essay on temperance. Mr. A. J. Beveridge secured it this year.

* * *

Two days of the temperance jubilee at Clear Lake, Iowa, will be given to the W. C. T. U., probably July 26 and 27.

* * *

Miss Henrietta Moore summers in Minnesota, working for the W. C. T. U. Her flights are as wide and strong as her spirit.

* * *

In St. Paul, where she is "at this writing," the Y. W. C. T. U. gave on July 1, an entertainment for the newsboys and bootblacks. Miss Moore did the talking and boys were all pleased.

* * *

I sometimes think of the W. C. T. U. gatherings in the better country, made possible by the frequent removals thither by some of our "brightest and best". Among the recent travelers to that "bourne" are Mrs. Nellie McElwin, of Elyria, O., who died June 4, and who is fondly mourned by the bereft sisterhood of the union. Then there is the W. C. T. U. of Cheney, W. T., in whose memory will ever live the dear vice president just gone over the river—Mrs. Mary Eastman, true wife, happy mother, and noble Christian worker. A little union in northern Wisconsin is bereaved of its "eldest sister", Mrs. Mildred Butcher, of Maiden Rock, whose service "for God and home and native land," lives on after her. All these and many more from the swelling chorus of national song, have joined "the choir invisible" and still we who are left sing on.

* * *

I think these are pretty strong words, but they ought to be if they are true:

*Resolved*, That any man who votes to put any political party into power that will sanction the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage votes for the making of drunkards and shutting men out of the kingdom of God.

They were spoken at the yearly meeting of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Freewill Baptists.

* * *

Mr. John B. Finch was recently made the recipient of a handsome tribute from the W. C. T. U. of Lincoln, Neb., in recognition of his valued service. The gift is a crescent and star on a standard of large size and worked in flowers. An eloquent presentation speech was made by Mrs. J. D. Newman, to which Mr. Finch made brief and touching response.

* * *

Maine workers are practical. This comes no doubt of long experience. Says a new union just formed at Old Orchard, "Mrs. Prescott of North Berwick came here the other day and organized a Y. W. C. T. U." How many "summer resorters" will go and do likewise?

* * *

Mt. Union, Pa., is more of a union than ever now that Narcissa White has been there and organized a W. C. T. U. Mrs. Dr. Borst, the corresponding secretary, speaks excellent things of her and her work.

* * *

"Miss Blanche Heazlitt," says *Our Work*, of New York, "is the youngest organizer of the state W. C. T. U. and also the most efficient." Since December Miss Heazlitt has been instrumental in forming six unions in St. Lawrence county, membership 96; five in Delaware county, membership 129; besides effecting a county union June 14, with seven auxiliaries; one new union has been formed in Otsego county with 72 members; one in Chenango with 40; one in Cattauraugus with 23; one in Steuben 27; and two in Cortland with 77 members; Steuben county was organized May 21, with eight auxiliaries. She can do much who can do this.

* * *

Mrs. Addie Chisholm, president of the Province of Ontario W. C. T. U., has ninety local auxiliaries under her presidential wing. A great growth in the last year.

* * *

During her months of service in North Carolina, Jennie Newby has delivered nearly one hundred temperance lectures, besides quite a number not directly upon that subject. She assisted in organizing four new unions and several Bands of Hope. There are now nine or ten unions in the state, and the outlook for temperance is brightening. Although at present behind in temperance reform, North Carolina has as earnest, determined workers, both men and women, as are to be found any where. The opposition to woman's public work has been a great barrier, but it is fast giving way.

* * *

"Oft the means to do ill deeds makes ill deeds done," was the case in Ft. Worth, Texas, the other day, when a drunken man shot down a good citizen and physician of the place. Texas must have prohibition of the "spirit" that makes pistol shooters as well as of the pistols.

ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## MISSOURI.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS — BY MRS. CLARA HOFFMAN.

When after years of patient endeavor, the electric current, then as now, subtle and mysterious, was made subservient to man's will, the first message flashed along the responsive wire was a pean of victory. Doubt, derision, toils, mistakes, defeats and losses were forgotten. In that supreme moment the creature stretched out loving hands to the Creator; the full heart voiced its utterance of praise and adoration in the historic words, "Behold, what God hath wrought!"

Gathered in this hushed audience tonight, looking back over the past two years, along the way we have come, we too, mothers and daughters of Missouri, lift devout eyes to the "hills from whence cometh our help" while from heart to heart echoes the glad refrain, "Behold, what God hath wrought!"

Two years ago our state union was organized at Hannibal. Prior to that time our efficient superintendent of evangelistic work, Mrs. Mary Clardy, then president of the state by national appointment, had done faithful work. She was the pioneer of the W. C. T. U. in Missouri. All honor to the pioneers in a good cause! The woodsman who blazes the trail for others to follow; the steadfast soul that turns from ease and honors and kindred in the pursuit of an aim pure, high and heroic. A handful of women, all unused to public work or speech, but with hearts hot and indignant over the wrongs of Missouri's children met to organize the Women's Christian Temperance Union. They know not much of plans or paths, but their earnest attitude said, "What wilt Thou have me to do?"

The old knights took an oath that they would deliver from Paynim hands the sepulcher of our Lord. These women took an oath that they would deliver from sacrilegious hands, not the empty tomb of the risen and ascended Lord, but the temple of the living God, outraged, defiled, destroyed.

Jean Paul says, "We touch heaven when we lay our hands upon humanity." Never did the high priest enter the holy of holies with a truer devotion than incited these earnest souls to enlist in this redemptive work. They looked out over this great rich state and saw its sons and daughters, for whom they had gone down into the "valley of the shadow of death" cursed with a heritage of ruin; saw their tender, childish feet, allured by ubiquitous temptations which the state approved and protected; nay, became partners in this price of blood.

The heathen emperor of China refuses to let the state derive a revenue from that which degrades its subjects. Let Christendom learn a lesson from the nation she seeks to teach. From that convention on the western shore of the Mississippi, a convention unheralded and unnoted, these women returned to their homes to begin the work, with a faith so sublime, an earnestness so heroic that they challenge respect and admiration. They had not like the knights of old pledged themselves to wrest victory at the point of the sword, from their opponents, and then return invested with all the "pomp and circumstance" of conquest, but they had pledged themselves to the performance of that which as much exceeded in difficulty the crusade of the Christian knights as it towered above it in nobility of purpose. They were pledged to confront a vice coeval with the race, the outcome of a brutal appetite on the one side and a more brutal greed of gain on the other. Behind this vice they found a traffic with an organized capital of millions, all protected by law, and devoted to the demoralization and destruction of our race. Without many resources they were to confront a foe whose hand grasps an overflowing treasury. Without political influence, they sought to outlaw a traffic that controls legislatures—that has only to demand and legislative bodies heed and obey. They saw the criminal indifference of church and state officials to this most prolific cause of poverty, woe and crime. They recognized that their field of labor lay in a state intensely conservative, far more so than states farther south. That they must run the gauntlet of adverse criticism concerning "woman unsexed and out of her sphere;" that they must stem the current of public opinion and ancient custom that have made women either the domestic drudge or the pretty butterfly of fashion, but have ever denied to her any part or interest in public affairs, though said affairs shall most vitally affect the sons and daughters in whom she is allowed to have an interest. All this, and more, they knew. They knew that every inch of ground must be stubbornly fought; must be wrested from the opposing force whether in open field, or skirmishes along the line. They knew they must defend the ground gained, from their friends —too often, alas! their own sex.

With such mountains of difficulty looming before them, why were they undaunted? What nerved the heart and strengthened the arm? Passionate love for home, husband and children was the motive power. Heroic faith in the God of battles, whose habitation is truth and righteousness, who will establish equity and judgment upon the earth; this was their armor of defense. Self-forgetful in the cause of humanity, they went forth even as David to confront the Goliath of this age. Like David they said, "We come unto thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied. That all the earth may know that the Lord saveth not with sword and spear; for the battle is the Lord's and He will give you into our hands."

This was their confidence; this their sublime trust. During the first year, the work seemed slow, O, so slow! There was no money in the treasury; there seemed no way to put money there. The work was all new and untried. Their friends were doubtful if in Missouri anything could be done. The people were not ready for this movement; "they must first be educated."

The old and favorite objection opposed to every reform. They forgot that agitation of a subject, and law growing out of that agitation, are the most potent and effectual of all educators. Reformers have never waited for public sentiment. The Master we follow did not wait for public opinion, neither did Paul and Luther, Cobden, Gambetta, Garibaldi, nor Neal Dow, our own venerable apostle of prohibition.

Many churches, the spiritual homes of this little band of women, felt no warm sympathy among its members for this movement. They were all virtuous, temperate and happy. They could see no necessity for organized work outside their own walls. They were disgusted with this fanatical agitation, this attempted establishment of a new order of things. Especially did many fear to bring the labored subject of temperance into the building consecrated to the worship of God. It may be questioned if any service be more acceptable to God than the teaching of His law written in the body which is His holy temple.

This withholding of support and recognition on the part of the household of faith gave us bitter heartache, for our women are loving and loyal to the church of Christ; but it led us to God, our refuge and ever present help. Some progress, however was made. Here and there were unions which showed their faith by work. Here and there unions became centers of prayer—strong, persistent; refusing to be denied. Sphinx-like lips were unsealed, and the talent long wrapped in a napkin was put out to usury against the Lord's coming. Here and there went forth laborers, upon whose heads no hands of ordination had been laid, but their vows were as sacred, their inspiration as sincere as though sanctioned by man. Not alone were hearts and lips consecrated to God, but pens as well. Through the faithful efforts of our press superintendent, and the almost unvarying kindness of our editors, an entrance to the columns of many papers, was obtained. Slowly were all learning the alphabet of our work.

At our first annual meeting in Kansas City thirty-four unions were represented by forty-nine delegates. Some unions had run well for a season; but ignorant of the methods of work, and discouraged by the obstacles that met them, with no one to instruct and encourage, they had ceased to meet or put forth effort; and while having a name to live, were, in fact, dead or dying. We had no headquarters in the state. Some little literature had been distributed, of which no account had been kept; 182 copies of our national organ, THE UNION SIGNAL, were taken in the state. We found it impossible to obtain superintendents for the lines of work already taken up. In some cases, ladies not present at the meeting were appointed to fill these places, and afterwards declined to serve.

The executive committee looked over the state and discussed the needs and possibilities of the work. After most prayerful consideration the committee decided to establish state headquarters at Kansas City; to send their president into the field, giving her entire time to the work; and in simple justice to pay for the future their efficient secretary for services, which up to that time, had received no compensation from the state. All this was an experiment, but they believed in God, and literally accepted the promise, "That all things are possible to them that believe."

During the year now closing, the advance along all lines of work in the state, has far exceeded our expectation. The number of unions auxiliary to the state, has increased three fold, while many others have been organized, but are not yet auxiliary. The money sent to headquarters for temperance literature, has often exceeded in one month the entire amount expended for that purpose during the previous year. Not less than 1,000,000 pages of temperance literature have been distributed by our society this year.

Full 700 UNION SIGNALS are taken, and the list increasing. Only two states exceed our subscription, Illinois by many hundreds and New York by less than a dozen.

The memorial donation of our state to the National union was $154, only exceeded by four states, although Missouri is one of the younger members of the W. C. T. U. sisterhood.

In spite of the intense prejudice against woman's public work, churches have opened their doors, and found us a harmless, peaceful folk. Finding we continued to be faithful wives, mothers and home keepers, ministers have given us the cordial hand grasp and earnest "God speed."

More and more has the press, that index of civilization, opened its columns to the subject of temperance and the multiplied phases of our work. New doors of opportunity have been opened to us whereby we have been able to present our cause before great and influential bodies—ecclesiastical and medical, of the school and the press. Once these doors were closed to us; now we are invited to enter, and receive unvarying courtesy. Two years ago, at the State Medical association in Hannibal a memorial was presented by our society. It met strong opposition and created a tempest in a teapot. Last year the association met at Jefferson City, and we were informed by a member of it that the investigation aroused by that memorial had made twenty-five converts to total abstinence. A committee of three physicians was there appointed to investigate the relation of alcohol to crime, disease and insanity. The committee did its duty faithfully, and a report was presented at the annual meeting of that association, held in Sedalia quite recently, by Dr. Potter, the temperance mayor of Cameron. He has consented to give the tabulated report to the W. C. T. U. for publication and free distribution in the state. It is worthy the consideration of every voter and every advocate of the Downing license law. Many of our unions have carefully studied, and faithfully done the work marked out by the national and state unions. Those that have been careless and unsystematic in these respects have not become strong and aggressive elements in their communities. Unions that neglect or delay to become auxiliary to the state have at best, but a weak and fitful existence. "In union there is strength," is demonstrated here. Many unions have given systematic study to God's word and grown strong thereby. Increasing interest is also shown in the studies of hygiene and heredity.

Shall we not be cheered with the fruition of earnest effort in the year just closing, and be inspired to hope and plan for a more abundant harvest in the year opening before us. Looking over the year past we find boundless cause for gratitude to God. He has brought us out into a larger place; and if the rough places have not all been made smooth, yet His hand has guided us and His right hand has upheld us. He has taught us wondrous things from His law, written not only in the revealed Word and Nature's fair face, but marvelously traced in His temple, the human body. Dear sisters, I cannot pass here without noticing my gratitude for your love and sympathy during the past year. Amid all the care and weariness of my work I have felt your love. It has lightened my burdens and soothed my distractions. When your president and faithful secretary walked through the valley of shadows, when they believed they were approaching the river over whose waters none return, your loving words, your earnest prayers prevailed, and the shadow was turned back upon the dial.

God bless our sisters—our dear Missouri women. With full hearts we set up our altar and inscribe thereon, "Hitherto the Lord has helped us."

I do not wish to anticipate the reports and recommendations of superintendents which will be given in the later sessions of this meeting, but there are a few points to which I would call especial attention.

Regular and systematic Bible study, in all our unions, and the use of leaflets issued each month by our National superintendent of evangelistic work.

Artesian wells do not go dry. When torrid heat has parched the upper surface into drifts of dust, there is an unexhausted vein below which gushes up through its narrow tube, defying the sun to quench its perennial flow. So must Christ within us gush up through our selfish humanity, overflowing our being with the benign influence of that love that passeth understanding. Then shall our weapons be drawn from God's spiritual armory, "mighty to the pulling down of the strongholds of Satan." Then shall our sisterhood become a force "fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners."

Far more attention should be given to juvenile work. Temperance Sunday schools for young and old with Bands of Hope for the little ones as a feature; industrial schools in larger towns, and night schools for street waifs. Through all there should be the most careful instruction, not only concerning alcohols but narcotics as well. Most thoroughly should the fearful effects of tobacco upon the heart and the nervous system be taught to the youth of our land. By every fair and open means we should seek to pledge all children against this most insidious poison. We are advised to let the matter of tobacco rest until we are rid of the greater evil of alcohol. Well meant but mistaken counsel. It is a danger of grave importance that impairs vision, affects the hearing, occasions loss of memory, disturbs all the nerve centers and creates a craving thirst. We rejoice in the prohibition of its sale to minors in Germany. France declares its use is affecting the stature and longevity of its people. Our own government has interdicted its use in the naval and military schools of the nation.

The fond hope of my heart is that through our legislature we may obtain scientific temperance instruction in the schools of our state. This will depend upon the W. C. T. U. and I recommend this campaign to begin at once. If we do not succeed in carrying the measure through our legislature we shall have gained the discussion and agitation of this question in every school district. If we succeed, which is more probable, the wily and unprincipled legislator will doubtless try to dodge it, or kill it by delays, the past fate of submission in Missouri;

but few will readily put themselves on record against it. It means the regular systematic instruction of all our children. For when our common, high and normal schools, our state university, and the institutions for the unfortunate have all ingrafted this instruction into their curriculum, colleges and private schools must perforce follow suit. The object of taxation for public education is to make good citizens. Herein is our argument for this measure. When this subject is taught in every school room of our land it will not fail to reach every home, and to cause the arrest of thought therein. Five states of our Union, through the efforts of our society, have carried this measure through their general assemblies. Our women should attend school meetings and become members of all school boards. I trust this convention will decide to make organized effort on this most important question. Our faithful superintendent of this department will have plans and suggestions to submit. Our state secretary informs me that we have distributed ten times as much literature as last year; yet the quantity is all too small. The character of our temperance literature is most excellent. Never before were such minds, male and female turned to the contemplation of this subject. The highest medical authority of the world has rendered its verdict on alcohol; its food value (or valulessness); its relation to crime, pauperism, idiocy, insanity and heredity. Does Dr. Crosby present his "Calm View," and defense of moderate drinking? A dozen men every way his peer spring to the rescue, and not a shred of his argument remains. Is high license the craze that whirls even good men off their feet? (would they were more level headed), sharp and ringing denunciation, most complete refutation of falsehoods and fallacies, is hurled back by a Foster or Johnson. Let us use the printed page—let us scatter it over the length and breadth of the state.

It is of vital importance to our unions that the circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL be increased. Unions that do not take it are short lived, and weak while living.

The number of public meetings for the dissemination of gospel temperance should be greatly multiplied. The quiet union meetings held in the corner of the church or some lady's parlor may benefit the participants, but do not reach the people. I know timidity is the barrier, but there are always pastors and people who will help forward this work, and no union has the right to hide its light under a bushel. We are pledged to forget ourselves and remember only the cause.

We hope our wide awake and ingenious superintendent of hygiene and heredity will devise some plan to establish an institute or training school for our women on these gravely important subjects. She has awakened much interest. Mothers are reading, thinking, studying and praying as never before about the bodies of their children.

Finance: While our outlay of money this year has exceeded many times that expended last year, we all see how much more might have been done with an abundance of means. This difficult question will, I trust, receive attention in our meeting. I would recommend the very careful consideration of the finance system adopted by the Illinois state W. C. T. U. It is the best I know.

Organization: Every union should be a missionary society; its field the adjoining school districts, where effort should be made to establish unions and instruct them in lines of work. Our cities give but a forlorn hope for the consummation we so devoutly desire; but the rural districts promise a rich harvest, if only the seed is sown.

Dearly beloved, an open door is set before us; God grant us grace to enter; clearness of vision to see the opportunities presented, the resources at command, the needs of the work, the splendid possibilities of the present and the future. If our eyes are opened, we shall see the mountain filled with chariots and horses of the Lord. He who is for us is more than all who are against us, (notwithstanding our appeals oft seem unheard). Notwithstanding the criminal apathy and indifference of those who should be on the alert concerning the licensed crime of the 19th century, the liquor traffic; with its natural and inevitable outcome of drunkenness, municipal corruption, crime, poverty, immorality, ignorance, political abuses, marketed franchise, plundered treasuries, official chicanery and theft, assault and murder, divorce and desertion, profligacy, destitution, suffering and shame.

A leading journal, the New York *Tribune*, says: "There is today no such tremendous, far reaching, vital question as that of intemperance. In its effects and complications it overshadows all else. It is impossible to examine anything connected with the progress of civilization, the physical well being or religious condition of the world, without encountering this monstrous evil. Yet politicians whose name should be the synonym of all that cares for humanity's welfare, employ all their dexterity to avoid all mention of, or action upon the great problem which most deeply involves the destiny of the masses."

The great dominant party of our nation assembled in convention at Chicago, thrusts aside the heart cry that comes up from 100,000 homes of thirty-eight states and territories—the cry of American motherhood—thrusts it aside without mention or recognition. Yet the constitution of the government under which she lives declares that "governments derive their powers from the governed." She is governed! "Political power inheres in the people." Is she people? or what? "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Ah, yes, she may be taxed! But for help or redress she must look to God, not to parties—nor yet to government.

When patriotism stirs her soul, she may indeed offer her best beloved upon the altar of country as in the past; but when her heart cry goes out in agonized protest because of the slain in her household, who fell not by shot nor sword, then legislatures will be too busy with mouth and foot disease of cattle to listen. Then parties will answer her with resolutions on the sheep growing interests, Chinese cheap labor, tariff, Mormonism, etc. Not a word will they vouchsafe on the burning question which lies at the center of all social and political mischief. The editor of THE UNION SIGNAL says:

> Not a single intimation is given in this unanimous expression of the party that seeks to rule our land of the presence in that land of an agency that works more destruction and ruin than "the combined evils of war, pestilence and famine." Not a hint of better days that shall comfort the thousands who sit in the shadow of darkened homes—women who have given their best beloved to their country in their time of need, and now look for their country's help in their hour of legalized distress.
>
> It is hard to believe that parties are soulless, heartless; hard to believe that of all others, the party which wreaked itself on heart-expression in its infancy, has grown so cold to human suffering as this platform of its maturity would seem to evidence. If policy now rules where principle first inspired, then it only remains for the people actuated by principle, to indicate the particular policy which shall rule.

History ever repeats itself. That power which seeks its own ends, unmindful of the highest good of humanity, all too late will discover the handwriting on the wall, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." The New York *Tribune* says: "No government can set aside this subject. Despotic Russia and republican America must both meet it. For the evil is too enormous and atrocious to be hid, too destructive and cyclonic to be regulated, too insolent to be endured, too cruel not to excite indignation. It is true the capital and influence invested in its defense are enormous and potent; but God and humanity are invested against it; childhood and womanhood out of the depths lift up holy hands against it, and the 'irrepressible conflict' must go on until our statesmen shall dare to assail, in our halls at Washington, any evil or monstrous wrong that is destructive to national welfare."

Despite all, the signs of the times are full of hopeful meaning to us of the W. C. T. U. Ten years ago the liquor traffic, like Goliath of old, disdained its youthful foe, the W. C. T. U. It no longer disdains. It organizes everywhere. It pours out its ill-gotten gold like water; lays its plans with crafty intrigue; meets in convention and wails about the restrictions of "personal liberty" and the decrease of a "useful industry" moans through the Chicago *Champion* (a whisky organ) "that sooner or later, unless immediate steps are taken to prevent, the free, proud states of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri will prohibit the manufacture and sale of malt, vinous and distilled liquors;" points to "poor Iowa" and asks, "What is the lesson learned there?" "Closed distilleries and breweries; removing at great loss saloons and wholesale houses;" makes frantic appeals to its constituency to be "up and doing," to see that "none but right men—honest, liberal-minded, far-seeing business men, inaccessible to bribery, prejudice or fanaticism, be sent to the legislature." Oh, Brutus! thou wert the noblest Roman of them all. Yet prohibition does not prohibit.

The first martyr to the cause at Omaha, the stubborn, but lost battle for bonded whisky, the burned churches of Kansas and dwellings elsewhere, all are signs that great fear has driven to desperation, are but the beginning of the end.

In Russia and Poland many distilleries are closed and license laws enforced. In Germany there is great advance in temperance sentiment. Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland are agitated with this question. The solid, permanent temperance reforms of Great Britain challenge the admiration of the world. The ground swell of this wonderful movement is felt by sea and by land. The sound of "a going" is heard not only in the tops of the mulberry trees, but in the pines of the north and the palmettoes of the south. It sweeps with ever increasing force from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Looking over the field calmly and dispassionately, must we not believe that "signal fires have been lighted which flashing from peak to peak shall kindle all the land into flame with their heat."

Dearly beloved, "seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses," what manner of persons should we be?

To us are committed responsibilities solemn as life, sacred and enduring as eternity. Shall not emulation and self-seeking be strangers to our breasts? Shall we not cultivate that gentle charity that suffereth long and is kind to those that see not as we see? Our sympathies have become enlarged—shall they not spring forth to the help of every sin crushed and sorrow laden soul? Shall we not have that fixedness of purpose that is born of faith and prayer?

By pillar and by cloud, God is leading us through the wilderness of our anguish. Though our feet cross not the Jordan of our hope, nor enter the Canaan of our desire, from the mount of vision we behold the heritage of our children fair and beautiful.

Even now, from starry Gerizim or Ebal's starry crown,
We call the dews of blessing, or the bolts of cursing down;
By all for which the martyrs bore their agony of shame,
By all the warning words of truth, with which the prophets came,
By the future that's before us, by all the hopes that cast
Their faint and trembling beams across the darkness of the past,
And in the sacred name of Him who for earth's freedom died.
O ye people, O my brothers, let us choose the righteous side.

MT. VERNON.—Our union, though few in number still "holds the fort." A petition for a saloon license has just been circulated, but without success. A gentleman from New York called at our reading room yesterday and left some cash, stating that he had heard in town that they "could have a saloon here if it were not for the —— women." No blessing received since our organization, six months ago, has been freighted with as much satisfaction to "the faithful" as this.

MATTIE ANGWIN, *Secretary*.

KNOB NOSTER.—Mr. C. J. Holt has been with us a week conducting a regular temperance revival. Our citizens were roused from apathy to activity, and a C. T. U. was formed with two hundred and sixty members, including the best citizens of the town. The first Y. W. C. T. U. is started with eighteen young ladies full of enthusiasm and interest. The W. C. T. U. has increased its membership, Cadets of Temperance were organized, and the Band of Hope has had many children added to it. Mr. Holt heartily recommended THE UNION SIGNAL to the community at large, and particularly to the W. C. T. U., and we feel proud that so many copies are taken by our small union.

MRS. M. C. GILBERT,
*Cor. Sec. & Supt. Press Work.*

## IOWA.

### FOURTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The second annual convention of the new fourth congressional district of Iowa, was held at West Union, June 20–22. Four of the state officers were present, viz: Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Benedict and Mrs. McKinney.

It was quite a step of faith to incur the expense of having so may state officers at a district convention, but it proved a wise one.

The excellent help rendered by these experienced workers cannot be over estimated. The collections and district dues were sufficient to meet all expenses leaving a small balance in the treasury.

On Sunday morning and evening union services were held in the Presbyterian church, which was packed, the vestibule was crowded and some had to go away for want of standing room. Mrs. Palmer, our beloved state evangelist, full of faith and the Holy Spirit, addressed the people both morning and evening. It was truly a season of refreshing.

Mrs. Aldrich went over to Fayette and spoke on Sunday evening. A union was organized at this beautiful seat of the Upper Iowa University, with Mrs. E. E. Woods, president, and Mrs. E. O. Dudley, corresponding secretary.

Mrs. Palmer's appointments were all arranged and had been published by pulpit and press, but such a strong Macedonian cry for help came from Waucoma, that she decided to take one day from Strawberry Point and go to Waucoma to speak and organize a union.

Mrs. H. H. Beach, a new comer to the state, who has been fitted for good work by long years of training and experience in New York city, accepted the office of district evangelist.

Blessed results will follow this gathering of our forces. The "new fourth" is coming gloriously up in the line of march with her sister districts.

CLARA P. WHITE, *Dist. Pres.*

### IOWA NOTES.

—Mrs. A. M. Palmer returned to her home at Boone, May 7, and has already attended and spoken before the Marshall county convention, held at Le Grand, the Crawford county convention, at Denison, the first district convention at Fairfield, the seventh district convention at Stuart, the Mills county convention, and has held a three day's meeting at Casey, Guthrie county.

—Miss E. E. Frink. the wide awake president of the second district, holds her first convention at Maquoketa, July 1 and 2. A rich bill of fare has been provided. Mrs. Aldrich speaks on the first evening, Anna Gordon talks to the young people on the afternoon of the second day, and Frances Willard delivers an address the second evening. There seems to be a worthy spirit of emulation among the district presidents as to which will have the best convention this year.

—Mrs. C. S. Jackson, of Muscatine, (and none who attended the last annual meeting can forget her sweet face, in its appropriate setting of soft silver hair) has accepted the superintendency of the department of state and county fairs, tendered her by the president of the state W. C. T. U. She is negotiating for space at the state fair for a booth for the W. C. T. U., to be filled with articles contributed by the local unions, and also for the services of the national superintendent of this department, Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, of Indiana, for an address on the fair grounds. Give heed to her circular when it reaches you.

—The "Woman's Friend" is again abroad in the land! Sickness and weariness could not hold her long while "the prodigal daughters of Iowa," were calling to

her for help. So the "Quaker bonnet" and plain black dress of Mother Benedict again attracts attention on the cars and at meeting. She left her daughter's "bed and board" about the middle of May, and has labored with good results, financially and otherwise, at Denison, West Side, Dow City, Council Bluffs. God's blessings attend thee, Mother Benedict!

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. Bain is in the state and has done wonders for us. Our Miss White reports one or two new unions every week, and was one of the speakers at our C. T. A. convention in Altoona on the 17th. Mrs. Reese, of Ohio, has been organizing and assisting us for months and has added a number of unions to our state list. We have also been blessed with a visit from Mrs. McLaughlin, of Boston.

A Y. W. C. T. U. of forty members has been organized at New Castle, with Mrs. Stevenson, president and Miss Nettie Barker, secretary.

We have another visitor, who is also a first class speaker, and that is our national superintendent of work at state and county fairs, Mrs. J. R. Nichols, of Indiana. She will be here for the national convention, and already has more invitations to speak for us than she can accept at this time.

One hundred and twenty-two unions have been organized in this state since October, just twice as many as last year, with July, August and September yet to hear from. ELLEN M. WATSON.

OIL CITY.—At our annual meeting the reports given show that the union has grown in strength and influence. Mrs. Ferry, our Bible woman, in her 992 visits among the poor and needy of the city, has not only given spiritual aid and comfort, but has given out clothing to the value of three hundred and seventy dollars and fifty cents, besides giving orders for provisions, coal, etc. There have been used in free distribution by Mrs. Ferry and committees on literature sixty-one thousand one hundred and ten tracts and leaflets.

In the past year an appropriation of thirty dollars has been made to the temperance work of the state among the Germans, twenty-five dollars to the state work among the sailors and soldiers, thirteen dollars to the county work and ten dollars toward schools throughout the county.

A boys' temperance school was maintained during the winter, a children's gospel temperance meeting has been held the first Sunday each month, and regular gospel meetings every Sunday afternoon.

Addresses have been given by Governor St. John, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Miss White, Mrs. Hunt and Mr. Will J. McConnell, who was with us three weeks, during which time more than 2,000 signed the pledge.

MRS. M. N. STONE, *Rec. See.*

C. T. A. AND W. C. T. U. CONVENTIONS.

The fourth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Amendment Association, held in Altoona, the 17th and 18th ult., was the most interesting of any yet held. The 145 delegates present reported progress on the march for constitutional amendment all along the line.

The Pennsylvania Protective Liquor and Beer Association, with headquarters at Philadelphia, having pledged their honor to each other to lend their "aid, influence and votes" to defeat any and all candidates for offices of public trust, who will not give positive and public assurance of their willingness to urge and vote for such just and equitable laws, as they, as "good citizens" (?) "and honest merchants" (??) "are entitled to," we, as temperance workers, "are therefore compelled to follow on to this field, or else retire from the conflict."

The Somerset county annual W. C. T. U. convention, held at Meyersdale the 25th and 26th ult., was a triumph for temperance sentiment in this county. One year ago the county union was organized, with but five local organizations, now there are eleven, and four juvenile schools in the county, with more to follow.

The report of the president, Mrs. M. E. Hannum, was most gratifying and soul-stirring. Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, of Indianapolis, Ind., national superintendent of state and county fair department, has recently given a weeks' work in Somerset county, organizing a local union at Freeders, New Centerville and Meyersdale, delivering two of her most excellent lectures in Somerset, the county seat, and one at the close of the convention in Meyersdale. She is an indefatigable worker, a cultured and refined speaker and is always master of the situation. A. S. B.

## WISCONSIN.

DARTFORD.—Miss Anna M. Edwards was obliged to return to Ohio on account of illness, but Miss Amy C. Kellogg, of Fort Atkinson, is filling her appointments satisfactorily. Miss Kellogg will go to Pierce county in July to attend the county convention, and will spend several weeks at work in the eighth district.

The Dartford W. C. T. U. held a strawberry festival Tuesday evening, June 24. By the kindness of Sheriff Cooke the court house hall was placed at their disposal. Supper was served from five o'clock, and if any of the good people voluntarily stayed at home that night, we do not know who they were. Strawberries and ice cream were served during the evening. Though we have no Y. W. C. T. U. the young people came, ate, drank and were merry. Many of the members of the I. O. G. T. joined heartily, not only in the festivities, but in the work of the evening. The net proceeds were more than $20.

The Band of Hope, Mrs. E. N. Rudd, superintendent, is planning a temperance picnic for the 4th of July.

S. P. B.

## VERMONT.

NORTHFIELD.—On Thursday, June 5, the vice president of Washington county W. C. T. U., Mrs. Elmer, met a few of the ladies of Northfield at the parlors of the Congregational ladies' society, for the purpose of organizing a local W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Elmer gave a short address, after which sixteen names were obtained for the union, and the following officers were elected: President, Miss Lizzie M. Knapp; corresponding secretary, Miss E. J. Sheldon; treasurer, Mrs. L. Bliss.

In March 1874 a temperance association was organized here by ladies of the different religious bodies, which did good work for several years, when its meetings were suspended, and some funds left in the treasury. At the organization of the W. C. T. U. the motion was made by members of the former association to revive the same and merge it into the union. The motion was carried.

Weekly meetings of the union are held, and additional names have been obtained to the number of twenty-three. We hope for an increase at each meeting.

M. P. MOORE, *Supt. Press Work.*

## NEW YORK.

NIAGARA COUNTY CONVENTION.

The quarterly meeting of the Niagara county W. C. T. U. was held in the Universalist church at Olcott, on Friday, June 6, 1884. Seven local unions were represented by delegates and written reports were received from two unions. The reports show that there are many active workers in the temperance cause in Niagara county.

Temperance instruction was earnestly discussed and a proposition to organize a normal class in connection with the temperance camp meeting, for the instruction of school teachers and teachers of Bands of Hope.

A resolution in favor of the ballot for women, called forth a lengthy and interesting discussion which resulted in its unanimous adoption.

SOPHIA M. TOWNSEND, *Rec. Sec. pro tem.*

## NEW JERSEY.

The New Jersey W. C. T. U. will hold two summer meetings, the first at Ocean Grove, July 9, 10, and the second at Atlantic Highlands, July 12, 13. Mrs. M. J. Pearson of England, will be at both meetings, and other distinguished workers from various localities will be present and assist the state officers. A children's service will be held on the afternoon of the 9th at Ocean Grove, also at Atlantic Highlands on Sunday afternoon the 13th inst., Mrs. Baldwin, state superintendent of juvenile work presiding. SARAH J. C. DOWNS, *Pres.*

## ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD.—Do not think we are dead to our duties because you do not often hear from us. We are still alive to our work of W. C. T. U. Our four unions are holding their regular meetings, adding a mite of reform work as opportunity will allow. Last week on Monday, our national flower day, each union had a committee in the field ready for the pleasant duty. Though clouds gathered and rain fell the deft fingers tarried not and bouquets were made by the hundreds.

The storm soon cleared away, and laden with their floral burdens and cards of texts and promises, the friends of the suffering wended their way to the different institutions of our city, and many private individuals. The criminals, the invalids, the unfortunate all seemed glad to be thus remembered; and though the flowers attracted the eye we were assured that the comforting words in the Bible texts were appreciated.

S. J. STRONG.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Unions have been organized at Reutchlers by Mrs. Morrison, at Scott Land by Mrs. Jenkins.

—The Central Union of Chicago will conduct mass meetings at Lake Bluff Sunday, August 17.

—Miss West attended last week the three conventions of the 9th district, held at Paxton, Watseka and Kankakee.

—Don't forget the date of the state convention, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of October, at Peoria. A grand rally is expected.

—Mrs. L. S. Rounds attends the county convention of the 18th district, held the 9th and 10th at Freeburg. Send to headquarters for dates and terms.

—An Institute for the study of heredity and hygiene will be held at Lake Bluff, August 15, 16, 18, and 19. Mrs. Kellogg, Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, and L. H. Corr have charge of the meetings.

—Miss Hood at headquarters, 161 LaSalle street, will hereafter make engagements for Mr. Francis Murphy and his son, Mr. Thomas Edward Murphy. All applications for either speaker must be sent to Miss Hood.

—The W. C. T. U. will hold camp meetings at Oak Hill, Eureka, Watseka, New Lennox, Franklin Grove and Lena this summer. Arrangements are also being made to hold two in the southern part of the state.

## APPOINTMENTS.

MRS. FIXEN'S APPOINTMENTS IN NEW YORK.

East Aurora, July 10; Pt. Chautauqua, 12; Alexander, 14; Tioga, Pa., 19; North Hector, 21; Renka Lake, 24; North Cohocton, 25; Lakeside, 28; Port Jervis, 31; Hornellsville, August 4, 5; Silver Lake, 6; Smithboro, 8; Machias, 9; Silver Lake, 12, 13; Spencer, 14; Clarendon, 15, 16.

MRS. J. R. NICHOLS' APPOINTMENTS IN HARRISBURG, PA., AND VICINITY.

June 6, Harrisburg, 9:30 a. m. Children's meeting, Episcopal church, 7 p. m. June 7, Mass meeting, Capitol Grounds 8 p. m.; June 8, Newville; June 9, Mechanicsburg; June 10, Dillsburg; June 11, Middletown; June 12, Dauphin.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE ladies of Ouray, Cal., organized a county W. C. T. U. May 30.

THE beautiful "Bannerettes" used at the Michigan state convention were presented to the state W. C. T. U. by the First Ward union of Flint.

A BAND of Hope, with forty members, was organized at Paris, Texas, June 29. Songs, recitations and addresses made the occasion one of very great interest.

THE Nunda *Advocate*, Rev. G. H. Hoover, editor, the recently established organ of the Prohibitionists of McHenry Co., Ill., promises effective work during the coming months.

THE addresses of Mrs. E. L. Saxon in Carthage, Tenn., under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and prohibition executive committee of the state received the highest commendation from the local press.

THE W. C. T. U. of Alleghany Co., N. Y., will hold its fifth annual session in Angelica, July 9 and 10. Mrs. M. H. Hunt will be in attendance, and the program throughout promises interesting and profitable sessions.

THE report of Michigan's superintendent of juvenile work, given at the state convention, showed 42 juvenile societies with an aggregate membership of 5,384. The Band at Howell has missed but one meeting in nine years.

A TEMPERANCE reunion was held in Barry, Ill., June 25. The exercises were held in the public park throughout the day, and at night in the Baptist church. This meeting was addressed by George Woodford and others, and passed off pleasantly and with happy results for the cause.

MRS. LULU NIELD has just organized a union at Lancaster, Ky., with fifty members, and Mrs. Anna M. Bain one at Elizabethtown, with seventeen members. Eight new unions have been organized since the last state convention. The next annual meeting will convene in Frankfort Sept. 4 and 5.

MISS JENNIE SMITH, National superintendent of railroad work, writes: "We have entered and held meetings on railroad grounds where, two years ago they told us such could never be. Wherever we go there are calls for temperance work. This is the leading question of the day everywhere."

TABLEAUX, depicting the downward steps of a drinking man, from his wedding day to the scaffold, were recently given under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of Joplin, Mo., with great success. They have also been given in the neighboring towns, and the originator, Mr. W. L. Morgan, of Joplin, desires to give them throughout the state for half of the net proceeds of the entertainment.

MISS WILLARD had a union meeting of the churches in the Opera House at Chillicothe, Ohio, June 15, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Miss Gordon organized a cold water army with Mrs. Estelle Purdum as superintendent and an efficient corps of helpers including several young ladies. Chillicothe is the birthplace of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, whose mother's sister, Mrs. Phœbe Cook McKell, enter tainedour workers.

DETROIT and Minneapolis kitchen gardens have just closed their schools for the summer with wonderfully successful exhibitions. The former cleared between five and six hundred dollars, and the latter over two hundred, and both received the hearty approval and co-operation of the public. In Watertown they gave a free public lesson, the paid class following the charity, one washing dishes and setting tables, the other washing clothes. A member writes: "I am glad to say the poor girls did best, and I could scarcely keep the tears back when they marched in with their bright faces and neat attire, and I realized the wretched homes they came from." She adds: "It is the most interesting work I ever engaged in."

IT has been stated that the saloon keepers of Madison, Wis., arraigned for violating the Sunday law, were all released on some pretext or other. The facts are, that after prosecution by the Law and Order League of the city, the Personal Liberty Society passed a resolution making

it compulsory upon the members to close their saloons on Sunday, and in case of violation the society will not only expel the violators but itself begin prosecution. The society also agreed to pay all costs of prosecutions, thus far amounting to $513. In consideration of these concessions the Law and Order League having gained all it desired since Sunday sales and sales to minors have been stopped, agreed to drop several cases then pending, and hold others, in which convicting testimony can be secured on very short notice, in abeyance.

## Official Communications.

### LETTER FROM MRS. GEO. W. BAIN,

*Superintendent Union Signal Work.*

About two months ago I mailed a circular to every union I could find any record of, asking the appointment of a committee of three in each union to act in conjunction with the local superintendent of UNION SIGNAL work, the purpose being a simultaneous and thorough canvassin its interest. This was done believing that four energetic ladies in any community, no matter how thoroughly it had been worked, could raise at least a club of ten, while a general response would double the present list of subscribers, double its field of usefulness, and prove a signal blessing.

While I do not see how such a purpose and plan can fail, yet I am anxious about the result, and ask this privilege of urging the committees to earnest efforts and early response.

My husband has informed me of several instances in his travels where the circulars had not been presented to the unions, as was specially requested. Knowing the fidelity of W. C. T. U. officers this could only occur where the circular failed to reach the secretary. Whether from this or other cause, I hope this communication will serve the desired purpose. To this end I ask any member of any union where the circular was not presented or committee appointed, please present the matter at your next meeting and move at once the appointment of the committee.

Dear sisters of the committees, may I ask a concerted canvass, and an exercise of that tireless resolution that will overcome any difficulty in the way of a good club. When you have mailed the list of names to Chicago please write me a postal to Louisville giving results, that I may be permitted to rejoice with you in your success, and be able as national superintendent of UNION SIGNAL work to make a good report in this very important department.

Sincerely yours, ANNA M. BAIN.

*Louisville, Ky., June 26, 1884.*

### FLOWER MISSION.

*MORE TESTIMONY.*

I would like to pen a few lines about flower missions, etc., for THE UNION SIGNAL. To the oft repeated phrase that poetry and music has a tendency to refine the taste and soften the heart, flowers too, I have often thought should be added, to which I believe many will respond, for from the costly elaborate floral tributes for the great of earth, down to the veriest simple flower by the way side, sent or given by a loved one, no act, no offering, no tribute, can ever be more touching. I am glad indeed of the extension of flower missions, that it is obtaining in many states, and we will faithfully work for more of its success in connection with temperance unions, that everywhere will be added to it this touching and beautiful field of labor, "flower missions."

While away many months on a sad mission to a distant state, I learned with pleasure that Miss Jennie Casseday had been appointed national superintendent of flower missions. This gifted, saintly woman, though not yet in the noontide of her life, has been confined to her couch many years, and at times a great sufferer, a very prisoner of the Lord, patiently waiting, after the shadows of mortal life are over, to awake in that bright and glorious morn of eternal rest, but while thus patiently waiting, many philanthropic and noble schemes have been worked out by her, which become to those knowing her best visibly an inspiration.

I was among those who some years ago answered the call of this remarkable woman to organize a flower mission in our city, making her president and Mrs. Warner vice president. Mrs. Warner with many others from that hour to the present have been it is well known faithfully working, and carrying out the plans and suggestions of their invaled president. I have said that she was our inspiration, which indeed she was, and has been ever since, and will so remain, long after that little couch will be vacant.

MRS. F. H. CHRISTOPHER.

*Louisville, Ky*

PRISON DAY AT CHESTER.

I have just read with much pleasure the communication from Chester penitentiary in this week's UNION SIGNAL in regard to our "Prison Day." I want just enough space to add one more little item of interest. We have no organization there and the whole day's work was planned and carried out by one dear girl, Miss Mamie B. Swanwick of Chester. She is the only personal friend I have in all southern Illinois, and when my mind was so troubled in regard as to how those poor fellows were to be remembered, I thought of her and so wrote asking her to do the work in the name of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and now we all know the splendid results. What is there that "our girls" cannot do if they only will?

MATTIE F. YATES,
*Supt. Ill. Flower Mission.*

*Griggsville, Ill., June 27, 1884.*

IN KENTUCKY.

The 9th of June, "Prison Day," was duly observed in Kentucky. A committee of nine ladies from the Louisville unions, accompanied by the faithful friend of the W. C. T. U., Col. G. W. Bain, went to Frankfort where the state prison is located. Reaching there at 10:30 o'clock they were met by a committee from the local union, who accompanied them to the chapel of the Christian church where the ladies were arranging bouquets.

At the hour appointed for admission to the prison, Dr. Daniel Gober and Rev. H. H. Kavanaugh escorted the ladies, about thirty in number, to the chapel where the prisoners were congregated. Expressions of joy beamed from the faces of many of the prisoners, who remembered and recognized several of the ladies who had gone last "Prison day".

Mrs. Alice Orlison presided at the organ and sang, accompanied by the prisoners, "Beautiful Words of Life." After prayer by the chaplain Mrs. Orlison sang as a solo, "Jesus, Lover of my Soul." She possesses a fine voice of the rarest culture, and she had trained some of the prisoners who sang several exquisite quartettes for us. Mrs. Orlison is not a member of the W. C. T. U. but she is a lovely Christian, is deeply interested in, and teaches a Sunday school class in the prison. Many other prominent ladies of Frankfort are engaged in this good work and I think it quite probable that the penitentiary of Kentucky, except from being overcrowded, is one of the best cared for prisons of the land. The noble women who minister weekly to its inmates, teaching the sweet promises of Christ to the wretched and lowly, are encouraged in their work by the warden, the prison physician and chaplain, and many blessings have come to them through their work.

After the reading of the texts, so wisely chosen, Col. Bain gave a short talk. It is needless to say a deep impression was made by him, as a number of letters from the prisoners since, in which they refer to his earnest words of advice, attest the power of his words. The bouquets were then distributed and the eagerness with which they were accepted and the thanks often so earnestly expressed, proved to us that our labor was not in vain.

Many touching incidents occurred which our limited space prevents relating, but our hearts go out in gratitude to the Giver of all good for the blessed work of the flower mission, for through it we feel that we have reached a higher plane, and as we gave the little bouquets our hearts were consecrated anew to Him who through His handiwork reveals Himself to those who do His will. NANNIE A. MUNNELL,

*Supt. Ky. Flower Mission.*

*Louisville, Ky.*

IN DELAWARE.

DEAR MISS CASSEDAY,—The ladies of our W. C. T. Unions here, met at the parsonage, arranged the flowers, and headed by my good husband started for the jail. When we reached there the prisoners were all assembled waiting for us. We had indeed a delightful service. After we had sung, prayed and talked with them, and my husband made a most touching address, and we had distributed to them papers, they asked if they should sing for us. They did sing and we all wept together and were indeed all profited by the visit. I enclose you a letter from one of the prisoners which appeared in both our city papers after our visit.

We are all delighted with the work.

ANNA H. MARTINDALE.

*Dover, Delaware.*

VOICES FROM THE JAIL.

We were visited Monday by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. and Rev. T. E. Martindale of the M. E. church. The pastor prayed earnestly, then delivered a very touching and appropriate discourse upon the beautiful flowers (with verses of scripture attached) that were afterwards presented to each prisoner by the ladies. The singing of the ladies was of high order, and the solo by Mrs. Wolcott deserves special mention. Mr. Editor, upon the behalf of my unfortunate fellow prisoners, I desire to return our sincere and hearty thanks to Rev. T. E. Martindale and the ladies for their visit, their Christian sympathies, and their splendid gifts. And it is due to the earnest ladies to say that they are doing more to save the erring souls from the great sea of sin, than any Christian organization that we know of. Come again ladies, come again. Do not forget the poor prisoners at the jail, who are longing to hear of another visit, and whose souls are ripe for the blessed teachings of the scriptures. There is a grand work for you here. Oh! daughters of Christ, we want you; come and try, and may your visits be often. ONE OF THE PRISONERS.

*Dover.*

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☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

The National Prohibition convention will meet in Pittsburgh on the 23d inst. The gathering will be large with a representation from all parts of the United States It is very desirable to secure the attendance of a large number of friends to the cause in addition to the regularly appointed delegates. We therefore urgently request all our friends who can make it convenient to attend to do so.

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# Signal Notes.

THE prohibitory law was first adopted in Maine, when a majority of the legislature, in both houses, and the governor, belonged to the Democratic party.

FIFTEEN hundred women voted during the past year on school questions in Michigan, and only two met any opposition to the exercise of their rights and privileges. This fact was brought out at the State W. C. T. U. convention.

THERE is in Milwaukee one saloon for every twenty-six voters; and as half the people do not drink, every thirteen drunkards must support one saloon. How many women take in washing to support the thirteen drunkards who support each a saloon?

THE selling or exposing for sale of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited in Vermont for the last thirty years, and yet there are 426 places where intoxicating liquors are more or less openly sold. Is there as small a number of saloons in proportion to population in license states?

THE officers of all the railroads traversing the state of Iowa, have united in a circular, announcing that, in compliance with the new law, they will not receive any intoxicating liquors for transportation from any point either within or without the state to any point within its limits after that date.

THE wary traveler can no longer drink "the wine of the country" in Paris for fear of the evil effects of water. In the last report of the Paris Municipal Laboratory, under whose chemical scrutiny the wines of city trade must pass, the number of good wines found in the analysis of 3,361 samples was only 357, while 1,093 were passable, 1,709 were bad, and 202 positively dangerous.

IN Bishop Simpson, woman suffrage loses a firm and consistent friend. Only a few months before his death, he wrote: "I have for more than thirty years believed that the great interests of morality imperatively require that the ballot should be placed in the hands of woman. I have no doubt that the coming years will see the triumph of your cause, and that our higher civilization and morality will rejoice in the work which enlightened woman will accomplish."

THE Baptists of Dakota territory are thoroughly in earnest in the temperance work. At a meeting of the Baptist association recently held in Dell Rapids, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we, as an association, denounce the liquor traffic in all its departments, that we will be satisfied with nothing short of total prohibition, and we will endeavor to educate our children to abhor intemperance and to resist every temptation that leads to it.

PRESIDENT BASCOM, of the Wisconsin state university at Madison, having joined the respectable people of that city in an effort to enforce the liquor laws, E. W. Keyes, a professional politician, has brought charges against him before the regents, and wants him removed. Whisky will scarcely prove strong enough in the Wisconsin capital to accomplish its objects in this case, as against the better portion of the community.

THE "Dominion Brewers' Wine and Spirit Merchants' Protective Association," has issued a circular headed, "Strictly confidential, destroy when read," calling upon every man interested in the business to defend his trade against the fanatical onslaught of the Prohibitionists. The government of Canada has pledged, "that if the country pronounced in favor of the principle of prohibition it would be granted," and this "protective association" has made arrangement "to contest every inch of territory and educate the public minds to appreciate the great injury that will be done to the country by the passage of such unjust laws." It is claimed that every brewer in Toronto has subscribed $1,000, the distillers $10,000, and all other branches of trade have been equally liberal. That "this our craft is in danger" is evident and Canada has reason to thank God and take courage.


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## Miscellaneous Selections.

THE United States Brewers' association has issued a pamphlet of 167 pages entitled "Real and Imaginary effects of Intemperance." The author addressed letters of inquiry to all the insane asylums of this country, receiving replies from about eighty. If designed for a Prohibitionist's text-book, such as the following could not be more to the point. T. O. Powell, superintendent of the Georg'a asylum says:

I regard alcoholic stimulants as one of the most potent predisposing causes of mental maladies. The descendants of drunkards or drinking parents are much more liable or susceptible to insanity, whether they themselves are in the habit of drinking or not, than are the children of sober parentage. Imbecility, epilepsy, insanity, etc., may be traced to the intoxicated brain of a parent, or even more remotely, their grandparents. If I am correct in my views, it would be difficult to obtain only the direct or exciting cause, which is a small per cent. compared to the predisposing cause."

Geo. C. Palmer, medical superintendent of the Michigan asylum for the insane, bears similar testimony and adds:

In my opinion alcohol is the greatest enemy of mankind.

D. D. Richardson, physician in chief of the Philadelphia hospital, writes:

Aside from heredity, I believe there is no cause so frequently productive of insanity as the excessive use of alcoholic beverages.

The following is the testimonial from the Iowa hospital for the insane at Mt. Pleasant, H. A. Gilman, superintendent:

I will say that in the eighteen years that I have been connected with hospitals for the insane, by observing and preparing statistics, I am prepared to say that about twenty-five per cent. of the causes of insanity, in something more than seven thousand patients that I have been familiar with, has resulted from the use of alcoholic beverages. This refers only to those where that is the direct cause. From the history of other cases, I judge that indirectly twenty-five per cent. more may be traceable to the same cause, as a result of drunkenness in the parents, affecting the nervous organization of the children; and in the case of many females, the hardships and cruelties which they undergo is a result of this excess.

Very truly yours,
H. A. GILMAN, *Supt.*

VERMONT has been a prohibition state since 1852 Population, 332,300. Tax on spirits, $12,298; tax on fermented liquors, $1,603; total liquor tax per capita, four and two-tenths cents. New Hampshire, lying alongside of Vermont and settled by the same class of people, is still a license state. Population, 347,900. Tax on spirits, $65,682; on fermented liquors, $259,804. Total tax per capita paid by New Hampshire, ninety three cents. This shows that New Hampshire, under license, uses over twenty times as much liquors in proportion to population as Vermant does under prohibition. Maine lies joining New Hampshire on the east, and, under prohibition, her internal revenue tax is about the same per capita as Vermont. About one-twentieth that of New Hampshire. Then, on the south we find Massachusetts, under license since 1873, with a per capita tax of $1.18. These figures may be certified by any one, in a few moments, by inspection of the revenue tables.

THE New York *Tribune*, in speaking of insanity caused by drink, in connection with the proceedings and statements of the recent brewers' convention at Rochester, asks these pointed questions: "Surely this army of human beings whose humanity has been killed by drink offers a sufficiently sombre subject for thought. Surely those who think it a duty to agitate for whatever measures may prevent the increase of this army of lost souls deserve somewhat better treatment than to be called 'hypocrites,' 'selfish,' and 'fanatics.' Is it fanatical to desire to save the perishing? Is it selfish to wish that men should be prevented from drinking themselves into the asylum or the grave? Is it hypercritical to point to the facts of the situation, to show the enormous evils which drink produces in modern society, and to demand that the reform of this gigantic and strongly entrenched abuse shall be undertaken?"

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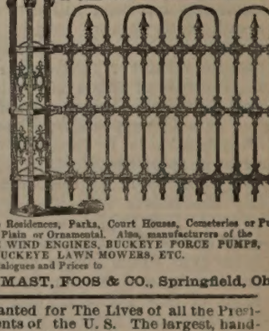

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47-29


# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 29. CHICAGO, JULY 31, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


*THE regular quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the W. T. P. Association will be held in room 102, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, August 6, 1884, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.* MARY ALLEN WEST, *Sec'y.*

"MUMM" is the suggestive name of a new drink brewed in the outlawed breweries of Iowa. It is said to be non-alcoholic, but time and chemistry will test the truth of the saying.

MISS WILLARD went from the Pittsburgh convention directly to Maryland, where she made one of the first speeches of the campaign—if not the very first—at Cumberland, the second largest city in the state.

OUR vacation has ended. Many subscribers failed to note its announcement in the issue of July 10, and have complained of the non-appearance of the paper for the last two weeks. Will all such take notice that this is the only number published since that date.

How will this do for Governor St. John's letter of acceptance?

"I will go forth 'mong men not mailed in scorn,
But in the armor of a pure intent;
Great duties are before me, and great signs,
And whether crowned or crownless when I fall
It matters not, so as God's work is done."

A FRIEND writes from Keokuk, Iowa, July 17: "There has not been a single case of drunkenness in the police court of this city for twelve days. Such immunity has not existed for a like period in the history of the city for the last quarter of a century. God be praised that prohibition does prohibit to that extent at least. Let it be known to the honoring of God and to the gladdening of all temperance workers."

THE memorial of the W. C. T. U., asking for a recognition of the claims of prohibition at the various nominating conventions, went in its regular round to the national convention of the Democratic party held in the exposition building of this city. It was most cordially presented to that body by Major E. A. Burke, editor of the *Times-Democrat,* of New Orleans, and referred without reading to the committee on resolutions, although a large number of documents quite as long were read in the open convention. It was never heard of, or from, thereafter, and "so endeth the *third* lesson."

THE Illinois State Normal of Heredity and Hygiene, to be held at Lake Bluff from the 15th to 20th of August, promises to be an intellectual feast. We give a partial list of papers prepared for the 18th and 19th, the days devoted to heredity: "The cerebro-spinal and the sympathetic nervous system"; "The study of heredity"; "Heredity"; "The pathology and psychology of heredity"; "Alcoholic Heredity—its character and nature"; "Heredity as related to woman suffrage"; "Tobacco Heredity"; Heredity of Insanity." Discussion as to best methods of teaching children the laws of heredity.

SOMETIME ago the proposition was made by Miss Willard that as an act of sisterly co-operation between ladies north and south, and in recognition of Mrs. President Polk's noble character, a portrait of her should be placed at the White House beside that of her husband. Mrs. Alexander Porter, of Nashville, was made president of a commission for this purpose, and Miss Mary Maxwell as treasurer — Miss Clara Barton and Miss Willard being the chief northern representatives. The portrait has been painted by Duruy, a gifted German artist of the south, and has just been sent to the White House, through senators from Tennessee. Thus do the links that bind women's hearts and hands multiply all along the lines, so that *esprit du corps* is growing, and that right rapidly.

THE National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold a series of meetings at Chautauqua on Friday and Saturday, August 15 and 16. Friday afternoon, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. Emily McLaughlin will deliver an address; at 2 p. m., special exercises will be held to commemorate the tenth birth-day of the National Union. Miss Willard will deliver an address in the evening. Saturday morning Mrs. Mary H. Hunt will speak and the closing address in the afternoon will be given by Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap; Mrs. Jennie F. Willing and Mrs. S. F. Chapin will speak at the anniversary meeting the afternoon of the 15th.

A series of meetings will be held by the National W. C. T. U. at Martha's Vineyard, beginning August 3d, and continuing till the 5th inclusive. Mrs. B. Pearson, of England, Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. M. L. Wells, and others, will be present.

THE Republican candidate for governor of Illinois, Gen. Oglesby, is reported by the city dailies as saying, at a recent political rally, "We do not want our laboring population living on a bit of bread and a pint of beer a day. Give them plenty to eat and a gallon of beer, if they want it." Carter Harrison, the Democratic nominee, would doubtless use much the same language substituting whisky for beer, as he is a great believer in the Bourbon of his native state. A third candidate is in the field who is, like Governor St. John, a brother-in-law of the W. C. T. U., James B. Hobbs, an earnest Christian an upright citizen and successful business man. He stands squarely on the prohibition platform and is maintaining a strong and fearless candidacy. Let temperance voters choose which of the three shall serve them.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN, the presidential nominee of the Prohibition party, is an Indianian by birth, and is now fifty-four years old. He began his prophetic career as a "pathfinder" very early in life, travelling at only twenty years of age in California, Mexico, South America, and the Sandwich Islands. In 1852 and 1853 he was found fighting Indians on the frontier and in 1861 left a law practice in which he had newly engaged to join the Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. He ranked at the close of the war as Lieutenant Colonel and had proved himself a good soldier. He then resumed his profession at Independence, Mo., and four years later began his well known career in Kansas. For ten consecutive years he was honored by that state in its legislative and executive departments, and during this term constitutional prohibition triumphed in Kansas. Since 1882 he has been actively engaged in the temperance canvass, and as a speaker no one has been more effective in bringing the prohibition issue clearly before the people. He is in demand in all parts of the country, and wherever he goes makes the impression of calm, clear thought, good sense, business ability, and thorough uprightness. No man in prohibition circles can rally a larger number of voters.

WILLIAM DANIEL, candidate for Vice President on the Prohibition ticket was born in Maryland about fifty-six years ago. Since 1860 he has been in the practice of law in Baltimore, has served his state in the legislature, and latterly most efficiently as head of the State Temperance Alliance, which has secured prohibition in fourteen of the twenty-three counties of Maryland. He is a man of means and liberality, and a life-long Republican until the ignoring of the temperance issue by the Republican National Convention last June. He is a good speaker, a man of fine social qualities, and deeply devoted to the idea of national as well as state prohibition.

## Contributed.

### "HE KNOWETH YE HAVE NEED."

Across the discord of our lives comes lowly
One harmony our hearts too seldom heed.
The comfort given us by the Teacher holy:
"He knoweth ye have need."

He sends the dew-drop for the flowers' drinking;
He slants his sunshine on the waiting grain:
And when the leaves with summer heat are shrinking,
He giveth them His rain.

Good gifts from out His ever open hand,
On every thing around are freely thrown;
And thinkest thou, O heart! He will withstand
Thy prayer alone?

O men and women, saddened in the living,
Smiles on the lip and sorrow in the heart,
Open your souls more fully for receiving:
Accept your part.

For still that sweet voice of the Father's sending,
Of Him who knows how human hearts can bleed,
Says to the weary ones before Him bending,
"He knoweth ye have need."

Knoweth the need and careth for the needing,
Although His way is seldom quite our way,
And smiles to see how sadly we are treading
The path that leads to day.

Then unto our greatest need replying,
That need of rest which every soul doth keep,
Upon His breast, like children lying,
He giveth us His sleep.

### THE SPARROW'S TEXT.

A sparrow lighted, chirping, on a spray,
Close to my window, as I knelt in prayer,
Bowed by a heavy load of anxious care;
The morn was bitter, but the bird was gay,
And seemed by cheery look and chirp to say:
"What though the snow conceals my wonted fare,
Nor I have barn or storehouse any where,
Yet I trust heaven even on a winter's day"?

That little bird came like a winged text,
Fluttering from out God's Word to soothe my breast;
What though my life with wintry cares be vexed,
In a kind Father's watchful love I rest;
He meets this moment's need—I leave the next,
And, always trusting, shall be always blest.

### SHALL WOMEN HELP?

ANNA E. DICKINSON.

The work of this world will be done only when every man and every woman shall do his or her share to the full.

Say some men and some women, "Women cannot fight; therefore they should not vote. Women cannot enforce disputed authority; therefore they should not assume it. Men will never consent to the equal rule of women, since women have not the strength to compel obedience."

That is to say, the world of men will never advance beyond a recognition of brute power.

The entire movement of civilization is marked by the ability of men to do without force, or the forms or threatenings of force in government, to accomplish self-government, to submit to the dictates of reason and conscience. In just such degree as the world shows itself ready for the recognition of women in political power, it shows itself fit for self-government. He who uses the whip needs the whip. He who needs the whip, if he have the opportunity, uses it.

So long as politics meant wars and rumors of war, so long as every twisted knot or tangled skein was to be cut by sword or battle-axe, there was no place for women's hands in this field. They could hold and wield no such weapons. But that day is done. Even kings no longer play at chess, with nations for pawns. This war of ours had to defend itself, to make its cause good, to prove that it signified more than national territory, or power, or unity; that it meant, in very truth, liberty, humanity, the rights of man, not alone for those who fought it, but for those who had not the strength, in some cases scarcely the will, to contend for themselves, ere it could go on its way to a victorious close.

When a war is fought on such grounds, wars, for us, are nearly ended.

"Jove means to settle
Astræa in her seat again,
And let down, from her golden chain,
An age of better metal."

The question of government today, and yet more to morrow, are questions sanitary, educational, social, humanitarian.

The drainage of great cities; the duties of boards; the education of children and youth; the fostering of science and art; the suppression of vice and intemperance; the reforming of forms of justice; the re-organization of systems of public charity and public correction; the supervision of homes for the homeless and disabled, for the orphans and the aged, for the deaf, the blind, the sick, the incapable, the insane; the establishment of justice in domestic relations; a re-enactment of laws touching marriage, divorce, the guardianship of children,—

These are matters, one and all, that should interest woman if they do not; that would be the better done for her help; that need her care, the care of which she needs, for mutual growth and benefit.

Women who, as a rule, are so cleanly and careful in their own houses, and such admirable nurses in their own homes, and such capital organizers in their own small domains, would see that all questions concerning the general health of towns and cities, the general care of hospitals and asylums of all sorts, were better met and answered than they are by the men who now face and settle them.

No set of women would keep house in such a filthy way as men keep it in the streets of great cities.

No set of women would keep house to such waste, and to so little comfort, as men keep it in the body of public institutions under their control.

No set of women, with the home-making instinct strong in them, would organize such cheerless barracks, such schools of idleness, as are the huge agglomerations of public charities.

No set of women, being enlightened, would set wide on all sides doors that are the gates to hell, dig pitfalls into which the unwary may stumble, do it in the name of the law, and then thrust out their well beloved to meet the fate that has been prepared for them — only standing ready to punish them if they go down.

Now men say to women, and women consent to the saying, "Thy place is at home. Thy duty is to thy children. Why strive in unwomanly fashion for place and name, and authority, and rights in the world?"

A woman can only do her duty to her home, — to other people's homes, — if her own is safe: her duty to her children, her duty to her own soul, by going into the world, not to strive in unwomanly fashion for place, and name, and authority, and rights; but, in womanly fashion, to do the work that no man is doing, the work that men are doing ill, the work that men are actually forbidding to be done.

It is an easy thing to teach, an easy thing to learn, selfishness, and call it womanliness.

There are plenty to say and to hear the saying, "The world is God's, not thine; let him work out a change if change must be." Take thine ease under thy own vine and fig tree. Let the world rush on its way to sorrow, to sin, to shame. What should such a fragile form as thine do to stop or to stay it?

Let truth fall in the streets, let virtue wander homeless till its feet take hold of the steps that lead down to destruction. What should such a delicate hand as thine do to arrest or save? soil it by no such contact.

Let gilded hells be opened on all sides to lure thy sons and thy neighbor's sons to gamble away their earnings, the support of a home; to draw them to arms that will embrace only to poison, sending them back to innocent and unconscious arms, that will be poisoned in turn; to put to the mouths of the weak in will, the strong in appetite, that that will destroy body and brain, reason and conscience, home and happiness, heart and soul, together. What shouldst thou know of such matters? To know is to be contaminated: keep thy ignorance, or thy ostensible ignorance, and thy womanly charm together.

Let government go to wrack, let commerce and society conspire to accomplish evil, let lives be blasted, and hearts be broken, and souls be damned. What are these to thee? Thy sole duty is as a violet to smell sweet, as a flute to sound fine harmonies.

And yet, sir, and yet, madam, God created this woman, not a flower, not a flute, but a living soul; as such to receive help, and to yield help to all other living souls; to it intrusted seed to sow, talents to multiply, work to be done. By and by the Lord of the harvest will say to it,—

"I gave thee of my seed to sow;
Bringest thou me an hundred fold?
Can she look up with face aglow,
And answer, 'Father, here is gold'?"

Nay. Rather, she will respond: This talent I multiplied not. I was afraid—afraid that multiplication would bring weights to be carried, and provoke envies and jealousies, fears within and cares without. This garden and this field I plowed and planted, and weeded not. The way was rough, and hurt my feet; the sun was hot and spoiled my beauty. To be pleasing in men's eyes, to men's tastes, or men's prejudices, to take my ease, was more to me than to do the work of God.

O my sisters! the world is groaning and travailing in pain until this day, crying out of the darkness wherein it gropes, out of the anguish in which it writhes, for your hands and help and care. Where, then, are your woman's hearts and your woman's consciences that you are silent and still?

Go to the asylums and the hospitals, and make of them homes.

Go to the jails, the prisons, the penitentiaries, and make them reformatories and regenerators.

Go to the ignorant, the rude, the stupid, and see that the light of intelligence is let into their night of mental bondage.

Go to the doors through which men go in men, and come out wild beasts; the doors that return, for the money there left, poverty, fightings, dismantled homes, brawls, murders, that absorb men and money, and in exchange crowd almshouses and jails, and ripen fruit for that ghastly tree of civilization—the gallows. Standing there, inbehalf of men, of women, of children, of society, alike outraged, defied, dishonored, destroyed, say, "In the name of the law, and with the power of the law, I stop this wholesale poison and butchery."

O men, my brothers! of what are you afraid? In just such measure as a man does his duty to the world, does he grow in real manliness. In just such measure as a woman does her duty to the world, does she grow in real womanliness.

Selfishness is not loveliness; weakness is not tenderness. As woman's life broadens and deepens, as her thought and her cares and her responsibilities widen, so does her capacity for love, her strength of love, broaden and deepen, grow in richness and beauty and power.

As women love humanity more, they will give better love to the men by their sides. Out of such work and such life, men, then, will be gainers in that for which they reveal the most desire, and express the most care.

I see grow out of such life and such work a woman who possesses both head and heart; a soul to feel, a brain to think; broad, earnest, just, as well as sweet, tender, and pure; able to give, as well as to receive; to help, as well as to welcome help; a woman to rest a tired man, to inspire a discouraged man, to stimulate a flagging man, as well as to be rested, stimulated, in blessed time and turn; a woman to see in society, in the church, in the state, a family that needs her wisdom, her thoughtful care, as does that of her own home; a *woman*, as her Maker intended her to be. The nations of the earth shall rise up and call such an one blessed; and God himself shall say to her work, "Well done!"

I ask such work for woman, not alone for herself, but quite as earnestly for the sake of the man who works and walks by her side; since broader thinking, nobler living, a more exalted type of womanhood, would compel — and there is need of it — broader thinking, nobler living, a more exalted type of manhood, among men.

"What does it matter to the world," as Paul Flem-

ming asks, "whether you or I or another did such a deed, or wrote such a book, so be it deed and book were well done?"

To the world, nothing, so that the work be done; if, indeed, it *can* be done by another. *Thy* work is thine alone.

Small loss to the world, perhaps, if one man or one woman left his or her task unwrought; but how if the one be multiplied to millions? If each one so said, and was idle, the "matter" would be to the world that *all* of its labor would be unaccomplished.

And aside from the gaps and flaws so made in the work and destiny of the world, what does it matter to you whether your eyes having seen the work to be done, your ears having heard the cry of distress, and the call to duty, your feet having come to the burden where it lies in the way, you close your eyes, stop your ears, go wide of the path and the burden, and leave it to the chance and the risk of another seeing, hearing, answering, carrying faithfully to the end?

To the world it may or it may not be of some moment: to your soul, or mine, it is, I think, the difference between an essential heaven or hell.

So not alone for the world's sake, not alone for the sake of men and women in connection with time and the things of time, but for the sake of character-growth—growth of the soul—do I ask that each man and woman shall do his or her work, where it may be found, and do it till work for them is done.

Since God put no soul into the world, in frail or stalwart body, to smell a rose, to wander through a flower-garden, to dream away the long, long hours of a sunny summer-time of idleness, to seek selfishly its own pleasures, feed selfishly its own wants, gratify selfishly its own desires; but while it is called today to do whatsoever its hand findeth to do for friend or foe, or the stranger within or without the gates, and to do it with its might; to clamber mountain peaks — peaks of earnest endeavor, of heroic duty—through life, that at death it may be near to heaven; to toil in a harvest field, to labor in a vineyard, the bread and wine of which shall be tasted here, but shall be eaten and drunken to the full in the eternities of God.

## EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.

VIRGINIA PENNY.

A happier party of people was never seen than on the steamboat Emily Scott, as she gracefully swept from the port of Louisville, some years ago. The ladies were gay and sociable; the gentlemen polite and gallant. Each individual seemed anxious to contribute to the general enjoyment. Gaiety and happiness were the results. Books of such a character as to enliven were strewn about, and cheerfully loaned. Amusement and mirth lurked in every corner of the boat. The firemen made the lower deck to resound with their joyful songs; while in the stern the deck passengers sawed upon the violin, and manufactured such music as called for the whirling maze of the waltz. In the cabin, the evening passed in a merry, thoughtless manner. The next day was but a repetition, and the evening even more lively. A dance was proposed, and entered into with much zest. Finally, nature warned us that we trespassed on her hours, and yielding to her suggestion, we were soon enjoying her "sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

We passed Cairo safely, and had advanced some distance down the Mississippi river, when, at midnight, we were aroused by the sudden and unexpected cry of fire. Fire is dreadful in any place, and at any time, but on the broad Mississippi, on a dark and stormy night, it is awful. Though frequently exposed to danger, I never was more alarmed and agitated. I slipped on my shoes, threw a cloak around me, and stepped into the cabin. Impaired health had made me excitable and nervous. The shrieks of timid women, the cries of frightened children, and the deep, hoarse tones of command, made every nerve vibrate, and every chord was strung to the highest pitch. The stateroom adjoining mine was occupied by an old lady, nearly helpless from paralysis. Her low, heart-rending moans drew my attention. I opened the door, and would have assisted her from the bed, but her husband came, and I yielded my place. Amid the excitement, and hurry, and confusion, I glided to the guards. The wind blew wildly, and lightning flashed vividly across the heavens. The dark, leafless trees loomed up against the sky, revealing, on either side, a fearful distance to the land. The foaming sky betokened a storm, and the prayer involuntarily arose that heaven would send us rain. From the bow of the hurricane deck arose a broad sheet of flame. Near me I noted a little girl, apparently ten years of age. She seemed unconscious of all around her; but as she looked up to the sweeping flame, I heard her say, "Oh, God! save my mother." Stepping to her side I said, "Dear child, I will try and save you, if you will entrust yourself to me." Sweetly but sadly she smiled, and as I bent to enfold her in my arms she imprinted a kiss and replied: "A thousand thanks — but my mother might perish, and I could not survive." Then like an angel on some errand of mercy she flew from my presence, never to be seen or heard of again.

At once there was a calm, a deep, silent awe. It seemed that the helplessness of man was impressed upon every soul, and the full heart of nature would burst from sympathy. Then, like the faint sobs of a new made orphan, a deep, full, universal wail swept over the waters, and awakened the night birds from their slumbers. On leaving home, my friends had entrusted me to the care of an old gentleman, a highly esteemed friend of my mother. He now stood by, offering words of comfort, and endeavoring to devise some way for our escape. Suddenly there swept by us a form, then a plunge in the water, and all was over. I turned to mark the efforts of others, and saw a weak, delicate, careworn woman. Beside her was her husband, whom I knew to be a man of some property and influence, but unfortunately addicted to the use of liquor. The evening before he had indulged immoderately, and now, helpless as an infant, he stood gazing upon the apparent ruin awaiting him, with a stupid, haggard, demonish countenance that would have awed one of Beelzebub's friends. His wife lovingly clasped him, and, oh, it made me sick at heart to see the convulsions of that agonized man. He felt that she whom he should have then been able to protect must go down to a cold, watery grave, because of his destroying sin—intemperance. Sad and gloomy, yet trusting in Him who said to the waves of Galilee, "Peace, be still," I leaned against the open door of a stateroom for support. The excitement and anxiety had been too great, and I fainted away. I knew nothing more until, opening my eyes, they met the benevolent gaze of an old lady. Arousing every energy, I raised my head from her lap, but what a sight opened to my view. There was the floating vessel almost consumed. Its light made objects around quite distinct. The muttering thunder and the electric flashes added to the horror. Scattered about were people clinging to pieces of timber. Some were grasping at the drowning, and many were sinking to rise no more. Near us, a female, whose long hair skimmed the surface, beat the waves, like a dove wearied with its flight. An effort was made to save her, but in vain. A strong, athletic man buffeted the waves, but was so opposed by the strong wind that he became nearly exhausted. Not far off was a grey-haired man, whom I took to be a Methodist minister, who had contributed to the entertainment and instruction of our serious and thoughtful moments. Here and there were forms struggling with death, and as the burning vessel floated away, one after another, who had bravely combated with the fire, were seen to make a last, long leap.

As the life boat approached the shore, a wild and startling scream, and the flowing tears of a young man with us, told a tale of touching interest: the only son of a widowed mother was safe. She had reached the shore and recognized her son in the boat. To the earnest, inquisitive gaze of a gentle and affectionate girl rescued, and standing on the bank, I heard from our midst the sobs of a middle-aged lady, mingling with the cheering words, "God bless you, my daughter."

Filled with gratitude for our deliverance, we knelt in prayer, and offered the thanks of sincere hearts. The inebriate to whom I have referred, I have since learned was saved as by a miracle. He now considers ardent spirits the greatest curse of our land, abhors the sight of a drunkard, and is an efficient worker in the cause of temperance.

And now I would close my imperfect sketch, but you may ask what caused this dreadful havoc of life and property. It arose from the intoxication of some of the officers. The captain, the pilot and engineer were all to a great extent under the influence of liquor. The stream was wild and broad, and the night dark and foggy. Yet even with those obstacles the boat could have been made to reach the shore with its living freight, but for the drunkenness of the pilot. He lost all control of the boat even before the tiller rope burned. The engineer, a careless, reckless fellow, had neglected to watch the amount of steam, and the condition of the machinery. The inebriated state of the captain was such as to render him unfit for his responsible duties.

This is but one of a hundred cases that have occurred from the same cause, during the few past years, on our western waters. How many dissipated men have been entrusted with offices where life was constantly at stake. Yet dissipation by ardent spirits was not made a ground sufficient for unfitness, or rejection. Oh, King Alcohol, thy reign has been a cruel one. It has been marked with the sighs of widows and the tears of fatherless children It has cast a blight wherever it fell. Thou hast made many a fair and happy home the scene of sorrow, neglect and poverty. Many a youthful mind hast thou filled with dark and gloomy views of life and mankind. Many a gentle spirit hast thou crushed, many a loving heart hast thou broken.

## Correspondence.

### LEAD PENCIL LETTER.—NO. III.

The "Greatest (Intellectual) Show on Earth"—Hon. T. W. Bicknell, of Boston, the Barnum of the Exhibition—Monseigner Capel Speaks—The W. C. T. U. Methods Endorsed—Etc., Etc.

DEAR WOMEN OF THE WHITE RIBBON:—I have had so good a time that I want you to be in it. "An educational cyclone has struck this town," as Dr. Bascom tersely puts it. This National Teachers' Association is the largest gathering of teachers ever seen. Here are any where from five to seven thousand educators, ranking all the way from the dignified college president to primer teacher, and brought together from all over Christendom — intelligent, genial and intensely wide-awake. They fill these lovely, hospitable homes of Madison, pack the hotels, and tent on the Capitol and University Campus. They flock like doves to their windows when the electric lights of the educational world flash out their signals. They swarm in to study the rich and varied "exhibits" of school materials and results — by far the finest ever presented for their contemplation. And from here large numbers of them will hie away to Yellowstone Park, Alaska, California and Colorado, to re-create and to "build up" their weary powers for the autumn's new campaign. Just think of the lonesome, empty school houses of America at this hour, silent but for the dreary buzz of some imprisoned fly upon the window pane! Think of the ten million children let loose into a summer's frolic, and God's greatest and best outdoor university of "real things." And, pleasantest of all, think of three hundred thousand teachers, three-fourths of them women, going their own gait for a while, and gathering to brain, and heart, and weary frame, the subtle, recuperative forces of rest, change and old Mother Nature's thousand inspirations!

But to the convention. It lasted four days, and I was present at one session only, but that was ample material for a longer letter than this must be. The previous evening a "woman's symposium" had been held in two sections, one in Assembly hall, the other in the Congregational church. In the Assembly hall, a lady, Miss Doyle, of Brooklyn, ably presided, and papers of great merit were read by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, Miss Clara Conway, of Memphis, Tenn., and Mrs. Eva D. Kellogg, of Boston. By request of president Bicknell, I essayed to talk in both places almost "at once," so hurriedly was I conveyed from one audience to

the other. It goes without saying, that my object was to bring the theme of scientific temperance teaching to the front. So, next morning, bright and early, we temperance women were on hand, for the committee on resolutions was to report, and we should know the fate of the subject dearest to the average W. C. T. U. heart.

Well, they had resolutions on schools in the territories, on arbor day, on Indian education, etc., all excellent; and then President Bicknell called the committee on temperance. Think of that! The like was never known before in national educational annals. I must here enroll those honored names: President Bascom, Wisconsin, chairman; Mary Allen West, Illinois; William A. Mowry, Rhode Island; Eva D. Kellogg, Massachusetts; Henry B. Norton, California; May Wright Sewell, Indiana; B. G. Northrop, Connecticut.

The report, brief and to the point, read as follows:

The committee on temperance notes with profound satisfaction the practical direction now being given to the aroused temperance sentiment of this country. Especially do we rejoice in the well directed efforts of the Women's Christian Temperance Union to secure instruction in physiology and hygiene in all grades of the public schools, with particular reference to the effect of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system. Legislation to this effect has already been secured in five states—New York, Michigan, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island—and we recommend the hearty co-operation of this association in making such legislation general throughout the land.

This was adopted without discussion, and with hardly a dissenting voice.

Leaders of the convention assured me that there was a "practical unanimity of sentiment" as to the wisdom of the methods pursued by the W. C. T. U. in relation to scientific temperance work. Make a note of all this, dear sisters of the local unions. Ask your editors to copy this action of the largest and most representative body of teachers ever gathered upon this planet; talk it over with your boards of education, and be encouraged by the thought that forces at a distance are reaching helpful hands to you. Lieutenant Greely, wretched, starving, utterly hopeless, was reading the service for the dying on either side of him, under that fallen tent, when the whistle of the steam-launch sounded and relief shone in on him like heaven! So for you, often discouraged, and thinking yourselves isolated and forsaken, light shall spring up and strong hands stretch toward you full of gifts you did not not think could reach so far!

Two years ago, at St. Paul, Mrs. Hunt (whose wise planning has done so much to bring these great results), secured the favorable verdict of the National Medical association, and this year the International Sunday School and National Educational associations have specifically and heartily endorsed the methods which each local W. C. T. U., is quietly striving to carry into execution. Let us take courage. "The Modern Spirit" is with us—indeed, we are ourselves, a part of it! The strong movement among scholars toward the universal study of natural science is of incalculable value to us.

The heavenly forces with us side,
The stars are watching at their posts.

When the applause which greeted the adoption of this temperance report had died away, you may be sure I "settled back" with unspeakable content to enjoy the intellectual feast of the morning.

First we had Prof. G. Stanley Hall, of Johns Hopkins University, "on the principles and methods of a system of elementary education." He spoke of childhood as the actual receptacle of all that humanity has attained and dwelt upon the laws of inheritance and heredity after a fashion that would have delighted the heart of good Dr. Burnett, our superintendent of that department in the National W. C. T. U. Indeed, the determination to go to the root in the study of whatever was before it, has been the salient feature of this splendid convention from the president's opening address to the end. That "this is the age that asks the reason why," receives a luminous demonstration from these earnest teachers of the Yankee nation.

Then Hon. Mr. Sheldon, of Boston, associate of President Bicknell in editing educational journals, and the newly elected secretary of this great association, read a masterly paper by Hon. John W. Dickinson on the methods of analysis and synthesis. These I will not attempt to reproduce, but the paper of Hon. J. M. Greenwood, principal of Kansas City schools, was perhaps more level to the general comprehension and I give a few notes:

It is as important for us to find out a child's ignorance as his knowledge. The 'forgettery' is no more to be overlooked than the memory. We must study the child himself as we have never done. Then we can draw out instead of forever cramming down ideas. Prof. Hall had made out a long list of questions for children in the lowest grade, from five to seven years. This related to their acquaintance with familiar objects in nature, with the origin of useful articles, as leather, cloth, etc; with their theological opinions and a great variety of themes.

Prof. Greenwood had noted the per cent. of ignorance as set down against the Boston children and resolved to compare with it the results of careful research among nearly seven hundred, I think, of the primary grade in the west (i. e.. his own schools at Kansas City). It also occurred to him to keep the per cent. of ignorance in the colored children separate. So he read to us the three percentages, Boston, Kansas City, white, and Kansas City, colored.

More amusing disclosures and surprises I have rarely heard than were thus given. For behold, in revelations of keen observation, practical knowledge and shrewd common sense, young Africa led all the rest!

To the question, "Where is your brain? Your elbow? Your ankle?" the colored children gave the largest number of correct responses, but to another question (indicative of the comparative health of that most abused organ in these different grades of being) the Boston children gave an almost unanimous response while not a single colored child could answer. This question was, "Where is your stomach?"

I can not tarry longer, on this unique catechism, but will make a brief synopsis of the delightful bit of talk by no less a personage than Monseignor Capel, the most cultured and gifted Englishman of the Catholic church. He was present as "a looker on in Vienna" and was not introduced in his quality of priest but as "an eminent educator," the statement being made that for five years (at some period of his life, and a remote one, I judge,) he was "Head master of a Masters' Normal School in England." Of medium height, fine figure, dignified yet graceful bearing, in a priest's "fatigue uniform," with close cropped hair, keen, dark eyes, pleasant smile, and the lines of culture unmistakably written on his face, Monseignor is a notable personage to see. In voice and utterance he is the perfection of an English gentleman. His deep, full, musical tones, gliding scale and skillful emphasis, surpassed anything I had heard on this side of the water. A quiet humor pervaded his remarks and he introduced two or three words of undoubted slang, as, "Your presiding officer spotted me at once in the audience," but he took up these expressions as a well-bred person picks up a bit of coal, not with fingers but with tongs; that is, he showed by the playful context and smile that he knew a million times better than to use these words as his vernacular. I confess I liked this of him, for slang is, when we think of it, the formative stage of that "Book of Proverbs" which each age writes for itself, the fittest of course surviving, and only the fit will be used by persons of polite tastes.

Monseignor said in effect: "As you have courteously given me a few minutes, let me put them to the best use. Let me counsel you to impress upon your pupils the supreme importance of language as a study. In a great heterogeneous nation like your own, there cannot be one way of speaking, at least, not yet. I am learning already to discriminate between those from the north and south, the east and west. Which speaks better English, you or your British cousins, is indeed a most delicate question, which we will be careful not to broach. Will you permit me to give you a rule which will I am confident, if faithfully observed, take away the twang of that high key, complained of, as you know, by foreigners in reference to at least a portion of your country. I believe it will also greatly improve the health of teachers and public speakers whose head voice wears so greatly upon the vocal organs. It is this, and it was given to me by an American at that! when I was nineteen years of age, and upon this rule I practiced for six weeks before a mirror, having I assure you, a most attentive audience:

"*Carefully pronounce your consonants and leave your vowels to take care of themselves.* This rule will subdue the high key and make you *heard*. One-fifth of the human race speaks English. It is the noblest tongue of all, our mother tongue. The Greeks and Romans, the French and Germans glory in their own native speech and give small attention to that of 'outside barbarians.' Let us do the same. Let us ring out our words like gold coin. Let us learn to be 'full men' by reading, 'ready men' byspeaking, and 'accurate men' by writing, as Lord Bacon counsels us."

Now I deem these words invaluable to every woman in our ranks. If we would as carefully study and carry out their thought as this English gentleman has done, it would increase our acceptability as speakers in the social or the more public circle one hundred fold. Studying to utter the consonants properly opens the lower register of the voice-organ, deepens and enriches the tones, and greatly helps the throat by the very laws of larynx structure. Let us all stand advised.

The next speaker was Dr. Wm. T. Harris, of St. Louis and Concord fame. He is a typical American of the choicest type. Manly, yet of most delicate nature; reverent yet most adventurous in thought; clear-cut as crystal and pointed as diamond in expression, Dr. Harris is a scholar of whose lofty spirit and unmatched results in his lines of study America may well be proud. An incident showed the alertness of his mind. He was seated on the platform making a memorandum when Mr. Sheldon, who was reading an essay for an absentee came across an illegible sentence which contained the advice given by Philip of Macedon to Aristotle when he became precepter to the young Alexander. After thrice trying to decipher the words Mr. Sheldon turned to the gentlemen on the platform whereupon Dr. Harris said, without looking at the manuscript, "Philip said to his son's teacher 'Make yourself unnecessary to him.'" To me there is great wisdom in this counsel, that is, make your pupil so individual, teach him so well how to use the tools of learning that he shall ere long be able to pursue an independent path, to rely on his own powers. Dr. Harris spoke of the science and art of teaching, distinguishing with rare power of illustration between the two. One thought I wish to bring you. He said the two cardinal doctrines of our religion underlie the whole scheme of human affairs, and among the rest, of a teacher's vocation. Grace and vicarious atonement—these are coextensive with the progress of our race. Grace means gift, and each one of us is the heritor of all the ages. Silently about us on every side stand the gifts of invention, of commerce, of music, poetry, love, free to us each, the great civilization, the mastery over nature, the accummulated and uncounted riches of the great aspiring, untiring race to which we belong. Vicariously too have these brave, undaunted workers atoned, wrought out salvation for us from the bondage, the ignorance, the barrenness of early ages. Have we liberty? Vicariously was serfdom killed and freedom purchased for us each at untold sacrifice, and if we are noble we too would leave some gift, work out some redemption for our age and for our country.

This to me was a glorious thought, that we, in our small measure, may live according to those ineffably high and holy purposes which brought to this world One "who was in the beginning with God."

You may imagine, dear sisters, that this convention was indeed a solace to "your representative" who had barely survived the two mobs of howling dervishes in Chicago recently, and I was glad to see expressed by good and gifted Dr. A. D. Mayo, in the closing address, the thought so naturally coming to my own mind, that all of the political conventions in America this year will not mean so much to our people as this gathering up of the leading educators of the nation to study "the child in the midst."

Too much cannot be said of President Bicknell's liberality of spirit and loyalty to the temperance cause. When before did the president of this association in emphatic terms set forth the supreme importance of the temperance question and of woman's relation to the same, putting women upon the program and appointing a tem-

perance committee to receive their resolutions? He is equally progressive on the question of woman's recognition as well as her work—having placed representatives of the meeker sex upon all his committees. As much cannot be said however for the committee on nominations, which reported none but the names of men for the general officiary in a list of between fifty and sixty names. At this a lady from Iowa made earnest and womanly commentary, and I was moved to say that I would not have believed this possible had not my own ears borne witness to the fact. They could at least have put on ladies as vice presidents, asssistant secretaries, or chosen both a gentleman and a lady to represent the states. I am confident that this failure was from no bad motive but simply from the momentum of precedent six thousand years strong. The gentlemen of that convention are too intelligent and liberal minded to intend any discourtesy, least of all an injustice. They simply *forgot* that to women equally intelligent the well earned recognitions and amenities of their profession are as valuable as to their brothers.

"'Tis sweet to be remembered,
'Tis sad to be forgot."

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

*Madison, Wis., July 18, 1884.*

## LESSONS FROM THE SOUTH.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—As you always welcome suggestions I will give you the experience of the Oxford W. C. T. U., who have adopted the plan of offering a gold badge every year for the best essay on temperance, written by the students of their college. Mrs. Sibley and myself were invited to present the badge this year, and it was a charming occasion.

We reached Covington, the nearest town to Oxford, in a dreadful storm, but Mrs. Haygood, wife of the president, was awaiting us in her carriage. The officers of the W. C. T. U., and some of the professors of the college, regardless of the weather and distance, were also there to welcome us.

The evening was stormy, but the church was crowded. Dr. Atticus Haygood, in his own felicitous way, opened the services. The choir, being one of the best in the south, gave us delightful music, and then Mrs. Scomp, wife of Prof. Scomp, and president of the Oxford W. C. T. U., in a chaste and beautiful address, introduced me. How gloriously the women, who have "been bound lo these many years," are being loosed from their infirmity, and how many souls are being gathered into the Kingdom through the teachings of these unsealed lips.

Mrs. Sibley and myself both spoke; and as I took my seat, the president of the college, Dr. Atticus Haygood, arose and said he did so to thank us for the lessons we had given the students of Emory, for we had not only given them lessons on temperance, but he was sure we must have convinced them that there was no such thing as a sex in mind. I had said in my remarks that the W. C. T. U. of the south was not asking to go to the polls in person, but we did want to be represented there for we were the silent constituency of every man who casts a ballot, and when it was cast for the saloon it was cast against us, and that which was dearest to us, our homes. The doctor said he took issue with me, and felt when I was speaking as Henry Ward Beecher did when Miss Willard was speaking: "And yet she cannot vote." He wanted the women to vote, for he did not believe the dreadful traffic which was taking its thousands annually to dishonored graves would ever be prohibited until it was snowed under by the pure white ballots of the mothers, wives and sisters of the land. The gentlemen applauded this sentiment vociferously, and the ladies looked questioningly at them while they did it, as much as to say, Do you really mean it? and do you know what our going to the polls means? Pat, whose speech I read last week, realizes it in its full force, and says: "When the women get to voting I will lave the counthry, for it just manes every dacent right taken away from the men, who will not be allowed to go in their shirt sleeves to vote, or aven to get as gentlemanly drunk as they would at a wake. No shillalying, not even as much as a black eye, at the risk of being thought a blackguard." Well there is a way to prevent it. If the men will represent us by voting whisky out of the country, we will gladly let them do it. But there are poor heart-broken wives and mothers, some of the gentlest and loveliest women in our land, who have too often gone at midnight into saloons, amid oaths, blasphemies, and personal violence, to rescue their loved ones, who feel that "snowing under the liquor traffic," as Dr. Haygood expresses it, would be the easiest and most lady-like way, and their number increases with their despair of help from any other source. God pity the wives and mothers of drunkards, and show us just the right way to help them.

But I was to tell what the ladies of Oxford accomplished by the prize offering. The first prize was taken last year by a young man not identified with any temperance organization, and opposed to pledges. Some of the ladies wished it had been otherwise, and that the successful competitor had been a temperance man. But it was best as it happened, for the beautiful golden badge, with its motto, "For God, and home, and native land," proved an irresistible sermon to the gifted young student, and he left his Alma Mater to do battle for a cause he had so eloquently advocated in his prize essay. Through his efforts largely, prohibition was secured in his county. He is an editor, and his columns give no uncertain sound on the temperance question. So much for W. C. T. U. work.

Our meeting last week was a most enthusiastic one, and was kept up almost until midnight. Over sixty of the students signed our pledge. Sixty voters for "God, and home, and native land," and when we consider that they are all educated, influential young men, ought we not to thank God and take courage? S. F. CHAPIN.

*Atlanta, Ga.*

## ADVANCE ALONG THE LINE OF WORK AMONG FOREIGNERS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:— At our glorious state convention [Missouri] last week, I was asked to make a little report on the foreign work. I did so, taking only about eight minutes to talk. It shows how ready the people are for this work that I had only to speak of the necessity of a German family paper, and the plan that had been adopted of asking the ten states having largest German population to pledge one hundred and seventy-five dollars apiece, to bring out the enthusiasm of the people—I told them that California, Ohio and Illinois have responded and given this pledge; and now I was only waiting for my own state to do the same thing, that I might have more courage to ask others. In ten minutes they had given me two hundred and seventy dollars — one hundred and seventy-five dollars for the paper, and ninety dollars for other purposes. And they did not seem to be inclined to stop giving, but were restrained by the state treasurer. Several spoke upon the question, giving the facts tha our elections are so influenced by the German vote that it is of first importance that we do good work in this direction. We now have four states, and hope soon to have the other six for one hundred and seventy-five dollars, and then our German paper will be assured. Little Connecticut, which is not one of the ten, gives fifty dollars, and, possibly, more. Oh, what we might do in this coming election with a good German paper. S. F. GRUBB.

## "MICHIGAN, MY MICHIGAN."

### THE UPPER PENINSULA AND THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—"There are two of us," if you really see Michigan aright; south of the lakes—lumber, salt, agriculture, and manufactories, with a population largely American, and very few centers where the foreign elements are gathered in masterful numbers. New England, New York, and a fair sprinkling from Ohio, have given us the tone and make up of our commonwealth in its southern portion.

North of the lakes—mining, mining, everywhere. The rocks that underlie that part of the state and wall in the gleaming lakes are rich with ore; the jutting cliffs are iron, and down under your feet, copper, silver, and even gold are laid in mosaic by the hand of God. Very little farming is done in this soil, which lies like a scarf over the riches below. Here the population is largely foreign —English, Irish, Swede, and Polander, with the shrewd Yankee, who generally does the bossing and manages to get the profits. It is eminently a civilization with a head of gold, and feet of clay. Fortunes newly made are at the top, bringing luxury, ease, and fashion in a social life worldly to the last degree.

Labor at the bottom, hard, unremitting labor, bringing as if impelled by a strange fascination, the hidden treasures of the rocks from their grasp.

Whole streets of houses just alike, where men sleep when above ground, and women care for the children; houses that are built by the great corporations and can never be quite like the homes men build for themselves —and into these a large population is crowded, almost as closely as in the eastern cities. There is little of what can be called public improvements,—the fine school buildings being an exception to this remark—while millions are in such marvellous machinery as you will find turning the rock into gold.

Since 1875 the Michigan south of the lakes has been stirred by the temperance reform. The church, the W. C. T. U., the Red Ribbon clubs, the State Alliance, and the Prohibition party, have been the active organized forces in the field, and legislatures, political parties and elections have felt the thrill and shock of this great contest.

Michigan, north of the lakes, is more than a decade behind in this march of progress, and needs tons of moral dynamite to bring the fine gold of righteousness to the top of society and government.

There is no sign visible to the naked eye that the saloon power, in any fashion, recognizes the right of the state to regulate their traffic, or the majesty of law when enacted. Just now perhaps honorable mention should be made of Marquette, where the mayor is doing something for the Christian Sabbath, but everywhere, on the cars, the streets and in the saloons the carnival of appetite goes on unchecked.

When this "state of things" sends its delegation to political conventions, or the legislature, it means a solid vote for rum, and against all phases of the temperance reform as expressed in legislation. Temperance in the grand full sense in which it has come to be known in the country, can count as its foes in northern Michigan:

1. Polite society both in and out of the church. So enthusiastic are the votaries of pleasure that we were told of a lady in one city who sent east for tracts in favor of dancing and distributed them with as much faithfulness as the women do those against beer and cider, and then organized the children into dancing clubs as well as the older ones. In another town a woman had this same "department of juvenile instruction," and many times last winter the children danced in the parlors of a hotel while their fathers gambled and drank below. Church members, Sunday school workers, and even ministers of the gospel of self denial for Christ's sake, indulge in the social glass, and so it comes to pass that the "golden head" of this northern population is wrong on the temperance question.

2. The toiling classes are in the grasp of the drink habit. I have come to think charitably and speak carefully of our foreign born drinkers because they are not the worst sinners in this matter; they have been so brought up; it is their education and they believe it lawful. These of whom we now speak toil so hard that recreation springs to the extreme of lawlessness and indulgence in appetite, so the "feet of clay" totter and crumble before the power of strong drink.

On the side of righteousness and a coming reformation may be counted the intelligent conviction of as bright and keen a population as can be found in the world, that the present conditions are not the best and need changing, and the slow heart throb of the wronged working classes, who live in poverty to support the lazy, dishonest, law-defying saloon men, who watch for the spoiling of many people.

"We have so many foreigners here this cannot be helped," is the easy, smooth spoken excuse universally heard, but God knows that the blame does not lie with heaviest weight on the toiling masses at the bottom, but upon the easy going, self indulgent, "golden head" which for many reasons is willing it shall be so.

The upper peninsula must be taken for the temperance reform. Conviction born of the Holy Spirit is needed on the church until it is willing to be separate from the world and "lift up a standard for the people," and to this end we ask all who love the truth to pray. Consecration on the part of Christian women to Christ in such measure that social customs, nor polite society shall be able with its flattery or its sneer to make them party to the greatest evil of the age, or keep them silent and idle amid its desolations. Courage on the part of Christian men in religious and political life is sorely needed, not only to bring purity to their own immediate surroundings but to meet their obligations to the welfare of the whole state. Literature of the best and strongest on this line of reform is another demand until personal duty and the truth about the political phases of the temperance question are before both brain and conscience.

Upper Michigan is wonderful in resources, grand in industry, keen and shrewd in business and popular life, but it needs the best that pen and voice can do and a pentecost of spiritual power to bring the "golden head and feet of clay" abreast with the best thought of the day on total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state. MARY T. LATHRAP.

# Our Children.

## "YOU CAN'T COME IN, SIR."

If you would not be a drunkard,
You must not drink a drop;
For if you never should begin,
You'll never have to stop.

The taste of drink, good people say,
Is hard in driving out;
Then, friends, in letting in that taste,
Why, what are you about?

Out of your house to keep a thief,
You shut your door and lock it,
And hang the key upon a nail,
Or put it in your pocket?

So, lest King Rum within you should
His horrid rule begin, sir,
Just shut your lips and lock them tight,
And say, "You can't come in, sir!"

— *Temperance Record.*

## TOMMY'S FUN.

META E. B. THORN.

"I don't see why it is *I* never can have any fun. I think it's real mean; so there!" and Tommy Josslyn flung himself out of the room with a rude slam that set his mother's head to aching as her heart already ached.

To be sure it was a great disappointment for a boy of eleven years.

Two years before, when the "great day of national independence" had come he had assisted in the celebration with Uncle Jack who had spent his summer vacation on the Josslyn farm, on the borders of Alderburgh, and in various outdoor recreations had recruited before entering on the arduous duties of his senior year at Yale.

The next summer Tommy had been sick with that most unromantic disease, the measles, and all the long, bright day while gay crowds were hurrying by, while bands were playing and bells were ringing and guns firing he could have no part in it all, but tossed restlessly about in his bed that never before had seemed so uncomfortable. True, his parents had done all they could to cheer him and make the day less lonely. He had been permitted to snap a bunch of torpedoes on a square of oil-cloth mamma had laid down beside his bed; little Nannie had kept him supplied with all the fruit he was allowed to eat, and today brought him some extra fine oranges and a dish of the largest and most luscious strawberries he had ever seen. Mamma gave him a new book filled with the loveliest pictures, at which he could glance now and then, though he could not read, lest he injure his eyes. More than all, in Tommy's opinion, Uncle Jack had sent him a new knife with ever so many blades, and a bow and arrows, writing, "Don't be down in the mouth, Tom, bear it like a man, and we'll make it all up next year. When you get well practice with the bow and arrows and then we'll have an archery match and you shall have lots of magnificent big crackers and a toy cannon! So cheer up!"

Then in the afternoon his mother wrapped him up in blankets and comforter, put him on the lounge and rolled him out into the sitting room where he could watch from his windows the passers-by, when, by some kindly chance, to his intense delight the "Fantastic" procession came that way; and in the evening the glorious "fireworks" were in plain view on the distant hill, and Tommy was allowed to remain there on his lounge by the window until the magnificent display ended in a brilliant "Good Night!"

Now I think considering the circumstances Tommy had quite a good time. Indeed he himself acknowledged, as his mamma helped him back to his now cool and inviting bed, that it had been a "pretty jolly Fourth after all."

But as that was a year ago perhaps he had forgotten how every one had striven for his pleasure then, or he might have borne his disappointments more bravely. You see, in the first place, Uncle Jack, who had entered his father's great banking house last year, had been sent off to Europe at a moment's notice, but he took time to write Tom a kind letter and sent with it a large box containing the crackers and cannon he had promised.

"Be a brave boy and I'll not forget you when I come back, Tom," said he, and Tom looked forward for a handsome present on his return.

So he thought he would be quite content, when lo, little Nannie was taken very sick, and now the doctor looked very grave as he said: "Very serious case; brain much involved; must be kept very quiet."

So mamma was compelled to put an end to all Tom's joyous anticipations.

"You will have to postpone your celebration for a few days, my dear. I should not dare to trust you away from us with those large crackers, and it would not do to explode them in the yard now on Nannie's account. I am sure you would not wish to disturb her when our only hope is in keeping her quiet."

"Oh fiddlesticks!" was the disrespectful response, and then, I am sorry to say, he added those unjust words I quoted at the beginning.

Soon after one might have seen a sulky little face peeping out from a snug hiding place in the old apple tree, a face all wrinkled and twisted and knotted into ugly frowns, and with a dark gleam of resentment in the eyes usually so bright and mirthful. Yes, Tom had given his selfish passion the reins, and it was leading him far astray, having already filled his heart with bitterness and rebellious anger.

"They are mine!" he was muttering, "those beautiful crackers and that splendid cannon are *mine!* She has no right to say I can't fire them. 'Twont hurt Nannie! They are mine! I will! so there! I don't care!" and with these rather incoherent exclamations the busy brain seemed to have come to some determination, and the wilful boy climbed down from his perch and hastened into the house. He stole up stairs to a large store closet where he knew his mother had put the box when it came, and quickly taking it down he hurried away to his own room.

"Yes, it IS MINE! There is my name in beautiful letters as plain as print. It is mine, and I shall do what I please with it."

Yes, he had decided. Could any power in earth or heaven cause that wilful little spirit to desist from its undertaking? Poor mamma observed with pain the shadows in her boy's sunny eyes, but her ministrations on the dear little sick child were too absorbing to give her opportunity for more than a whisper as he was turning away to his own room at bedtime: "God bless my boy, and help him to bear his disappointment bravely."

A brilliant day ushered in by booming guns and pealing bells, and Tommy finds himself with his precious box in his arms and a pocketful of matches busily preparing for his own "fun."

"It is mine," he is still muttering, "mine, and I will have some fun."

So he fixes a cracker in the cannon; now he lights the match, now he touches it, and with a terrible explosion the heavily loaded cracker fairly throws the toy over and the frightened boy falls back into the thicket of lilacs.

At that moment comes a fearful scream from the open window,—the voice of his little sister in tones of wild terror,—"O, mamma, don't let it shoot me! O, mamma, the gun, the gun! Please, oh, please don't let it shoot me!"

Over and over again that pleading cry, over and over again, and with it still ringing in his ears, in an agony of fear and distress he hurries away to his perch in the old apple tree.

"What has he done? He cannot tell, but oh, that he had obeyed!"

Hours slip away. It is almost sunset when he at last finds courage to enter the house. All is still. "Jane," he whispers to the weeping girl who is carrying an armful of clothing through the hall, "Jane, what's the matter?"

"O Tommy, is the excited reply, "your little sister is dead! Somebody fired a gun right near the house, and it threw her into spasms and she died two hours ago. And her ma is 'most crazy, too."

"Where is she?" cried the boy, meaning his mother, but the girl, misunderstanding him, answered eagerly, "O, I'll show you! The dear lamb,—but she's a sweet angel now. Come with me." And she led him into the quiet parlor. Stepping forward she raised the sheet which hung like a snow drift over the sofa, and there like a fragile lily broken from its stem lay—little Nannie! *Could* it be? Something drew the boy irresistibly to her side, and he stood looking down upon the lovely child.

The blossom-like face, with its aureole of shining rings of golden tresses in loose masses all about it was pure and peaceful as a pearl, and about the slightly-parted lips lingered almost a smile. The large blue eyes were closed and the long, heavy lashes traced faint shadows below them. One dear little hand, perfect and coldly white as marble, rested upon her heart, half clasping a cluster of her favorite sweet violets; in the other, which lay by her side, nestled a few sprays of mignonette. Nothing was there to remind of the long, painful battle with disease.

"She is sleeping!" he murmured at last, and listened for her breathing. But no!

A faint breeze stole in and lifted a curl upon her brow, and wafted a faint odor from the violets, and even stirred the folds of her dress,—the dainty white robe of delicate beauty he had often seen her wear. With a deep, slow sigh the zephyr departed, and still the boy stood with fascinated gaze.

"It must be she is sleeping," again he said, and softly called her once and yet again, and looked to see her arouse.

But the little hands, ever so ready to minister to his comfort, stirred not; the tender eyes that had ever shone lovingly on him, were not lifted; the voice, whose silvery tones had called his name so sweetly, responded not to his anxious entreaty, "Speak to me, Nannie"; the tiny feet that so patiently had run to and fro to supply each but half-expressed want of his when he had tossed in fever, were still now,—still as they had never been before.

Deeper and deeper into the child's heart pressed the conviction that it was true, that his Nannie was gone, gone beyond his recall, and with great swelling billows of grief surging up from his inmost heart, he turned away, and rushing up to his room threw himself upon his bed to sob himself to sleep.

Morning brought to Tommy a vivid recollection of the sad scenes of the day before, and with an aching heart he prepared to descend the stairs. In the lower hall he met his mother, and ere she could speak, with a burst of tears the child's over-burdened heart spent itself, as he threw his arms about her, sobbing: "O Mamma! Nannie, Nannie!"

"Yes darling, I know you are anxious. So are we all. But she seems a little better this morning, and if we can only keep her quiet today we trust will escape more serious trouble."

"Quiet, mamma?" exclaimed the bewildered boy. "But she is dead!"

"No, dear! You must be dreaming. Thank God, she is not dead. Come and see." And taking his nerveless hand she led him to his sister's bedside.

With all their old-time loving expression, though without their usual lustre, the large eyes looked upon him, while the gentle tones murmured, "Dear Tom."

Scarcely believing the evidence of his senses, yet with a thrill of unutterable gladness to which he dared not give expression, he stooped and kissed the slender fingers with quivering lips and hurried from the room.

You can guess the rest of my tale, how the vivid impression of that dream was never really effaced. How it ever abided as an actual reality with the boy, standing in the way of many a lawless act, calming with its solemn sadness many a passionate uprising of spirit, and ever inciting to words and deeds of gentleness and love, especially toward Nannie.

"Oh mamma," he said, after he had told her the story of the dream, "what if it had been true! O, I never want to feel as I did when I thought it was true, —that she was gone and I could never tell her how I loved her, and how sorry I was that I had not been kinder. I mean to show her every day how I love her, and you, too, mamma."

What, indeed, if our dear ones should leave us always to mourn some neglect, some unlovely, unloving word or deed.

## CAPT. DEBORAH'S LETTER.

DEAR CHILDREN:—For two whole weeks you have not had a letter from me. I wonder if you have missed your weekly message, and if you will be glad to hear from me again. While you are having your "long vacation," I have been having my short one. I hope you are enjoying yours as much as I have mine.

Since I wrote you last I have received such a nice letter from a division of *our* Grand Army of the Republic—no, of the World—away off in Coquimbo, Chili. Their superintendent says their Band "was organized about one year ago, and has steadily increased in numbers and and interest. Today we had a nice meeting, and when we proposed to send greetings to THE UNION SIGNAL, all were earnest and anxious to do so. There are native boys and girls who have wine used freely at their homes, but they have signed the pledge and kept it."

You will enjoy the letter, I am sure, and here it is:

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—We, the boys and girls of Coquimbo Band of Hope, send greetings to the temperance boys and girls all over the land where THE UNION SIGNAL may find them. We desire to help on the glorious cause and intend to stand by our colors—though we are so few here in Chili. We are working for sailors, too, as so many come to this port, and already very many have signed the pledge. We thought perhaps you would like to hear of our work if it is only just begun. But we are in earnest, and hope ere long there will be a Band of Hope in every town in Chili. There are enrolled now about 125, but of that number some are sailors who joined and attended our meetings while in port, but have gone on their way, we trust sober and happier men. Our average attendance of children is from forty-five to fifty. We admitted adults in order to reach all who might desire to give their influence on the side of temperance.

*Coquimbo, Chili, April 26.*

This letter is signed by each of the fifty-three little soldiers present on the day the letter was written. I wish I had room to give the names of all so that you would feel better acquainted with them.

Don't you think, dear little soldiers, that this correspondence of ours is altogether too one-sided? I do, and wish very much you would answer some of my letters and tell me about your battles, victories, and defeats, too, if you have them, and our very best soldiers are sometimes conquered. I am sure we could help each other, and know you could help me.

Ever your loving

CAPTAIN DEBORAH.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

162. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 55 letters.
My 4, 23, 42, 29, 33 is a kind of cotton cloth.
My 9, 22, 43, 40, 1, 8, 20, 10 is a part of the body.
My 55, 35, 34, 54, 27, 32, 50, 24 is illness of the body.
My 14, 41, 45, 7, 37, 25, 12, 52, 18 is a poisonous plant.
My 51, 2, 16, 47, 36 is a large fish.
My 48, 11, 19, 39, 28 is to act the miser.
My 44 26, 17, 12, 38, 21 is to load again.
My 6, 15, 5, 31 is a part of a house.
My 30, 3, 13 is a color.
My 46, 49, 38, 53 does not tell the truth.
My whole is a verse from the Psalms.

163. Cross-Word Enigma.

In heaty, also in hale;
In vessel, also in pail;
In honey, also in bees;
In curd, also in cheese;
In town, also in city;
In sarcastic, also in witty;
In smother, also in drown;
In kingdom, also in crown.
My whole is something that comes this fall,
An exciting time it proves to all.

164. Hidden Names.
(*Prominent Men.*)

1. Is Pueblo in Erskine county?
2. He reasoned with us, and as we sat by the hearth, urged us to go.
3. We sat on a big log and talked.
4. Have you seen the mill in Col. Naylor's yard?
5. They offer grand allurements.

165. Charade.

A part of a vessel my *first* you may see;
My *second's* a vowel; now, if we'll agree
To add a vowel to an animal small,
My *third* will stand revealed to one and all.
My whole we must do well each day,
Or we shall not be well they say.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

152. J. G. Blaine.

153. Four, tunnel, bleat, deer, hob, tory,—"Let not your heart be troubled."

154. Misery.

155. Althea, Alice, Dorcas, Susan, Dora, Delia, Tabitha, Serena.

156. "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

157. I propose that we keep our puzzle propounder busy propounding puzzles until prohibition predominates.

Answers have been received from Louis B. Marlet and I. P. Monfort.

JULY PRIZE.

The person sending the best puzzle during July will receive the National Game of Presidents. Remember the rules—all puzzles to be written on one side of the paper, and the answers to be sent with them.

# Home Department.

## MY CALL.

MARIA LYMAN DRAPE.

I have a happy home. No shadow falls
Across the threshold of my peaceful life;
Love's labors light keep me in tuneful song,
And sweet contentment maketh rich my heart:
In this dear nest I thought to pass my days,
Unmindful of the wider world beyond.
Walled round from wrong by true affection's hand,
I marveled much that any woman could
Seek more than this, if God had blessed her so;
I did not need to toil, and it was sweet
To sit and watch my lad and lassie grow,
To feel their loving arms about my neck,
And plan their future with a mother's hope.
But once, when they gathered round my knee
To hear the stories of the twilight hour,
I told them of the world's great misery:
Of little children, who were cold and starved,
And had no tender care, because a wrong,
Like the great Monster of their fairy tales,
Had entered in and spoiled their pretty homes—
Killed all the love, and broke the mother's heart;
Then up my brave lad spoke, with flashing eye:
"Oh; mamma, can't you go and make them stop,
And I will go myself when I am grown!"
That night, when I had kissed their fair, sweet brows,
And said my prayers beside their sleeping forms,
I thought to rest; but all about my couch
Were little children's faces, starved and pale,
And weeping mothers, praying me to come
And cry against this evil in the land.

* * * * * * *

No more my soul can rest in selfish ease;
At morn, and noon, and night, I hear my call,
And when my children nestle in my arms,
A voice says, sweet and clear, "'Tis motherhood
Can feel for motherhood. Go forth and cry,
And these thine own shall catch thy spirit's call,
And do a mighty work when thou art gone."

And I will go. It matters not if you
Who hear my voice shall say it is not best—
I follow on a form you cannot see,
And only thus my soul can find its rest.

## AN OLD WANT NEWLY SUPPLIED.

MRS. HATTIE LINN NORTH.

The training school for nurses attached to Cook county hospital has been in existence only a little over two years, but has already given proof of ability to supply a long felt, pressing demand. A commodious home for nurses has been erected during the past year within a block of the hospital. The corps of medical lecturers is composed of both allopathists and homœopathists, who, as we all know, are working together in quite tolerable harmony at the Cook county hospital. The course of lectures embraces the following subjects: Anatomy, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, obstetrics and surgery. The time of training is two years—a good common school education only being required previous to admission to the training school. An examination is held at the close of each year—the preliminary one conducted by the internes, house physician and surgeon—the final one by a board of examiners, whose names are appended to the diplomas. These physicians are not connected with the training school, so that each examination is conducted on its merits. The high standing in the examinations through which the graduates have passed shows that they go to their work well prepared; and from the patients in the hospital and from the physicians in charge are heard only words of praise for the efficient manner in which all the graver duties of the nurse are discharged, as well as for her helpful and cheerful influence.

During the past year the school has been able to send out some of the undergraduates, whose services were not required in the wards of the hospital, to serve private patients; and they also have given entire satisfaction wherever they have served. The superintendent is in constant receipt of letters which show in what estimation the trained nurses are held by those who have employed them. A physician (Dr. Fenger) writes that Miss Blank has performed her services as a nurse in such a case to his perfect satisfaction, and that he is willing to trust her in the most critical cases of surgery. A grateful parent writes of the nursing his daughter received: "The nurse's efficiency is wonderful, and her adaptability to all circumstances, and readiness to assist in every way, gave us great comfort in this trouble. I cannot praise her too highly, for she lacked no good quality to be desired."

Candidates for admission are received into the school for one month on probation. The most acceptable age is from twenty-one to thirty-five years. They are required to be of good moral character, and in sound health. During the month of probation the pupils are boarded and lodged at the expense of the school. Those who prove satisfactory are accepted as pupil-nurses, and serve for the first year as assistants in the wards of the hospital. During the second year they act as nurses in the hospital, or are sent to private cases. The pay for the first year is eight dollars a month; for the second year, twelve dollars a month. This for personal expenses, it being considered that the education given is a full equivalent for their services.

The regulation dress is of blue and white seersucker, simply made, white apron and cap, and linen collar and cuffs; and as they are scrupulously clean the effect is extremely pretty in the wards of the hospital. In cases of sickness among the nurses themselves, they are cared for gratuitously.

The instruction, which is given in a practical manner at the bedside of the patients, includes the dressing of wounds, etc., the application of fomentations, etc., the management of mechanical appliances for certain diseases, the best method of friction to the body, the management of helpless patients, as making their beds, moving, changing, giving baths in beds, etc.; bandaging, the preparation, cooking and serving of delicacies for the sick; also instruction in the best methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms, the care of rooms in keeping everything perfectly clean, making accurate observations and reports to the physicians of the state of the patient, pulse, appetite, temperature, effect of diet, or of medicines, etc.

When the nurse is graduated she is at liberty to choose her own field of labor, whether in hospitals, in private families, or in district nursing among the poor. One of these graduates is serving as district nurse on the west side, and is doing a noble work. The wages realized for private nursing are from fifteen to twenty dollars per week.

Here is opened, it seems to me, just the right field for hundreds of women. Comparing the occupation of nurse with that of physician much may be said in favor of the former as to its convenience for women. Instance the liability of being obliged to go about at night unattended. As to the demand, every family into which sickness has come has felt the need of a trained nurse. Members of the family, however loving and tender, are often ignorant of the first principles of proper nursing, and their very love may prove a hindrance by engendering anxiety, and how reluctantly have we called in friends at such a time, or accepted their kind offers of assistance, knowing what a tax it is upon their time and strength. *Professional* nurses there have been, to be sure, but how few of them trained, in any proper sense of the word. Incompetent and unobliging, too many of them have well earned the name of Sairey Gamp. What a powerful ally a faithful, efficient nurse would be to any physician! And how many cases are lost, not through any fault of the physician, but from lack of careful nursing.

It is proposed to make this school here in the city a bureau of reference, to which any one could send in time of sickness, and be furnished with an intelligent and well trained woman, abundantly able to take responsible charge of any invalid or sick-room. For there a record would be kept of all graduates, their names, addresses, and various degrees of merit; also the peculiar fitness of some for special branches of professional nursing.

As a final word, I wish to say, that I have been proud of my sex when I have seen those snowy-capped angels of mercy going from cot to cot in the wards of the hospital, and doing their work so neatly, so quietly, so bravely, and so efficiently.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Aug. 13.] Third Quarter, No. 6. [1884.

## TOPIC: ABSALOM'S REBELLION.

Lesson Text.—II Sam. 15: 1-14.

Golden Text.—Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long on the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.—Ex. 20: 12.

Time.—1023 B. C.

Places.—Jerusalem and Hebron.

1. The causes which lead to and made possible this rebellion of Absalom, are worthy more than passing notice.

Among others we may mention the change in David's character, weakened by sin; the laxity of his rule, evidenced by his no longer leading his army in person, no longer inspiring them by his presence to loyalty to himself, and his failure to administer justice "at the gates"; his favoritism, shown by his leaving the affairs of the government largely in the hands of political favorites, his preference for Solomon, Bathsheba's son, which doubtless roused the jealousy of Absalom, the rightful heir to the throne.

These changes in David's government are not without a parallel in the past and present history of our own government. Impurity in high places, laxity of rule, neglect of justice, open and shameless encouragement of that which is evil and only evil, have necessitated the formation of a party,—quite like that of Absalom in the character of its followers, but very unlike in the spirit of its leaders and the motives actuating them,—and render its ultimate success sure.

2. Absalom's zeal, his assumption of authority, his show of righteous judgment, his politic flattery—all have their counterpart among the politicians of today, are the "tricks of trade" so well known, so adroitly and successfully plied by them. There are many today who "rise up early in the morning that they may follow strong drink," who "sleep not except they have done mischief," evincing an energy worthy of a better cause. The want of a like earnestness, a like promptitude in seizing upon and making the most of opportunities, has caused many a delay, many a failure in our battle for God and Home and Native Land. While we condemn Absalom's motives and falsity we can but admire and commend his earnestness and may well imitate him in this.

3. Absalom's success in winning the hearts of the people by simulating truth and uprightness, the approval and blessing which his spurious devotion won from his father, are notable proofs of the power of truth and purity,—the counterfeit proves the worth of the genuine coin; his brief hold upon "the hearts of the people" proved that he had but the outward form and not the inward reality. That man or party desiring permanent success must not only profess but possess the elements of true greatness. the old-fashioned reverence for God, the old-fashioned fruits of the Spirit.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.
161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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## THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

### Lafayette Hall.—The Birthplace of Republicanism. William Daniel—Samuel Dickie—W. C. T. U. Memorial Unanimously Adopted —St. John and Daniel Nominated—Hallelujah Chorus.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

It was a noisy assemblage that gathered in Lafayette Hall, Pittsburgh, on the morning of July 23. Five hundred delegates from thirty states and territories full of the enthusiasm of conviction and the good fellowship of a common consecration, were chatting, "chaffing," joking, preaching, laughing, shouting, each on his own key, as the gavel of Chairman Stewart (Gideon T., of Ohio) fell at precisely eleven o'clock to announce the formal opening of the convention. The hush of order was complete as the last strains of "America" died away and the Rev. Dr. Miner, of Boston, rose to offer prayer. It was a striking feature of this opening prayer, and one not observed before in any of our national nominating conventions, that it called for wisdom to direct the counsels of men and women met to consider the interests of *human souls.* A refrain of hearty "Amens" came in lustily at its close. The band gave inspiring war reminiscences in the melodies of "Tramp, tramp, tramp," and "Marching through Georgia," and a Pittsburgher of fine presence, C. L. Rose by name, bade handsome welcome to the convention. His somewhat enigmatical closing sentence as he described the candidate that should be nominated, "Let him be one who understands our foreign relations," was received with loud applause.

Chairman Gideon T. Stewart responded for the delegates and followed the response with a very able but very long address as chairman of the national executive committee, during which the roving eye and wearied attention were arrested by the decorations of the hall hitherto unnoticed, and the *personnel* of the platform. The hall is dingy and old, and not large enough for the comfort of the assembly, but it was brightened to almost metamorphosis by the significant banners and devices. The back ground of the stage was draped with flags of different nations with the words: "American mothers must be protected," prominently displayed. From the proscenium was suspended a banner bearing the portrait of ex-Gov. St. John, of Kansas, the banner of Illinois, worked with the words "St. John our Choice." The center was taken up with a rich silk flag and the banner of the W. C. T. U., to which was attached the word "Welcome," done in flowers. Potted plants were banked in profusion on the edge of the stage and numerous hanging baskets were attached to the galleries at short intervals. The face of the galleries was also decorated with additional flags interspersed with mottoes, such as, "Constitutional Prohibition—By the People, for the People," "We will vote our Convictions," and "Dare to vote Right."

The various unions of Pittsburgh, Alleghany, and vicinity, were represented by ingenious emblems and mottoes —one, that of the Mt. Washington W. C. T. U., was a bracket against the placarded wall on which were two glasses "right side up" and tied with the white ribbon. Evergreen festoons everywhere betokened the busy fingers which had wrought with such loving care for the pleasure of the convention.

On the platform were our own national officers, Miss Willard, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Buell, Mrs. Woodbridge and Miss Pugh, not all in at first, but before the close, all present but Mrs. Stevens, of Maine; Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, and Rev. John Russell, of Michigan, sharing with each other the title "father of political prohibition"; Mother Stewart, of Ohio; Hon. Wm. Daniel of Maryland; Hon. J. T. Tanner and wife, of Alabama; Col. Babcock, of California; Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, of Michigan; Rev. Dr. Miner, of Massachusetts; Horace Waters, of New York, of a face benign, and age "frosty but kindly"; Mrs. Mary T. Burt, of New York; Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Missouri; Rev. A. J. Jutkins, and R. W. Nelson, of Illinois, and many others good and true.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's address the temporary organization resolved upon by the executive committee, was reported as follows: Chairman, Hon. Wm. Daniel, of Maryland; secretaries, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, of Ohio, and Charles S. Carter, of the District of Columbia. Mr. Daniel is short of stature, sandy as to hair and complexion, keen of sight and alert in body. On taking the chair he made a magnetic little speech, full of good cheer and confidence in the principles of the Prohibition party. He pleaded that their outworkings might seam over forever the bloody chasm that still yawns between north and south, and is too often widened and deepened by party political strife. As a keynote of endeavor he said, "Aim at the general government. Secure prohibition in the national constitution. More than 2,000 liquor licenses are granted virtually by congress right under the shadow of the national capitol, and we cannot get our national assembly to give the people the right to say No to such infamous work." Right here a sonorous voice in the gallery shouted, "Well, they're in league with the devil."

As Mr. Daniel sat down Dr. Miner rose and said that a lady who never before failed to speak for herself desired him to ask that the congregation sing "Dare to be a Daniel," and afterward that the band give "Maryland, my Maryland." The song was attempted but for lack of due familiarity failed in its responsive mission, and the band for lack of notes could not give the desired melody, whereupon Miss Willard repeated a stanza or two of Maryland's battle cry showing its fine adaptation to the Holy War against the "crime of crimes." The committee on credentials was appointed and the first session adjourned as did so many following, with "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The delegates are early in their places and wait patiently the rising of the committee on credentials, the framework of the convention. It is difficult of adjustment this year, as not all states have had a basis of operations under the call of the National Committee—some have held no state conventions and others are represented by individuals not delegated, but in attendance because of interest. The interval is taken up with little bits of incident privately related—for instance, an Illinois delegate tells how on the car in which he journeyed to Pittsburgh, and which was nearly filled with delegates, a gentleman not bound for the convention passed around a box of choice Havanas, and *not one smoker was to be found in the car!* Of how many of the coaches that brought delegates to the Chicago conventions could this be said, I wonder, and yet the third party is not, by declaration or intention, fighting against tobacco. It bespeaks however a splendid freedom from all habit slavery that so large a representation could be tested at random on this point. Delegate Hudson, of Ohio, helped bridge the tedium of delay by leading with a choice but improvised choir the singing of several gospel songs, and though the hall was like an oven heated to test both principle and patience, melting strains were sung by melting people with a devotion worthy "the cause of causes."

At last the convention opens. Rev. James Haney, the "big brother" of the W. C. T. U. of Illinois, offered prayer, and the order of business was resumed. Not however till the convention had agreed to receive a delegation from the American Prohibition party, and to listen to its representative, President C. A. Blanchard of Wheaton College.

During his speech which covered and endorsed the principles of the Prohibition Home Protection party, reference to the anti-secrecy principle which distinguished the American from the Prohibition party, brought out angry words and hisses unworthy the body addressed. Whatever may have been the propriety of that part of President Blanchard's speech, characterizing in such a place the allegiance to Masonic and other secret oaths as inconsistent with patriotism, the convention as host owed respectful treatment to its guest after inviting him to speak, and a gentler and more Christian spirit should mark the counsels of an assembly made up almost entirely of the followers of Christ. The committee on credentials still delaying, our National president stepped forward bearing in her hand the memorial of the N. W. C. T. U. and asked for a moment in which to present it to the National Convention of the Prohibition Home Protection party. "It comes to you," she said, "returning from three National Conventions, the Greenback, Republican and Democratic, in all of which it has been ignored or rejected." She then read the petition of the forty-eight states and territories which it embodies, and which may not be too familiar to our readers:

We, members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union believe that, while the poison habits of the nation can be largely restrained by an appeal to the intellect through argument, to the heart through sympathy, and to the conscience through the motives of religion, the trade in those poisons will be best controlled by prohibitory law.

We believe the teachings of science, experience and the Golden Rule combine to testify against the traffic in alcoholic liquors as a drink, and that the homes of America, which are the citadels of patriotism, purity and happiness, have no enemy so relentless as the American saloon.

Therefore, as citizens of the United States, irrespective of sect or section, but having deeply at heart the protection of our homes, we do hereby respectfully and earnestly petition you to advocate and to adopt such measures as are requisite, to the end that prohibition of the importation, exportation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages may become an integral part of the National Constitution, and that your party candidate shall by character and public pledge, committed to a National Constitutional Prohibitory amendment.

This was received with great applause, and Miss Willard told how she had gone with it to the Greenback National Convention, how it was referred to the platform committee, and although a majority of the convention favored it, the committee lacked the courage to report it. She next laid it before the Republican Convention at Chicago and was given fifteen minutes to speak in its behalf before the committee on resolutions, although the working men had a whole evening to themselves. "I stopped within three minutes of the limit. That was pretty good for a woman wasn't it?" Lastly through the efforts of Maj. E. A. Burke, of New Orleans, she was enabled to present the memorial to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, but it was smothered in the committee on resolutions, and the convention declared against all sumptuary laws. She now brought back the memorial to its native heath. Like Noah's dove it had came back to the ark of protection, and the women of the W. C. T. U. stood pledged by resolution adopted at their last National Convention "to stand by that party, by whatsoever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles and will most surely protect their homes." During Miss Willard's presentation of the memorial, which did not occupy more than three minutes there were frequent outbursts of applause, and one enthusiast in the gallery whose voice had doubtless worn itself out in praise and song, resorted to a stertorous tin horn which rang out most aggressively at each vigorous period of her speech. This ta-ta-ra-ta was stoutly condemned by one of the delegates but as stoutly contended for by another on the ground that it was no "uncertain sound," and therefore rather to be welcomed than banished.

Three cheers were given Miss Willard by the convention and the Hon. J. T. Tanner called for the unanimous adoption of the memorial. This was ruled out of order however, as the convention was not in shape to deal with any question and all such action must await the permanent organization.

Telegrams were announced and among them one for Col. W. W. Dudley, U. S. Commissioner of Pensions, which created great merriment, it being very generally known that he was one of a committee of government officials who had been laboring to no purpose with the officers of the convention in the interest of the Republican party. Mrs. Minnie Mosher Jackson, "Daughter of the Regiment" in the Maryland division of the temperance army, gave a fine recitation, so appeasing the growing impatience at the delay of the credential committee, and as often happens when once we are resigned to wait, waiting ended; the committee appeared on the scene and their report was hailed as a "door of hope" into better order and the conditions of business. The committee reported 570 delegates representing thirty states and one territory (Dakota). Four hundred and sixty-one delegates should have reported under the call of the national committee, but owing to the variety of conditions in the different states, it was decided by the committee to admit all who had come as delegates, and to allow each state the vote of the number of delegates it would be entitled to by the largest representation. A long and heated discussion followed this action of the committee. It was finally adopted, however, with the provision that the permanent organization should pass upon the legality of contested cases. Another "scene of confusion and creature complaint" (the thermometer unaided by the friction of opposing minds, standing at 94° Fahrenheit) accompanied the appointment of a committee on permanent organization which was however accomplished, also the other committees on rules and resolutions. After adopting the W. C. T. U. memorial by unanimous vote, the motion to adjourn prevailed.

EVENING SESSION.

"Keep us as a party free from the wiles of the devil," prayed Rev. Dr. Warner, of New York, at the opening of the evening session. The work started out more smoothly than in the afternoon. The committee on permanent organization reported for permanent chairman Prof. Samuel Dickey, of Albion College, Michigan, and chairman of the Michigan State Committee, and a St. John man; also a long list of vice presidents as follows: Mr. J. T. Tanner, Alabama; Mrs. Judge Tanner, Arkansas; Geo. B. Rogers, Connecticut; J. C. Pepper, Illinois; O. J. Flagg, Colorado; W. J. Entes, Maine; Mrs. Mary J. Lathrap, Michigan; C. S. Temple, Nebraska; Miss Sallie Chess, South Carolina; Rev. H. A. Thompson, Ohio; J. M. Flitch, New Hampshire; Horace Water, New York; M. B. Cox, Minnesota; J. M. Richards, West Virginia; O. H. Kirk, Pennsylvania; A. A. Wheelock, J. D. Kanouse, Dakota; Rev. Henry Coleman, Wisconsin; Mrs. Ada McKinney, Tennessee; Rev. C. A. Bateman, Colorado; A. M. Richards, Kansas; J. Mont.

Hunter, Kentucky; Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Missouri; W. Silverwood, Maryland; Mrs. H. K. Hines, Oregon; Gen. C. B. Fiske, New Jersey; Mrs. Lawrence Lord, Georgia. The following general officers of the W. C. T. U. were added to the list of vice presidents: Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. M. A. Woodbridge, Mrs. Carrie Beale, Miss Esther Pugh, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. The following were elected permanent secretaries: Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Ohio; Chas. A. Carter, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Anne Cairnes, Missouri; B. F. Parker, New York; C. A. Hody, Massachusetts. W. H. H. Bartram, of Massachusetts, was made reading secretary.

Professor Dickey who is a "born leader," a man of of decision and affairs, said on taking the chair:

We are here for work and not for words. You and I are here because we are driven here. Everywhere under the folds of the star spangled banner we find this drink curse flourishing. We can not allow it a free and untrammeled existence. We cannot regulate it. We believe it must be suppressed, if we would preserve our self respect. We must take positive, earnest, independent political action. (Applause.) We must build up an intelligent body of voters, a complete party with the complete suppression of the liquor traffic as its fundamental principle.

A rising vote of thanks was adopted for the officers of the temporary organization. The vice presidents were called to the chair and while they were coming forward the band played "Hold the Fort." General Clinton B. Fisk was applauded as he took a seat on the platform as vice president from New Jersey. The Rev. J. A. Brown, of Illinois,—and I am reminded just here that at least one-fifth of the delegates were clergymen—offered the report of the committee on rules, which was adopted, a summary of which is as follows:

Hours of sessions to be from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. 3 to 6 p. m. Order of business: 1, devotional exercises; 2, reading of minutes; 3, reports of committees; 4, nominations; 5, balloting. No motion shall be considered until it has been stated by the chair, and no resolution until it has been reduced to writing and read by the secretary. No delegate shall speak more than five minutes or more than once on the same question. No speaker nominating a candidate shall speak longer than ten minutes. When nominations are in order they shall be made by calling the roll of the states in alphabetical order, and the same method shall be followed in balloting for candidates. Balloting shall not precede the adoption of the platform. An amendment was adopted that no change of votes shall be made until after the call of the roll of the states.

An effort to extend the time of the nominating speeches to twenty minutes, was unsuccessful. After a recess of ten minutes in which the delegations were electing their respective members of the national committee and of the committee on finance, the following was adopted as the national committee:

California—Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens and Col. Babcock.
Connecticut—Hon. Geo. P. Rogers and A. Moorhouse.
Dakota—Theo. D. Kanouse.
Illinois—Dr. A. J. Jutkins and J. A. Van Fleet.
Kansas—J. H. Bigan and James Perkins.
Maine—Wm. T. Eustis and N. F. Woodbury.
Maryland—John F. Thomas and Rev. E. T. Newman.
Michigan—D. P. Sagendorph and Rev. Jno. Russell.
Minnesota—A. Bixby and W. W. Flannery.
Missouri—M. W. Watson and A. M. Butts.
Nebraska—C. F. L. Templin and John B. Finch.
New Hampshire—Chas. A. Hovey and J. M. Fletcher.
New Jersey—Dr. T. Edgar Hunt and Rev. Sullivan Parsons.
New York—E. J. Bissell and J. W. Bruce.
Ohio—Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown and Hon. Jay. Odell.
Pennsylvania—Hon. James Black and Wm. T. Dunn.
Tennessee—J. R. Anson and J. W. Smith.
Wisconsin—Hon. Samuel D. Hastings and T. E. Van Kuren.

Just here somebody perpetrated one of the *bon mots* of the session. "Is there a single woman on that committee?" he shouted, leaving the majority of people in doubt whether he preferred unmarried committee women to Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens and Mrs. McClellan Brown, who were so far the the only women elected, or whether he had overlooked these appointments altogether. At any rate the convention took a hint and shortly after added the names of Frances E. Willard and Mother Stewart.

SECOND DAY.—MORNING SESSION.

The day of days was upon us. The little skirmishing around many minor questions that took place after the prompt opening of the convention with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lee, of New York, had in it the tremor of expectation and uncertainty. The minutes were dispensed with. A "no-room-for-mirth-or-trifling-here" consciousness held the assembly in check so thoroughly that even Chairman Dickie's gavel fell with a softer tap upon the table. Mr. Mosher, of the Maryland delegation, which is a notable one in dignity, social position, and influence, made a nervous little speech relative to the embassage of the Washington gentlemen, Messrs. Dudley and Price, and offered a resolution, more in the way of jest than earnest, thanking the general government for its interest in the third party bantling. but decidedly condemning said officials for the violation of civil service rules in their eagerness to serve the Republican party.

The roll call of states for nominations was reached through a thicket of resolutions all of which were referred to the committee on resolutions. The event toward which all hearts hastened was fairly upon us. The stentorian but pleasant voice of Secretary Bartram sounded out along the list of sovereign states:

"Alabama!" "Arkansas!" No response.

"California!"—Up rises the goodly, well proportioned figure of Col. George Babcock, the friend of Dr. R. H. McDonald, whose candidacy is safe indeed in such true and loyal hands. Col. Babcock was greeted with enthusiastic applause and called to the platform. He spoke with deep feeling of the rumor which had been circulated in the convention prejudicial to the candidate he was about to name, of the falsity of statements urged as truth that as the proprietor of a patent medicine he had been selling alcoholic bitters, of the brave and efficient temperance work done in the far west by the man whose interests are so dear to the temperance workers of California and who is so hated and feared by the whisky dealers of the Pacific. He described his work among the outcast and lowly—his broadcast sowing of temperance literature, his splendid provision for the shelter of the little waifs of a cosmopolitan city.

"Georgia."—The nomination of McDonald is seconded by Mrs. Florence Lord.

"Illinois"—and George C. Christian the genial and happy, steps to the platform. Everybody leans forward intent, for everybody knows he is to nominate the hero of Kansas. He began:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I wish to present a name that needs no defense—a name that is known in every household, and the name of a man who is better fitted than any other to lead the party. We want a man who will always tell the truth on the platform and will draw the people to his feet. If we nominate such a man our cause will be presented to the people more forcibly than by any other means. I love to present the name of a man who is acquainted with war. He has been in the front of battle for many years, and is practically the father of constitutional prohibition. His presence is magnetic. More than that he is the brother-in-law of the noble W. C. T. U. He has no "barrel," or if he has one the bung has been out so long and the contents have so long been flowing into the temperance work that he is a poor man to-day. But as he is I present him to you as our candidate for the presidency of these United States, the staunch patriot, the faithful advocate of good government, the natural leader of men, Hon. John P. St. John, of Kansas.

When Mr. Christian finished the convention went wild. Over one-half the delegates, and that the lordlier half, jumped on their chairs and with waving of fans and loud shouts attested the popularity of the name that had been presented.

Indiana followed with an endorsement of the nomination of St. John.

"Kansas."—The Rev. A. M. Richardson rose and said, "The delegates of Kansas desire the convention to allow Miss Frances E. Willard to nominate the candidate of Kansas."

Permission was easily won, and Miss Willard stepped forward to make the best speech of her life, impossible to report, but full of the magnetism of her own strong conviction. She said:

Long ago, and long ago, and long ago it was, that a little girl on a Wisconsin prairie farm sat up unusually late one night to wait for her mother who had gone into town to hear John P. Hale, then the Free Soil candidate for president. She never dreamed to live to see the day when in the same hall which had been honored by that pioneer nomination of Republicanism, a woman might be called upon to present her choice for the nominee of a new party of moral ideas—but I have lived to see that day. The heroes of the people should be selected from the men of the people. A man who from the ranks had moved onward and upward, always true to the work.

She drew an eloquent and graphic picture of the career of the ex-Governor; as a poor lad in Indiana, the state of his birth, a barefoot boy crossing the muddy Missouri, driving an ox team over the plains, across the Rockies and the Sierras; studying his Blackstone and his Coke by the camp fire while others were revelling. Then in the bloody arbitrament of war he joined the ranks and thought not of a substitute, and fought gallantly for the right until the close; when recognizing the new war, the war against the liquor curse, he joined the fray modestly as has always been his wont but fighting vigorously as he had done in the contest with slavery. Next the governor of a great state, and the idol of his party, he fearlessly and earnestly took up the new cause, never asking if it was popular, only satisfying himself that it was right, he sacrificed political preferment without a regret. He ventured into the whiskydom of Leavenworth, though warned that death awaited him at the hands of the enraged devotees of the liquor traffic. "Very well," was the reply, "if there is anybody to be killed I will do as well as another."

Today he would have been in the U. S. senate had he not joined our cause and fought our battles. I have no word to say against Mr. McDonald. All honor to that noble man. I believe his vinegar bitters are all right. But today we need a pathfinder over the mountains of difficulty, a new Fremont who will find a way or make a way over the rock-ribbed mountains of vice, of bigotry and indifference, to the valley where peaceful and Christian homes are reared as monuments to industry, contentment and devotion. I believe he will prove the sunglass that will focus the most rays in this coming conflict. I have spoken to you today those truths in which I most earnestly believe. We need a man like Gov. St. John whose character and devotion to the temperance cause is too exalted to allow the most imperceptible breath of slander and falsehood to assault or smirch that fair name, which is the "future's now and fame's." I take more pleasure and honest pride than I can give expression to, in presenting the name of Gov. St. John, of Kansas, as the unanimous choice of the state I have the honor to represent upon this memorable occasion.

It was easy to perceive how thoroughly the people appreciated her and her work. The hall was so still and quiet that no sound but her voice was distinguishable. Men stood gazing at her as if fascinated. Old men sat crying like children. Her deep earnestness struck a sympathetic chord in every heart. No artifice of word or manner marred her perfect delivery, and when she sat down, apparently every one in the hall arose at one time, and hundreds of throats made the air quiver with such loud and prolonged applause that it seemed as if it would never cease. She was surrounded by dozens of delegates, who poured their congratulations upon her. The leader of the W. C. T. U. moves hearts and lives wherever her voice is heard.

"Kentucky"—was called, and the young leader, J. Monte Hunter, in a short but business like speech seconded the nomination of McDonald.

"Maine."—N. F. Eustis, a fine looking gentleman took the platform. He said:

I have been asked whether Maine will nominate a prohibition electoral ticket. I want to say that we will. We are not to blame for the defection from our ranks of our leader of four years ago, Neal Dow. He is a grand old man, but with the weight of four score years upon his shoulders he has returned to his old idols. But the temperance and prohibition fire has not been quenched. It still burns brightly, and Maine wants to redeem itself before the country. I have not a word to say against any of the candidates that may be presented to this convention. They are all good men. But up in Maine we have been looking over the field, and our eyes have been attracted by the record of a sturdy soldier in the prohibition cause. He has always stood firm for protection to home and country. We must not forget the veterans, and on behalf of Maine I want to present the name of one of the grandest of them—Hon. Gideon P. Stewart, of Ohio. Nominate him, and he will lead us nearer to victory than any other man can.

"Maryland."—A second for McDonald was given by a son of the late Senator Nye.

"Massachusetts"—and the tall, commanding form of Dr. Miner was seen at the front. His words were few but picked:

The man who should preside over this great continent must be a man who knows the will of God, man and the devil from each other. He should be a man of known courage, pluck, brains and executive ability. A state who honors Dow, Black, Stewart, and others whose names have been mentioned in this connection, I do not need to say that the man who, while new to our party, is not new to our principles is Governor St. John, of Kansas. No other name promises so much for the success of our painciples.

Loud and ringing applause.

And now to the call of "Michigan," there comes a stripling "David," one who has sent many clattering shots into the giant's camp, Michael Fanning, a Catholic temperance boy and man. He pleaded for a clean, pure, Christian man, "no doubting Thomas, no denying Peter, but a Moses who having received high honors from the Egyptians nevertheless turns his back upon all to suffer affliction with the people of God. Give us John P. St. John." Wilder demonstrations than ever at the mention of this electric name.

"Minnesota."—The Rev. Mr. Satterlee, a man of quiet but well determined force, said:

The North Star state is here with a very quiet delegation. We have been most interested listeners. In a fight of forty-six years we do not come to you with sightless eyes. We have seen too many sad, dark days for that. We come unprejudiced, most gladly ready to hear the good things spoken of the candidates named. We can truly say what has God wrought that he has raised us up so many noble men as candidates for this high position? I, therefore, have the honor of presenting the name of Gov. John P. St. John as the choice of the North Star state. The Republican press of Minneapolis called upon him to do what Balaam refused to do—to curse what God had blessed.

There was double applause at the conclusion of Rev. Mr. Satterlee's address, for the reason that when he left the stage the announcement was made that Mrs. Clara Hoffman, the president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., would, on behalf of Missouri, second the nomination of St. John. Missouri had been counted in the McDonald column, and it was therefore sufficient provocation for long applause when its real position became known.

Mrs. Hoffman's speech electrified the audience and surprised even those who knew her best, for its impassioned eloquence and power. The papers speak of her as "almost the equal of Frances E. Willard." She began by saying: "I come from a state, of which you say, 'Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?' In the name of my state and of the W. C. T. U. I have the honor to represent. I stand here to second the nomination of Gov. St[illegible]. He returns the trust of a great state pure[illegible] took it. He has not crouched be[illegible] cowed before monopolies. Hi[illegible] to the poor as well as the rich. [illegible]ocated that our children shall be educa[illegible]e blood money of the liquor traffic. He is not [illegible]umed knight, nor a Henry of Navarre, but rather call him the Lion Heart of the new crusade which seeks not the ruined temple of a risen Lord but to enshrine in fit temples the immorta soul. He served his country in the slavery contest, and has stood up manfully in this war against the liquor traffic. He met in Chicago on one occasion with that political party, who ignored his appeals for the temperance cause, and then finding his arguments without avail, he quietly ignored that party. As he has been true to the cause of prohibition in Kansas, so will he prove true to the party of Prohibition in the United States. Missouri seconds the nomination of John P. St. John."

"New Jersey."—A short little man, with a stout heart as was shown on several occasions—Mr. Ransom said that New Jersey stood by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of that state for its first choice, but seconded the popular nomination most happily.

Prof. Hopkins, the editor of the *American Reformer*, was the chosen mouthpiece of the fine delegation of seventy-five from New York—and when the Empire State was called, took the platform, and eloquently seconded St. John's nomination.

"Nebraska."—There is but one delegate from this great western state, and he has much to do to represent it. Up rises into view of all the familiar figure of John B. Finch. "The people often ask us why Nebraska always follows two great characters, St. John and Willard. I reply: 'We know our leaders.'" The speaker then related his first knowledge of Gov. St. John at Bismarck Grove, Kansas, and added the words of St. John himself, 'If I can save one drunkard, bind up one

*(Concluded on page 12.)*

# News From the Field.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Mercer County.—The annual meeting of our county W. C. T. U. will be held in Greenville, September 3, 4 and 5. An interesting program is being prepared.

Mrs. M'Laughlin's engagements among us are as follows: Salem, August 29; Sharon and Middlesex, August 30 and 31; Mercer, September 1; Grove City Y. W. C. T. U., September 2; Fredonia, September 3; Greenville, September 4.

Our convention will close on Friday, September 5. Mass meetings to be held Wednesday and Thursday evenings, addressed by Narcissa White and Mrs. M'Laughlin. A young ladies' session, and 'model union' reports of superintendents of departments, with question box, are among the features of the convention. Mrs. Rev. Eckles, of Lawrence county, has promised to be present and conduct a Bible reading. We also hope to have our state superintendent of literature, Mrs. Douglass Meadville, with us.

Judge M'Calmont, of Venango county, has been nominated for judge on the prohibition ticket of this county.

Our women love The Union Signal, and we hope to send a long list of new subscribers in September. We shall not forget to have its claims presented at our convention by the very best talent we can afford, and a thorough canvass made by the most winning ladies we can find among our delegates. Cor. Sec.

Little Britain.—I want to tell you about the anniversary of the W. C. T. U. of Little Britain, held Sabbath evening, July 6, in the Presbyterian church. This union was organized by Mrs. E. D. C. Mair, of Allegheny, two years ago. A few months after its organization, its president, Mrs. E. C. Turner, was confined to her room by illness. For five months that union held its meetings gathered round that bed of suffering; and dear "Baby Ellen" was only six weeks old when she attended her first temperance meeting, her young mother presiding. Such devotion must make our dear Miss Willard feel that hers is a precious constituency.

This anniversary was the first public meeting of this W. C. T. U. Mrs. Turner presided well, and Mrs. Collins, the secretary, clearly and distinctly read a report that was full of interest. The special lines of work followed by the Little Britain union have been the distribution of temperance literature and opening up the subject of unfermented wine for communion in the churches of Lancaster county. Temperance instruction has been introduced by them in several neighboring public schools. They are planning for efficient work to secure scientific temperance instruction in the schools of Pennsylvania. They have now forty members. Mrs. Mair, who is Mrs. Turner's mother, spoke of the great needs which had called women out into temperance work, and clearly held up the inconsistency of the government which legalizes whisky and then severely punishes crime committed under its influence. Another lady followed, pressing the claims of the union upon the ladies present, and said a few earnest words to the gentlemen. This was followed by an address by the Rev. S. Turner, which showed him to be a trumpet of no uncertain sound on the temperance question. The Lord has given the Presbyterian church a few such — we are asking Him to give us many more, and I feel sure He will.

My special errand in going to Little Britain was to be present at a social gathering of the Y. W. C. T. U., held at the parsonage the evening before. Mrs. Turner had invited the young folks, far and near, but it was harvest time, and I was surprised to see the parlors filled as they were. Miss Rachel Scott, its young president, acquitted herself well, as one whose heart is fully committed to a well loved cause. After the reading of scriptures, prayer and singing, I was glad to have an informal talk with these dear girls (*my* girls), and tell them of their sister unions throughout the state, and what they are doing in various ways. It is so good to meet with those with whom we have corresponded, and behold the work for which we have prayed.

Mrs. Mair, in her own sweet motherly way, in a few remarks seemed to take us all into her big heart. During the social hour which followed, refreshments were served and there was much introducing and friendly chat. Six new members were added to the union. It was a moonlight night, and it was a pretty sight to see the young faces and pretty white dresses and hear the pleasant good byes as the girls drove away, seated by their young and manly escorts. The whole picture was such as one must go into our rich farming counties to see. These Y. W. C. T. Unions are the little seeds (perhaps "less than all the seeds") sown in the ground; but who shall measure the harvest they shall yield in temperate lives in future homes when early temperance education shall prevent the mistakes which have caused and are causing so much sorrow in the homes of today. Mrs. Wm. Patten,

*State Superintendent Y. W. C. T. U. Work.*

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

Middletown.—The New Jersey State Temperance Teachers' Association held its semi-annual convention in this place June 5, Mrs. M. G. Baldwin, president, in the chair. Delegates from various parts of the State were present. A short address from the presiding officer to temperance teachers, and a very carefully prepared paper was read by Mrs. Vanderbeek, vice president, of Plainfield, on the temperance teacher's opportunities. Dr. E. W. Hunt, of Trenton, addressed the convention in the afternoon, on the importance of teaching the exact nature of alcohol and its effects, and of the opportunity it gives of imparting truths which are too much neglected in the public schools of today. After due consideration, the association adopted for their badge the red, white and blue, our national colors, as the most appropriate, they representing the triple pledge. The annual meeting will be held Dec. 4, at Plainfield. A mass meeting was held in the evening, and addressed by Mr. Mingens, of New York, on "The Church and the Saloon — which shall triumph?"

The Middletown Band of Hope is in a flourishing condition. It is supplied with one hundred copies of the *Temperance Banner*, and David C. Cook's paper weekly.

Westfield.—The new W. C. T. U. is actively engaged to deliver the town from the evils of intemperance. Committees have visited the owner of the hotel and urged him to do all he can to make it a temperance house. They were received kindly and assured of his sympathy with them in their work. A committee also visited the druggist to secure his aid in the good work. There will be a public temperance meeting held the last Sabbath evening of each month, beginning with June, in the different churches, the pastor taking charge of the services. This youthful union, not yet three months old, organized by Mrs. Ellis, bids fair to become a power in this community. The Union Signal will receive attention at once, and we hope a club will be secured very soon. The reform men are holding on in the good way.

Mattewan.—The 27th of May, set apart for prayer, was observed in this place by a general meeting in the M. E. church on the evening of that day. Rev. N. G. Williams, pastor, an outspoken temperance man. The Presbyterians and Baptists joined the movement, and gave the prestige of their approval. The vice president, the Rev. Mr. Ballard, delivered an address on 'the privilege of the church to remove the incubus upon the industry and morality of the people by leading public sentiment in the abolishment of the liquor traffic."

Trenton.—The reform club held their last Opera house meeting on Sunday, the Rev. John Handly being the speaker. He was the first speaker in the opening services in March last, and most fittingly was his speech at the close. He grows better and better. The W. C. T. U. are praying and the Lord hears them. Their new building for reading room, library and meeting rooms, will be commenced next week, and is to be finished by November 1, and the women of the union hardly know whether to pray or praise most—their hearts are full of gladness.

Mount Holly.—Meeting called for Thursday was not largely attended, but such was the interest manifest that they re-organized, electing Mrs. Dr. Smith president, who has much experience in temperance work; Mrs. Mark R. Sovy, recording secretary; Mrs. E. T. Idell, secretary, and Mrs. Judd, treasurer. A good audience in the Baptist church in the evening; Mrs. Downs and the Rev. A. Lawrence were the speakers.

Freehold.—Meetings on Flower and Prison day, June 9th, with prayer services in the jail at 10:30 a. m., and ladies' meeting at 3:30 p. m., and a mass meeting in the evening at the Reformed church. Fifteen states are now organized for this department of labor of the W. C. T. U., which owes its origin and successful workings to the active brain of the dear invalid of twenty years.

Paterson.—Good news comes from Paterson. May 30, their usual day for the children, was observed with great success. Five new Bands of Hope have been organized since January 1—thus increasing the number of children to a large company, filling one of the largest churches; seven ministers present. That was truly encouraging to this handful of feeble women, who keep their flag flying and their work before the people.

Elizabeth.—Has also been stirred up by the labors of Mabee and English, and greater activity in the temperance cause is manifested.

## MARYLAND.

May 31st—a day just "as rare as any in June"—was such a notable day in the temperance cause at Glenelg, I thought The Union Signal readers would like to know about it, and perhaps some of them "go and do likewise." The Harvard W. C. T. U. invited the public generally to come (with well filled baskets) to the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Tatum, and spend the day picnic fashion, only the intellectual entertainment was held in the large parlors of the host and hostess. Seats for four hundred were placed in the rooms with a platform for the speakers. On one side the platform over the mantle was our motto in green, "For God and home and native land"; on the other side Harvard W. C. T. U. Of course there were roses and other flowers everywhere. By eleven o'clock the spacious grounds were filled with carriages coming from all directions.

The people were called together by the ringing of the large farm bell outside. A choir of ladies and gentlemen sang several songs as the people gathered. Then the president of the union (Mrs. Tatum) read the scriptures, then a soul stirring prayer by Miss Jennie Smith; song again; then an earnest address by the state president, Mrs. Dr. Thomas, of Baltimore. After that an eloquent and forcible lecture by Miss Henrietta G. Moore. With some more music the audience of over three hundred were dismissed with the injunction to "please take their seats again immediately on the ringing of the bell." Then, dear friends, I wish you could have seen the picture on the lawn; such quantities of good things the people brought. A table-cloth spread on the ground served as tables (except in a few instances when small tables were brought,) and the ladies were allowed to take seats in the carriages while the gentlemen gallantly passed the eatables. It was something quite new to your correspondent, this manner of pic-nicing; but all the more enjoyed. And such hospitable people as these southern people are! I don't know how many invitations I had to dine that day—being a foreigner among them. After the feasting, and roaming about over the grounds, going to the top of the high tower to view the beautiful hills in the distance, the great bell rang out its invitation to once more gather in the parlors to listen to Miss Jennie Smith give one of her effective appeals for the "dear cause;" then with music and the passing of the pledge, the day closed with as great work done for temperance as is often brought into one day.

And now, dear friends, I write all this hoping it may help some one else make temperance sentiment in other country places. I am sure that there could not be a better way to get the people together. They will go to a private house and grounds when a church or hall would be no inducement, and when once there, with such earnest talkers as Miss Moore, Miss Jennie Smith, and Mrs. Thomas, they are won over to the cause for which we work and pray. F. C. J.

## NEW YORK.

Ulster County.—The fifth annual meeting of the Ulster County W. C. T. U. was held in the Wirts Street Baptist church, Rondout, June 25 and 26. There were between thirty and forty delegates present, representing some nine unions. The first session opened on Wednesday afternoon with a devotional meeting, conducted by Rev. Mrs. DeWitt, of Wellkill. The workers consecrated themselves anew to the service of the Master, and His presence was manifest. In the evening, notwithstanding the terrible storm, a fair audience gathered to listen to the addresses delivered by Mrs. Mary E. Burt, our state president, and Miss M. E. Winslow, editor of *Our Work*. They were both intensely interesting. The choir rendered finely our national anthem, "For God and Home and Native Land." Thursday morning opened with a praise meeting, led by Mrs. Burt. We have very much to praise God for in the work accomplished during the past year in our state. The morning was given up largely to reports from local unions, showing all in good working order. Nearly all have temperance schools or Bands of Hope, and are interested in taking measures to enforce our compulsory temperance educational law. We have superintendents for most of the departments of work, all actively interested in their particular branch, as though it was the only one. Miss Julia Colman was with us with her literature, cards, etc., which are so helpful to us in our work: She conducted a model reading on beer. Topic: "Is there food in beer?"

Our newly elected officers: President, Mrs. F. C. Scoville, of Saugerties; vice president, Mrs. W. H. Vroom, of High Falls; corresponding secretary, Miss Lucy Stebbins, of Rondout; recording secretary, Mrs. G. R. Adams, of Rondout; treasurer, Mrs. R. E. McKinstry, of Gardiner. Mrs. H. G. Nichols, who has been president since our organization, retires on account of ill health and a press of other duties. She still remains county organizer, and we expect to report many more unions another year. The outlook is encouraging. "The Lord of Hosts is with us." Mrs. G. R. Adams, *Rec. Sec.*

## SOUTHERN GLEANINGS.

MRS. GEORGIE H. MC LEOD.

The sound of the sewing machines has been heard all day long in many a home for months, and dainty garments fashioned thereon have robed fair girl graduates, and formed outfits for the summer exodus. We who stay at home, listen to the chatter of those we meet, until Saratoga, Cape May, Ocean Grove and White Mountains form confused images, which we now gladly discard for thoughts of a pleasant sojourn sought by some of our W. C. T. U. girls within hearing of the sea, and from inland the hum of bees, and on the summer air the breath of apple blossoms and June roses. Ten years ago we did not ask as now, Where shall we find the best W. C. T. U. gatherings in the heated term?

Our beloved leaders, Frances E. Willard and Sallie F. Chapin, sought the mountain resorts and seaside rests with no thoughts of the white ribbon hosts they were to marshall for "for God, and home, and native land." Now these ceaseless workers take the brief rest they allow themselves only where the temperance forces gather, and still work, plead, toil and pray for the home against the saloon. God speed their efforts, for the need is sore.

*Maryland.*—Workers have recorded a blessed success in the efforts of Mrs. Welsh in the Free Kindergarten Eight months ago, I (who love children) turned away

with feelings of pain from the little waifs gathered in No. 16 West Baltimore street—soiled, neglected, almost idiotic in expression—I thought surely the attempt to civilize these children will be a waste of time. I recognized my mistake when, a few weeks ago, I attended their exhibition. These happy, rosy children could scarcely be recognized for those who once excited my pity. The sweet voices, trained by Y. W. C. T. U. girls, the pretty work of the little fingers, so proudly shown, and the ready, intelligent answers, were a marvel to many present. We find, too, that in helping these children many homes are reached and made better and purer by the influence they are exerting.

"What can we do?" ask the girls. We answer: Win flowers of living beauty, flowers that shall bloom by and by in the Garden of Life, by helping the work in the Kindergartens.

*North Carolina.*—Mrs. Chapin, at Asheville and Statesville, will find the best element in the state, and these sojourners in the cool regions of the old state, who, perchance, never attended a W. C. T. U. meeting at home will be obliged now to hear all about the movement, and strong Mrs. Chapin, eloquent as of yore, be led to enlist under our beloved banner.

*Tennessee.*—Unions are winning new inspiration at the convention of their state, and are steadily watching and working in every department. Some of God's dear children attended the Sunday-school convention at Louisville, and are eagerly making ready to put into practice the hints gathered there. A noble worker of Crescent City, Ill., is aiding and encouraging.

*Louisiana.*—The tireless state secretary sows and gathers, day after day, the fruit of the labor of her hands. Louisiana will bring up to our National convention hands full of golden sheaves, and so I doubt not will many from our southern states.

I have not so many items sent me these summer days, but I know it is not because the dear workers are idle, only because they are "on the wing."

## OREGON.

REPORT OF STATE CONVENTION.

Convention met on June 4, 1884, at nine o'clock, a. m. Devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. Stubbs. Convention called to order at 10 o'clock, president, Mrs. Hines, presiding.

Fifty delegates were reported in attendance. The addresses of welcome by Mrs. George Turrell and Prof. Wycoff, of Albany, and responses by Mrs. Laura Turner, of East Portland, and Mrs. Leavitt, were listened to with marked attention.

In her annual address the president congratulated the unions upon the work done; encouraged and advised them and prayed that all would return to their several unions with renewed zeal and earnestness for the work of the coming year. Reports of vice presidents followed this address. Mrs. Riggs, of the first district, reported unions organized, with much success and encouragement. Second district no report: third district, Mrs. Edwards reported ten unions organized, present membership 200. No report from the fourth, fifth and sixth districts.

Reports of superintendents of departments show that work has been done in all the departments, and the way opened for greater progress in the year to come.

The corresponding secretary reported thirty-three unions in the state, all in good working order. Treasurer's report, balance in the treasury, $138 94.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the old officers, without an exception, thereby showing a just appreciation of their fitness for the positions. The officers are: Mrs. H. K. Hines, president; Mrs. Belle Cooke, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. H. Cartwright, recording secretary; Mrs. L. E. Blain, treasurer. The marchings, songs, and recitations by Band of Hope, on the last evening, were very good, and reflected much credit upon those having charge of this department.

The convention was entirely harmonious, entertaining to our citizens, of great profit to the delegates, and through them will be of great benefit to the various unions represented.

Mrs. Leavitt's addresses and pointed remarks during the business sessions, her interesting replies to the queries of the question box, and especially her addresses have contributed in the highest degree to the success of the convention.

The delegation was not so large as was expected, several unions being unrepresented. A much larger delegation will be secured by holding the annual convention at another time of the year.

The outlook for the state organization with its thirty-three auxiliaries, is bright, and promises great progress for the coming year.

From the resolutions offered the following may prove suggestive:

*Resolved*, That evangelistic work among our soldiers and seamen demands some new plan of operation.

*Resolved*, That a delegation of ladies be selected who are in the spirit of the work, to co-operate with the W. C. T. U. of Astoria, during the fishing season; and further, that the same ladies, after correspondence with the officers in command of the military posts of the state, institute similar meetings for soldiers in connection with our nearest local unions.

*Resolved*, That this convention recommend that the members of the W. C. T. U. devote time and study to the important matter of hygiene, as touched upon in THE UNION SIGNAL in regard to the selection and preparation of food for the table, that we tempt not nor create an appetite for strong drink.

*Resolved*, That the W. C. T. U. of Oregon is utterly opposed to license, either high or low, of the liquor traffic, or any other evil.

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this convention, alcohol is not necessary as a medicine, and therefore that it is necessary for our druggists to keep it for that purpose is not valid.

*Resolved*, That inasmuch as blackmailing is practiced by the *Sunday Mercury*, and we believe the reading of the same has a demoralizing effect upon our people—therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the members of this union use every means in their power to suppress its sale on the railroads and lines of travel.

W. C. T. U.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

CHENEY.—Our union has been sadly afflicted in the death from consumption of Mrs. Mary A. Eastman, one of our vice presidents. She died in great peace last Sunday at noon. In the early part of winter, she was able to help us in our temperance work, even to help in our public meetings. Meek, modest, yet earnest and faithful, was our dear, sweet sister, who has gone. A delicate lady, yet "she hath done what she could."

When I learned that she was dying, I went to her house just as the first bell rang for church. She knew me, and wished that all her friends would come. "I shall be home before long, and I hope you will all follow." In reply to my question, "It's all right is it not?" "O, yes!" I said: "It's all bright ahead?" "O, it is," emphatically, yet so calm and tranquil. When a complaint was made of cold and chilliness, as her feet came nearer to the river of death, I said, "Jesus will take you safely over, won't He?" "O, yes, I know He will." She had before, when talking was less difficult, talked much of the future to the relatives and attendants, had given her hand and farewell to the family, bidding them meet her in heaven. Her breathing became shorter and shorter and she was gone, safe in the arms of Jesus, the most peaceful and easy death I ever saw.

The day our sister was buried, Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, our superintendent, came; and we wish that she might remain as superintendent of Pacific coast work a long time. She delivered three lectures here, with which the people were very much pleased. Many adjectives have been used in admiration of our dear Mrs. Leavitt and her work. I will not make you repeat them; they were some of the best ones and we do not wonder the California papers express the belief that "her work is permanent."

These lectures make an even twenty that have been given under our auspices since organization. We have lost our recording secretary by removal, and the corresponding secretary has gone east for a vacation. And you may think that on the evening that I presided at Mrs. Leavitt's first lecture, in the same church and in the same pulpit where was the funeral of Mrs. Eastman and the sermon preached, where were some of the floral decorations still on the pulpit and organ, I felt a very lonely and a depressed president. But, apropos of some former remarks of yours, exhortatory to local presidents: I always preside at our meetings unless compelled to remain at home because of illness, and then a vice-president presides. I honor the ministers of the gospel as much as any one I know; but when will the women ever do the work that God is plainly calling them to do if they don't begin and do it! More on this subject another time. We are very hopeful as to results of Mrs. Leavitt's labors here. LUCY A. SWITZER, *Pres't.*

## IOWA.

SECOND DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the second district at Maquoketa, July 2d and 3rd, was an u... large gathering even for this band of noble ... sacrificing workers, and its sessions were atte... house full of interested spectators. The wome... union have worked effectively for temperance reform, for to them more than to any other force is due the enactment of the stringent laws that are driving the saloon from our soil. Consequently through all the able addresses and papers there rang a note of triumph, though the fact was not lost sight of that they have yet much to do.

The first session Tuesday afternoon was mainly devoted to organizing the convention. Tuesday evening, after prayer and singing by an excellent choir led by Miss Cherry, Mrs. S. F. Millikan delivered the address of welcome.

In her response Mrs. J. B. Edgar, of Davenport, said:

To my mind this is a battle of the mothers for their children. Shall we keep them for the home, or shall the saloon take them from us? Among the fading glories of the Centennial exposition one picture is ever present to my memory: Rizpah keeping watch over the dead bodies of her seven sons, "that neither the birds of the air by day, nor the beasts of the field by night, should touch them." My mind had not then been turned to this temperance work. I had not yet had the "arrest of thought." So *then* it was to me a type of all hurtful things, "the evil that is in the world." *Now* it is the evil of intemperance.

The fierce determination to protect the agony of love depicted in that face, I see again in every effort the women of Iowa are making to see that laws are made and executed that will prevent the evil of intemperance from touching their sons. If Rizpah kept this vigil over her dead sons, how much more watchful should we be over our living sons.

Mrs. Aldrich made a powerful plea for the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

On Wednesday three sessions were held. In the morning reports were received from the counties, showing a general increase in membership and zeal, and a couple of thoughtful papers were read. In the afternoon a lecture on the pathological effects of alcohol, illustrated by charts, was given for the children.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Miss Eunice E. Frink of Clarence; secretary, Mrs. F. E. Webb, of Dewitt; treasurer, Mrs. Julia B. Dunham of Maquoketa.

The largest audience ever assembled under a roof in Jackson county gathered in the Maquoketa rink on Wednesday evening to hear a lecture from Miss Frances E. Willard.

The address was characterized by the lofty thought, poetic sentiment, chaste language and apt illustration that have given her the first place among the lady orators of the land. N. S. B.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Miss Mary A. Wadsworth, of Boston, recently spent two weeks in the southwestern part of the state lecturing under the auspices of the N. H. W. C. T. U. She is a talented and pleasing speaker, with a fine command of language, and makes a most favorable impression upon her audience. Her subject (temperance work in the south) brought out new and interesting features which were presented in an entertaining manner and enlivened by cheering incidents of the progress of the work in that section.

Miss W. was accompanied by Miss Wendell, the state corresponding secretary, who presided at the meetings and assisted in the organizing. Through their efforts existing unions were strengthened and new ones formed at Winchester, Hinsdale, Walpole and Wilton.

Miss Wadsworth, also, addressed the Cheshire conference of Congregational churches, held at Swanzey, with great acceptance. The conference adopted by a unanimous vote the following:

*Resolved*, That we gladly recognize the New Hampshire W. C. T. U. as an organization doing a necessary and useful work in our state, and pledge to it our most earnest and hearty support.

Miss Wadsworth has since spoken to good audiences at Deny, Laconia and Concord.

## MARYLAND.

The Free Kindergarten, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of Baltimore, opened November 7, 1883, with children taken from the very depths of wretchedness, most of them from the homes of drunkenness. Their ragged garments were scarcely sufficient to cover their bodies, and the expression of their faces showed they were only familiar with degradation and vice. Even the very little ones of three and four years, we found were accustomed to the use of beer and tobacco. One poor little fellow, of scarcely four years, whose hard, pinched features told a tale that touched our hearts, after being with us a few days, said, in a sorrowful tone: "I don't want to be Satan's child—I want to be good." Another little fellow of four years, who is familiar with the use of tobacco, and who told us he would not smoke any more, was offered a cigarette by one of his old companions, but refused, saying, "No, I am Mrs. Webb's child now." ANNUAL REPORT.

## ILLINOIS.

REPORT OF NINTH DISTRCT CONVENTIONS.

Soon after the election of our president, Miss Shedd, in February last, a plan was made by her to hold a series of conventions, one in each of the six counties of this (the ninth) district. In accordance with this, from June 23 to 28, inclusive, conventions were held in the counties ... Iroquois, and Kankakee, at the cities of Paxtons ... giving two days to

Rounds, and ...

Mrs. F. C. Hathaway was also with ...

The report of our district president gives a total of twenty-six local unions, two Y. W. C. T. Unions, and twenty-six Bands of Hope. Though the number of unions and Bands of Hope is the same, yet there are unions that do not support Bands of Hope, and Bands of Hope where there are no unions.

This report, with reports from the superintendents of departments, shows a very encouraging advancement in the work in our district. In resolutions adopted it was recommended that the plan of work adopted at our last annual state meeting at Alton be carried out as fully as practicable in our local unions, and special effort was urged in the several lines of evangelistic work, work among foreigners, work in rural districts, and legislative work.

Quite an original resolution, and one appreciated by those weary with the labors of the week, was that offered by Mrs. Cutler, of Kankakee, in which she thanked the workers and delegates for their presence and assistance in the work of the convention. We feel sure we but echo the sentiments of each delegate when we extend our heartfelt thanks to all those who in any manner contributed to make our sojourn among them so pleasant.

Sisters of the ninth district, while, as we have said, the reports of what has been done are very encouraging, let us not be satisfied with the success attained, but strive for still further advancement in every department of work.

Our report that goes to the next annual state meeting

to be held at Peoria, October 7 to 10, inclusive, ought to compare favorably with that of any district in our state. Will it? The answer lies with the local unions of the district. What shall it be? ALICE BRIGGS, *Sec'y.*

IN MEMORIAM.

Our W. C. T. U. suffers an irreparable loss in the death of Mrs. B. G. Roots, of Tamaroa. She and her husband, always inseparable, were among our stauchest friends. They were foremost in every good work; leaders of the educational forces, both in Sunday school and public school, and everywhere and always towers of strength in the temperance cause. In bringing our cause before the State Teachers' association, I was always sure of their support, and this far outweighed the sneers and ridicule heaped upon us by other would-be leaders in that body. At the late International Sunday School convention at Louisville, they were present, aiding by their influence in securing the great victory for our cause there, and rejoiced over it. They were also present at the National Teachers' association in Madison, Wis. The last interview with Mrs. Roots was there concerning our work. After preparing the resolution endorsing the efforts of the W. C. T. U. to secure temperance in public schools, which was presented to that convention, I submitted it to her for criticism. After discussing it thoroughly we went together into the assembly chamber, and sent the resolution up to the desk. I well remember how anxiously she watched the passage of that little bit of paper from hand to hand through that vast audience, and the satisfaction with which she announced its safe arrival at the president's desk. There we parted, she to go to Milwaukee, to meet sudden death — nay, rather, to gain an abundant entrance into life eternal.

Her home life was ideally perfect. I was never in a home which seemed to me so fitting a type of heaven as the one now left desolate by her translation. In church work, in Sunday school, in the Band of Hope, — everywhere,—she rounded out a perfect sphere of usefulness. To all these bereaved circles our tender sympathies go out; deeper and tenderer is our sympathy for the home circle, especially for the husband, from whom is taken the life of his life. God comfort and strengthen them all, and raise up those who shall be fitted and worthy to take up the varied work which has so suddenly dropped from her dead fingers. MARY ALLEN WEST.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of North Springfield was held at the Third Presbyterian church on the 23d inst.

—The *workers* will be entertained by the ladies of Franklin. All representatives and visitors will find good accommodations on the grounds at reasonable rates.

—Unions have been organized at Fairview, Cuba, Table Grove and Ipavia by Mrs. C. H. Smith, at Freeburg by Mrs. L. S. Rounds, and at Momence by Miss Shedd.

—Mrs. L. S. Rounds attended the Freeburg convention July 10 and organized a fine union there, also lectured at Greenfield and Belleville. She expects to organize in August at St. Charles, and attend various camp meetings throughout the state.

## WISCONSIN.

Young ladies' unions, of the state of Wisconsin, are requested to send reports of the year's work to Mrs. S. E. Wanless, State Supt. Young Woman's Work., Rosendale, Wis. It is necessary that these reports should be sent in that the state superintendent may make her report to the state union which meets September 23. Please state in these reports whether you are auxiliary to state union or not. MRS. S. E. WANLESS.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Thus far, the warm weather has not caused the work to lag in our state. Several unions have recently held their annual meetings, the reports showing good and efficient work. Flower mission day was quite generally observed, and some very touching incidents occurred, showing the good results of the efforts made.

Five new unions have been recently organized, and the state organizer, Mrs. H. D. Walker, has encouragement from other localities. As the cities and large villages in Rhode Island have unions already at work, these younger ones are all in small villages, or country places. These localities are the feeders of our cities and towns, and it is very important, if we are going to conquer the state for temperance, to hold these strategic positions.

Some of our unions are arranging for open air meetings for the summer. Last Sabbath one was held by the Central Falls Union. Scene: an open common in the midst of the town, shaded by a few trees, with an improvised platform; audience, about two hundred persons, of all ages, of different nationalities, and from all classes in society; dramatis personæ, the president of the Central Falls Union, some young ladies from one of the churches, who furnished the music, and Mrs. E. S. Burlingame, speaker. The audience was quiet and respectful, and listened closely to the exercises.

Mrs. J. H. Barney, state president, is at present in Vermont doing excellent service, and, we hope, recruiting her health.

At the recent reception given by the Methodists of Providence to Bishop Mallelieu, Mrs. G. F. Martin, president of the Providence W. C. T. U., made a telling address in connection with the presentation of a basket of flowers to Mrs. Mallelieu, in which she said some things right to the point in regard to the action of the recent General Conference in relation to women. M. J. M.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Mrs. Jenny Bland Beauchamp, the president of the W. C. T. U. of Texas, will visit the places in the state as follows: August 4, Seguin; 6, Galveston; 8, Houston; 10, Bryan; 12, Palestine; 14, Tyler; 15, Corsicana.

MRS. LIZZIE JOHNSON,
*State Cor. Sec. W.C.T.U.*

The camp meeting appointments for August are as follows: Franklin Grove, 9, 10; Watseka, 13, 14; Eureka, 15–20; Lake Bluff Normal Institute and Central Union Meeting, 15–19; Lena, 23, 25; Oak Hill, 28; New Lenox, 29.

The Franklin Grove meeting will open on the morning of the 9th at 10:30 with a consecration meeting. At 2:30 p. m. Miss West will give an address. Miss Willard, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Willard and Miss Hood will be present.

APPOINTMENTS OF FRANCIS MURPHY.

Morrisville, Vermont, camp meeting August 16, 17, 18, 19, 20; Lake Bluff camp meeting, August 24, 25, 26; Oak Hill camp meeting, August 28. For terms and dates send to Helen L. Hood, 161 LaLalle street.

## THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

[*Concluded from p. 8.*]

broken heart, I would not climb over the bodies of Kansas drunkards to the highest office in the gift of its people.' "I therefore take pleasure in naming Gov. St. John as the choice of Nebraska."

"Ohio." — A presidential candidate himself comes forward—no less a personage than the Hon. Gideon T. Stewart. He withdraws himself handsomely. He seconded, on behalf of the commonwealth of Ohio, the nomination of St. John.

By this time it is evident that St. John is to have a royal vote; and so when Mr. I. Newton Price, representing Pennsylvania, nominates the old war horse of prohibition — Hon. James Black — a halt is called, and the convention, relieved of its strain, takes a recess of two minutes in hurrahing for James Black.

As the noise subsides, Col. Babcock comes forward, and in a manly, self respectful way withdraws the name of Dr. McDonald from the contest. A tremendous round of applause greets the decision. He only asks to read the letter of Dr. McDonald, upon which he has been able to present his name. It is a worthy document and his request is granted.

It is hard work to call the roll after this. Every name is withdrawn but that of St. John. Cries of "Nominate him by acclamation," drown the voices of Wisconsin, Texas, and others far down the roll. But "let all things be done decently, and in order," is chairman Dickie's motto. He succeeds in holding the convention to the rules, and as the hour of adjournment is passing, the most remarkable feat of parliamentary practice is accomplished — the convention is adjourned without a ballot and in the very climacteric of enthusiasm.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The air without had cooled before the convention was called to order in the afternoon, but not so the ardor within the hall. The suspension of the rules was called for that the balloting might precede the platform. The rules gave way under the pressure of such pent up enthusiasm. Somebody was ready with "hurrahs,"— and they could no longer be withheld. The roll call of states began. The first called made little speeches as the chairman gave in the solid ballot of the states for St. John, but soon these could not be heard, and the name and number was all that could be tolerated between the bursts of applause. The call was quickly finished, and in a sort of transport the audience received the announcement long prefigured without ballot sheets or pencil—that of the 602 votes cast by the convention, John P. St. John had received the entire number.

The scene that followed was but a continuation of the exhaustive and rapturous acclaim that had accompanied the balloting. Sober old men, with whom the fiery days of youth were two score years behind, leaped upon their seats and swung hats and canes and handkerchiefs, and yelled and laughed and almost cried for joy. The delegates seemed to forget that they were doctors and lawyers and college professers and acted like boys, threw up their hats, waved their canes like boys at a base ball game. The galleries caught the infection, and it was long before anybody could make himself heard above the tumult. The loud, clear voice of Rev. John H. Miller led off in that grandest of old hymns, "Our God is Marching On," and hundred of strong voices joined in the chorus. There were loud cries of "Amen!" and "Glory to God!" during the singing, from all parts of the house.

"Three cheers for St. John," shouted Prof. A. A. Hopkins, of New York, leaping upon a chair and waving his hat. They were given with a hearty good will. It was several minutes before the crowd got quieted. Then Mr. Miller sang the remaining verse of the hymn and wound up with the long meter doxology.

"It gives me great pleasure to make the formal announcement that John P. St. John has been nominated for president," said Chairman Dickey. "I want to ask this convention to inflate your lungs again and give three cheers that shall almost lift the roof off this hall."

The cheers were given even more noisily than before, and a telegram went singing over the wires to Gov. St. John at Rochester, N. Y.

EVENING SESSION.

The first exercise of the evening that reached my ears was the inimitable begging of George C. Christian. He is the prince of mendicants, and under his cunning manipulation the convention in half an hour pledged $5,000 to the national campaign fund. After this the plattorm. It is a long and wordy document—not the crisp, clear, incisive statement of political creed that leaves its well defined impact on the brain—but neither are those of the other parties. The platform settled, the nomination of a Vice President was the last order of the evening. Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, our corresponding secretary, was the first to nominate. Her choice for Vice President was the Hon. George P. Rogers of Connecticut. Mrs. Lord of Georgia called upon Mrs. Minnie Mosher Jackson to express Georgia's preference, which proved in a very handsome and humorous speech by that attractive little lady, to be the Hon. William Daniel of Baltimore. And on the roll call till New Jersey was reached all were for William Daniel, the little giant of Maryland, the president of the Maryland Temperance Alliance, under whose leadership that state has secured prohibition in fourteen of its twenty-three counties. New Jersey nominated Gen. Clinton B. Fiske of that little republic. He was on the platform, a marked as well as remarkable man; genial, able, administrative, successful in business, a Christian gentleman. It looked as if he were the coming man, but Gen. Fiske soon rose and made one of the most brilliant speeches of the entire convention, withdrawing himself somewhat as follows:

"This is the most singular convention I have ever seen," he said laughingly. "I attribute it all to the ladies. When you will you will, and when you won't you won't. I came here to do duty as a private soldier. I haven't said much in the convention, but I have seen in the papers that I have had trouble with my canvass. Now I have always said that I could not and would not be a candidate. I have received 1,200 letters asking me to be a candidate. That shows that 1,200 people didn't think I was for high license. But the most touching thing in this connection was the petition of two thousand colored people asking me to go on the ticket as their representative. I find I am about the only colored man here." The General related an incident that occurred during a recent visit to London. He had gone to hear the Colored Jubilee Singers. One of the troupe recognized him in the audience and he was called upon the stage. When he got there one of the women remarked: "Why, he's nearly as white as I." "Let us now go home," he said. "Let the controversy be kept up in the pulpit and the pew, in the press and through the ballot box. I allowed this nomination to go on because it would give me a chance to explain myself. I've simply come here to say that I'm not a candidate. You must not vote for me. If I could tell you how to vote I would say, Vote for my brother, Mr. Daniel. Let us go forth doing our best to bind together the north and the south. After a while we will be the great party. We will follow the funeral of the old parties. That circular letter killed the Roosevelt high license bill. I can't tell you how it was done, but it wasn't so great a mistake after all."

The motion was then carried to nominate William Daniel by acclamation and a rousing cheer assured the successful candidate that his leadership was one of hearts as well as votes.

The work of the convention was done, all save a few resolutions one of which I give as it endorses a most praiseworthy effort on the part of leading Illinoisans to educate and agitate till our cause is won. It was offered by Judge Groo, of New York, and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we learn with pleasure of the organization of a national prohibition camp meeting association, believing that its work will help to educate the masses of our people to the level of prohibition.

Everybody was invited to a reception at the Monongahela House, given by the California delegation, and everybody went. It was a most enjoyable gathering—banquet, speeches, and the like—but most intemperate for temperance people, as it did not fairly wind up till four o'clock in the morning. Of this, however, I speak not as one who "revelled," but who took her wending homeward way through the blazing forges of the Iron City at midnight and so lost the pleasures so bountifully provided by the princely Californians.

No word came from Governor St. John during the closing session as was hoped, but the next day his acceptance was telegraphed to the committee charged with the announcement of his nomination. He is therefore the assured standard bearer of the Prohibition party in the United States which now flings out its unstained banner declaring with reverent feeling for "The gospel according to St. John, and the prophecy of Daniel."

M. B. W.

## FLOWER MISSIONS.

### *MORE TESTIMONY.*

I have not been quite idle. I have written to all the counties in the state asking to have both county and local superintendents appointed, giving them what instructions I could in regard to the work and asking them to report to me. So far, I have only had reports of three appointments: Miss Butler, in Mansfield, Tioga county, Miss Turner, of Blairsville, and my sister in Indiana. Here at home the work has been very successful. On prison day we went to the jail, where there were but two inmates, one, a man convicted and sentenced to death for killing his father, and the other serving a short term for debt. The murderer is an outlaw, and although he seemed much pleased at our coming, barred the door and refused to let us in. The other man received us kindly and we left the flowers with text attached, and some reading matter. We hope he will send for us again as he kept the flowers and was very proud of them.

We have visited several sick persons, carrying fruit, flowers, etc., and have been most kindly received. One lady dying of cancer, has been so thankful for the words of comfort and the prayers. She not only asked that we come but has sent for us. I sat with her all last Wednesday night, with my sister, who is a local superintendent of Indiana mission, and if I could tell you the suffering she endured and how unshaken her faith is, you would not think the work in vain.

My appointment came so late I have not much of a showing for the year, but I can readily see how much might be done, how much could be accomplished through this mission. If I only had more time to devote to it, if I only had more means—I feel the need of both every day. My work necessarily leaves me but little time and I do not have the means I so much need and wish for.

Mrs. Watson sent me the card written her asking for some report and I send all I have been able to gather.

Of course it is all new and I had but little idea how to start out in it. As you say, ways and methods will suggest themselves as we go along. It has been so in the work here. Our ladies seem so honest in their efforts, and really I do think their work is already telling.

FANNIE W. NIXON,
*State Supt. Pa Flower Mission.*
*Indiana, Pa.*

DELAWARE.

The following extracts are from a letter received from Delaware:

On that day our temperance room was opened at noon by a committee of our ladies, for the reception of flowers previously requested, which by the way received liberal response. While the ladies were arranging the bouquets, a lady, (not a member of our union), but one who is active in every good word and work, when it can be done quietly and who is a regular correspondent of Miss Casseday, brought several of her very interesting letters, and read them to us, which entertained and interested us greatly. She also brought her picture, taken of course on her bed, which added still more to the interest of the occasion. I suppose you saw by the papers that our committee met the Wilmington friends, took them to our room and after social greetings we all proceeded to the jail, our minister leading, followed by six boys, members of our Band of Hope, each wearing his star and carrying the baskets of flowers. We who are accustomed to visiting the gloomy place were greatly cheered by the floral decorations which the sheriff's family had arranged, consisting of two large stands on the first floor covered with white, trimmed with vines and ornamented with handsome pot flowers. It was so unexpected to us that we fully appreciated the kindness that suggested it.

The singing, praying, speaking and reading were all appropriate and enjoyable, but I must especially mention the remarks of Mr. Morrow, of Wilmington, as the most appropriate to the occasion that I have ever heard, and certainly must have done good.

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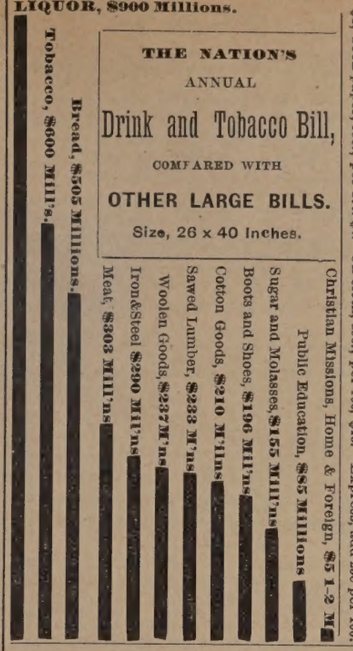


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## Signal Notes.

IN twenty ports in England and Ireland an aggregate of 7,748 seamen signed the total abstinence pledge last year. This is an effective plan for lessening the dangers of the sea.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M. P., presiding at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, said there were now about 5 000,000 abstainers in the United Kingdom, most of whom had become so through the influence of Bands of Hope. The union reports 11,009 Bands of Hope. a membership of 1,824,377 and 55,000 active honorary workers.

RECENTLY, after a most exciting contest, the temperance people carried Ballard county, Kentucky, on the question of local option. The town of Hinckleville was greatly enthused and overjoyed at the result, which was largely due to the personal efforts of the Trewalla brothers and of Mrs. Jennie Trewa la. The majority was tremendous—only 600!! In Hinkleville all the bells were rung simultaneously for one hour.

DANIEL WEBSTER once said, "Keep slavery out of politics." A great many lesser Websters are crying today to "Keep temperance out of politics." It reminds one of the anecdote of the great Arago when approached with a petition to sign abolishing capital punishment. "I have no objection," said he, "to sign the d cument, providing the murderers first stop their murdering."

IT is reported that the Wells & Fargo Express Company propose to boycott the town of Garnet, Kansas, because its citizens refuse to afford encouragement to that company in its violation of the state prohibitory law. The company has attempted to aid the whisky sellers by carrying liquor packages, and its agent at Garnet has been arrested on several charges and fined $50 and costs on each. "Prohibition fanaticism," the Chicago *Tribune* styles this effort on the part of the people to enforce the law.

DR. J. M. HOWIE (Liverpool), at the National Temperance League anniversary, told of a patient who in a recent illness had been advised by his doctor to take brandy, and who asked Dr. Howie's sanction to continue its use daily. He admitted he had been ordered "drugs, soups, poultices, and to keep in bed." Dr. Howie told him that to be consistent, he ought also to keep daily to drugs and soups, and remain in bed during the remainder of his life; and "why," said the doctor, "do you come to me without a poultice?"

PROMINENT business and temperance men of Canada have obtained a charter from parliament, and are taking active measures to establish "The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America. A considerable amount of stock has already been secured, and it is thought the guarantee stock will be quickly taken up and prove a profitable and safe investment. The experience of the "United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution of England" for the last seventeen years, shows that the lives of total abstainers have been over 30 per cent. better than the lives of moderate drinkers, it is therefore to the interest of total abstainers everywhere to form such organizations.

TWENTY-SEVEN counties and cities in the Province of Ontario have fallen into the line of Scott Act agitation; in Quebec four counties are organized; good work is being done in the Maritime Provinces; and from Manitoba comes the news that that province is rousing itself for a hot campaign. From every part of the country we are receiving cheering reports of unexpectedly favorable results of canvassing, and daily brightening prospects of success. Already several petitions are completed, and a convention of county presidents has been called to meet at Toronto on the third of July, to confer upon further action, and arrange for joint presentation of petitions to the government as far as practicable,


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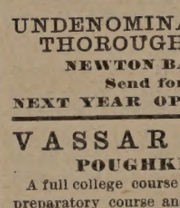

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IN view of the anticipated heat of the coming weeks, and the cholera agitation as well, the following timely hints from the London *Lancet*, equally applicable in all forms of epidemic disease, are worthy of careful attention: "The first important thing to be observed in great heat is temperance—temperance in all things. Heat gives rise to feelings of exhaustion; this leads to drinking repeated doses of alcohol in some shape or other, than which nothing can be worse. We do not say that a strictly temperance man never gets sun-stroke; but we aver that a man who keeps his house and his person, if we may so express it, well ventilated by opening the windows of the former and clothing himself rationally, who attends to the functions of the skin by 'tubing' regularly, and who lives temperately, is a very unlikely subject indeed for sunstroke."

IT is often said that prohibition of the liquor traffic will entail great loss upon the various business interests of a community, state or nation. The following practical results of the great temperance revival in Medina, N. Y., are by no means exceptional, and prove total abstinence a profitable investment: Men on every side are telling of old debts paid up and of sales to men who two months ago would not have dreamed of purchasing such articles. A butcher said, "I have ordered an extra lot of cattle and must order more. I cannot keep up with the demand since this temperance work began." A dry goods merchant told of a woman coming in to pay a debt of $14 and saying she had just paid a grocery bill of $60, all because her husband had signed the pledge. A coal dealer told of a man paying a bill and saying he was ashamed that it had run so long, but he had signed the pledge but a little while before and "this was beer and whisky money."

WHEN the Republican party came into power in 1869 it found prohibitory laws or their equivalent in thirteen states, viz: Prohibitory laws in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan, Minnesota and Nebraska; and laws which allowed the people of any town to say by vote whether they would have license or no license in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin. Prior to 1876 the Republican party had repealed the prohibitory laws in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Michigan, and the local option law in Pennsylvania, and in each case without submitting the question to the people. Since then the Republican party has repealed all prohibitory laws except those in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.—*Ex.*

WHILE reports concerning Iowa's prohibitory law show that it is being very generally observed, there is, as was expected, strong opposition and open defiance in a few large cities, but the Prohibitionists are determined and there is every probability of ultimate success. At Muscatine a prominent saloon keeper was found guilty on two counts, and fined $100 on each, the full limit of the law. The case was fought inch by inch by the saloon men, and was appealed to the district court.

A Des Moines saloonist was fined $100 for selling two glasses of "mead."

At Marshalltown one Mrs. Blank (most fittingly named) was made the heroine of a disgraceful resistance to the law by the saloon bummers, but is being vigorously prosecuted.

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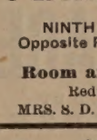

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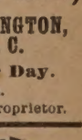

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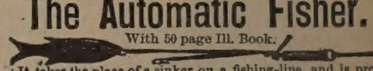

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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 30. CHICAGO, AUGUST 7, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


*ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION TOWARD POLITICAL PARTIES. RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING, DETROIT, MICH.:*

*We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best endorsement of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.*

THE Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. has added unto itself one hundred and thirty-eight new unions this year.

THE *Farmers Review* does not hesitate to say that the use of alcoholic drinks in harvest is like putting oil and pitch under steam boilers. They will get up a sudden head of steam, but will burn out the boilers, or cause an explosion.

CHOLERA does not seize its victims by hazard. It has been ascertained that of every one hundred persons who die of this disease ninety are habitual drinkers. Invisible placards on every spirit shop in the land read "Cholera sold here."

GEORGIA has secured such prohibition in some of her counties, that the jail stands open, night and day—notably at Jonesboro, where the whole institution has been offered for sale, and the conscientious sheriff is forced to think of resigning for lack of something to do.

AN eminent physician says: "When taken only or chiefly with food and as constituents of general free living, fermented liquors, beer or wine contribute to the production of an abundance of ill assimilated, overheated blood, which either finds vent in eruptions of the surface, or as local hemorrhages, or causes vertigo, stupor, bilious attacks, gout, gravel and dyspepsia."

THE ease with which temperance law may be enforced when its enforcement is in the hands of earnest men is shown by the fact that six young men of Prince Edward's Island have banished every saloon from one county of 40,000 inhabitants. In a town in this county not a single arrest for drunkenness has been made in six months, and the docket of the last circuit court did not contain a single criminal case.

FOR fear that some editorial paragraphers will seriously injure their brains in the cudgelling for new thrusts at St. John as "the brother-in-law of the president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—" let us hasten to say that the gentleman in question is not the brother-in-law of the president, but of the W. C. T. U. itself—a title paid to the good men who have been so fortunate as to marry into this happy family.

THE annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies of America is in progress in this city. It is a wonderful demonstration of the power of organization. Archbishop, bishops and priests occupy the platform, and the body of Central Music hall is filled to overflowing, with interested members and lookers on. Through the kindness of Father Hagan, the president of the diocesan society, who is in thorough sympathy with our work, the officers of the W. C. T. U. have been given excellent seats, and are full of enthusiasm as this splendid army draws up in line of battle against our common enemy. A report of the proceedings will be given next week.

ONE month of prohibition in Iowa, over whose legal construction no court can quibble, has wrought mightily for the peace of the commonwealth. A recalcitrant dram seller in Oxford who had been storing his liquors in boxes and barrels labeled sugar, molasses, etc., found himself in the pitiless clutches of the law, unable to get bail, while the indignant citizens marched in a procession to the tolling of all the church bells in town, and tumbled $300 worth of his illegal wares into the river. Burlington saloonists although supposed to be shielded by the immunity which is said to belong to river towns, have had seven convictions, and on July 29, the town had less than half a dozen open dram shops. These were expected to be closed up the next day.

THE Iowa legislature which distinguished itself by the enactment of statutory prohibition thrust hard also at other vices. On petition of the W. C. T. U., the code was altered in such a way as to make it a criminal offense to keep or visit one of those houses whose doors open inward upon moral death. The law is made easy of enforcement by the admission of evidence as to the general reputation of such places. Men and women are visited alike with imprisonment in the penitentiary, up to a term of five years.

SOME political exhorters are holding up Iowa as an ensample of the fidelity of the Republican party to prohibition. Such samples are like the peaches in the baskets at the huckster stands—very ripe and mellow on top but very green and acrid underneath.

NOT that Iowa does not give us one of the noblest incidents in prohibition history, and if this great and glorious state were indeed a sample of what the Republican party *would* as well as *could* accomplish, another party to do the work would be as much of an absurdity as is the claim that the Republicanism or Democracy of the nation will at some more convenient season seize the club and accomplish the Herculean task.

SINCE the election at Olympia, W. T. at which time the united votes of good men and women delivered that capital city from the legalized saloon, there has been no more watched-for day in the territory than July 14, when Seattle, one of its largest cities, was to test the question of license at the ballot box. The day dawned, men and women came early to the polls, carriages were driven everywhere for voters. One woman with her span of horses brought many other women to vote who lived at a distance. "I never before saw so many men walking out with their wives as there are this morning," remarked one of the "oldest inhabitants." "That is because it is election day, and of nearly 3,000 registered voters about one-third are women,' was the reply.

The result of all this activity and the large vote, three times as large as any before polled, is a complete victory for law and order in two of the three wards of the city.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for August describes vividly the "supreme moment" in a nominating convention when, as if by a sign from heaven, delegates deliberate, waver, change and go over in a body to the winning candidate. The outsider sees nothing, hears nothing, but the delegate is wise beyond our ken. It is his business to be clear-eyed and watchful for just such a moment.

Something of this same impulse comes to honest men outside convention halls. The true citizen, alert and keen in care of his country's good, is not left to walk in silence and darkness, but he too hears "a voice we cannot hear," and to him there comes the "supreme moment" when he must leave the old affiliations, the glad allegiance of years, and separate himself to a peculiar choice. Good men about him are blind and deaf, seeing no need, hearing no cry, but to him it is given to stand out boldly and exchange absolute righteousness for lesser evil, to declare for principle against expediency. Hundreds and thousands of such citizens are today at the clock-tick of the "supreme moment" in politics. God grant they may meet it squarely and with brave hearts.

## Contributed.

### CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD — SHALL WOMEN VOTE?

"This is a serious subject, but it has a ludicrous side."—Bishop Medley.

"No," says Bishop Medley,
"Home is woman's sphere;
Man must be made happy
While he tarries here.
His the right to govern
In the church and state;
Women with the franchise
Would deteriorate.
Fancy women raving
With the Irish band,
In the House of Commons,
Of our mother land.
Fighting Mr. Gladstone
Or Sir Stafford N.—
Who would be securing
The happiness of men?
No," says Bishop Medley.

"No," says Parson Armstrong,
"Listen to Saint Paul;
Women, in the churches,
Should keep silence all.
If they seek for knowledge,
Let the husbands teach;
They have all the wisdom
And the right of speech.
No," says Parson Armstrong.

Deborah, Judge of Israel,
You sadly missed your sphere;
Was no man made unhappy
By your mad career?
Miriam, hush your music!
Silence, I beseech;
Let some man interpret
The lesson you would teach.
How could you, saintly Anna,
Tarry all day and night
Within the sacred temple
And serve with such delight?
Was there no Bishop Medley,
No Parson Armstrong wise,
To teach you woman's duty
In home's safe cloister lies?

Tryphena and Tryphosa,
Who labored in the Lord;
The well beloved Persis
Who did great help afford;
Priscilla, who instructed
Apollos in the truth;
Lois and Eunice who once taught
A bishop in his youth.—
Were they indeed mistaken,
And does the Bible plan
Make woman's only mission
The happiness of man?

Alas! too late the lesson
For these illustrious dead
Who missed their high vocation
And served the Lord instead:
Of their deterioration,
The Bible does not tell,
But modern wives and maidens,
This lesson ponder well:
For modern priest and bishop
Affirm that so 'twill be,
A woman voting in the church
Will lose her modesty!

Then women cease, I charge you,
Your efforts in the cause;
You have no interest in funds
No knowledge of the laws;
Withdraw your contributions,
Devise no scheme or plan,
But concentrate your efforts
On the happiness of man!

—*New Brunswick Exchange.*

### THE CAPTURE OF THE BEER WAGON.

*A REMINISCENCE OF THE CRUSADE.*

MARY N. HADLEY.

During the crusade we were told that beer was being furnished to the saloons of our town by a wagon from Xenia, and I had been looking out for it for several days. Upon this morning Thomas Young, a colored man who had been keeping a saloon in Clarktown (a suburb or part of Wilmington lying south of the railroad) having signed the pledge his liquors were poured out. A colored lad present caught some in his hat as it ran and drank enough to make him fearless or brave for the time. We then passed on to a place opposite the jail where a keg of gin was emptied out, after which the company repaired to the M. E. church. I remained behind talking with Phœbe Timberlake when John Brazille (an old acquaintance) came up, and speaking low said, "Aunt Mary the beer wagon is at Mrs. Burks." I caught the idea in a moment, but on looking around I found my friend Phœbe was gone, and while I turned to look for her John had passed away also. I then said to myself, What shall I do? If I go to get help the wagon will be gone. So I started and walked rapidly half a square. I could then see the wagon standing near the saloon. Directly the man made an effort to start. I said, Lord don't let him start till I get there. He made three attempts to start, but the horses seemed to weave about and he did not get them started. I was very sure the saloon keeper saw me coming and gave him warning. He finally gave it up and got down and went into the house. I overtook him at the door. I said:

"I hear thee is furnishing the saloons of our town with beer, and we do not want thee to bring it here any more. We women are trying to save our people from drunkenness. Thee *must not* bring it here."

He said the women had better be at home darning stockings, that "Jesus made wine and it was right."

I told him the wine that Jesus made was not fermented wine.

He then went into the house and I called to my friend J. B. who worked in a blacksmith shop on the opposite side of the street and told him I must have help. I then went into the house, and among the beer kegs where they had gone, he got two kegs. I saw money in her hand, which she put behind her to keep me from seeing. She then reached back and gave it him. He then started and I followed, praying in spirit for help. In starting he took the wrong road and had to back his horses and turn round again, which caused him some delay, I still anxiously desiring help. At this moment I heard my husband's voice say, "Here she is." Judge Doan's wife was with him.

The wagon by this time was on the street again. We ran and as he drove into Main street the colored lad (the same who caught the whisky in his hat) came running to us. My husband called out to the lad, "Stop that wagon!" The lad sprang to the horses' heads, caught them and held on bravely. The Judge's wife also joined him and assisted in holding them.

THE MEETING.

J. B. had gone to the church and told that help was needed. They said the meeting was not dismissed that day; they all started "pell mell" as hard as they could. I looked up the street and saw the whole street full of people coming on "double quick." After they reached us, I said to the beer man, "Thee told me the women had better be at home darning stockings. I can prove now by my husband that he has plenty of stockings already darned." I then made a little speech which was followed by our dear sister Lizzie Runyan, wife of Rev. Mr. Runyan of the M. E. church, in one of her most powerful prayers. She asked our Heavenly Father to strike his horses down that they might not be able to go.

He (the beer man) kept saying, "Let my horses go;" the lad replying, "When the ladies tell me to I will." While our sister Rhoda C. Worthington was writing a pledge for him to sign the Marshall of the town said, "Let him go."

Several hundred people were gathered in the street. The number was estimated at one thousand. The man was very much frightened and glad to be released.

Mrs. R. E. Doan and some other ladies went immediately and sent a telegram to the ladies of Sabina, that they might be ready for him. He made a "Jehu drive" all the way to that place, but found the women ready and waiting for him. After he reached there one of his horses fell down in the wagon yard and came very near dying.

After this circumstance had occurred I went to Waynesville to assist in the crusade, and was jokingly told by a brother of Esther Pugh that my men were better off than he was, as they had plenty of stockings darned. I found the beer peddler had told the story at Xenia and it had got into the newspaper.

Later on the crusade sisters Lizzie Runyan, Sarah Walker and I went to Xenia to labor. My work was not in the part of the city where this man was engaged in his business, but the ladies who were there told me that he inquired for me.

### A FIELD DAY IN THE CAMPAIGN.

JULIA COLMAN.

It would be putting it mildly to say that the local W. C. T. U. president of Sometown was much perplexed. It was a practical difficulty that met her, one that meets all of us in the cities and larger towns and in a few of the smaller towns, also.

The union had been alive and active for some years and it had been accounted successful above the average. A large number of men had been reformed and organized into a society. A flourishing temperance school was established working successfully, and unfermented wine was used in all the evangelical churches in the place. A law and order league was taking care of the legal line of action. Gospel temperance meetings were kept up unremittingly. And yet in spite of all this the enemy was gaining ground. They had suppressed, prayed out, and prosecuted a large number of saloons, but by actual count (they numbered some hundreds) there were more saloons *pro rata* for the inhabitants than there were before they had commenced work as a union.

It did not help the matter to say this was so all through the country, that the use of beer was steadily rising, having doubled within the last ten years. It was some comfort to believe that but for the active temperance work the case might have been far worse, but that was not enough. So long as the beer waves were rising, would they not eventually drown us out?

Privately, too, she had further reasons. She not only met an increasing number of beer pitchers in the street, which meant beer in so many familes, but the beer pitcher had met her in her own family, or a branch of it. A married daughter had come to live near by and to her dismay she had found her going to the saloon to get beer for her husband! She could not believe her ears nor her eyes, but the daughter was honest enough about it and even took credit for going herself instead of letting her husband or her children go for it. She would not trust them to go but the doctor had said that her husband must have a pint of beer every day with his dinner and it must be freshly drawn. So every day when the dinner was ready, she put on her hat and ran to the corner and handed in her beer pitcher. She would not go in herself. The saloon keeper understood it, filled it quietly and handed it out. Horrible covenant with death! But that was stopped now. She had plied that family with the "Beer Question" and the "Readings on Beer" and Arthur's "Glass of Ale," and similar works until they dropped the whole thing, doctor and all.

Now a pile of these effective documents lay before our good lady as she was mooting the question of what could be done in the same line to reach the great public. Apathy and beer were the main difficulties in the present problem. "If I could only get up a procession with music and fireworks," she said to herself, "I might get the public attention." "Well, why not?" said a little voice in her ear. "What is there so bad about music and processions that you should not press them into service?"

That was the beginning of a train of thought and planning which ended in "I'll try it!" First of all there should come a large German band well paid and thoroughly committed to the absence of beer. The German

element was large in Sometown. Then should follow the members of the different temperance organizations and all the other citizens that could be enlisted, with banners, cartoons, mottoes, and object lessons, all on beer. Here are a few of them: 1st. A wagon with two tables; on one of these a small sack of grain and a keg supposed to contain the beer that might be made from the grain. On the other table the bread made from the same amount of grain. Motto, "Bread or Beer." 2d. A white cotton banner on a cross stick, a transparent beer bottle hanging at either corner, one full of beer, the other with the water and the alcohol boiled out and the words above, "The food there is in it; rather dear water."

3d. Cartoon: A wood chopper plying his ax and saying, "I take bread."

4th. Cartoon: A beer soaker sitting lazily smoking and saying, "I take beer and tobacco."

5th. Cartoon: A bock beer goat (often seen in saloon windows).

6th. A small bare-boned horse with panels hung either side inscribed, "A market for your grain."

7th. A large, fine, sleek horse carrying panels inscribed, "Grain well marketed."

8th. Banner with inscriptions, "Spent for beer in Sometown, $2,000 per day," "Spent for beer in the United States $500,000,000 per year, followed by inscription "What have you to show for it?"

9th. A large load of empty barrels with the inscription above, "All I have left; and these belong to the brewer."

10th. Cartoon: The wood chopper and a fine house with the inscription, "What I have left; a house of my own and no rent to pay."

11th. A large empty barrel with both ends out and the inscription, "We see through it."

Many other things were suggested, good ones, too, so that they could easily have had a procession twice as long. The public was notified in the papers that these cartoons and devices would be explained in five minute talks at the grove, to which the procession made its way, securing an immense audience well kept in order by the police. The best speakers obtainable were pressed into service and took up the various devices with a few effective remarks, grave, witty, or pathetic. A little boy well drilled gave the "Sermon on Malt" slightly modified. A little girl pitifully dressed with a beer pail in her hand came to the front and said,

"Angels weep I know,
For the child below
That carries a pail of beer."

The bock beer cartoon made an excellent object lesson for the exposure of the foulness of beer and the foul effects it produces on the system, telling how Nasby came near killing himself with it by the doctor's prescription, how he reformed and studied beer and what a crusade he afterwards ran against it in his paper, the best of these things being printed in a five cent pamphlet, "Beer and the Body," which was for sale at a stand well advertised near by. Several other cheap pamphlets in the same line were there also and it is safe to say that more temperance documents were eagerly perused that day than ever before in Sometown. Besides these thousands of the beer handbills were distributed along the line of march and at the grove.

It was a pretty large undertaking and it cost something, but the W. C. T. U. president is convinced it was the right thing to do. The work was fatiguing, but then they reached a good many people in the course of soliciting help and co-operation whom they could never reach before, and they had induced them to read on beer beforehand, "just to show you why we are trying to do this." Some objected that beer was not half as bad as whisky, but the W. C. T. U. decided if they were ever to reach and stir up an apathetic community they must attack their pet tipple. They would do it good naturedly and kindly but effectively, and to this end they never missed their opportunity to put in a leaflet or handbill when it came appropriate. They reasoned that beer is a bad subject and cannot bear exposure; that the truth is mighty and it will prevail if we work for it; that knowledge is power; that beer tells lies, and if it can be unmasked and the people made to see what mischief it does, they will not take it to their own undoing.

It is strange how readily we often give our assent to these wise sayings and yet how slow we are to act upon them. We say it is proper to follow the tactics of the traffic and fight them on their own ground, while we largely overlook the fact that pushing beer is their very best card and we usually make no effort to push it back again. The W. C. T. U. of Sometown now think it one of the very best campaign efforts they could have made to get up this fusilade against beer, and if any other W. C. T. U. thinks so too I shall be glad to help them with the same kind of documents that were sent to Sometown.

Processions of this sort would be wonderfully suitable for the coming political campaign. They would mean something and therefore they would present a striking contrast to the transparent emptiness and the dark lanterns of the usual political processions.

*72 Bible House, New York City.*

## AN ALLEGORY.

J. BUNYAN, JR.

As I lay in meditation I thought I saw, away to the westward, a high hill reaching far up among the clouds. The slope of this hill was toward the south, and the strangely bright sunshine made the scene seem very near to me. As I looked I saw that it was a fair country, well tilled, and abounding in fruitfulness. I saw many great houses, of grand appearance, like the abodes of wealthy squires; and some were so great that I took them for palaces of the king. There were many of these palaces and I scarce could tell which was handsomer. So many great buildings there were that I bethought me to look for the houses of the common people, but in all the country, though I looked diligently, I could not detect one mean dwelling. This must be a famous country I thought set apart for the rich and the great. All the buildings were very pleasingly devised; there was not one, even among the great palaces, which a person would not have entered with joy.

But soon my attention was taken by the people. They were clad in garments of many bright colors, and none seemed to be poorer clad than the rest. Though I was far away I could plainly see the expression on each face, and I wondered greatly; for they were all smiling as if some great good tidings had lately been fetched them, yet they seemed to be going about their usual business. Wherever I looked not one unhappy or sober or pale face was to be seen.

At length I observed a woman in middle life, very gracious and well favored, who was standing before a pole, well up the hill, on which was nailed a public notice. She was smiling, as if very happy, and as she read the words of the notice she kept smiling harder and harder until I thought she would smile herself to death. But she began to jump up and down like a little child, and to clap her hands, and so eased herself.

When she had gone away I looked at the notice. It was very old and the letters were faded, but I saw that the grounds round about were well cared for, and around the foot of the pole was a beautiful fence which shone like polished steel. I longed greatly to know how the notice read, and after some time I made out this:

"What maketh drunk may not be sold in this land."

"An impure person may not dwell in this land."

Then I knew why all the people in that country were so happy and I started up thinking to betake myself thither.

But as I looked to see how I should go I perceived that the way was cut off by fortifications, defended, as I saw from the standards, by the lovers of strong drink, and by those whose lives are impure, and those who are governed by the greed for gain, and by those who are ambitious for public place, and by those who fear to be considered odd, and by those who say that the Nazarene was a liquor manufacturer, and by those who drink wine at the communion table, and by those who say that God made woman inferior, and by these who are bound to keep her inferior whether or no, and by those who pooh, pooh, at having anything different from what it is.

I saw further that the fortifications were two ramparts. The nearer was in a sad condition. In many places it was leveled with the ground, and it was clear that every where it was much lower than it had been when it was built. The parts which still stood were battered and weakened, and in many places seemed on the point of falling. The further rampart was comparatively strong, although this, too, had been much weakened, for it was a tremendous affair in its best days. The names of the two ramparts were Wineisagoodcreature Redoubt and Womansspherei-isthehome Redoubt.

I saw that a large part of the defenders (and almost all of the fighters) were at the first redoubt. There seemed to be great alarm among them, for their rampart was so reduced as to be of little use; yet they seemed not to flinch, though the faces of some were blanched, and others were tearing with rage. Very few of the defenders at the second rampart were on duty. The great body of them were in camp beyond, and many of them seemed not unwilling that Wineisagoodcreature Redoubt should be carried.

Then I turned my attention to the attacking army. I saw that they were very few in comparison with the defenders,—scarcely one to ten; but they were fighting might and main, and they had a great supply of weapons and each soldier wore an armor made out of a very tough metal called truth. So they could hurl their weapons (which were made of the same metal) against the rampart, while themselves could not be hurt. To such a war I could see but one issue; indeed, as I looked on, it seemed as though a strong charge would sweep every thing before it.

But I saw some of the attackers who seemed to be trying to hurl their weapons over the first redoubt, to hit Womanssphereisthehome. I watched the course of some of their weapons, and saw that they all were stopped by Wineisagoodcreature Redoubt; and these weapons seemed to be made of softer metal than the others, so that they did little execution.

After I had seen that none of the weapons struck the second redoubt, I wondered greatly at seeing plainly that it was growing weaker and weaker. It was some time before I discovered the cause. Whenever a woman (for both sexes were in the attacking army) made a good hurl against Wineisagoodcreature, she not only did good execution there, but besides, a corresponding piece fell out of Womanssphereisthehome. I did not understand it, but so it was. I saw also that as those who were encamped beyond the second redoubt saw the valor of those women, some of them crept away and by a roundabout path joined the attackers on the other side.

## GOSPEL TEMPERANCE AMONG SOLDIERS.

MRS. S. D. LA FETRA.

The following letter written by one of the veterans at Washington City, D. C., is certainly a strong incentive to work among the soldiers of our army. The author is over sixty years of age, and is among the converts to temperance and Christianity in the district work during the past year. He writes to one of the workers June 17, 1884, just after recovering from what the physicians thought would be his death bed.

My Dear Sister:— May grace, mercy and peace be multiplied unto you and your dear family, from the Great Head of the Church; may you enioy much of His divine favor, and grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Dear sister, I am just home again from the hospital, and my first thoughts went over to you and all the dear workers in the gospel temperance cause. Oh! how I thank you all for your kind greeting to me, for your sympathy and your prayers. While I was passing through the furnace of affliction, it was such a comfort and stay to know that dear friends and loving hearts were sending up their earnest prayers to the throne of grace for poor unworthy me. Dear sister, I did feel the blessed hope that if my work was done on earth, I was ready to say not my will, but Thine be done. Oh! how blessed I found the precious promises of God made manifest in my affliction. How I experienced the blessedness of that gospel truth, because I live ye shall live also. Oh, how I pray for you and yours, that God may spread over you His everlasting shield. Then, sister, you can say:

Let cares, like a wild deluge come, and storms of sorrow fall,
So I but safely reach my home, my God, my heaven, my all!

We have no reason to fear. Hear what our loving

Father says for our comfort: When thou shalt pass through the deep waters of afflictions, they shall not overflow thee; when thou passest through the fire, it shall not burn thee. Every tongue that speaketh against thee thou shalt condemn, and every weapon prepared against thee shall be harmless, and every dart hurled against thee shall be quenched in the sanctifying blood of a dying Christ, and we shall gain the victory and rejoice under the trophies of the cross. Because I live ye shall live also, and your life is hid with Christ in God. Dear sister, I want to give you a little of my experience. The night before the Fourth was my worst, and seemed to baffle the skill of the physicians who were at my bed-side all that night. When the weary wheels of life seemed about to stop moving, and the world faded away from me, though a mild and great calm I felt within, and that on Christ the solid rock I stood, and that if the billows of death were to wreck the frail bark, the immortal spirit would fly to the heaven of eternal rest, I fell into a deep sleep, and thought I was passing through a deep, dark valley. A shining form appeared to me, and said: "Fear not, I am with you," and he led me on I saw a light and beyond I saw the New Jerusalem. I looked up at the gates, but they were closed, and while looking sweet voices began to sing, "Lift up ye gates and be ye opened everlasting doors." The doors and gates then were open, and the dazzling scenes that greeted my eyes, I cannot describe. I saw the Savior sitting upon his eternal throne surrounded by hosts of angels and archangels, the spirits of the just and redeemed. I wanted to go in but was not permitted. I saw the river, and tree of life standing in the midst of the streets, and then one of the cherubim plucked one of the leaves and brought it to me saying, Take this and return whence you came and work for God, home and native land. I saw my dear mother standing on the other side of the river waving a palm of victory to me. The gates then closed and I heard a voice, "Be strong and faithful unto death and thou shalt receive a crown of life." At this point I woke.

I will close now with a little poem which was very sweet during my sickness:

"Light after darkness, gain after loss;
Strength after weakness, crown after cross;
Sweet after bitter, song after sigh;
Home after suffering, promise nigh;
Near after distance, gleam after gloom;
Light after misery, life after tomb;
Song after sorrow, calm after blast;
Rest after weariness, sweet rest at last.
Shower after drought, sun after rain;
Love after loneliness, peace after pain;
After long agony rapture of bliss,
Right now the pathway was leading to this."

Your friend and brother, Thomas Forman.

## Correspondence.

### TEMPERANCE WORK IN THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Dear Union Signal:—I had intended long ere this to send you some items from Pennsylvania, but each night found me so weary from the day's labor that I could attempt no extra writing.

Pennsylvania is a great state in population as well as square miles. Of course we all read that years ago in our geographies—but I now *know* it by many weary journeyings over it from north to south, from east to west. As some of your readers are aware I had engaged to spend some time this spring in Chicago, lecturing *en route* in Ohio, Indiana, Canada and Michigan, but the demand and need for me in my own state was so imperative that, much to my regret, I was compelled for the the time to relinquish my western trip, as I could not reconcile my conscience to the stepping over a near duty to reach one more remote. This is my apology to those unions in the above named states who expected me this spring but failed to receive any dates of my coming.

At our last state convention the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. determined to secure, if possible, from our next legislature the passage of a scientific temperance education law, but realizing that an aroused public sentiment concerning such a law must precede any hope of its passage by our legislature, and that organized effort can alone secure the required public sentiment I have been devoting almost my entire time since April in organizing local and county unions and addressing mass meetings in our leading county towns upon the necessity of such a law, and am happy to be able to report that since our last state convention held in October, I have had the pleasure of organizing forty local unions and assisting in the organization or convention of seven county unions, and this in addition to the regular work of my department, "Giving Instruction in Methods of Teaching Scientific Temperance before Teachers' Institutes," and also lecturing almost every night.

I wish that I had time, for the information of your Pennsylvania readers, to give a full account of the work in the several counties which I have visited in the last two months: Of brave Erie county, with its many local auxilaries; of energetic Center county, the banner county of the state for increased ratio of organization since our last state convention, having at that time but one feeble union, but holding its county convention in May with delegates from thirteen wide awake unions, some of them with a membership of fifty ladies, and all bring most inspiring reports of work accomplished or begun. Could I only introduce you to the earnest, capable women of Lewistown, county-seat of Miflin county, and of Huntingdon, county-seat of Huntingdon county, who, overcoming all difficulties have secured the organization of their respective counties in local and county unions. The individual members of these two central unions bore almost entirely the expense of the organization.

I would that you could all peep into the bright, comfortable headquarters, lunch and reading rooms of the Lock Haven, Clinton county, W. C. T. U. and see what energetic, consecrated effort may accomplish under even the most adverse circumstances, and catch a glimpse of the central pivot of all, the lovely president of that union, Mrs. Blanchard, a refined, consecrated Episcopalian lady, whose whole life had been sheltered from every outside blast, yet when the temperance cause appealed to her as the cause of God and duty found courage to follow with childlike simplicity wherever her Lord had seemed to lead.

How it must cheer the heart of all to find old Westmorland county, famous for its whisky insurrection of 1791, now organized for God and home and native land. Of Chester county, settled not only by the Friends, but organized also as *the friends of temperance.*

But especially may we congratulate ourselves as a state W. C. T. U. over the organization accomplished in those intensely German and conservative counties of Lancaster and York. And yet in every unorganized place at which I lectured in these counties I was able to effect a local organization, some of them with a large membership. Indeed, I am fully convinced that all we need to make our "Pennsylvania Dutch" the most earnest of temperance men and women is simply organization and work, convincing their heads as well as their hearts.

At Litiz, Lancaster county, arrangements were made for me to lecture during the convention of the General Synod of the Moravian church, an assemblage which meets only once in ten or twelve years, and is then composed of delegates from not only all states of the United States, but from all parts of the world.

The synod, after some hesitancy decided to adjourn one session for the purpose of attending the lecture. At the close of my address one of the Moravian ministers arose and in a ringing speech proposed a rising vote of thanks for the lecture. Another minister in a few stirring words seconded the motion, and a unanimous vote of thanks was given. But the best news followed after me in a letter which stated, "The next day after your lecture, the Moravian Synod, stirred up by the meeting of the preceding night, passed a series of most radical temperance resolutions, I believe the first of the kind ever passed by the Moravian church."

But I cannot close this letter without especially commending the local unions of Lancaster City and the Borough of York, under whose auspices I lectured and organized in their respective counties. Lancaster union, small in number but mighty in deed, considering the beer sentiment with which it has to contend, and York union with its indefatigable Mrs. McCall and its entire membership out of the very best element of the city, considered either from a social, intellectual, or religious standpoint.

But verily I sometimes wonder if any other speaker of our nation, can claim as her constituency such a universally large-hearted, intelligent, consecrated sisterhood as I can. And oh, their loving kindness to me! how often it has been like the healing, strengthening balm to my fatherless, motherless, homesick heart. God bless the women of Pennsylvania.

But finally the one great lesson which my journeyings over Pennsylvania, has taught me is, that the great, indeed almost imperative need of our state is a central headquarters for the state W. C. T. U. filled with supplies for local unions, and where a salaried secretary would be seated day and night, systematically writing to, helping and encouraging the new unions and carefully planning systematic work for all. But considering the diversified condition of our state, and the constantly increasing number of unions, no one woman can do the work now necessary to be done by the corresponding secretary, unless she devote her whole time entirely and exclusively to the work of that office. But can we ask any woman to do this without compensation? Women of Pennsylvania, think of this before our next state convention!

Narcissa E. White.

*Grove City, June 30, 1884.*

### LOCAL OPTION IN GARRET COUNTY, MD.

Dear Union Signal:—I am just home from a grand spiritual feast held at Johnstown in this county. The occasion was a county Sunday school convention, held under the auspices of the Maryland Sunday School Union. The convention began on Friday afternoon and closed on Sunday evening, after eight most interesting and enthusiastic sessions. The church after the first session was full to overflowing, and it was evident that there would be an immense outpouring of people on the Sabbath. Therefore the Sabbath services were held in a grove, and fully 1500 people were present, from every district in the county, and from the four states, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and Pennsylvania. The dear Master was with us in great power, and I feel a certainty many, very many will date their journey heavenward from this convention.

I wish particularly to speak of the sessions which were conducted in the interest of prohibition. Next fall the voters of this county will have the privilege of deciding for or against the existence of the liquor traffic. Saturday afternoon was devoted entirely to this question, and in all parts of the county men with their families left their fields and work and repaired to Johnstown, until there was scarcely standing room in the church. You could read in their faces and in the vigor of their amens a determination that the liquor curse should no longer be a ruling element in Garrett county. This question seems to be uppermost in the minds and deep in the hearts of the people, as was indicated by the earnest responses to every mention of the struggle by the speakers at the various sessions.

I wish to relate an incident which is suggestive of the effects of the meetings. Unfortunately (as will so often be the case where rum is sold), on Saturday night a few young men were seen under the influence of liquor. They were prayed for earnestly. On Sunday morning, on the sill of one of the church windows, was resting peacefully a bottle containing a small quantity of whisky. I accept this as a testimony that our prayers were answered and some poor victim of the bottle had taken an initiatory step toward the kingdom by giving up the accursed drink ere the last drop had been drained. Let us hope this may be true. I have that bottle, with the contents, and shall label it and give it a prominent place in my cabinet, as a trophy gathered in our stuggle with the arch enemy.

The last session of the convention (Sunday night) was an occasion of wonderful outpouring of the Divine Spirit. The house was crowded with an audience so attentive that the dropping of a pin could be heard at any stage of the exercises. The speakers and people seemed to be full of the Spirit, and the audience seemed to be deeply impressed. This was evident even before a call was made for such as desired prayers to stand upon their feet.

When the call was made over a hundred persons, young men, young ladies, fathers and mothers of families, and little children arose their feet. Among these were some of the most hardened sinners of the county. "I was astonished," said an unconverted man, "to see those men stand up for prayers. Why, they are considered desperately wicked." Yet some of these men with tearful eyes grasped our hand and said they were determined to be Christians.

The hand shakings and God bless you at the conclusion of the meeting showed that denominational differences had been forgotten, and God's people were one in Christ.

Johnstown is a little village about eighteen miles north of Mountain Lake Park. Our ride was through a most beautiful and romantic country, as full of undeveloped wealth as of grandeur of scenery. The soil is rich and productive, and on each hand the fields of wheat and rye bowed under the stroke of the breeze like the waves of the sea. Here and there were comfortable mountain homes, homes of men who had years ago braved the perils of the wilderness and bared their arms to the task of planting a home where father and mother and little ones could reap the sweet fruits of industry; and God has made the hills to blossom as the rose, and abundance to crown their labors.

When I looked upon these great hills and ever and anon from their tops got a glimpse of the green slopes and peaceful valleys, oh how my heart bled for homes that are blighted and the hearts that are breaking because of the accursed drink, and I prayed, just as I want you to pray, dear sisters, that the Lord Jehovah may strengthen the arm of His servants that a grand victory may be achieved this fall for the right.

With the extinction of the liquor traffic—with this temptation out of the way of our strong, robust, promising young men, a new and brighter era will down on Garrett county, an era of development of her wonderful resources—and grander still, an era of progressiveness in Christian holiness such as she has never seen.

Jennie Smith.

## A W. C. T. U. CONVENTION IN THE NATIONAL YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Dear Union Signal:—Dr. Chalmers said of the Wesleyans at their beginnings: "They are all at it, and always at it." And it was Cobden, I think, who said: "The secret of success is *Agitate!* AGITATE! AGITATE! It is the persistency and continuousness of the temperance folk which wears down opposition and communicates the fire of their own enthusiasm to all in their path. The great geysers of the Yellowstone themselves are not more tremendous in their explosive power than are those women who have become temperance "water boilers."

It is not strange therefore, that beside the fuming geysers there should be another temperance explosion caused by the arrival in a camping-out temperance party, of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster. It was beside the boiling, sputtering, smoking "giantess" geyser that she held an enthusiastic W. C. T. U. convention, in a tent in company with several other members of the society, some guides, horses, mules and mosquitoes. Even in this party of health-seeking relaxation, there was felt the earnest determination which runs through the lives of all those who have engaged in this grand work to reclaim our homes and native land from the curse of drink. And as one of the many connected steps it was decided to memorialize congress to protect the grandest desplays of scenery in the world from the degrading results of liquor selling.

At the annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. in Detroit last autumn it was decided if possible to hold a convention this summer in the national Yellowstone Park, for the purpose of taking possession for temperance of this great pleasure ground of the nation. And the timely meeting of Mrs. Foster with the company of temperance campers-out seemed to make the desired opportunity. The following account is submitted by the secretary of the meeting:

The first convention of the National W. C. T. U. in the National Yellowstone Park was held on Saturday, July 19, at Camp Willard in the upper geyser basin. Mr. R. Pearsall Smith was chosen chairman, pro tem., and gave the opening address, upon which followed a temperance hymn and devotional exercises conducted by Hannah Whitall Smith. Mr. Smith then appointed Mrs. J. Ellen Foster chairman of the meeting, and named the committees upon organizations and resolutions. After the address by Mrs. Foster, which was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheers, the reports from the different departments were called for.

Mrs. Foster, superintendent of the legislative department, gave an interesting account of the work under this head. She was followed by Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, superintendent of the evangelistical department, and Miss Alys Smith, who spoke for the flower mission. Then followed reports from the departments of heredity and hygiene, from Miss Mary Whitall Smith, assistant superintendent of the department of heredity, and Miss Dike of Montclair, New Jersey. After this the meeting listened to a few short speeches upon woman's franchise, and to the report of the agent of The Union Signal. Eight subscriptions to the paper were taken at the time and more followed afterward. The convention then listened to reports from the departments of juvenile work, scientific state instruction and temperance literature.

Miss Alys Smith moved that the emblematic white ribbon of the society should be tied to the tree nearest the great geyser, called the "Giantess" as this geyser spouted pure water and might be called a "woman spouter."

The motion having been carried and all the reports unanimously adopted, the committee on resolutions retired, while the meeting adjourned for a few hours.

After the devotional exercises with which the afternoon session opened, the convention listened to the report of the committee on resolutions. The following resolutions were presented and adopted:

*Resolved*, That we see in this wide domain of forest and stream, of deep canons and bold peaks, rushing geysers and beautiful waterfalls, a miniature of the broad land we love and which we seek to save from the curse of drink.

*Resolved*, That as we have seen with much sorrow and great apprehension that intoxicating liquors are being sold within the limits of the United States Reservation in Wyoming territory, by act of congress set apart as a National Park, we do hereby memorialize the next congress to prohibit all traffic in intoxicating liquors within these limits of our common country, and refer this, our memorial, to the next annual meeting of the N. W. C. T. U. to be presented in such time and manner as shall seem to them wise and proper.

*Resolved*, That we rejoice in the opportunity we have enjoyed of setting forth the aims and methods of work of the N. W. C. T. U. in this United States reservation known as the National Park: that we hereby reverently pledge to God and home and native land the love of our hearts and the labor of our lives.

*Resolved*, That we request the secretary to forward to The Union Signal a report of this convention, for publication.

These resolutions were received with great enthusiasm, some of the guides in the audience declaring emphatically that they thought "it was a mighty good thing;" and that "they had heard of the women's work before but they did not know there was half so much to them."

Some members of the convention then marched to the Giantess Geyser, and while the temperance doxology was being sung, Emory Foster climbed the nearest tree and tied upon the highest branch the white ribbon. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Mary Whitall Smith.

## TRIPS IN TENNESSEE.

Dear Union Signal:—An idle hour resting here in in Covington, just before going to meet the women, gives me a chance to chat with you. The work goes bravely on all over the Union, and now when we call "Watchman, what of the night?" the answer comes, "All is well," for we are pressing right to the citadel of the enemy, and where a brave worker falls another springs into the ranks. Ten weeks ago I took up the state work of organizing unions in Tennessee. The way was dark the clouds heavy. Mrs. H. H. Harrison and I alone believed something could be done. I made it a subject of prayer, long and earnest, and plead for an open door.

I was engaged by the executive committee of Tennessee to advocate "Prohibition Constitutional Amendment," the secretary to arrange my trips and conduct all business. This gave me a chance to organize the W. C. T. U. all along the line. Uniting the two has given the success for which I humbly prayed. Twenty-six unions have been organized since I began, and seven prohibition clubs in various parts of the state. All are officered by leading men and women.

We hold a convention in McKenzie, Tenn., October or November, directly following the National meeting in St. Louis, and we want all who can to come back with us to McKenzie, where the good women propose to arouse old Tennessee by the mothers' solemn protest against the saloon, the fiercest foe of the home.

Our people in this part of the country are so afraid of the suffrage question that even a hint at it is received with contempt by women. The men are far more favorable to it, for they see it is all that can eventually destroy the whisky traffic and license system. Nothing will tend more to educate the women of America than organizing for action against the license system.

From the next campaign we will hold the balance of power in America by the nomination that has just taken place of St. John for President.

Our work is meeting success everywhere. Jenny B. Beauchamp of Texas, Mrs. Chapin of South Carolina, Mrs. Steel of Mississippi, Mrs. Cornelius of Arkansas, are all working. I have spoken twice a day for ten weeks in middle Tennessee, and after resting four days in Memphis, start again on a trip back to Nashville speaking every day until September.

Elizabeth L. Saxon.

*Covington, Tenn., July 25, 1884.*

## THE STATE AND COUNTY FAIR.

Dear Union Signal:—Will you again allow me space in your columns to remind those who are interested in state and county fair work that the season is now upon us when the bulk of our work is to be done?

From the state superintendent of Pennsylvania comes a suggestion that is admirable. Being a farmer's wife, she knows a good deal about agricultural papers, and says that she is sure many farmers wives can be reached by sending temperance letters to the "home departments" of such papers. I have sent at her suggestion, a letter to the *National Stockman and Farmer*, which will issue sixty thousand extra copies for distribution at the fairs throughout the country. The agricultural papers of every state do this every year. Now, will not the superintendents of each state have such a letter in the "home department" of their own agricultura papers? If they are careful to have them inserted in this extra number for gratuitous distribution, they will be able to reach an immense number of people. Let some one in every state, and in every county see to it, that articles are inserted in all state and county papers, bearing upon the subject of temperance at fairs, and other holiday gatherings.

How many are trying to gather up a fund to buy literature for distribution at such places, and especially at the world's exposition at New Orleans?

How many are securing speakers to talk on temperance during the fair season?

How many will be present at the campaign rallies, as well as at the fairs, and every other place where people are met together for recreation, to distribute literature?

How many are trying to get all reports of such work done during the last year? Josephine R. Nichols,

*Supt. State and County Fairs Nat. W. C. T. U.*

## THE TEMPERANCE SOUVENIR.

Dear Union Signal:—Will you kindly publish an extract from a letter which I have received, as it shows how earnestly all of our workers are striving to "help the National," and also the interest which the "Temperance Souvenir" is arousing, and oblige, yours truly,

*Portland, Me.* A. M. H.

*Dear Mrs. Hunt:*—I am fully convinced that your accident did not come to you by chance. I have thought of it many times since I have known what you were doing during those long weeks of confinement. I believe that God has a wise purpose in all of His dealing with His children, and however trying our afflictions, we may be sure that they are the very best thing for us at the time that they are sent, and are among the all things that work together for good to those who love Him. May He constantly bless you in all of your undertakings for Him. Be sure and let me know when the Temperance Souvenir is published, as I should be delighted to help dispose of them without compensation, so as to help the National as much as possible.

Yours in the work,

*Manchester, N. H.* J. C. Thompson.

# Our Children.

## BIDDY FLYNN'S REASON WHY.

MARY LOWE DICKINSON.

I.

"Hurrah for the Foorth av July!"
"But where," said the priest, "is the b'y,
Who can spake up and just tell me why,
Yez all shout for the Foorth of July?"

II.

Says Barney O'Rourke, "It's not me:"
"Me, nayther!" says Micky McGree.
"And it's not shpaking furst I would be."
But "Hurrah! all the same," thought all three.

III.

And so, up and down, through the class,
The priest, with his questions did pass,—
Till he came to a sweet little lass,
With a smile like the dew on the grass.

IV.

"Shpake up Biddy Flynn! not a b'y
Remimbers the rale rayson, why
We swing up the banners so high,
And cilibrate Foorth av July."

V.

"'Dade, Fayther;" said Biddy O'Flynn.
"It's because there's a battle to win,
And Ameriky's bound to begin
To drive out the whisky and gin.

VI.

"Me rayson, it may not be thrue;
But me taycher, she said 'it would do';
Whin she asked all us gurrls if we knew;—
And me mother agrade wid me too.

VII.

"The ould counthry owned us one day,
But we licked! And we drove thim away
Wid the band Yankee Doodle to play—
And the flags all a flyin' so gay.

IX.

"But new masthers wint for us, thin,
They licked,—bastely whisky and gin!
Thrue fradom can niver begin,
Till we bate em"—says Biddy O'Flynn.

X.

Says Barney O'Rourke, "thrue for you!"
Says Micky McGree, faith, it's thrue!"
Says I, "When it comes I'm the b'y
To hurrah for that Foorth of July."

## A MOTHER'S LESSON.

It was a warm spring morning. Mrs. Brooks, in regular dusting trim, had just completed the sweeping and dusting, which duty the sickness of a servant devolved upon her. Before removing her mitts and dusting cap she stepped to the side parlor window to breathe for a few minutes the fresh air and inhale the fragrance of a thriving honeysuckle which clambered around the window. As she stood there silently, enjoying the fresh air, and observing the many flowers and plants that surrounded her beautiful suburban home, she heard the voices of her two children in the thickly embowered arbor only a few feet distant. Her face became more and more sober and thoughtful as she listened; for she was a mother who sought carefully to train correctly in the principles of self denial and Christian benevolence her children, Tom aged ten and Lillie six.

"I must get a new pair of shoes for Florinda," said Lillie, placing a dainty hat on Florinda's head and holding her up at arm's length.

Tom was sitting opposite his sister with his hat on and holding a base ball bat across his lap, evidently resting.

"Florinda would look lovely with one of those little Japanese parasols," pursued Lillie, "and I think, with my fifty cents, I can just about buy one, and the shoes and—a little candy. Of course Uncle Hal wants us to get a little candy when he gives us money. If I have any left, Florinda needs—"

"Oh, bother Florinda," broke in Tom, rather rudely, "I'm going to have a base ball."

"Why, Tom Brooks," cried Lillie, "you said the next money you had was going to the missionaries."

"Well it isn't, then! not when my uncle gives me an extra present of fifty cents to do what I please with! Besides, if you're so interested, why don't you give some to the missionaries?"

"Well, I would if Florinda wasn't so destifoot (she meant destitute). "She has enough to keep her warm, but she ought to have fresh pretty things like other dolls. Besides, I want a little fun all to myself with my money. Oh, dear, I wish the missionaries would all die, and then they'd be off my mind!"

"Much they're on your mind!" growled Tom, as he went out to get his base ball.

Lillie, remembering that Maggie Miller, next door, knew the price of Japanese parasols, seized her hat and tripped across the yard and out the front gate.

Mrs. Brooks then removed her cap and mtits, bathed her face and hands, and then she sat down by her escritoire and wrote a note, which she dispatched by a servant. At dinner time the children came in hungry and noisy, and somehow they seemed a trifle less bright than usual.

"What's the matter with the little folks?" she asked.

"Oh, I dunno, it's hot," complained Tom.

"I think Maggie Miller is real mean," said Lillie, "she won't tell me how much her doll's Japanese parasol cost, for fear I'll get one just like it!"

They sat down to dinner, but the mother's looks and tones were not as cheery as usual. As they were leaving the table, a note was handed to Mrs. Brooks.

"What is that, mamma? Who wrote it? What does it say?" clamored the children.

"Aunt Lilly will send the carriage in half an hour for me to take a drive."

"Oh, that's splendid—and we can go down to Sander's for my doll's shoes, and—"

"I think I shall not take you," said their mother, absent mindedly.

"Won't take us? Why? Won't there be room?"

Mrs. Brooks apparently did not notice this cry of distress. She was giving an order to the servant, and slowly mounting the stairs to get ready.

"But, mamma, arn't you really goin' to take us?" roared Tom.

"N-n-o, I thing not this afternoon," said their mother, getting out her bonnet and shawl.

"But why? Isn't there room?"

"Room?" Their mother looked as if she was thinking of something else. "Oh, yes, the whole carriage."

"Then, why can't we go?" said Lillie, "is some one els going?"

Tom turned to the window and whistled to hide a little twitching about the mouth.

"No, there is no one else going," said Mrs. Brooks, "but I thought I would like all the carriage to myself to-day. It would give me more room, and you and Tom would be off my mind."

"But, mamma, we are your own children, and you never have us off your mind." Lillie's voice quiver d now.

"Don't I? Well perhaps I should have more fun if I did. Ought I not have some fun all to myself when somebody makes me the present of th carriage for the afternoon?" And to the children's great amazement, their gentle, loving mother seated herself in the large carriage, and drove away all alone.

Wistful looks followed Mrs. Brooks from the front gate, as she rode down the street, but she did not turn back. She was having fun.

After awhile the temporary orphans returned to the house and silence fell upon them. Tom broke it first.

"Lil!"

"What?"

"Guess mamma heard what we said about missionaries this morning."

"Did she mean that?" said Lillie, light breaking in upon her.

"Looks like it."

"Well, I don't care; it's too mean if we have to give our money to those bothering missionaries!"

"Needn't give all—might put a few cents in the mite box."

"Yes; and always be thinkin' about it, and spoi our fun!"

"Oh, no; we can have our fun, so can mamma," said Tom. "Seems to me, we have a good deal of things to spare, but we want them all to ourselves, just as mamma wanted all the seats in the carriage." This was a long sermon for Tom, and, for fear Lillie should turn it upon him in some way, he rose and left the room. He at down quietly, and whittled under the apple-tree. Lillie dressed her doll.

The long summer afternoon wore away, and the children spent most of their time in the yard. Tom went away for a little while, but came back quickly. They did not seem to want company. For once in their lives they were thinking. At last, Mrs. Brooks returned. But was it not strange that these three, who had each been having fun in their own way, looked unhappy and dissatisfied? In the twilight hour the children nestled close to their mother, and Tom, as usual, when there was anyt ing to say, spoke first: "I took my ball back to Hamlin's, and got just as good a one for fifty cents."

"And what will you do with the ten cents?" asked mamma, as she pressed the small brown hand.

"Put it in the mite box. And, mamma, I'm bound not to forget that mite box again!"

"I think Florinda's complexion is spoiled already, so she wouldn't need that parasol, except for the style of the thing. At any rate she must wait and be satisfied now with the new shoes," said Lillie.

"And the price of the parasol—what will become of it?"

"It will go into my mite box?"

"But will you be having fun?"

"Oh, mamma, don't! It wasn't any fun at all."

"When we three ride together," said mamma, speaking to herself, "Tom steps on my toes, and Lillie sits on my dress, but I have fun if I do have to pay for it. There was no fun today."

After that followed a long, blessed talk, and the children promised to say over each night a motto their mother placed in their rooms the next day: "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them." And 'happy' was the biggest word in the whole motto, Tom told Lillie.—*Kind Words.*

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

BUTLER, July 28, 1884.

DEAR PUZZLE EDITOR:—Enclosed find a puzzle which I offer in competition for THE UNION SIGNAL prize:

My whole is a proverb and is composed of 43 letters.
My 32, 25, 10, 29, 37, 13, 6 is the name of a novel.
My 26, 27, 42, 38, 7, 13, 26, 16 is the name of a state.
My 1, 2, 2, 14, 10, 38, 40, 17 is to set a value on.
My 31, 4, 16, 22 is to silence.
My 40, 18, 42, 43, 32, 16, 37 is to be stingy.
My 3, 4, 30, 33, 15, 3 is part of a ship.
My 39, 41, 28, 35 is a kind of food.
My 5, 34, 28, 12 is not to perceive sounds.
My 8, 20, 3, 24, 28, 19 is to menace.
My 36, 23, 9, 2 is a plant.
My 2, 21, 11 is a kind of inclosure.

166. AMPUTATIONS.

Behead all and leave a cavity.
Syncopate to peruse, and leave a color.
Behead to close, and leave a cabin.
Syncopate to avoid, and leave a luminary.
Syncopate clear and leave a plot.
Syncopate a projection, and leave a covering for the head.
Behead ill-looking, and leave the edge.
Curtail purchased, and leave a branch.
Syncopate damp, and leave a fog.
The amputated letters form the name of an important United States city.

167. CHARADE.

My first is a crease or a fold;
My second's a fastening secure;
My whole is a forest tree bold;
Firm-rooted, and strong to endure.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

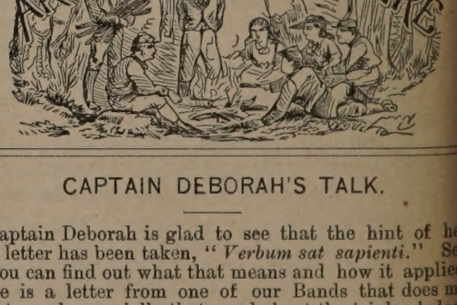
158.—"Labor not to be rich; cease from thine own wisdom."—Brown, freedom, nourishment, halo, boat, scarce, wire, toil.

159.—Perseverance.

160.—(1) "Faint heart never won fair lady." (2) A rolling stone gathers no moss."

161.—Boil, toil, soil, coil, foil, moil.

Answers have been received from Charlie Davis and Mrs. Mary F. Gregory.




## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Captain Deborah is glad to see that the hint of her last letter has been taken, "*Verbum sat sapienti.*" See if you can find out what that means and how it applies. Here is a letter from one of our Bands that does my heart good, especially that word about the triple pledge:

STILLMAN VALLEY, Ill., July 25, 1884.

DEAR CAPTAIN DEBORAH:—As our Band wishes to make the acquaintance of other Bands of Hope we thought that writing a letter would be a good way to do so. Our Band was organized April 29, 1883. The number enrolled at our organization was thirty. The number now is sixty-nine. We have two pledges, the single and triple. The number taking the triple pledge is forty-nine and increasing every meeting. We have interesting exercises, consisting of readings, recitations and singing. We sing from the Ripples of Song. We also have experiments and blackboard exercises.

The Band of Hope meets the third Sunday afternoon in each month. Although we have no saloons in this place we think it necessary to work for the temperance cause.

At our last meeting we had two of your letters to the "Children

of the Prevention Army" read. Hoping you will write many more letters to that same Army, I remain yours faithfully,

ALICE L. WHITE.

Next week I shall have a new thought to give you, a "merry thought," in some way connected with a merry Christmas. Watch for it. CAPTAIN DEBORAH.

# Home Department.

## FIRST AND LAST.

DELLE M. MASON.

### *LEAVING HOME.*

Come and walk with me Mary, before the sun has set.
Tho' tomorrow is my wedding day we are not parted yet.
I want to walk thro' all the paths I may not tread again,
And the joy that thrills within my heart is strangely blent with pain.

Let us go thro' the orchard into the woods beyond,
Where we found the patch of wintergreens close to the little pond
Where, on the shining surface, the water lilies bloom,
Making the faint air tremble with their subtle, sweet perfume.

Here they are, their pure white petals and golden hearts aglow
With strange, wild, spicy sweetness; I have always loved them so.
We must part, oh! lovely flowers, I must leave you, but I go
To meet a happier future than your pulseless hearts can know.

Here is the old oak tree, where oft we sat beneath the shade,
And here's the little brook where we happy children played.
Do you remember, Mary, how wet we got, the day
We tried to wash our two pet lambs? and then they ran away.

We can't be always children, and life is not all sport.
Here we are, grown up women, and yet, the time seems short.
We have loved each other, Mary, thro' all the happy years.
But tomorrow is my wedding day, and your cheek is stained with tears.

My heart is full and tender as I think of all I leave,
But my future shines so fair before me that I cannot grieve.
I have no tears to shed, Mary, tho' it is sad to part,
My happiness is safe with him, who shrines me in his heart.

### *RETURNING HOME.*

Let us walk slower, Mary, let me lean upon your arm,
It seems so good to be at home and see the dear old farm.
I remember when we walked here last, before I went away,
You were so kind to bring me home, Mary, so kind to let me stay.

Since I left you, Mary, a young and happy wife,
I've drank the dregs of sorrow, till I wearied of my life.
I could bear the sting of poverty, and sickness, and disgrace,
But my poor heart broke with longing to look upon your face.

At first my life was lighted by my husband's love alone.
Like a pleasant path before me, the sunny future shone.
And ere I wakened from my dream to find my life less sweet,
The sacred mother-love crept in and made my joy complete.

I trembled lest my happiness might be too great to last.
And when my sweet child moaned and died, my bitter tears fell fast.
But I lived to be the saddest thing that creeps along thro' life
Shivering with shame and terror, a brutal drunkard's wife.

Hush! do not curse him, Mary, my poor heart loves him still,
Tho' he drove me out into the storm when I was weak and ill.
'Twas the drink that turned him demon. I have heard him weep and moan
When the cruel frenzy left him, and he thought himself alone.

And if you see him, Mary, if he comes when I am dead,
Tell him I loved and prayed for him, the last words that I said.
Tell him my heart was homesick for my little child in heaven,
And if he shuns the cursed cup he yet may be forgiven.
I am very tired, Mary, and your cheek is stained with tears.
We must part, but I am happier than I have been for years.
Who knows but God may save him yet, and lead him to that rest
Where I shall spring to meet him with my baby on my breast.

## INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.*

MARY E. C. WYETH.

Responsibility implies accountability, and accountability presupposes judgment. From the hour when the Decalogue from the finger of God himself, was given to the world from Mt. Sinai, to the day when the Savior of the world summed up that law in the broad command "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and all thy soul and all thy mind and all thy strength, and thy neighbor as thyself," and on to the present moment there has never been a day when any soul of all humanity has been free of solemn and sacred responsibility.

Responsible and therefore accountable to God the Judge of all are we for our own actions as regards our own souls and our relations to God our Creator, and responsible and therefore accountable for our acts as concerning our neighbor.

Life consists of being and doing. All religion has relation to life, and the life of religion is to be good and do good. Ethics, the science which treats of moral law, teaches us that the greatest good to the greatest number is assured in proportion as the number increases of the individuals who aim to measure their conduct by the Golden Rule. The same philosophy teaches that the moral quality of the action resides in the intention. The history of humanity has proven the incontrovertibility of these truths.

To love God supremely and our neighbor unselfishly, then from the highest motive, the love of virtue for its own sake, insures the greatest amount of happiness to mankind, and consequently of glory to God. In a word, as a very orthodox word, to live thus fulfills the chief end of man.

An end presupposes an aim. The stream never rises above its source, the arrow never flies higher than the point toward which it is aimed. The aim limits if it does not determine the end. The motive characterizes the action. How important to have high aims and pure motives.

Herbert Spencer says: "There is no political alchemy by which you can get golden conduct out of leaden instincts." Thank God there is a moral alchemy by which the leaden instincts may be transfused and sublimated.

Education is defined as "that series of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper and form the habits of youth." Its object is to fit for usefulness.

One who has thought much and well on this subject, Mr. Fitz, president of the Boston Board of Trade, says: "In educating for a business life the aim should be to produce the very best specimens of the class, highminded, sagacious, prudent men, whose names shall stand as synonyms of integrity and enterprise, and whose influence upon society shall be always elevating."

The men who love God supremely and their neighbors as themselves, are of that sort. Their influence upon society is always elevating. Some of them have lately passed away, leaving a shining light to track their way through life. Amos Lawrence, whose motto, written on the inside of his pocket book was, "Character before wealth," Cyrus McCormick, Wm. E. Dodge, who feared God and kept His commandments in the face of ridicule and opposition and criticism, who largely contributed to the temperance cause, and whose radical total abstinence views made him singular among worldly men, who refused to listen to the suggestion that the needs of modern civilization demand the violation of the Fourth Commandment, and withdrew from the railroad corporation the moment it decided to run its trains on the Sabbath day.

He need not be ashamed who falls in line with such men as these. They all began life at the bottom of the ladder, and all attained to a grand success in life. Being dead, they yet speak to the living in glorious words, "Love virtue," they say, "for its own sake. Keep your aims sublime. Walk humbly before God, the Judge of all."

Upon every member and friend of this temperance union rests a responsibility. In every association, however small, for the purpose of cultivation in any direction, there are two elements, the didactic and the docile, there are two classes of individuals, those who lead and those who follow. The responsibility of each class is equal in measure, though not in kind. The duty of the leader is to discern between good and evil, and to guide by wise methods into the straight and narrow path, following which no life was ever lost. The duty of the follower is to improve the present opportunity to his own mental and moral enrichment, in order that he may best serve his day and generation.

To the educators in this society, I would say, "You are doing a service to your kind when you by word or look or precept, inspire one soul with an ambition to respect himself, to be respected by his neighbor, to make the most of his opportunities for culture, for general improvement, for usefulness. You are responsible to God for any neglect of opportunity thus to inspire.

To the learners, and which of us is not in some sense a learner?—I have to say' "The time is short," "*Nox yap epketar.*" The night cometh. This day, this hour, is yours. One day at a time, we live our lives. Our sphere is in ourselves. Live well today. God will take care of tomorrow. Care less for percents, more for heart culture, Resist the beginnings of evil. The world needs good men more than it needs anything else. Let your aim be to give the world better men. Resolve to be good yourselves and presently, all unconsciously it may be, your influence will be felt and you will be doing good.

What has all this to do with temperance? The underlying principle of every temperance society or effort of total abstinence, W. C. T. U., and political prohibition, is the Golden Rule. The moral quality of every action tending to suppress the consumption and production of alcoholic stimulants is found in the benevolent intention. Dealers and consumers may decry it, but they cannot deny it.

Our union's aim is to keep ourselves unspotted from the world of immorality, that we may be instruments of grace to all those toward whom our influence may extend. In this conflict between home and the saloon, there is no patriot or philanthropist who can afford to take sides with the enemy and destroyer of home. If the influences that have been at work during the past half year in this society, have been such as shall help to mould and shape character that is based upon righteous principles, to cultivate the hearts and consciences, and to properly direct the energies of the young people constituting the majority of the membership, that their growing powers may be used in combat with all forms of evil, and for the advancement of humanity's best good, the uplifting of the fallen, the strengthening of the weak, and the encouragement of the struggling, the sure result will be most gratifying to all its friends, among the sincerest of whom, be assured is its retiring president.

* Annual address of the president of the S. T. U. of Riverside, Florida, delivered July 3, 1884. Upon her retiring from office Mrs. Wyeth's seventeen-year-old son was elected president.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Aug. 17.] Third Quarter, No. 7. [1884.

## TOPIC; ABSALOM'S DEATH.

LESSON TEXT.—II. Samuel 18:24-33.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Whoso curseth father or mother let him die the death. Mark 7:10.

TIME.—B. C. 1023.

PLACE.—Mahanaim, east of Jordan.

1. Victory makes *us* forget God sometimes, but David with all his lapses from God's perfect law, seems never to forget the Friend who gives him victory. Even the messenger falls at his feet with blessings to God as the real conqueror.

2. Kingship can never eclipse fatherhood. The heart of David, full of joy at the conquest of rebellion, turns anxiously to the rebellious leader, who is his son. He would have him thwarted in his evil purpose, punished by defeat, but spared to learn to do wisely and to act a prince's part in the kingdom.

Is not this God's attitude toward the sinner? He has no pleasure in the death of the wicked.

3. David's question, "Is the young man safe?" and its underlying anxiety should have been the thought of years before. Absalom had not been safe for years. He had been a prince in a corrupt court, made corrupt by his father's sin. David had thought upon his own pleasures, often unlawful ones at that, and had neglected the training of his sons. No work, be it that of a kingdom or a humble lot, can ever safely engross the lives of a father or mother. Children are a heritage of the Lord, and He will require at their hands its cultivation and improvement. Too often fathers awaken like David to cry "Is the young man safe?" when the work of destruction is done and the opportunity for salvation is past.

4. The avenging of God is sure. David as king as well as father had neglected justice. He had winked at crime. Amnon and Absalom were both unpunished criminals. David ignored their sin. One pays the forfeit of his life and the other goes on to traitorous deeds which bring him to his end. David's heart is wrung with sorrow, but his punishment is just, and grows out of his love which however had not been forceful in the direction of true fatherly and kingly training. Humanity is precious in God's sight. Each child is His care and a wrong done to the weakest is speedily avenged by Him who is withal "slow to anger and of great mercy."

5. Beauty, natural graces and splendid abilities do not supply the want of principle. This lack is fatal to character, and character determines destiny in both worlds. Absalom's misused endowments are but weights that drag his name down to infamy.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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## WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS?

Just at this season mothers and fathers are casting about in search of good schools for their children. Many of them desire to place these young people in an atmosphere favorable to the growth of temperance principles, and seek for schools where the officers and teachers are known for their fearless advocacy of these principles. There is much wisdom in this. Children and young people absorb by a sort of intellectual and moral grazing, the culture of their surroundings, and the disposition of an institution toward great reforms is surely and indelibly stamped upon its pupils.

In this view of a matter so near to the hearts of many readers we are glad to note the attitude of several leading colleges, and would be glad of favorable data from reliable sources regarding other schools, east and west.

The president of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., is the Rev. Joseph Cummings, D. D. L. L. D., whose name is synonymous with a zealous advocacy of the temperance reform in both Massachusetts and Connecticut. In the latter state he was at one time a candidate for governor on the prohibition ticket. The seat of the University is a prohibition town.

Monmouth College, at Monmouth, Ill., is officered by stalwart temperance men, of that vigorous type which is produced by no religious denomination more certainly than the United Presbyterian, of which this institution is representative. Monmouth also has no saloons.

Hillsdale College, Michigan, of the Free Baptist church, is the home of a strong temperance sentiment. When our national president was there recently, the students were convened for a special address. President Durgin, Rev. Dr. Ransom Dunn and the gifted young professor of natural sciences, D. W. Fisk, are pronounced temperance advocates, as indeed are the entire faculty, but these are specially named as speakers.

At Indiana Asbury University (now De Pauw) the morning chapel hour was given to the Indiana W. C. T. U. at its annual convention a year ago, and to Miss Willard on a recent visit. President Martin and Professor Ridpath, the well known historian, presiding on the two occasions. Dr. Martin stated on the former of these that his office table was never without temperance literature for the use of students.

The State University of Indiana at Bloomington, Rev. Dr. Lemuel Moss, president, was not less cordial in its welcome of our national officers while the Quaker College at Richmond (Earlham College) gathered the students in special temperance conclave. That such opportunity to reach young minds and future voters is improved by these educators, speaks louder than words their regard for the cause.

Wisconsin University at Madison, Wis., is presided over by one of the truest of temperance philanthropists and philosophers, the Rev. Dr. Bascom, whose bold position on the temperance question has made him the object of political attack.

Wellesley College, Massachusetts, under Miss Alice Freeman is strongly impregnated with W. C. T. U. influences, A young woman's society flourishes there, and Miss Freeman with all her other rare gifts is known among us as the worthy daughter of a W. C. T. U. district president.

The Military school at Chester, Pa., has been already noticed in these columns, as taking, through its president, Col. Hyatt, right position relative to the use of wines at its pleasure banquets.

Iowa College, at Grinnell, has been known under Dr. Magoun's presidency as a place of concentrated prohibition power, a reputation which will be sustained we doubt not under his successor.

Kirkwood Seminary, near St. Louis, is a true temperance home for young ladies, founded and maintained by one of our staunch W. C. T. U. workers, Mrs. Anna Snead Cairnes, who makes the school a practical educator in morals as well as manners.

These are but a few of the many schools which are recognizing the drift of demand, and are meeting it on grounds of principle as well as policy. We regret that we have not a large and accurate knowledge of all, and solicit testimony which shall be freely furnished to our patrons as received.

## THE PLATFORM OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

On our 12th page this document appears in full. Last week we were able to glance at it merely—by no means to dismiss it. In referring to its cumbersome phrasing there was no intent to do it dishonor, but to acknowledge our own errors is the first step toward mending them. It would have been ungracious but wise had the Convention insisted upon its remodelling "on the spot," but it is no mean fault to desire to be gracious, and one that the Prohibition party can afford to indulge now, if ever.

Denuded of its verbiage we find the platform declares as follows:

1. For the acknowledgment of Almighty God as Supreme Ruler in human affairs.
2. The arraignment of the liquor traffic as the chief source of national vice, crime, poverty and misery.
3. Indictment of the Republican party as insensible to these evils though continually importuned, and nominating the two men of the nation who have publicly proposed to make the liquor traffic an institution of the land.
4. Charging the Democratic party with positive opposition to all legislation prohibitory of the evil.
5. Favoring a tariff for revenue, but so adjusted to commodities as to favor home industries.
6. For the appropriation of the public lands to settlers, not to corporations.
7. For the grateful support of our soldiers and sailors.
8. Protesting against the restriction of immigration.
9. Declaring that all these matters, while important, are dwarfed by the liquor traffic, which yearly costs the nation $800,000,000.
10. Calling upon Congress to suppress this traffic in

he District, in the territories, and in all other places under federal jurisdiction.

11. Demanding that no state shall hereafter be admitted to the union without a constitutional exclusion of both dram selling and polygamy.

12. Thanking the women of the country, especially the W. C. T. U., for their noble service in the cause.

13. Endorsing woman suffrage, both as a right and as a powerful aid to the suppression of intemperance.

14. Thanking God for the constant progress of the reform and appealing to the voters of the country to sustain prohibition.

Viewed as a whole it is a New Testament platform. There is not a thought in its paragraphs that is inconsistent with the Golden Rule. It begins and ends with that acknowledgment of God with which He has coupled the promise of Divine direction, and is permeated throughout with the spirit of Him who came to seek and to save.

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The following is the "twice told tale" of a worker's sorrow and disappointment over the defeat of a cherished temperance measure this time, a bill to introduce scientific temperance instruction in the schools supported by the taxes of men and women, mothers as well as fathers.

I am so heartsick and disappointed that I scarcely feel like writing to you. From all I can learn our bill has been defeated, "stabbed to the heart," as a friend remarked. God help these legislators. They are writing their names in very unenviable characters. All that is for the true welfare and good of fellowman, seems to incur their hatred and is trampled under foot with contumely. I am heartsick and disappointed, but not discouraged. I tried so hard, underwent so much that was difficult to do and unpleasant to endure, and I have failed this time. But I will keep at work. The question has been well agitated, public interest aroused, and when we try again we will be more experienced, and better armed and equipped."

And yet we are told that a new party is not a necessity.

---

Fifty Chinamen met in New York city one night last week to protest against the election of "the arch-republican politician, Mr. Blaine," as he was called by one Wong Chin Foo, and against American politics as at present operated. He further says

You must remember that the politician who lords it over you today is an arrant coward, and trims his sails to every breeze that blows. When you don't vote and don't wish to vote he denounces you as a reptile; the moment you appear at the ballot box you are a man and a brother, and are treated (if you consort with such people) to cigars, whiskies, and beers. Why can't we make our mark in politics as well as any of our brother races? Why can't we become good and substantial citizens like those from England, Ireland, Germany, and other European and Asiatic and even African countries? We had our diplomats, nay philosophers and sages, when those about us were half-naked savages, and they are yet but in their infancy in point of true civilization compared with the peaceful, industrious, and conscientious sons of the Middle Kingdom. I do not understand American politics enough to give you a scientific lecture just at the present moment, but I will say this of the three great political parties now contending for power. The Republicans have been in power for more than twenty years, and they have during that time rallied into their ranks some of the ablest men in American politics. Tney were supposed to represent the true principles of a republican form of government, of which this country has been so pre-eminently distinguished before the eyes of all civilized nations. Under this impression countless thousands of well meaning and respectable people were led to support them. It is needless for me to say how much in this regard the people at large are disappointed. It was under this administration that our own race was ostracized. It was under this administration that our fellow-countrymen are for ten years forbidden upon a free and republican shore. There are but a few instances of their bad faith to those who supported them to preserve the honor and dignity of the glorious constitution of the United States. The Lemocrats are robbers and thieves, who will plunder and rob the United States treasury worse than any of our late bank presidents have done. When they have once got into power, then look out. Every citizen will have to go about then armed to the teeth for self-protection. New York city is an example what they will do.

This Chinaman will certainly have to "take to de woods."

It was a disappointment to miss Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin from the great demonstration at Pittsburgh. As a member of the national committee she greatly desired to be present in the convention, but stayed at home to address the South Carolina Educational association in the interest of the scientific temperance instruction bill which is expected to pass next winter.

* * *

Col. Bain was also absent perforce. He is quick to endorse St. John, of whom he says:

If he (St. John) is noted for one thing more than another it is for his moral courage, and that he never betrayed a trust or compromised a principle he espoused.

* * *

The other day in a lecture at Ocean Grove, in the presence of such men as Roscoe Conkling and other prominent politicians, these were some of Col. Bain's strong utterances:

A reform looking to the moral progress of the people is above every other reform touching American politics. To raise the country's revenue from the liquor traffic is to feed the nation's finances at a cost of its morality.

He paid a tribute to the resources of the country, but said:

These are ours, not to squander, but improve; and hand over as a blessing to the generation to follow us. This we are not doing by sending through heredity the taste for alcoholic liquor, with legalized temptations to curse coming generations at the dawning of life.

* * *

W. C. T. U. mothers are proud and happy ones very often. At least I am sure Mrs. Georgia H. McLeod was one on graduation day in the high school of Baltimore, when "Daisy" bore off the valedictory honors with such grace and winsome power.

* * *

It is not too late I hope to tell of a special feature of the Michigan state meeting, and to hint to other conventions a "likewise" performance. This was the interspersion of several recitations in the regular order of business which proved great enliveners. One by little "Muff" Nelson on "Boorioboola Gha" and "Rock of Ages," both recitation and song by Miss Lovell, touched all hearts.

* * *

It may indeed be too late for the wide awake journalist to recount these items of interest when here comes fresh and inviting by the morning's mail, Michigan's annual report, a veritable "tome" for size and information. The minutes, reports and president's address are given entire, making a very readable document.

* * *

Miss Frank Jones, the faithful Y. W. C. T. U. worker of this city, after a year of illness, is to be again at her post this fall, whereat the various "missions" which she so successfully inspires, begin to look up, for their triumph cometh.

* * *

Mrs. Ada C. Bowles and the good people of Pittsfield, Minn., have been so charmed with each other that she has spent several weeks of this summer among them, speaking on scientific temperance instruction and other temperance topics.

* * *

Mrs. Frances L. Swift, besides presiding over the W. C. T. U. of the Keystone state with its 50,000 square miles of territory, is a member of the State Board of Charities, president of several local benevolent societies, and shares with her husband the parish duties of a large Presbyterian church in Allegheny City, of which Dr. Swift's father was pastor before him.

* *

And besides all this took bravely upon herself the care of providing entertainment for all the W. C. T. U. delegates to the Pittsburgh convention.

* * *

And moreover, entertained a large number of them in her own elastic household, giving them meals at times to suit the humor of that whimsical body which could vote down adjournment at all sorts of hours.

* * *

Picking up the threads of home work again comes Mrs. J. Ellen Foster from the Pacific, rejoiced to find on every hand, in her beloved home state, the closed saloon, the fleeing brewery and the smokeless distillery.

* * *

Miss Mary Smith's account of the W. C. T. U. convention in Yellowstone Park shows how Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith and family have been able to turn the business of pleasure seeking into the pleasure of W. C. T. U. business.

* * *

So too I learn does Mrs. Rose Patten, superintendent of Y. W. C. T. U. Work in Pennsylvania, as she takes her summer walks abroad, journey by way of the numerous Y. W. C. T. unions which she has organized or inspired, giving the word of comfort or command.

* * *

Mrs. S. M. I. Henry has a new lecture, considered by good judges unexcelled by anything she has yet done. She will give this lecture from time to time and will make a line of engagements from Rockford to St. Louis, at the time of the National Convention, Miss Hood answering all calls for her services.

* * *

At the Inter State Conference of W. C. T. U. held at Mountain Lake Park, Md., July 28, the people declared for St. John and Daniel. Mrs. J. C. Johnson, of West Virginia, was president, and Mrs. S. D. La Fetra secretary.

* * *

The W. C. T. U. of Ash Grove, Mo., have established a reading room for young men, and have secured a good list of newspapers which makes the place more attractive than any saloon or gambling club in that section of the country.

* * *

The Denver W. C. T. U. have been at work as usual, and are assigned the same room at the Denver Exposition that was used last year by the state union, and *mirabile dictu*, a special premium is offered by the Exposition management for the best paper on the subject of temperance, written by any pupil of the public schools in the state. The premium is a city lot valued at one hundred dollars.

* * *

Another of the delightful changes upon which the W. C. T. U. heart is everywhere and always intent has been wrought by the W. C. T. U. of Stockton, N. J., which will hereafter occupy the Shooting Gallery on Sabbath afternoons, taking sure aim and making good gospel shots.

* * *

A delegation from the W. C. T. U. of Winona, Minn., recently visited the city council with a petition signed by 1200 ladies and 800 gentlemen asking that the law forbidding the sale of liquor on Sabbath and to minors and confirmed drunkards be enforced. After a heated debate a motion to the effect that the marshal and policemen be instructed to enforce the ordinance was carried, Mayor Ludwig alone voting in the negative.

* * *

Mrs. General Bidwell, of Chico, Cal., is doing a wonderful work in the older towns in Butte county. The coffee houses, text books, etc., in her part of the state are well looked after. She is also devoting much of her own time to the teaching of Indian men and women, her husband having erected a school house upon their ranch, where they can drive each day and supervise the work, all of which is carried on at their own expense.

* * *

Miss Mary Allen West has visited during one recent week three Illinois teachers' conventions in the interest of scientific temperance instruction. Her words have the weight of long experience in educational as well as temperance work, and sink deep I judge, from the rise of sentiment favorable to the new education and fortification.

On Duty.

# News from the Field.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.—You will be interested to know how our W. C. T. U. celebrated July 4, on Boston Common. This being our third celebration of the kind, we entered upon the work of preparation with the confidence of those whose success is assured. We retired on the night of July 3, haunted by scorching memories of last year's experiences, but, as the day was ushered in with the patriotic confusion so dear to Young America, we found the fierce heat of the sun tempered by the most refreshing of ocean breezes.

Our calendar gave as the sentiment of the day, and as a whole temperance lecture in itself, this line from Horace: "Who then is free? The wise man who can govern himself."

Have you ever seen Boston Common upon a 4th of July morning? If so I need not waste words in describing the crowds of eager people, the innumerable stands where hungry and thirsty humanity may regale itself for a consideration, the shows of every variety, the preparations for bicycle race, for balloon ascension, and fireworks.

We thread our way to a tent bearing a very familiar name in large letters, and extending a cordial temperance invitation to all. At 10 o'clock a. m. we find everything in readiness, and a band calling together the eager pleasure seekers with patriotic airs, and the familiar strains of gospel hymns. In the rear of the main tent we find some of our most earnest women, preparing a lunch to be served at noon to the workers, and to a large company of intemperate and reformed men, to whom tickets have been previously given.

The praise service of fifteen minutes ended, the chairman makes brief remarks and then introduces the principal speaker of the hour. He occupies fifteen minutes with earnest, ringing words, that have no uncertain sound. Then he gives place to a band of children, whose fresh young voices in temperance songs and recitations, move all hearts. The hour closes with testimony from redeemed men, who have been lost in sin and shame, like some of these poor fellows in the audience, but who now stand as living monuments that "Jesus Christ is able to save to the uttermost."

And now the chairman changes, the band strikes up again, and another hour has begun. So the time goes on without interruption, except for the lunch at noon. Business men give an hour of their holiday to preside. Clergymen bring their best thoughts for the addresses, children and older people enliven the hours with recitation and song, and redeemed men throw all their gratitude for their own salvation into their appeals to others to come and be saved also. A pledge committee, with books, cards and pencils in hand, work busily all day in the crowd that throng about the tent, but can find no room beneath it,—obtaining a large number of signatures and having opportunity for much personal conversation; one young man tells a member of this committee that he signed the pledge at our meeting a year ago, and has saved two hundred and fifty dollars that would otherwise have gone for rum. Hundreds of pages of appropriate literature are distributed and eagerly received.

At 5 p. m. the tent is hastily taken down, and our meeting is a thing of the past. The workers wend their way homeward, with wearied bodies, but with hearts lifted in prayer for God's blessing upon the seed sown. Thankful words. Mrs. H. G. Rice.

The Massachusetts Women's Christian Prohibitory League at a regular monthly meeting in the Baptist Bethel, Boston, on July 17, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we express to H. H. Faxon, Esq., and the Massachusetts Reform Club, sincere thanks for their condemnation-shaped into resolutions at the convention held on the 15th inst., of the Republican as well as the Democratic party for turning a deaf ear to all appeals for an expression of disapproval of the drink traffic and every system of fostering and protecting it.

*Resolved*, That we send to Miss Frances Willard and her National W. C. T. U. helpers a thankful "God bless you" for the carrying into the presidential conventions the prohibition memorial and appeal, and thus demonstrating to the public that no hopes can consistently be entertained that the great political parties will come to the protection of our homes from the terrible ravages of the drink crime.

*Resolved*, That the time has fully come when the temperance women of the country should declare in unmistakable terms that they stand with Miss Willard as a unit for prohibition, whereby American voters will have no doubt for what great "issue" the petitions of a large class go up to the ear of "Our Father in heaven."

The Massachusetts Women's Christian Prohibitory League and the state central committee of the Prohibitory Reform party of this state have voted to canvass the commonwealth for signatures to the "Voter's Pledge" prepared by the N. W. C. T. U. Sisters of the United States, pray for Massachusetts! No state in the union more needs "help from on high." The prohibition women of the Bay State have been given signal answers to prayer, but oh, there is more to follow, for "the enemy" has come "in like a flood" and we pray that "the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him." Let every woman who reads this paragraph, and has any love for the Old Bay State, join with us at the twilight hour in this petition. M. O. S.

## TEXAS.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE UNIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT.

I take this method of conferring with you in regard to the state work. Some of our unions are enjoying a good degree of prosperity; some are simply existing, and some are in the agonies of dissolution. Our present affliction is poverty. It is said "the liberal soul shall be made fat." While we devise liberal things yet the people's indifference is a stubborn fact, and more than a match for our theories.

In the popular estimate the W. C. T. U. is as yet an experiment. It is hazardous to risk much on it. Let us look this question of finance squarely in the face, for our very existence is threatened. We have eleven state superintendents of as many departments of work. Each one is as yet footing the bills of her own work. This ought not to be; indeed, some cannot work on account of it. All I ask is my expenses but I am continually trenching upon my private purse. In the meantime avenues of usefulness are opening before us but cannot be entered for want of means.

I ask the unions in the first place, to be sure your treasurer is a prompt business woman. If she is not, prudently make a change. If there are members who have not paid membership fee, give their names to the vice presidents of their respective churches for collection. Arrange for voluntary contributions once a month. This is not obligatory, but some will accede to it. Call for contributions at your gospel temperance meetings. A few churches will regularly contribute to your fund as a plan of Christian benevolence. Appoint committees to present to them your objects of work and your needs.

Entertainments will be necessary occasionally, but let us give preference to literary entertainments, such as, concerts, tableaux, and readings, over festivals.

The time is drawing near for our state meeting. I go to south Texas soon to arrange for this and also to attend to other matters pertaining to our state work.

We are very sorry Miss Moore could not make this trip, she gave such satisfaction wherever she did go. Her lectures were highly esteemed.

No one ever visited us who was better received than Mrs. Fixen. She is charming. The people loved her. But her press notices do her injustice. They dwell upon her lighter graces and forget to mention that she is withal a deeply consecrated woman. We will ever welcome such visitors as Mrs. Fixen and Miss Moore. Our pastors are good to lecture for us but after all women help women. We would like to have those women back at our state meeting. We wish to welcome Miss Willard, Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. H. W. Smith, and Mrs. Judge Merrick, and as many others as we can induce to come.

Will the ladies named let us hear from them?

Yours for the cause,

*Denton, Tex.* Jenny Bland Beauchamp.

## MICHIGAN.

Hillsdale.—On the 9th of June the people of Hillsdale were favored for the first time with the privilege of listening to the gifted and noble Miss Frances E. Willard. Her lecture was truly grand, eloquent, logical and womanly, strong without being masculine. Every one was delighted with it. Our large college church was filled. Some came twelve miles in carriages and they said they were well paid.

The following morning Miss Willard attended chapel exercises at the college and gave a wonderfully telling and pathetic speech to the students. I think all felt that they would try and be better students and make the world better for their living in it.

Last Sabbath evening we held a union temperance meeting in the M. E. church, all the churches in the city uniting excepting the Episcopalian. Our meeting was under the direction of the W. C. T. U., was well attended, and we hope much good will result from it. The better class of our men are getting aroused and are of the opinion that nothing is going to do the work needed but prohibition.

At the close of the meeting a resolution was passed requesting the officers of the city to be more vigilant in enforcing our laws. H.

## VERMONT.

CARD FROM THE STATE PRESIDENT.

The annual meeting of the Vermont W. C. T. U. will be held in Middlebury, September 17, 18 and 19. Mrs. Emily McLaughlin will give the annual address; Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith will lead the afternoon devotional meetings. We shall also have the pleasure of welcoming the editor of The Union Signal, Mrs. Mary B. Willard. Every union should present her a record of a full subscription list; will they not try?

Each union will be entitled to three delegates. We expected to have had our National president with us, but owing to the change in the date of the Maine convention, Miss Willard must be in the east earlier and therefore can not be with us. Also to enable us to have Mrs. Smith we have placed our dates as above. This will necessitate prompt attention to the payment of dues. Also reports to superintendents and the secretaries.

Owing to the increase in membership we shall this year be entitled to an increase in the number of delegates to the National. Will not the county vice presidents endeavor to find persons who will accept these places. Ladies who are interested in the growth of our work, you will notice that we have three days in place of two as formerly.

We hope to have meetings for the young ladies; also a children's meeting, time for the meetings of the various superintendents and committees. In the appointment of delegates as far as possible let the workers be sent This is to be pre-eminently a meeting for the workers.

Mrs. E. G. Greene.

## MAINE.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Travelling 400 miles from Portland by rail one reaches Northern Aroostook. Whatever their thought may be as they journey slowly along, in regard to "getting out of the world," on arrival one finds the "Garden of Maine." And the gardeners are as fine a set of refined, and cultured men and women as any county in any country can afford.

What brought us here just now was the Aroostook county W. C. T. U. convention. To say they have done well during the last year would not begin to express it. To say they excel all other counties in Maine would not be speaking disparagingly of the others. Every W. C. T. U. in the county was largely represented, and from all the towns the ministers came and acted as though they belonged there, and they did.

A large amount of the usual convention work was transacted under the direction of the county president, Mrs. C. F. A. Johnson, of Presque Isle. The hearts of the women evidently trust in her as a leader. The amendment was the leading topic of the meetings. In response to a telegram received, the county secretary Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, of Fort Fairfield, quickly responded * * * You will find our answer the 8th day of Sept. in * * * which reads "She hath done what she could."

They certainly will have earned that oft much abused plaudit.

These people live very near the New Brunswick line. Hence after the dram shops were abolished from their own towns they still were troubled by the nearness of those over the line. The W. C. T. U. petitioned the authorities over there to discontinue their selling, and after a while it resulted in the passage of a no-license vote in the place, over which they greatly rejoice.

Space would fail me to tell of all the smart doings of these Aroostook women and men; and we came away from the convention feeling that the amendment was safe in that section, that the children were cared for, and the homes protected. L. M. N. S.

Bangor.—The W. C. T. Crusade of Bangor, has reached the eleventh year of its organization. It is still working for the cause of temperance, holding two public meetings and its business meeting followed by prayer meeting every week. Also a meeting at the jail every other Sunday when papers and books are distributed, and a children's meeting the last Friday in each month. Flower Mission day was observed and bouquets, with text cards attached, were distributed.

Bernice D. Payson, *Sec.*

Bangor.—The W. C. T. U. of Bangor, has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Mrs. Sophia Jane Appleton, whose loved and honored name was enrolled among the ten, at its formation.

The union records with grateful appreciation, her rich natural endowments, her rare culture, her undeviating devotion to the interests of her sex, her country and suffering humanity, whose bonds she felt, "as bound with them." So, when the first wave of the women's temperance movement reached our city, she was swept within its tides, and the contributions of a flowing pen accustomed to receive commendation from high authority, both in the region of prose and poetry, was then brought into requistion and served as long as strength permitted, for the new and glorious cause.

The memory of the charm and cheer which her presence invariably diffused, is a sweet benediction remaining with her sorrowing sisters, inviting them to emulate the simplicity and sincerity of her aims, the obedience she manifested to the voice of conscience, her devotion to the cause of the Master, her high spiritual achievements and her overcoming faith.

P. C. Plummer.

## NEW YORK.

ROUND LAKE GROVE MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held at Round Lake, Saratoga county, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 4, 5, and 6.

It was enough to do one's heart good to hear the good words spoken there and to see and feel the enthusiasm in the good cause of temperance that is now spreading like wild-fire all over the country.

From half-past eight until twelve each day, and from half-past one until late in the evening the people sat in rapt attention, drinking in eagerly the words of the speakers, and showing their sympathy or appreciation from time to time by laughter or applause.

The program included a lesson, illustrating the physiological effect of alcohol, by Mrs. G. M. Gardinier, and

addresses by Miss Colman, Mrs. E. M. J. Decker, state treasurer, Mrs. S. A. McClees and Mrs. Emily McLaughlin.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. H. A. Perrigo, state superintendent of juvenile work, called on the children of the audience to follow her to the tabernacle, where she soon formed a new Band of Hope, initiating fifty-five boys and girls as members.

If fifty-five boys and girls can be gathered into the temperance work in the little village of Round Lake, why cannot every reader of the UNION SIGNAL inaugurate a society in her own town or village? The good that might result from an effort of this kind is simply incalculable. Miss Emily Underhill, state superintendent of young ladies' work, also formed a society of young ladies, after a very bright little speech.

Many fine speakers were present. A. H. H.

## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Why didn't some worthier pen than mine write up Mrs. J. Ellen Foster's work among us? I answer, every body is so busy, all our good writers have their hands and hearts very full of all kinds of work; but you must know that we have appreciated her; especially just as she was leaving us. One gentleman said he would give $500 to hear her again. That's a price not many lecturers get!

The principal part of Mrs. Foster's work was done in San Francisco, that is, she spoke more times here than elsewhere.

June 2 she went to Sacramento, Woodland, Chico, Grass Valley, and Nevada. At each of these places speaking one evening, taking in by the way one little glimpse of pleasure at the Geysers; just one day she stepped aside from work.

On Friday, the 13th of June, a reception was tendered her by Y. M. C. A. The hall had been renovated, and our good friend Mr. McCoy, secretary of Y. M. C. A., appreciating and admiring Mrs. Foster's work and worth, opened the doors of the building very wide, and the crowd came till they filled it. Some of the good men spoke, and Mrs. Foster responded in a beautiful speech of fifteen minutes' duration. Then came hand shaking and words of welcome. Sunday, June 15, she spoke in same hall, good, loving, temperance words to young men and maidens. In the evening of same day spoke in Howard Presbyterian church to a full house, thus closing her labors in the churches of San Francisco; speaking eight times in churches of different denominations.

Monday at 2 o'clock, she, in company with Mrs. Peet, superintendent of legislative work in W. C. T. U. of California, apperred before the Congregational club of ministers of San Francisco and Oakland and in an earnest speech of fifteen minutes, urged upon these ministers the importance of the petitions which the W. C. T. U. are about to issue, for an amendment to the state constitution, prohibiting the liquor traffic in California.

Dr. Holbrook, the chairman, assured the ladies that the sympathies of the club men were with the movement and they would do all they could to forward the petitions.

Thursday, June 17, Mrs. Foster gave the closing lecture, subject, Constitutional Prohibition. A large and attentive audience in the finest church in the city—First Congregational.

Mrs. Foster and her good husband, whom we found to be no lesser light in the good cause, sailed on Oregon Steamer on June 18. We bid them God speed with tears in our eyes, but hope in our hearts, hopes that will pray for her return to us at some not distant day.

Need I say that the California W. C. T. U. and also all of its locals who had the pleasure of hearing this gifted woman, feel they are paid for the efforts made to interest the people. She is worth her weight (and she is heavy) in good, bright, golden coin, to the temperance cause. No, that is too low an estimate! She shall be balanced by crisp greenbacks, one hundred dollar bills every one of them. L. P. WILLIAMS,

*Rec. Sec. Cal. W. C. T. U.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.

TIDIOUTE.—A few short clippings have found their way into your paper, regarding the work of late carried on in Tidioute, but giving no accurate idea of its extent; and knowing that all the readers of the union are interested in the success of the temperance work whereever it may be, we send to them an account of our victory.

Mr. Will McConnell held his first meeting May 26, and since has lectured 29 times.

From the beginning the meetings grew and increased in interest and size, until nearly all in the town were enrolled as temperance men and women, and it was the exception to meet any one, even the smallest child, without the emblem of independence, the red ribbon.

Thirteen hundred and twenty six have signed the pledge, and as a population we number less than sixteen hundred.

Nearly all of our prominent men with their families, gave us their aid, and when the town was canvassed with a remonstrance paper, praying the judge to withhold a liquor license from all of our town who applied for such, only two each of all the men and women asked refused to sign, and the victory is ours, and today Tidioute stands without a licensed hotel or saloon of any kind. A "law and order league" has been formed, whose determination it is to prosecute druggist, saloon keeper, or anyone who violates the law in any way, and all are vigilant for the complete success of the temperance work, not only for the present but for all time.

Our union numbers fifty-eight, and as president we have one whose heart is ever true, and whose energy is unbounded.

The Y. W. C. T. U. numbers forty, and their meetings are very interesting and fully attended.

The Band of Hope which meets every Sabbath afternoon, has one hundred and eighty-three members, and with their bright and happy faces and badges so proudly displayed, added greatly to our procession on the Fourth.

On that day, the union, with the town people and those of the surrounding country, made every preparation for a grand temperance celebration jubilee, and with national exercises in the morning on the island, followed by dinner for all, anticipated a grand open air mass meeting in the afternoon, conducted by Mr. McConnell. Though strong advocates for cold water, none were prepared for the deluge that came from the heavens about noon, and considering the weather rather intemperate, the people scattered to their homes, well dampened, but with no less faith in the temperance cause.

Mr. McConnell is now in Warren, and we pray that his efforts there may be as fruitful of results.

To God we give all glory and praise, and our motto shall ever be: For God and home and native land.

Our next united effort will be for the compulsory education bill. MRS. J. L. GRANDEN, *Cor. Sec.*

## NEBRASKA.

NELIGH.—About a month ago Mrs. E. M. J. Cooley, vice president at large, organized a W. C. T. U. society at this place. There was a previous arrangement for Mrs. Cooley to come to Neligh and deliver a series of lectures, but, owing to some unforeseen circumstances, she could only remain with us one day and one night. The ladies met her in the afternoon, when the W. C. T. U. was organized. The officers are: President, Mrs. M. L. Marsh; recording secretary, Mrs. C. R. Minkler; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. E. Frady; treasurer, Mrs. A. F. Wilgocki. In the evening Mrs. Cooley lectured to a crowded house. Her audience was rapturously enthusiastic from the beginning to the close of the address—not the enthusiasm that partakes of joyousness and fun, but the deep, earnest, prayerful enthusiasm, that told how the words, the earnest, beautiful, truthful words, of the speaker, found lodgment and response in the honest souls of her hearers. Her manner was energetic and most solemnly impressive.

The main drift of her talk was against licensing the liquor traffic. She quoted scripture (from the open Bible before) several times during the evening. She cited her hearers to the history of thrones so builded, to their destruction. With a look to heaven, and an earnestness that those who saw and heard her, will never forget, she said: "So help me God! my children shall never be educated in a school where blood money is used to pay for their instructions!" Oh, the pathos of her appeal to mothers and fathers.

We watch with joy the springing step and bright eyes of our sons, who may graduate among the lost. Our young men "sow their wild oats" in the hearts of our daughters. She related the incident in history of the old priest of Neptune and his two sons down by the Ægean Sea. He was warned of danger when the two huge serpents were bearing down upon him. But he was too much occupied with his sons and pleasure to hear the repeated warning cry, "Look to the sea!" When at last he did look it was to see the serpents coiling around his sons and himself. There are serpents behind the altar of our government rearing their blood-crested heads to watch and help the liquor traffic, laying wires to darken our homes and put wailing in our hearts. "We are looking to see if our loved ones shall go in rags, that the saloon keepers' families may be clothed in purple and gold." The multitude have called out to us to guard our dear loved ones.

My report would be too lengthy if I were to give a full synopsis of her lecture. It was a masterly effort and appealed to the sympathy and judgment of every one who heard her. At the close of her lecture there was a unanimous vote for Mrs. Cooley to come again and lecture to the people of Neligh.

R. MYRTIE CARLETON.

## CONNECTICUT.

The third semi-annual convention of the Connecticut W. C. T. U. was held in Southington, June 25. Nearly seventy officers and delegates were in attendance, beside many visitors.

At ten o'clock the convention was called to order by president, Mrs. S. B. Forbes, of Rockville. In behalf of the Southington union, Mrs. L. A. Whitney welcomed the convention to Southington. A response from Mrs. S. K. Luce, of Niantic, was read by Mrs. Andrews, of Stamford, (Mrs. Luce being summoned home by telegraph.)

The importance of employing a state organizer was presented for consideration. After discussion and careful deliberation it was voted to appoint Miss E. A. Landfear, of Meriden, our state organizer. The amount of her salary was nearly all pledged immediately.

Encouraging reports were made by county vice presidents. County conventions have been held in five counties the past year.

In the afternoon an earnest, helpful address was given by Rev. S. B. Forbes, of Rockville. Miss Burton, of Middletown offered a resolution, thanking the people of Southington for their hospitality. The resolution was adopted.

The address in the evening was delivered by Miss Greenwood, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Greenwood is not a stranger in Connecticut, as this was the seventeenth time she has addressed an audience here. She convinced her hearers that "the morning dawneth" concerning temperance work. SECRETARY.

## WESTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SEATTLE.—As we read your pages from week to week, gaining strength and inspiration from them, and especially from the cheering words of progress sent you by our sisters all over the land, we wonder that Western Washington so seldom adds her mite. Perhaps the officers on whom we depend for representation through your columns are so zealous in our home work that they find little time for Signal Notes. In that case may one of the lesser workers speak:

In June, 1883, our national president came to the Sound, arousing the indifferent, and strengthening the interested by her eloquence and logic. She left us as a memorial of her visit the W. C. T. U. of Western Washington, whose birthday we lately celebrated in our first annual meeting, held in Seattle, June 18 and 19.

During all the sessions of this meeting, close beside our president, was seen the form of the superintendent of the Pacific coast, Mrs. M. C. Leavitt, aiding by her experience and advice whenever needed.

Mrs. Leavitt helped us greatly by her lectures. Much admiration was expressed not only for them, but for her sweet womanliness. One young gentleman said: "She talks to us just like a mother." Another, after listening to her doubted if her arguments could be beaten even by those who claim greater power as a speaker.

Even the saloon men admired her, and said she did not abuse them. At one place a saloon keeper attended her lecture, and contributed when the collection was taken. She told them some very plain truths, not in hatred, but in the true W. C. T. U. spirit, with a heart full of love to God and brother love to man.

At La Conner and Port Gamble we had no auxiliaries, but she planted a union at each place, and at the former the president of the new union took advantage of the delay caused by one day's waiting for a steamer to give our lecturer a reception.

Mrs Foster, too, has been among us, but unfortunately few people on the Sound had the pleasure of hearing her — those few will not soon forget her. Seattle has reason to thank her for the help she gave the temperance people in their municipal election. The Seattle ladies began working for this election last spring, and ceased not in their efforts until the polls were closed. They canvassed the city, urging the indifferent to register, and on the day of election some drove carriages taking voters to and from the place of voting, while others were near the polls urging all to vote the right ticket. They are rewarded by the election of a majority of their candidates, two-thirds in the council, the attorney and assessor.

We are new in the work, but have learned something in this our first year, and mean to continue learning until our steps, now somewhat hesitating, shall have the true, steady beat of the veterans marching in our W. C. T. U. ranks. C. M. WHITE.

### ADDITIONAL CONVENTION ITEMS.

There were present about twenty-five officers and delegates, representatives of thirteen unions, two in our jurisdiction not submitting reports or sending delegates. We in W. T. are in possession of that powerful influencing medium, the ballot, and now one of the greatest works of our W. C. T. U. is to teach the women, we are all learners, the beauties and the duties of this relation to the state.

The departments of work adopted by the convention are, conference with societies, soldiers and sailors' work, legislation, petition, and securing enforcement of law, securing representation in primaries, scientific instruction, social work, influencing press, juvenile work, securing use of unfermented wine at the Lord's table, flower mission, suppression of impure literature, young woman's work, prison and police stations, heredity and hygiene, and work among the Indians, each of which departments has its own superintendent.

Our corresponding secretary reported much good work accomplished by local unions during last year, our first. Though the total membership of the W. C. T. U. in Western Washington does not exceed two hundred and fifty, still the influence of that number of praying, temperance, Christian women has been felt very decidedly in political and religious affairs. And the noble young women! how kindly and healthfully they work. One Y. W. C. T. U. reported having raised and used about two hundred dollars since last September in the work for God and home and native land. There having heretofore been no separate department for young women's work, they, through one of their representatives, appeared and asked the convention to create such a department, and appoint a superintendent for it, which was done.

Our dear last year's president, Mrs. Margaret Le Sourd,

declined the renomination, and though we were loth to part with her from the office, for we had learned to love her in this pioneer work, we elected as her successor one of God's chosen, a minister of His gospel, an enthusiastic and earnest worker, Mrs. W. F. Thomas, of Seattle. We stand for prohibition as our declaration of principles shows. The stimulus to thought and work in the temperance reform so grandly given by our inspired leader, Miss Willard, has never died out, and women are still feeling her works and words though given a year ago. Through The Union Signal we send her and lovely Anna our love, and tell them of many earnest prayers in their behalf. Mrs. E. G. Johnson, *Rec. Sec.*

## ILLINOIS.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY CONVENTION.

The annual convention held at Freeburg July 9 and 10 was a success in every way, being not only noted for its enthusiastic workers, but for the large numbers in attendance and for the deep interest shown in the cause on all sides and by all people.

Reports from three old unions and four new ones, two of these being German, also the large delegation from the Marissa Band of Hope, who added not a little to the interest, with their pretty banners, bright faces and well prepared recitations and songs, all show that St. Clair county is up and doing, getting ready in earnest to take part in the battle yet to be fought.

The county president did her duty as a W. C. T. U. woman should, and was nobly aided by her sisters of the Belleville unions and others of the county. Our own beloved district president, Mrs. E. A. Blair, of Lebanon, was present giving the tone of spirituality needed to make the work done here such as God loves. Last, but not least, I mention Mrs. L. S. Rounds, of Chicago, who gave the finishing touch and made our convention just what we claim for it, one of the best held in the 18th district. In the words of the *Belleville Democrat:* "Mrs. Rounds is a forcible and pleasant speaker and very earnest and convincing in her arguments. She was listened to with marked interest by large assemblies and her eloquent and able addresses made a deep and lasting impression upon her hearers." I would add that her spirit of Christian love and sympathy aids not only the work but the workers. M. C. M.

Elgin.—We are usually a very quiet people out here, although exceedingly enterprising and industrious, but the old adage "Still waters run the deepest," may be truthfully applied to the prohibition sentiment which in a broad and deep undercurrent touches the heart and conscience of our community, and which has sprung to the surface like a volcanic eruption under the electrical influence of those earnest workers, Francis and Thomas Edward Murphy. We can but feel that the Spirit of the Master is theirs. It has melted the seal of silence and drawn aside the curtain of reserve, and today we feel that we "know each other better, now the mists have cleared away."

For two weeks we have had meetings every night and three times on Sundays, besides prayer meetings. The clergymen of the Babtist, Presbyterian, Universalist, Congregationalist, Methodist and Free Methodist churches have given us their presence, prayers, speeches, their churches and church collections; even abandoned their prayer meetings, turning their influence and that of their congregations in our favor.

The president and secretary of the Y. M. C. A. led that society in the same direction, performing a thousand and one acts of kindness with labors of love which will make us forever their debtors. The result is we have had a glorious temperance revival as well as a general spiritual awakening. We have realized as never before what strength there is in union.

We engaged the skating rink and seated it to accommodate twelve hundred people. It was filled to overflowing, and hundreds in vain sought admittance. Three thousand signed the pledge, among them many who had not been sober for years, men of prominence too, were converted from the error of their ways, doctors and lawyers. Homes have been made happy and the Murphys carry with them as they leave us the blessings of hundreds. That they may live long to advocate these truths is the wish of their many warm friends in Elgin. A temperance union is about to be formed to gather up and hold those already secured, as well as to continue the work of redemption until this beautiful manufacturing city is free from the dominion of strong drink and the last saloon is closed. May God strengthen us to never falter until Illinois can reach across the Mississippi and exchange congratulations with victorious Iowa that ours too is a prohibition state.

S. K. Whitford, *Pres. W. C. T. U.*

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Mrs. Rounds has organized a union of 40 members at St. Charles, also a Band of Hope with 62 members. At Flanagan, where Mrs. Rounds spent three days a week since, the union was greatly strengthened by her work, and a Band of Hope with 32 members was organized.

—Unions have been organized at Knoxville Astoria, Ipava and Avon by Mrs. C. H. Smith.

## NEWS IN A NUT SHELL.

Three new unions are reported from Montana, organized by the president, Mrs. Dr. Clark; at Billings, Livingston, and Bozeman.

The W. C. T. U. of Oakland, Cal., has recently opened a coffee house; liberal donations from wealthy citizens enabled the ladies to open under most favorable circumstances.

The San Francisco W. C. T. U. is doing a great work in every line of temperance. Their coffee house is one of the most successful not only upon this coast, but in the United States.

Mrs. C. H. Lucas, superintendent of press work at Osceola, Mo., reports a Y. W. C. T. U., a Band of Hope, and a C. T. U., as the result of their series of meetings just closed, led by Mr. C. J. Holt.

Mrs. E. L. Saxon, organizer for Tennessee, has recently organized unions at Carthage, Winchester, Sherwood, Cleveland and Athens. Mrs. Saxon is winning golden opinions everywhere, the press speaking in highest terms of her addresses.

As usual, a temperance celebration was held at Red Rock Camp ground July 4, under the auspices of the Minnesota W. C. T. U. Mrs. H. A. Hobart presided. Addresses were delivered by Miss H. G. Moore, of Ohio, and Revs. C. Hobart and G. F. Wells.

There has recently been organized a young ladies' branch of the W. C. T. U. of Albion, Mich., with Miss E. Joe Clark as superintendent. The young ladies have entered into it with an enthusiasm which promises success. Already they have arranged for a "Flower Social" to be held Wednesday evening, August 6. This "Flower Social" is something "new under the sun," and through its unique idea much amusement is anticipated. There will be a good musical program. Ice cream and cake will also be furnished.

## APPOINTMENTS.

MRS. LAURA G. FIXEN'S APPOINTMENTS ON THE ST. JOHN CIRCUIT.

Milton, Ontario, August 16, 17; Lyons, N. Y., August 18; Conesus Lake, N. Y., August 19; Freeville, N. Y., August 21; Oakfield, N. Y., August 23, 24; Cuba, N. Y., August 25; Saratoga, N. Y., August 26; Round Lake, N. Y., August 27; Albany, N. Y., August 28; Kingston, N. Y., August 29, 30; Monroe, N. Y., August 31; Wellsburg, N. Y., September 1; Fairhaven, N. Y., September 2; Dayton, N. Y., September 5.

## THE PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

1. The Prohibition Home Protection party, in national convention assembled, acknowledge Almighty God as the rightful sovereign of all men, and from whom the just powers of government are derived; to whose laws human enactments should conform, and that peace, prosperity and happiness only can come to the people when their laws of the national and state governments are in accord with the Divine will.

2. That the importation, manufacture, supply, and sale of alcoholic beverages, created and maintained by the laws of the national and state governments, during the entire history of such laws, is everywhere shown to be the promoting cause of intemperance, with resulting crime and pauperism, making large demands upon public and private charity, imposing large and unjust taxation and public burdens for penal and sheltering institutions upon thrift, industry, manufactures and commerce; endangering the public peace; causing desecration of the Sabbath; corrupting our politics, legislation, and administration of the laws; shortening lives, impairing health and diminishing the productive industry; causing education to be neglected and despised; nullifying the teachings of the Bible, the church and the school—the standards and guides of our fathers and their children in the founding and growth, under God, of our widely extended country, and which, imperiling the perpetuity of our civil and religious liberty, are baleful fruits, by which we know that these laws are alike contrary to God's laws and contravene our happiness; and we call upon our fellow citizens to aid in the repeal of these laws and the legal suppression of this baleful liquor traffic.

3. The fact that during the twenty-four years in which the Republican party has controlled the general government, and that of many of these states, no effort has been made to change the policy. Territories have been created from the national domain and governments for them established and states from them admitted to the union, in neither of which has this traffic been forbidden or the people of these territories or states been permitted to prohibit. That there are now over 200,000 distilleries, breweries, and retail dealers in these drinks, holding certificates and claiming the authority of the government for the continuation of a business so destructive to the moral and material welfare of the people, together with the fact that they have turned a deaf ear to remonstrance and petition for the correction of the abuse of civil government, is conclusive that the Republican party is insensible to, or impotent for the redress of those wrongs, and should no longer be intrusted with the powers or responsibilities of government. That although this party in its late national convention was silent on the liquor question, not so its candidates—Messrs. Blaine and Logan. Within the year past Mr. Blaine has publicly recommended that the revenue derived from the liquor traffic shall be distributed among the states, and Senator Logan has by bill proposed to devote these revenues to the support of schools. Thus both virtually recommend the perpetuation of the traffic, and that the states and its citizens shall become partners in the liquor crime. The fact that the Democratic party has in its national deliverances of party policy arrayed itself on the side of the drink-makers and sellers by declaring against the policy of prohibition of such traffic under the false name of "sumptuary laws," and when in power in some of the states refusing to remedy legislation, and in congress refusing to permit the creation of a board of inquiry to investigate and report upon the effects of this traffic proves that the Democratic party should not be intrusted with power or place. That there can be no greater peril to the nation than the existing competition of the Republican and Democratic parties for the liquor vote. Experience shows that any party not openly opposed to the traffic, will engage in this competition, will court the favor of the criminal classes, will barter away the public morals, the purity of the ballot and every trust and object of good government, for party success, and patriots and good citizens should find in this practice sufficient cause for immediate withdrawal from connection with their party.

4. That while we favor reforms in the administration of the government in the abolition of all sinecures and useless offices, we favor the election by the people of the postoffice officers of government instead of appointment by the president; that competition and sobriety are essential qualifications for holding a civil office and we oppose the removal of such persons except so far as it may be absolutely necessary to secure effectiveness as the vital issues on which the government is intrusted to a party; that the collection of revenues from alcohols, liquors and tobacco should be abolished as the vices of men, and not a proper subject for taxation.

5. That revenues for custom duties should be levied for the support of the government, economically administered, and when so levied the fostering of American labor, manufactures, and industries, should constantly be held in view.

6. That the public lands should be held for homes for the people, and not for gifts to corporations, or to be held in large bodies for speculation upon the needs of actual settlers.

7. That grateful care and support should be given to our soldiers and sailors, their dependent widows or orphans, disabled in the service of the country.

8. That we repudiate as un-American, contrary to and subversive of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, from which our government has grown to be a government of 55,000,000 of people, and a recognized power among the nations, that any person or people shall or may be excluded from residence or citizenship with all others who may desire the benefits which our institutions conferred upon the oppressed of all nations.

9. That while these are important reforms, and demanded for the purity of administration and the welfare of the people, their importance sinks into insignificance when compared to the reform of the drink traffic which annually wastes $800,000,000 of the wealth created by toil and thrift, and drags down thousands of families from comfort to poverty; which fills jails, penitentiaries, insane asylums, hospitals, and institutions for dependency; which destroys the health, saps the industry, and causes loss of life and property to thousands in the land, lowers intellectual and physical vigor, dulls the cunning hand of the artisan, the chief cause of bankruptcy, insolvency, and loss in trade, and by its corrupting power endangers the perpetuity of free institutions.

10. That congress should exercise its undoubted power and prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages in the District of Columbia, the territories of the United States, and in all places over which the government has exclusive jurisdiction.

11. That hereafter no state shall be admitted into the Union until its constitution shall expressly prohibit polygamy and the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages.

We earnestly call the attention of the laborer and mechanic, the miner and manufacturer, and ask an investigation of the baleful effects upon labor and industry caused by the needless liquor business, which will be found a robber, which lessens wages and profits—the destroyer of the happiness and family welfare of the laboring man; and that labor and legitimate industry demand deliverance from the taxation and loss which this traffic imposes, and that no legislation can so healthily stimulate production or increase a demand for capital and labor, or produce so much comfort and content, as the suppressing of this traffic would bring to the laboring man, mechanic or employer of labor throughout our land.

12. That the activity or co-operation of the women of America for the promotion of temperance has, in all the history of the past, been strength and encouragement which we greatly acknowledge, and the methods, the earnestness, zeal, intelligence, and devotion of the mothers and daughters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been eminently blessed by God. Kansas and Iowa have been given her as "sheaves" of rejoicing, and the education and arousing of the public mind, and the constitutional amendments which now prevail, are largely the fruit of her prayers and labors: and we rejoice to have our Christian women unite with us, sharing in the labor that shall bring abolition of the traffic. She shall join in the grand "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," when by law our boys and firesides shall be free from legal temptation.

13. That believing in the civil and political equality of the sexes, that the ballot in the hand of woman is right for her protection, and would prove a powerful ally for the suppression of the drink saloon, the execution of the law, the promotion of reform in civil officers, and the removal of corruption in public life, we delegate the practical outworking of this reform to the discretion of the Prohibition party in the several states according to the condition of the sentiment in those states.

14. That gratefully we acknowledge and praise God for the presence of His Spirit, guiding counsel, and granting the success which has been vouchsafed in the progress of temperance reform, and looking to Him for all wisdom and help, we ask the voters of the United States to make the principles of the above declaration a ruling principle in the government of the nation and of the states.

# Official Communications.

## FRANCHISE DEPARTMENT.

Will you permit me through your columns to urge the state presidents that, if they have not appointed superintendents of department of Franchise, they do so immediately.

We cannot overestimate the importance of this department. I would like also to ask them for a copy of the minutes of their conventions of 1884, so that I may see if any action has been taken upon the subject of woman's ballot, in order that I may be able at the national convention to give a correct report of the status of public opinion among the W. C. T. unions upon this subject. If you have room, I would like this request to appear in three or four issues of your paper and oblige,

Yours truly, Mrs. Z. G. Wallace,
*Supt. Dept. of Franchise.*

*Indianapolis, July 21.*

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

On page 37, of the last national minutes, may be found the following motion offered by Mrs. H. W. Smith:

"In view of the fact that our constitution was formed before we had attained our present growth, and therefore calls for frequent amendments, I move that the following ladies be appointed a committee to revise said constitution and report to the convention of 1884, and that they invite suggestions: Mrs. J. E. Foster, Iowa; Mrs. M. H. Hunt, Massachusetts; Mrs. Benjamin, Michigan, and two general officers."

In accordance with said motion suggestions are hereby invited. Address Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, secretary of the committee, Portland, Ionia county, Mich.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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*—For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

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—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, 126½ Walnut street, Cincinnati, O. She will acknowledge the same.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

— "Duties of the Medical Profession towards Prostitution and its Allied Vices," by Frederick Henry Gerrish, M.D., of Portland, Me. Mrs. J. H. Kellogg says: "I consider Dr. Gerrish's pamplet adapted to the work in the 'Social Evil' department of our work, and I think our ladies would make a good beginning in placing a copy in the hands of every physician." (Price 25c. per copy).

— "A Brother's Inquest," by Rev. T. A. Goodwin. (Price 10c.)

—Parliamentary Rules. (Price 10c.)

— Leaflet Petite." (Priee 20c. per 100.)

— "Our National Drink Bill." An object lesson that should be placed in every factory, shop and store. (Price 10c per copy.)

☞ For all the foregoing and all helps and information about W. C. T. U. work, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.

TEMPERANCE MISSION.—*German Branch.* Are you in earnest with the temperance cause? Do you mean to go to victory? Then go *at once at work* at the Temperance Mission among the German classes, or they will vote *against you* and *spoil* your victory. Go right at work; let them have something to read in their own language. Send for a trial package (several different tracts) of temperance tracts; 50 cents the package; distribute them free, and they will bless you finally, and help you to win the battle. Send at once, and address Rev. J. R. Lauritzen, Port Huron, Michigan.


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# Signal Notes.

## ST. JOHN ON EDUCATION.

We have two systems of education in this country. One hundred and sixty-four thousand public schools educating for God, and one hundred and seventy-five thousand saloons educating for the devil. For education of our children through the public schools to an honest, sober, Christian manhood and womanhood, we pay annually about $80,000,000. For education through the saloon, the hot-bed of misery, poverty, crime, and shame, we contribute about $1,400,000,000 per annum. In other words, for every dollar we expend to build up through our public schools, we invest $17 to tear down through the saloons.

And yet in the face of these facts the saloon system as well as the public schools, receives the sanction and protection of the laws of the land; and each of the great political parties of to-day while approving of the schools, are too cowardly to oppose the saloons. Such political truckling ought to be condemned by the ballot of every lover of "God and home and native land." What are we going to do about it? Why, one distinguished politician from the east, without a word against the evil, proposes to divide the revenue received from the liquor traffic among the several states, thus giving it a chance to buy its way into public favor. The idea! Sanction a business that destroys soul and body, and robs the the people of $1,400,000,000 annually, that the government may get $70,000,000 revenue from it! What statesmanship! Another equally great politician from the prairies of the west suggests that the liquor revenue be devoted to the education of the youth of the land. In other words, make a public school director out of the devil, and then expect God to bless such a plan.

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New York is the center of the cigar-making trade. She has nearly 4 000 factories, and turns out 1,000,000,000 cigars a year. Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois rank after New York. There were made in this country last year 3,167,060,925 cigars, about forty for every pound of tobacco used. About 35 000 000 were imported, thus making a total of about 3,212,000,000, or sixty for every man, woman and child in the United States, and 250 for every man over 21 years of age. This twin brother of the drink curse will demand the same methods now advocated by the prohibitionists. The principle will be settled as to alcohol and then may be easily extended to include all such useless and destructive agents.—*Living Issue.*

T. D. Crothers, M.D., at the last meeting of the American Social Science association, read a paper which had for its subject the treatment of inebriate patients. Among other assertions, he says that it is estimated that over sixty per cent. of all inebriates inherit a defective brain and nerve organization, and even he goes so far as to assert that moderate drinking always leaves an impress on the next generation. "In heredity from inebriety," he continues, "there is a special nerve defect, which from certain exciting causes will always develop into inebriety, or one of its family group of disorders—consumption, insanity, pauperism, criminality, etc."

Mr. James C. Young, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, president of the North Western Loan and Real Estate Investment Co., offers some choice investments to our readers. He can give figures from which handsome profits can be realized. His financial standing is beyond question, and we cordially recommend any of our friends who desire to invest large or small sums to communicate with Mr. Young.


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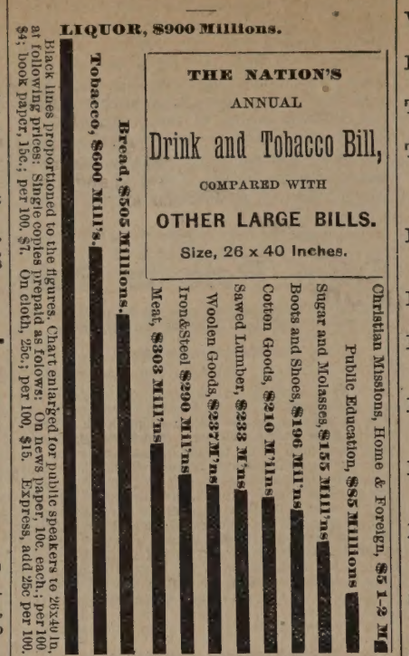


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## THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

The following summary of the work of prohibition in politics is from the Wooster, O., *Herald*. The compiler classes the prohibition work in Kansas, Iowa and Ohio as the work of the party, whereas the Republican party was the party of prohibition in those States.

The first national nominating convention of the Prohibition party assembled in the Opera House at Columbus, O., February 22, 1872.

A declaration of principles was adopted and the following nominations were made: For president, James Black of Pennsylvania, for vice president, Rev. John Russell, of Michigan.

In five states electoral tickets were put in the field; total vote polled, 5,508.

The second national nominating convention of the Prohibition party was held in Halle's Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, May 17, 1876. Hon. Green Clay Smith of Kentucky, was nominated for president, and Hon. Gideon Stewart of Ohio for vice president.

Electoral tickets were put in the field in seventeen states, and 9,957 votes reported.

The third national nominating convention was held in Cleveland, O., June 17, 1880. Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine, was nominated for president, and Rev. H. A. Thompson, of Ohio, for vice president.

Electoral tickets were put in the field in fifteen states, and 10,305 votes reported.

In 1882 the aggregate votes in eleven states for state officers was 75,822.

In 1883 the aggregate vote in seven states for state officers was 58,205.

In 1880 a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution was submitted to the voters of Kansas. It was adopted by a majority of 7,998. There were 92 302 votes cast for it and 82,304 cast against it.

In 1882 a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution was submitted to the voters of Iowa. It was adopted by a majority of 29,729. There were 155,365 votes cast for it and 125,636 cast against it.

In 1883 a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution was submitted to the voters of Ohio. Notwithstanding the fact that the issue was complicated by the submission of a license amendment at the same time and that the vote had to be given at a general election, 323,189 votes were cast for it while only 98,849 votes were cast for the license amendment.

Up to the present all the Prohibition conventions have been held in Ohio. Two Ohio men have received the nomination for Vice-President: Stewart in 1876 and Thompson in 1880. Ohio was also the first state to place an Independent Prohibition ticket in the field, which was done in 1869—the convention, we believe, was held at Crestline, O.

---

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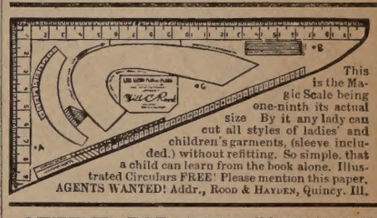
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47-31


# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 31. CHICAGO, AUGUST 14, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


LAST week's election in Kentucky gave two more counties to prohibition.

MR. MOODY'S latest word to the reformers is, "Keep hammering away at the 'dwellings of the poor' question, and keep moving on against the drink."

THE Marquis of Lorne was asked on his return to England from Canada how prohibition of the liquor traffic served the general prosperity. Said he, "It answers admirably. It makes all the difference between savagery and civilization."

AT a farewell dinner given to Mr. Weston, the pedestrian, by temperance men and women, and on diet-reform principles, not a particle of meat was served but all manner of vegetables and fruits, and half a dozen varieties of unintoxicating wines and fruit champagnes containing no alcohol.

IT must gratify Mr. Murphy on one side, and Mr. William Noble on the other side of the water, that teetotalism and especially its blue ribbon phase, has given rise to a Blue Ribbon Life and Accident Insurance company. The accident feature is a new one in total abstinence insurance societies, and the company's business will be watched with interest.

THE question has been earnestly asked, "Where can we get Catholic literature?" In reply Father Hagan, the total abstinence apostle of Chicago, says that the *Catholic Temperance Advocate* is published by John McCusker, 82 Central street, Central Falls, R. I., at seventy-five cents per year. "The Evils of Drunkenness," by the Passionist Fathers, is five dollars per hundred.

A PIECE of prohibition evidence comes from Evansville, Wisconsin, whose police justice writes that for the past four years there have been but ten arrests for violations of any village ordinance, "but," he adds, "our village has not been cursed with a licensed saloon for twenty-nine years, and with the exception of a railway station, our fire losses have not exceeded $1000 in that period of time, and our taxes have been only one and six-tenths per cent annually.

MRS. LIVERMORE'S political manifesto follows close upon that of Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton and in the light of all the facts seems even more inconsistent than theirs. Her record as a suffragist would point certainly to an endorsement of the only party which endorses the principle of extending the elective franchise to women. Her record as a temperance worker would certainly *not* point to an endorsement of presidential candidates both of whom are committed by their public acts to making the liquor traffic and the revenue therefrom, a "permanent resource" of the nation. It grieves us to differ from one so good and true, but the independent thinker is abroad in the land.

THE Russian government has issued a circular to school teachers declaring that they will be held responsible for the nihilistic views and tendencies of their pupils. What if they should be held responsible in all lands for the alcoholic drink tendencies and practices of those who wait upon them for instruction. This would be as unjust in the one case in America as is the other in Russia, but there is the germ of correct reasoning in both, and the Russian proclamation is a manifestation of the growing opinion that public education has no justice in its demands if it fails to make true, loyal citizens.

THE Prohibitionists and the W. C. T. U. are both regarded by very good people as unwise in their demand for an abolition of the government liquor tax. Here comes Cardinal Manning however and after speaking of the four hundred and seventy English statutes which have built up a great legal scaffolding around the drink traffic in England, says: "It seems to me the legislature ought to separate the government of this country from all beneficial interest in the trade in intoxicating drink."

He has discovered as have many others that there is no greater obstacle to prohibition than the fact that government grows fat in revenue from the manufacture and sale of liquor.

LAST Saturday night three little boys, all under fifteen years of age, bought half a pint of whisky without any difficulty from a West Virginia saloon keeper. All three drank of it, but one, the eldest, took the largest share. Another dram seller sold them another half pint and the half crazed boy drank it all. He endured the most agonizing suffering for one night and died the next morning. Fathers, brothers, sons, is there no way to avenge these whisky murders, which are the burden of every morning's paper? The blood of Jerry Porter cries out to you, "Am I *not* my brother's keeper?" to the extent of voting away these death traps from the land.

MR. AXEL GUSTAFSON, a Swedish writer who has earned a good reputation in literary circles on both sides of the Atlantic, has published in England a work entitled, "The Foundation of Death," a study of the drink question which deserves republication in America. He has undertaken and carried on this study with the enthusiasm of a young convert, as it is but two years since his attention was specially drawn to the temperance question, and yet has added to his zeal the knowledge which comes of research and patient toilsome investigation. The bibliography upon which his work rests comprises 800 English and American publications and 250 each of German and French scientific treatises, besides a large list of the works by other European authors The book is a cyclopedia which deserves a place in libraries, public and private.

THE Chicago dailies are making much of an interview with Mr. Francis Murphy in which he discountenances the third party organization. THE UNION SIGNAL has always paid high tribute to Mr. Murphy's gospel temperance work and we have nothing to unsay in that regard, but it should be remembered by all that his entire time has been taken up since his reformation with one noble effort, viz.: securing signers to the pledge. He has never been nor claimed to be a student of political prohibition in any profound sense, and his views upon its practical outworkings can hardly be regarded as those of a philosopher. We give him all honor for his total abstinence work, which is glorious, but take his views on political prohibition for what we think they are worth.

"We shall march prospering,—not with his presence
Songs may inspirit us,—not from his lyre,
Deeds will be done,—while he boasts his quiescence
Still bidding crouch whom the rest bade aspire."

THE death of the Rev. C. H. Collyns, secretary for many years of the oldest temperance society in Great Britain—the British Temperance League—leaves a vacancy in the ranks of the true and tried, which will be hard to fill. He was an Oxford graduate, curate of an Oxford church, head master of a large school in Derbyshire, and later a valued organizer of British temperance work. He brought to this work scholarly taste and accomplishments which made him an advocate of higher than ordinary grade, and in directing and aiding the reform along total abstinence lines was sincerely respected in all circles of society. A little correspondence more than a year ago, concerning the use of a UNION SIGNAL sketch in the series of leaflets published by his society, revealed to us the genial, high-souled gentleman who became at once our friend. This we believe gives us right to personally mourn his loss and to pray that his mantle may fall on a worthy successor.

# Contributed.

## SHE SAILS BY THE STARS.

MRS. LIDE MERRIWETHER.

She is launched on the wave—the good ship Prohibition,
The wave of humanity boundless and free;
Around her staunch gunwale in fierce ebullition
The mad waters foam as she heads out to sea;
White floats her canvas with brisk breezes fanning her,
Straight steers her rudder, with strong sinews manning her,
Safe shall her voyage be—cool courage planning her;
"God and our countr ," her watchword shall be.

What does she sail by, the ship Prohibition?
How meet the breakers, the shocks and the jars?
How safely steer off the reefs of sedition?
How shun the iceberg that shatters and mars?
Justice, her guiding star, shines through the darkest night,
Peace and prosperity lend her their lambent light,
Health, hope and happiness shine on her ever bright,
Truth is her compass—she sails by the stars.

What does she carry, the ship Prohibition,
Under her breastplate of staunch iron bars?
What treasure rare does she hold in transition,
Guarded by strong arms of v t ran tars?
Hope for the hopeless, now weeping so wearily,
Help for the helpless, whose hands hang so drearily,
Homes for the homeless—glad news, ringing cheerily—
She carries good tidings, who sails by the stars.

She is out on the sea—the good ship Prohibition,
Tne treacherous sea of political wars;
Sweet baby hands clasped in childish petition,
Sad woman eyes watching her broad streaming bars;
Their souls deepest sympathies seaward are wending,
Their sad supplications in unison blending,
Its earnest beseechings to heaven ascending,
"God speed the sailors who sail by the stars."

Ho! send out your pilot! the ship Prohibition
Has sighted the land, coming back from the wars;
Proud floats her pennant above competition,
Loud ring the cheers 'rom her jubilant tars;
Arms are stretched seaward from waiting hearts yearning,
Souls lifted upward with high purpose burning,
Victory sails with her, homeward returning,
God's beacons guide her—she sails by the stars!

*Memphis, Tenn.*

## FLOWER MISSION DAY AT SALT LAKE CITY.

MRS. ANGIE F. NEWMAN.

The preacher evidently stood upon the mount of vision, and looking down the line of the centuries, saw danger ahead when he dashed off the admonition, "He that observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."

Notwithstanding the cumulative force of the prophecy, with the experience of the toiler through these thousands of years, yet today, with the fields white for the moral harvest, the wide world over, stand the reapers, sickle in hand, looking up to the clouds, while a still voice from within the vail cries, "Why stand ye here idle?" "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

Moreover it is a truth in nature that oftentimes the stony ground has hidden veins of richness; that many plants seem to spring from the heart of the rock, and draw their nourishment from the sun and air, which would die amid the moisture and the dews. Therefore are we bidden to sow beside all waters and withhold not the hand. Personal testimony to the validity of these propositions may cheer some doubter to whom the "many days," *after* which the promise is, that we "shall find," prove wearisome and hopeless.

In a private interview, at Louisville Kentucky, with Miss Jennie Casseday, of flower mission fame, the writer promised, in journeying through the "far west" where the "mission" had not gained a footing, to advocate its observance wherever practicable. Hence, passing the month of April in Salt Lake City, knowing Miss Willard, in her invincible faith, had established a union in that beleaguered city, I sought out the officers, met the union twice and laid before them, in detail, the plan for jail and prison and flower mission work and urged the inauguration of both phases of work in Utah. But only those who have *lived* among the Mormons, can conceive the difficulties to be confronted in the execution of any Gentile scheme. However, the ladies appointed committees who found (as feared), upon conference with authorities, permission of the officers (Mormon) to hold Sabbath services at jail or prison, or to conduct flower mission services, could not be gained.

It was my fortune to meet Marshal Ireland, before whom I laid the plan of prison visitation of the W. C. T. U. and he promised to take me to the penitentiary in his carriage, the following day. The day proved too stormy to drive, and the next morning I left the territory. Now for the sequel. I will let Mrs. Spurlock tell it in her own words, (Mrs. Spurlock, a veteran in the W. C. T. U. in Nebraska, went to Salt Lake City with me, to remain as city missionary for the Woman's Home Missionary Society). The union, by my request, appointed Mrs. Spurlock to prepare an article for publication in the Salt Lake *Tribune*, (Gentile paper), setting forth the plans and aims of the prison and flower mission department of the W. C. T. U. as an entering wedge for future operations. This she did without expectation of any response. Later, she writes me:

"I went yesterday to the Deseret (Mormon) Hospital, to know the particulars about Flower Mission day. I had previously met Mrs. Emeline Wells (editor of the *Woman's Exponent*, Mormon organ) and she thanked me in behalf of the inmates. I learned from the matron of the hospital that a lady by the name of Royal, a Presbyterian came to the hospital on Monday. June 9, with flowers, fruits and cakes. That she first read my article in the Salt Lake *Tribune*, aloud to the inmates, and then presented each, with a bouquet, fruit and cake. I gave the matron my card, and when she learned I was the lady that suggested the plan to the papers of the city, they were overwhelmed with joy at my coming, that they might express to me their gratitude, in behalf of the poor sick inmates. Then she conducted me through the wards, and explained who I was, and really, I never had such an ovation. Old ladies wept and blessed me, and said they prayed nightly for the ladies that had so kindly remembered them. I had hard work to get away from them and only succeeded by promising to come again.

"When I re-entered the parlor, a lady physician, the regular hospital attendant, was introduced to me. She was very warm in her greetings and thanks to me for my manifest interest in the inmates, and asked me if I would like to go with her on the morrow, to visit her patients in Emigration Canon. I replied, I should be delighted to go.

"According to engagement, she called for me yesterday afternoon. It was a pleasant and profitable trip, and I was treated royally to a lunch, at which I could have my choice of beverages. Now as to my little brief of the plans in the *Tribune*, this Mrs. Royal, a W. C. T. U. lady, from Kentucky (Miss Casseday's home) not knowing whom the writer of the article might be, or that the union had had the matter under advisement, and decided it impracticable, just acted on her own responsibility, went to her southern friends for assistance, and executed the work alone. Thus our little effort resulted in cheering the hearts of the inmates of Deseret and St. Marks (Catholic) hospitals. I have not learned the details about St. Mark's, which Mrs. Royal also visited, but shall call tomorrow. So you see, we builded wiser than we knew. That little article of mine, of which I was ashamed, when I read yours in the Lincoln papers, has won me many friends among the sick and given me access to many hearts. The Mormon papers copied the article, the Mormon people read it, and Mrs. Wells made mention of my work in the *Exponent*."

With reference to prison work, Mrs. Spurlock writes: "I went to the penitentiary yesterday, with Marshal Ireland. The prison is in a dilapidated condition. Nellie White, the polygamist who was imprisoned for refusing to answer the questions of the court concerning her plural relations, seems to think she is lionizing herself. "I had an interview with 'Welcome,' (Welcome is the noted prisoner, a young man who has been three times sentenced to execution, and each time granted a new trial, during which only by the utmost vigilance of the officers of the law has mob violence been restrained. The night before the last sentence was to have been executed, acting Governor Thomas, under great pressure, owing to some legal technicalities, granted a stay o execution." Mrs. Spurlock adds: "Welcome was much moved. I am sure I have made an entrance to his heart, and I shall go again." The value of this interview is apparent in the following quotation, from a later letter: "Marshal Ireland told Mrs. Iliff, that 'Welcome' said he was glad I came and talked with him, and if all persons spoke to him in the same manner, he would love to see them. But lacking confidence in ministry and laymen, he will allow no one to talk to him about his soul. I sent him a poem and the gospel of St. John, for which he sent me thanks."

Oh, faint heart, weary with long waiting, whose sickle seems dull and whose sheaves are scanty and few, take courage, for "no doubt somewhere on the mountain the night king is losing control; somewhere he is losing control."

## FAIRS! FAIRS! FAIRS!

MRS. JOSEPHINE R. NICHOLS.

During the next three months fifteen hundred great gatherings of the people we most need to reach, will be held. At these there will be an average attendance of six million persons a day. Should not every county and state W. C. T. U. avail themselves of these grand opportunities to preach temperance through appeals to the ear by the voice of a speaker and to the eye and brain through the printed page? If a special work is being carried on, where is there so good a place to circulate petitions? We sometimes hear a complaint that people will not attend a temperance meeting, even after money and effort have been spent in preparing for it. What better thing can we do than to turn our fairs, and all other holiday gatherings and seasons of recreation, into temperance meetings? At such places one can find people at their best. Taking them, as it were, unawares, we have fewer prejudices to meet, and under the genial influences of the occasion their minds will all the more readily receive the truths presented to them.

Let no pressure of other work keep us from this that is just now in season, and must be done during the season or not at all.

Let there be no limit to our efforts to thus enlighten the people upon this most important of all the questions of the day. Distribute literature in such quantities, that if it be possible, every one of these six million persons shall each day take home a printed truth that shall shatter prejudice in favor of intoxicating liquors, and convince common sense of the righteousness of prohibition. When we shall be able to accomplish this, and in this way convert our immense rural population, it will not be long until the purer and better reign of prohibition will begin.

And now allow me a word or two about the world's exposition at New Orleans. So far, I have not been able to obtain space for a booth in which to make a special exhibit of W. C. T. U. contributions; but I am sure there will be an opportunity for the distribution of an immense amount of literature. The great need is a fund to purchase this literature. I propose to get what I can from the sale of articles that I receive as contributions to this fund at the National W. C. T. U. convention at St. Louis. Any one who has a gift for making delicate and dainty articles, such as any lady would be glad to buy, and take home with her as a souvenir of the convention, can thus contribute to this fund. I have already opened a list of such contributions, and would be glad to hear from any one who will make any such donation as soon as possible, so that a note may be made of it. I hope also, that every member of a W. C. T. U. will make an effort to secure a donation of something that can be turned into money. Let us not "despise the day of small things." The price of a pound of butter, or of

a dozen eggs, will buy at least a dozen pages of temperance truths.

If every fair committee that has a lunch stand or any other kind of stand at a fair, will also contribute a per cent of its receipts, it will be a valuable addition to the fund. Now friends, the fair department is one of practical work and we must look for practical results. A national department has no treasury.

Any state, district, county or local union that tries to do such work, has its treasury to depend upon; but this work at the world's exposition will be national, and as such needs the co-operation of all the unions in the nation who can lend a helping hand.

A careful list of the name of every contributor, and the amount of money or article contributed will be kept, and will be published along with a summary of the work.

## IS THE CHOLERA COMING?

REV. T. H. TABOR.

The question whether the cholera that is now prevailing in southern France will visit this country, is a very serious question. If it comes, it will deliver a stirring temperance lecture. It never fails to make its voice heard on this subject, wherever it goes. Other lecturers may fail to get a hearing, but tipplers and drunkards, always listen when the cholera speaks.

We learn from the *Temperance Recorder*, of 1832, that when the cholera first appeared in China, it selected its victims from the intemperate and filthy. Dr. J. M. Huber, who saw 2 160 persons perish with the cholera in one town in Russia, in twenty-five days, said, "It is a most remarkable circumstance that persons given to drink, have been swept away by it like flies. In cities containing 20,000 inhabitants, every drunkard has fallen; all are dead; not one remains."

A physician in Warsaw, says, "Out of one hundred individuals destroyed by the cholera, it was proved that ninety had been addicted to the free use of spirituous liquors." In villages in Scotland, every drunkard died. And it is said that in Poland, nine-tenths of all who died were intemperate.

The French Academy said in 1832, "It is especially necessary to avoid spirituous liquors. For the abuse of wine, brandy and spirituous liquors, almost invariably causes the cholera. We can not repeat this too often to those who sometimes indulge in these excesses.

When the cholera appeared in Quebec in 1832, Drs. Rhinelander and De Kay were sent from New York city to make investigations in relation to the best modes of prevention and cure. They wrote back, "The intemperate are invariably cut off by it."

Dr. Shew says, "It is plain from all authority, that the cholera manifests a decided preference for the intemperate everywhere. Often it has passed harmless over a wide population of temperate country people, to commit its most terrible ravages upon the drunkards of another locality."

Dr. Sewell, of Washington, visited the cholera hospitals in New York in 1832 and wrote, "There have been 204 cases of cholera in Park Hospital. Among these there were but six temperate persons, and these have recovered."

Dr. Mussey wrote concerning the city of Albany, "The cholera prevailed here for several weeks, attended with great mortality, and it is a remarkable fact, that during its whole period it is not known that more than two individuals out of the five thousand members of temperance societies in this city became its victims."

In Montreal, out of 350 members of temperance societies, only one died of cholera in 1832, and he was of infirm constitution.

The above facts seem deserving of serious attention, now that a visit from the cholera seems probable. It is well to have it generally known that this fearful disease selects its victims principally from the filthy, the dissipated, and the licentious, that it has always paid special attention to drunkards and prostitutes, and that those who pursue these courses of life, may as well prepare for it.

Dr. Joel Shew tells us that in a single street of Paris, there resided thirteen hundred prostitutes; and that we are told, on good authority, that in a very short period, twelve hundred of them died with the cholera, and in another street, there were sixty of these persons, *and every one died.*

If the cholera comes to our country, as we fear it may, it comes to confirm the truth of the inspired word which says, "There is a way that seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof is death."

*New Salem, Ill.*

## MAKE A CHAIN.—THE BEGINNING OF IT.

MRS. E. E. MARCY.

I have a great liking for literal translations. It seems to me the practical comes before the abstract: the literal before the metaphor.

I have observed some very good people avoid as much as possible, what they call a "too literal interpretation" of the Bible. When it speaks about giving they are willing to give what they call their best. This, I fear is not a very costly gift, if we are giving nothing else and of little worth in the economy of benevolence. The blessed command and promise, "Give, and it shall be given you," in superabundant measure is translated into a mere phantasy of the affections.

We kept a little school under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. It was composed mostly of such little girls as needed training in the little industries and nice ways of keeping themselves, and whose mothers were too busy to teach them.

Some were from homes where there was nothing nice, and never will be, because of strong drink. We met every Saturday afternoon. The first rule of the school was to have clean hands, and one of the verses that was most often repeated was in answer to the question, "Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord, and who shall stand in His holy place?" Then about twenty little voices would answer, "He that hath clean hands and a pure heart." Literal again; because every one looked to see if she had clean hands. No matter, cleanliness is concomitant with godliness, and the outward sign of an inward grace.

And so we had made preparation for the administration of this ordinance of clean hands.

The way was this, a good friend of humanity had set us up with the necessary tin ware, a pail, hand dish and dipper. Water is abundant in Lake Michigan; and we had soap and towels and Indian meal. It may not be known to all learned people that Indian meal is one of the nicest cosmetics in the world. It is so, and we charge nothing for this revelation; so if there should chance in some corner of the wide world some benevolent heart that is urged by simple goodness to go out after the needy and neglected little grimy hands, and bring them together into a compactable fold, and seek to emblemise purity of heart in literal clean hands, you have without cost that which will make them soft and white. Try it. But the grace of clean hands is not acquired simply by one effort. A good many and oft repeated lessons will fail and ten to one you will see them dip their hands in the water and dab them on the towel, and say they have washed them, when they are as grimy and grey as though they had never been washed since the world began with them. But to all labor there is ultimate reward in kind, so we need not fear. He that hath commanded the sowing, hath promised the perpetual order of the season, and the harvest is as sure as the seed time. But "he that soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly, and he that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." Some schools of this design and order in the large cities have the convenience of a bath room, and all the children as a part of the privilege and training there received, take a bath. This should be so everywhere. All the comforts of our modern civilization, so far as they tend to make pure and happy the lower orders, ought to be provided for them, as libraries, baths, etc. The child is father of the man. The soul of the dirty, ignorant, comfortless child, bred in squalor and imbrued by harshness, is the very hot bed of evil. And we can not put aside the obligation we owe these waifs of fortune to help them to a better life, nor the allegiance we owe our country to make them better citizens.

"What about the chain?"

Well, this was a sewing school because every one was taught to sew. It has come now to be an established doctrine of education that no one is thoroughly and completely educated who has not had a proper physical training, and this belief finds recognition in all grades of schools; and particularly it is not of much use for the children of the poorer classes to have mental training only. They must be taught the use of the hand and the eye. The great question is being debated whether the state is doing all that it should in its present system of merely mental instruction to make the most efficient citizens. While the state is debating good women can be at work in making use of the simple means at hand to demonstrate the problem in a veritable object lesson. And this we have done, for in this, the third season of the school's existence, we have a good many girls who are making for themselves comfortable garments. They have also made "holders" and sold in sufficient number to defray the expenses of the needles, thimbles and thread and pay for a little monthly paper that goes into the families of all the pupils. And now about the chain. While we sow we do whatever occurs to the mind that it may be pleasant to do, and one of these is to repeat verses of scripture. Every one repeats whatever she pleases, and sometimes as this goes on we talk about it in a familiar way.

One day we said we had found a new verse, "Make a chain; for the land is full of bloody crimes, and the city is full of violence."

Now here was a command, and we must interpret it first literally according to our capacity, and then obey it. I had frequently said to them about such and such things, "Now think of it when you go to bed," and so I said, "I will think of this at night;" but in the first place tell me what it is that makes the land full of bloody crimes, and the city full of violence? Even the children know the proper answer in these days. Now if THE UNION SIGNAL is not distressed with this long beginning I will tell you some time something about the chain.

## SHORT TEMPERANCE TALKS.

MISS C. E. BURNETT.

*No. 11.—Juvenile Work—The Public School.*

If temperance instruction were properly given in every Christian home and by every Christian church there would still be a wide field unoccupied, for there are many especially among our foreign population who never enter a Christian church. The state must reach out its arms and gather up these little waifs and so infuse new life into them that they may become good citizens. No system of charity has ever been devised that was broad enough to cover all classes. Then, the state should supplement the teachings of home and Sabbath school by a system of wise instruction through the week.

There are 141.500 public schools in our land costing us annually $96.000,000. To these schools the morning bells call over 7,000.000 children. These schools are the bulwark of our nation. On the principles and morals there inculcated the stability of our nation depends. Culture of the mind alone will not make a nation great since intellect is a power that may be applied to good or evil purposes. The culture of the moral nature is as essential as that of the mind. It is the duty of the state to keep up the character of its citizens; if we do not do this our experiment of self-government will be a failure. As Mrs. Hunt says, "Whatever Ohio wants to appear in the character of her citizens it should weave into the public schools." It is the promise of the public schools to give just such instruction as shall best fit our youth for the work of life before them and since temperance as well as intelligence is essential to good citizenship the state has a right to see that it is taught in all schools supported by public funds. We pay taxes freely to support these schools because we believe education increases the value of the child to the nation. We have a right to demand an equivalent and not an army of boys sent out yearly who have not learned the first principles of self-government, not learned their duties as citizens of a free republic whose foundations are intelligence and virtue, not learned anything of the great temptations before them or how to meet them, not learned that duty to God and man requires them to make of themselves all that is possible under the conditions in which they are placed.

After twenty years of close relation to our public schools

I declare they are not half doing their work. In a land like ours where money is poured out freely for school purposes ignorance is a crime that ought not to be tolerated, and vice need not be half so prevalent if only the whole nature, physical, mental and moral, were symmetrically developed. Our children are forced to obey rules but no proper incentive for doing so is placed before them.

The introduction of temperance instruction is one step toward a higher culture of the moral nature. It will set both teacher and student to thinking and can but result in good. The day will come when our children will be taught that which most concerns them.

God speed that day!

## Correspondence.

### MORE ABOUT WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Dear Union Signal:—In the "overturning and overturning" in which your correspondent, in common with most other housekeepers, has been engaged, this last spring, a copy of the *Congregational Quarterly*, for April, 1874, came into my hands. With no thought or time for investigating the contents of the large files of newspapers, magazines, etc., stored in a certain "upper room" of my house to be twice a year brought into line in the march of divine orderliness, "something moved me" to open this one number, when my eye fell upon these two captions, "May Women Speak in Meeting?" and "May a Woman Speak in a Promiscuous Religious Assembly?" The determination was at once made to read the articles so introduced and find what ground their authors took ten years ago upon this phase of the "Woman Question." Now my policy and habit in regard to this subject has been that of a certain bachelor, who, being present in a social assembly where this topic was discussed and approached by a lady who asked him, "Sir, what do *you* hold on the woman question?" replied, "Madam, I hold my tongue." I have always found this policy to work very well indeed. Nevertheless, when one is distinctly told to "hold her tongue," human nature at once feels a strong desire to evade the command. So, while reading the article "May Woman Speak in Meeting?" written by a woman, Augusta Moore, in which the ground was taken that Paul distinctly *commanded* women to hold their tongues there came an uneasy sensation at the root of one woman's tongue I wot of, as if it were getting ready for action.

Here is the way in which the proper duties of women are suggested by Augusta Moore: "Christ, who might, had He seen fit, have at least appointed one or two women among 'the twelve,' or among 'the seventy,' appointed not one; and never hinted that He should want one to preach. This, followed by Paul's clear, ringing command, surely ought to teach the church effectually that the Master did not want women for such work. For He was as good and true a friend to woman as she has in any man to-day. He loved her company; He loved to hear "her sweet voice," but He did seem to prefer to hear it when agitation or excitement did not shake it into a mutter, worry it into a whine, nor hoist it into a screech. He was familiar with the best and most gifted women of His time. Women of wealth and high position followed Him about and helped to support Him. The sisters of Lazarus were intelligent, noble, splendid women; and His mother! what a grand genius was hers who sang the song of Mary on the hills of the Holy Land! If mortal woman might preach with power and acceptance surely it were these. But how 'silent' they all were, and are, in our churches."

So then women may know "effectually" that they may follow the speaking brethren about and help support them.

One more quotation from this truly feminine article, (pre-eminently so if one judges by the display of quotation marks and italics sprinkled all through it, like dandelions on a green lawn), and we will turn for a moment to the other one written by a man.

After saying that woman's constitution, nerves, voice all declare that the representative, the model woman, was never made for public efforts, she thus commiserates her sisters (or her sisters' children). "Poor babes! They know this truth—the agonies of colic they have endured in consequence of their mother's idea that not to take up the cross by 'speaking in meeting,' was to 'deny the Savior.' With cold feet, clammy hands, shaking limbs, and heart almost knocking them over, the poor victims of a false idea—nay, of neglect understandingly to study their Bible, the only true guide to the Lord's will—arose, whispered, squeaked or screamed out (not one woman in ten *can* control her voice) something of their sorrow for their sins, their love for their Lord, and their desire to 'be more faithful.' Then dropping back into the seat they tried to regain composure. But alas! baby has to reap the harvest. The commotion in the maternal heart was transferred to poor baby and *he* kicked it back to his mother, through hours, perhaps, of a suffering night."

Now there are so many things taken for granted, so much begging of the many questions involved in that paragraph that is "just like a woman," and one hesitates to attempt to analyze it. After our introduction to all the positive wisdom in the article, such as is involved in the declaration that "Crabs go backward as well as forward," the inferential wisdom, such as we find in the passage quoted and other equally entertaining ones; and the pity for her deluded and suffering sisters, it is a relief to turn to the cold, clear logic and calm reasoning of the article by Mr. Loomis. In the subject matter of that article and its correspondence to one in The Union Signal of some time since by Rev. Daniel L. Collie, lies my excuse for intruding upon your columns.

Mr. Loomis' article, like Mr. Collie's bases its argument upon the signification of the Greek words chosen by Paul at different times, all of which are translated by the English word speak. There are five Greek words covered thus with one English word. To express the varying meaning of those five Greek words ten English words are needed, i. e., talk, prate, babble, prattle, gabble, wrangle, argue, dispute, discuss, teach or speak authoritatively. Your readers are referred to this article for a full explanation of the force of these terms in their different connections in the New Testament. But we may spend a moment on the famous one in I. Corinthians 14:34. In the first place the clause "They are *commanded*," is an interpolation. The Greek word used in this passage implies that there was in the Corinthian church insubordinate wrangling or profitless discussion with the men. "It is as if the apostle had said to the Corinthian church: There is discussion and confusion enough among you made by the men, without adding a woman's voice to it. Let your women keep silence from this babble and wrangling. The responsibility is not placed upon them to discuss in public these disputed questions.....and if they will learn anything of these questions, let them inquire it out of their husbands at home, for it is a shame for a woman to prate and gabble to no profit or edification in the assembly. These English terms are not elegant, but expressive; while the Greek terms are very soft and musical, and must have sounded so to the Grecian ears of those Corinthian ladies when the epistle was first read in the church.....Let Paul speak for himself in his own precise and musical Greek, and it spikes every gun and silences the whole battery. A recently returned missionary from the field where Paul once labored, says: 'The Greek women are now, as of old, very excitable, perpetually asking questions, given to talking, often to the disturbance of the meetings. In plain English, Paul told them to stop their gabble.'"

In the 29th verse the men, or prophets, are permitted to "gabble," while in the 34th verse the women are prohibited from it. That is, "There was evidently a doubt in the case whether these prophets were really moved by the Holy Ghost in these utterances, or, self deceived perhaps, were only giving utterance to their own unedifying imaginations or fancies; of that matter 'the others were to judge.' Till that can be decided, therefore, in the Hebrew sense let him 'word' his dubious words, or in the Greek sense, let him babble for the time being. But if there is an inspired message more certain and edifying, let this dubious talk, this unedifying babble cease. The men as well as the women are cautioned against that kind of speaking or talk in the assemblies.....To the Corinthian women the injunction was, —silence from *wrangling*, and subjection. To the Ephesian women —freedom from 'authoritizing.' We conclude that Paul has never uttered one syllable, in epistle or by word, so far as the record shows, to prohibit a woman to pray, to herald the news of salvation, to utter God's messages to a promiscuous Christian assembly, small or large, when constrained by the love of Jesus and of souls, under Divine influence so to pray and exhort and preach, only she is to do it in a modest, womanly manner; nor has Peter, nor James, nor John, nor Matthew, nor Mark, nor Luke, nor Moses, nor the prophets. The great commission was to every member of the church for all time. If gifted laymen or women are called by the Holy Ghost to speak of the love of Jesus, and endowed with natural gifts and graces of the Spirit to win souls; by what authority does any man, or any body of men forbid their heeding the Divine call?"

I am aware that I have given your readers the conclusions with but a small part of the argument. But the line of argument in Mr. Collie's paper will suggest that of the one I have quoted from. And I have done so in the hope of emphasizing and drawing further attention to this admirable paper.

Helen C. Lloyd.

### IOWA'S JUBILEE.

Dear Union Signal:—We have a few things we want to tell you about the Clear Lake Temperance Jubilee.

At rather a late day the Iowa W. C. T. U. consented to take this annual temperance meeting under its wing.

Assisted by the courteous and generous managers of the Clear Lake Park Association, Rev. J. W. Walker, Mr. Frank J. Bush, attorney, both of Clear Lake, they succeeded in rendering the meeting both pleasant and profitable. The success of the meeting and the pleasure of our stay was largely due to the untiring efforts of these gentlemen.

The time was too short either to extensively advertise the meeting, or to obtain many speakers from abroad. However, they were successful in securing Mrs. Clara Hoffman, president of Missouri W. C. T. U. to be with us Sabbath and Monday. She came filled with enthusiasm, fresh from the Pittsburgh convention, and thrilled her audiences with her glowing thought and ready utterance; and left us all feeling that should we soon have another jubilee Mrs. Hoffman must surely be no the program.

Then too we had our own loved and eloquent Judith Ellen Foster, just from the last and latest W. C. T. U. convention, but the first in Yellowstone Park. She had been listening to the giantess' spout, and was inspired with her lofty eloquence, and all the sights and sounds of that magnificent wilderness had filled her head and heart with most apt and beautiful illustrations of temperance truth. Depriving herself of one more week of rest and recreation, she came with heart full of helpfulness for the Iowa sisters—always dear to her—and as bouyant and lighthearted as a girl's were her greetings for us all. Dr. Braden and daughter from Nashville, Tenn., were also with us with words of cheer and a "God speed." We were especially happy to meet Miss Braden as secretary of the W. C. T. U. of Tennessee.

The opening of the jubilee occurred Wednesday evening, when our president, Mrs. Aldrich, was never more felicitous than on that occasion in her greetings to those assembled in the beautiful pavilion, which had been very tastefully decorated the day previous by her own skillful hands and those of our secretary, Mrs. Maxfield. There were flowers, flags, and many mottoes, setting forth in brief sentences the benefits of prohibition, and the proposed enforcement of the law by Iowa's law abiding citizens.

Over the platform was suspended a tricolored banner. On the crimson stripe "Iowa Redeemed," on the white, "For God, home and native land," on the blue "This is the victory—even your faith."

Every evening a fine choir from Clear Lake under the excellent leadership of Mr. Mather, furnished music. The ministry was largely represented, and many of them gave us excellent brief addresses, on the outlook, enforcement of law, and the needs of the hour, prominent among them, Revs. Keeler, Keagle, Crippen and Cole. Many of the morning sessions were especially interesting

and spirited because of the informal discussions which followed many of the addresses.

Mrs. Goode-Hinman was with us, and in her own interesting way conducted, as one lady said, "The most delightful children's meeting she had ever attended." This lady expressed the opinion of many. We also had Mrs. Benedict with her plea for the erring ones, and Mrs. Palmer, who held a large audience in rapt attention on Sabbath morning as she spoke of God's peculiar agencies. The scientific department was not overlooked in the making up of the program, and brief, illustrated talks were given by Mrs. L. D. Carhart on Thursday evening and each succeeding morning, Sabbath excepted, the nine o'clock hour of that morning being devoted to Sabbath school which was unusually well attended. Our president proved herself an excellent Sabbath school superintendent, and deeply interested the scholars in her closing remarks upon the lesson whose subject was the Rechabites.

Sabbath afternoon Judge C. C. Nourse, of Des Moines, spoke grandly and forcibly upon the enforcement of law. Judge McKean, of Anamosa, was also present during the entire jubilee, adding much both to the pleasure and profit of the meeting. We were especially favored in having these two gentlemen present, for they are men "who stand four square" and in whose hands justice finds an honest balance.

We were more than glad to grasp again the hand of that staunch advocate of prohibition, Hon. Elias Jessup, whose nomination for governor on the Prohibition ticket was one of the outcomes of the Clear Lake temperance convocation in '79. For a few years he has been living in Oregon, but we are happy to welcome him back to Iowa and to the ranks of temperance workers.

There too was Hon. Aaron Kimball and B. F. Wright, men whose names will always be honorably associated with the State Alliance inasmuch as they have so nobly stood at its head for several years.

We were also happy to welcome Mr. Foster and Emory, and when the cider question was discussed, Mr. Foster showed himself at home in law, and both able and eloquent in denouncing this treacherously "innocent" beverage.

On Saturday evening Mrs. Foster made an earnest plea for honorary memberships for the W. C. T. U., to which many readily responded. Mr. Frank J. Bush of the Clear Lake management being the first to respond, with his five dollars, the price of such membership.

A portion of Monday morning was devoted to reminiscences of former jubilees, when we looked over all the wilderness way, in which God had led us, to our Canaan, but there are many fenced cities to be taken yet.

Monday evening came with its hour for farewell words preceded by fine addresses by Mrs. C. A. Dunham of Burlington and Mrs. Hoffman. Mrs. Foster was to have spoken again, but the hours were too brief for us to have all the good our eager, hungry hearts would fain have taken.

The audience seemed loath to accept the final farewells without further testimonial of their appreciation of these meetings, and they insisted upon increasing the number of honorary memberships to twenty, and of course the W. C. T. U. were not very loth to accept such substantial testimonials of appreciation.

Tuesday morning we left the lake over whose clear, bright waters we had enjoyed some delightful sails, its two commodious hotels on the shore, with their well spread tables, its cozy cottages nestled here and there amid the trees, chiefest among them for comfort, neat and tasteful arrangement, the Lozier cottage kept by Col. and Mrs. Shaw, whose untiring courtesies we all gratefully remember.

We went forth from these meetings filled with praise for the past and earnest endeavor for the days to come. Iowa feels all eyes turned upon her and expects to be true to her sacred trust. L. D. Carhart.

## RATIFICATION IN ILLINOIS.

Dear Union Signal:—We ratified the nomination of St. John and Daniel, last Saturday evening in our court house.

The sheriff, a good Democrat, was terribly worried for fear we should make a dirt and clutter in the court room, but we got the key, and went in. Across the end of the room we swung three long narrow banners, the top one, "For God, and home, and native land," in blue and gilt, and eighteen feet long, the second, "Home Protection," fourteen feet long with white letters eighteen inches high, the third the Iowa women's legend, "A schoolhouse on every hill top, and no saloon in the valley," on a banner over twenty-five feet long and with letters eight inches high. Then we had smaller banners of various sorts, and one in particular, "Prohibition party; St. John and Daniel."

We made the judge's desk a bank of cut flowers, (in pans of sand) and at the back placed a handsomely decorated picture of St. John, around which a delicate spray of clematis crept softly up, with its delicate sprays of white blossoms. The table was covered with a pretty spread that belonged to the Band of Hope, and our stars and stripes draped one side of the rostrum. We hung the court yard trees full of chinese lanterns, to attract notice.

We sang first America, then Hail Columbia, A Thousand Years my own Columbia, Which way is your Musket a P'intin' today, and The Star Spangled Banner. We passed printed slips containing the national songs to the audience so all might join in.

Revs. Wallar, and Sears, gave stirring speeches. Brother J. Wendal Hotz, a *German* third party prohibitionist created the most enthusiasm; a great craning of necks occurred when his energetic tones, with their pronounced German accent fell upon the ears of the crowd. He was born in Germany, has always been a Democrat, and is one of the solid and influential Germans of our county.

In the German fashion he made his speech plain. He assailed violators of Sunday laws and exhorted men to vote for principle and conscience. Joshua Bradley, Henry B. Kepley and Thos. Basset, declared their devotion to this new party. For want of time a number did not give in their testimony but the meeting was a pronounced success. The speakers were evenly divided from the old parties. We have had our St. John and Daniel flag flying on a wire in the middle of the main street for some three days. Some are quite agitated thereat. It is the only candidate's flag that has been flown here so far, and the letters are so big they can be read from one end of the street to the other.

Apropos of the meeting, I decorated a window after our return from Pittsburgh with a large picture of St. John with various pictures from the convention, and which all saw there and could have had, and I bought a copy of that wonderful picture the "Whisky Dragon," and framed it and put it in the window too. I had "Our Candidate," in large letters over St. John's head, and our "For God, and home, and native land," below it and with Mr. Hobbs' picture from the *Sun* and with flags and mottoes, and a big star at the top ("Our star is going up"), I made that window gay and it has preached in a way that we could not have preached, ever since. A crowd frequently hangs about it, and no hour passes that some one does not stop there to see or read. A good Republican said to me the other day, that Lelia, (his six year old daughter) came home and said, 'Papa, I saw 'Our Candidate' today."

"Our Candidate?" said he, "Why, who is that?" (he had not seen the window), "Why, Mr. St. John, don't you know, in the window up town?" "Now," said I to John (for I knew him well), "vote for the candidate your daughter has selected, vote for her this time." He laughed but did not say nay.

We can get the children's feelings for us by beautiful and attractive displays of our candidates and our work.

Excuse haste, the work this way presses us mightily.

Ada H. Kepley.

## TEMPERANCE IN THE NORTHLAND.

Dear Union Signal:—One of the best examples of what can be done by individual effort when sincere desire is supplemented by energy, is found in the history of the work done in Winona, Minn., by a Polander whose name is John H. Czeszinski, and whom I came to a knowledge of while inquiring into the possibilities of a work among the foreigners of that city. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. scarcely thought it possible to get a wedge in for temperance where drinking was so u[niversal] as it was there among the foreigners, and the p[rejudice so strong] against anything like Christian effort in [that direction.] They said the prospect was dark. There were [so many] foreigners that they ruled the politics of the city, [carry]ing all the elections. That last spring a saloon keeper was elected mayor, who kept his saloon open every Sunday in violation of law, and they could not see that there was any redress for it. Ninety saloons followed the example of the chief official and disgraced the city by constant violations of the ordinances. Through a friend I heard that a Pole was doing some temperance work, and sent for him to come and see me. He is a young man about thirty years of age who eight years ago when he came to this country, could not read or write even his native tongue. He soon began to look around him and to perceive that where the possibilities are as great as they are in this country fitness is a necessity, and that education is the first essential for fitness. He accordingly went to work to study after work hours, obtained a good common school education, went out into the country and taught school. Now he is attending the State Normal at Winona, and perfecting himself in Latin and the higher branches, all this time he supports himself by manual labor, besides assisting his brother and family recently from Poland. He told me that about six months ago he felt that something must be done to check the tide of intemperance that threatened to engulf his countrymen, and he set about the work. He has succeeded in forming a total abstinence society of two hundred and twenty-five members, has organized and teaches a temperance night school, has formed a mutual benefit society in which these poor people invest two or three dollars a month, in consideration of being cared for in sickness, and their families given a sum at their death, but in case of their breaking the pledge, which is a principle feature in the contract, they forfeit all they have invested, so this is a double armor for the enemy. Czeszinski also holds an evangelistic meeting every other Sunday evening, has good audiences of his own people to whom he delivers Bishop Ireland's temperance addresses, which he translates into the Polish language, and any other good papers sent over. One of the first persons he induced to sign the pledge was the Polish Catholic priest, who drew up a cast iron pledge for the society, and also a saloon keeper who has "shut up shop" and turned to a cleaner way. Czeszinski said to me: "Our people elected a saloon keeper for mayor last spring, because our ward gave him five hundred votes which decided the election. But we intend to elect a temperance mayor next spring. When I go to a man to talk about his vote I tell him, Don't ask whether he is a Republican or a Democrat, but is he a good lover of his country and a good citizen and *is he right on the temperance question?*" There! isn't Czeszinski all ready for the third party. I asked him how the women were about drinking. "O, the men educate the children to drink because the children are all sent to the saloons for drink and never taught any better."

While visiting Winona in May, it was suggested that the ladies petition the city council to enforce the ordinance against having the saloons open on Sunday; accordingly they circulated a petition to that effect, obtained the names of twelve hundred ladies, eight hundred men and the two hundred and twenty members of the Polish Total Abstinence Society. This they presented to the council last Monday night, with the following result of its being passed unanimously except the negative vote of the mayor. He said, "others might enforce the law he should not." His offensive language to the ladies, one of whom was Mrs. Swartz, the president of the W. C. T. U., was rebuked by Father Colter, the Irish Catholic priest, who represented the Father Mathew Society. Since the decision to enforce the ordinance, one man has been arrested and held under three hundred dollars bail for selling last Sunday. The citizens of Winona mean business, and to none is greater credit due than to John H. Czeszinski. This young man should be encouraged in the work he is doing. He is bound to rise in the world, for such noble efforts, not only for self culture but for the benefit and advancement of his fellow men, mark a man of no ordinary ability. Great credit is also due to his fellow worker and co-laborer, Rev. John Byzeiski, the Catholic priest, who is a tower of strength to those who are trying to reform. They need Polish literature, how shall they obtain it? S. F. Grubb,

*Nat. Supt. Foreign Work.*

# Our Children.

## PITCHER OR JUG.

M. P CHICK.

They toiled together, side by side,
In the field where the corn was growing;
They paused awhile to quench their thirst,
Grown weary with the hoeing.

"I fear, my friend," I said to one,
"That you will ne'er be richer;
You drink, I see, from the little brown jug,
Whilst your friend drinks from the pitcher.

"One is filled with alcohol,
The fiery drink from the still;
The other with water, clear and cool,
From the spring at the foot of the hill.

"In all of life's best gifts, my friend,
I fear you will ne'er be richer,
Unless you leave the little brown jug,
And drink, like your friend, from the pitcher."

My words have proved a prophecy,
For years have passed away;
How do you think have fared our friends
Who toiled in the fields that day?

One is a reeling, drunken sot,
Grown poorer instead of richer;
The other has won both wealth and fame,
And he always drank from the pitcher.

—*Selected.*

## "FATHER MAKES THEM."

E. GILMORE.

They were having the celebration in the town park, a large, delightful spot, shady nearly the whole of it from the beautiful branching of tall trees. It seemed as if the whole park was surrounded with booths, there were so many of them. In them one could find everything possibly wanted in the way of refreshments, cakes, buns, sandwiches, pies, cold meats, coffee, lemonade, ice-cream, ice-water, and, I regret to say, beer, and other drinks still worse than beer. Of course there were all sorts of people gathered in and about the park, and the occupants of the many elegant carriages going to and fro were vastly amused at some of the queer specimens of humanity that met their view. A lady leaning languidly against the satin cushion of a very handsome carriage suddenly aroused herself as she passed a booth in which lemonade, candy, buns, etc., were sold. There were quite a number within the booth refreshing themselves, but it was upon one young boy that her gaze was riveted. A boy of thirteen or fourteen was talking earnestly to seven or eight little boys much younger than himself. Each little boy had a glass of lemonade from which he was drinking. The older boy was dressed in expensive clothes and presented a strong contrast to the other boys, who wore patched or ragged clothing. He evidently was treating the little ones; at least that was what the lady thought. Turning to her coachman, she said: "Dennis, did you notice Arthur in that booth?"

"No, ma'am; I wasn't a lookin' that way. These horses be a prancing so on 'count of the music an' fire crackers, an' such like, they take up all my attention."

"Turn around, Dennis, and drive slowly past the booth."

Dennis did as requested. As he drove close to the curb stone, she saw distinctly *her* Arthur passing a basket of cream-cakes to those same dirty little boys. She was very angry, but she would not stop and call to him, she was too proud for that; but she would find out what he meant by associating with such ragamuffins as soon as she could have an opportunity to speak with him. It was late in the evening before that opportunity came to her. The lady's two little girls had just returned home with their nurse in gay spirits.

"O mamma!" said one, "you never saw such fire works in all your life; they had George Washington all spelled out in great fiery letters, with stars shooting out from every letter."

"And they had the star-spangled banner all red and white and blue, and 'twas all burning," said the other child excitedly.

"All burning! Why, I should not think they would want to burn up the star spangled banner," answered the mother.

"They didn't, ma'am," exclaimed the nurse. "I don't know how 'twas ever done, but 'twas all ablaze as if in glory, and the pink and blue lights were makin' everything look like fairy land, and then when all the lights went out there 'twas waving as beautiful and sound as ever. Is Master Arthur home, ma'am?"

"No, he has not been in the house since tea. Why do you ask?"

"'Cause I'm a bit worried. I saw him an hour ago a leadin' an old drunken man, and I called after him, but he told me to 'Hush.'"

"And oh! mamma," said little Edith, shivering in disgust, "I saw brother Arthur leading two awful dirty little girls by the hand, and he bought them lots of things—sandwiches and cakes and *even dolls*."

"That he did, ma'am. We watched him, but he didn't see us," nurse added.

Quick, boyish steps came up the steps and through the hall, and in another moment Arthur entered the room. Arthur had always been his mother's pet and pride, but it was in a very angry tone that she asked: "Where have you been, sir? Who have you been leading along the public street?"

"I'll tell you, mamma, as soon as you are alone," the boy answered respectfully.

"Then you can tell me now. Nurse, take the children right to bed."

As soon as the door closed upon nurse and children Arthur said: "I've been out seeing the fire works, of course, and I led Dan Carpenter home; he was too drunk to go alone."

"O Arthur! how could you so lower yourself?"

"Why mamma, I don't call it lowering myself to lead a poor drunken fellow home. The boys were shouting at him, and throwing stones, and little Rose Carpenter was sobbing because he wouldn't go with her. What else could I do? And then Mrs. Carpenter was so thankful. What a sweet pretty woman Mrs. Carpenter is, mamma."

Arthur's mother sighed. Yes, she could remember the time when she had thought Mrs. Carpenter a sweet, pretty woman; but that was long ago. She had nothing in common with them now.

"What will your father say when he finds out his only son has been seen parading the street with a drunkard?"

"I'm sure I don't know what he'll say; but he ought not to find fault considering he makes the drunkards," Arthur replied fearlessly.

Arthur's mother ignored his remark, but she said: "I saw you treating a host of dirty boys this afternoon, and the children saw you with two wretched little girls, leading them by the hand as tenderly as if they were your own little sisters. What have you to say in explanation of all this?"

"Well, those little boys were every one of them drunkards' children, and so were the dear little girls, and if I had not done something for them they wouldn't have had any Fourth of July. Papa gave me just so much money to spend, and said I could spend it as I liked; so I did."

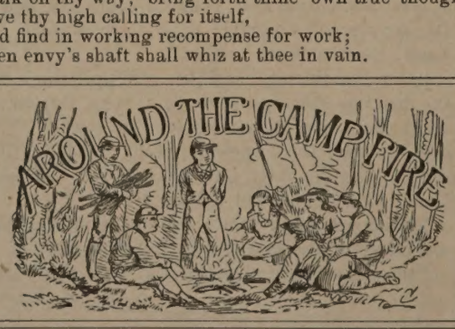
There was a tremor in Arthur's mother's voice as she asked: "Didn't you use any of the money for yourself?"

"No, ma'am, I didn't feel as if I had a right to," Arthur replied, his voice quivering. "You see, mamma, the money papa gave me came from the saloon where his men sell liquor, and so what he gave me I gave back to the poor little children. It must be very hard to be a drunkard's child; and, mamma, it's hard, too to be the son of a man who makes drunkards."

That night Arthur's mother told his father what he had said, and he was very angry. He wanted to call Arthur from his bed and "give him the thrashing he deserved," but his wife said: "Let him go until morning." When morning came she said: I almost believe the boy is right, after all. All through the night I have seen Rose Carpenter as she was before you opened your saloon and began to sell liquor to Daniel."

Her husband answered with a groan: "I have had a wretched night, too—dreaming, dreaming, dreaming. Such faces! Such ghastly forms! Such wretched homes! Such pallid, starving children! And some one always shouting in my ear: 'Father makes them! *Father makes them!* FATHER MAKES THEM!' But I'll never make another—never, God helping me! I've been sowing seed for a lingering pain, and I'll have to gather the harvest, I suppose; there's no dodging that, but I can stop where I am and sow another kind of seed, so there'll be another kind of harvest after a while."—*Sel.*

Walk on thy way; bring forth thine own true thought;
Love thy high calling for itself,
And find in working recompense for work;
Then envy's shaft shall whiz at thee in vain.




## A LETTER FROM OUR GENERAL.

DEAR CAPTAIN DEBORAH:—I hear quite often from the little ones of the Prevention Army and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to reply in full to each one, but of course I have not time for that. The children from Illinois for some reason, have written more frequently than any others. I think it must be because they breathe the same air as our Miss Willard and live under the shadow of THE UNION SIGNAL. One of the latest from your state came from Carrie Rosa, Waukegan, Lake Co., Ill. I should like very much to have you publish one of the last I received. It comes from Staunton, Mass., and is such a fair specimen of many of these lovely little communications, that I should like my children all over the union to read it and observe the interest this dear little girl takes in the good cause.

STAUNTON, June 16, 1884.

DEAR MRS. HAMMER:—I am only a little girl eleven years old but I have heard of you quite often. Mrs. Fultz, the president of our Band of Hope, has read several very nice letters from you. I have signed the pledge and joined the library. I go every Wednesday evening; I love to go and wish it met every evening. Mrs. Fultz lives about four miles in the country, don't you think it is very kind in her to come so far to teach us? We are going to have an exhibition before long, we are learning pieces for it now. Mrs. Fultz wishes me to ask you what she must do when she has 275 children on the roll, and there are not more than 25 or 30 that attend? I am trying to get a medal, I have gotten several of my friends to join. Mamma has a class of girls in Sunday school from nine to thirteen years; all of them belong to the Band of Hope but one, and we hope to get her also. I belong to the Woman's Missionary Society, of which Mrs. Juliana Hayes is the president. I expect you know her, as she travels about a great deal. Every year I have a missionary hen, I have a name for her and keep it. The one I have now has six beautiful chickens and when I call "Julia, Julia," they all run to meet me. Dear Mrs. Hammer, if you think this worth answering, I will be delighted to hear from you. With much love, I remain, Your little friend, LILLIAN M. FULLER.

There! dear Capt. Deborah, is not that a letter worth answering? I have sent that faithful teacher, who weekly travels her four miles for that little band, a new circular for our department and trust she may find it helpful and suggestive. I would mention here, for the benefit of state superintendents of juvenile work, that an early reply is requested to the postal I recently sent them, in order to supply them with the new circulars, that they in turn may send one to each local W. C. T. U. in the state.

Most cordially yours,
ANNA M. HAMMER, *Nat'l Supt. Juvenile Dept.*
*Newark, N. J.*

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

168. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 46 letters.
My 13. 14. 35. 11. 18. 38. 23 is a bitter drug.
My 7. 30. 43. 25. 45 is affright.
My 26. 41. 21 20 29. is a fragrant plant.
My 2. 44. 10. 6 12. 33 is very cold.
My 34. 15. 19. 42 is a kind or liquor.
My 40. 22. 4 46. 24. 9 is a fine cord.
My 33 39. 5 is an animal.
My 16. 28. 8. 43. 36. 37 is slavery.
My 32. 1. 31. 40 is a tumult.
My whole is a verse from the Psalms.

169. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In bawl, not in cry.
In damp, not in dry.
In mist, not in fog.
In timber, not in log.
In rail, not in fence.
In dollar, not in pence.
In throw, not in pitch.
In poor, not in rich.
Search these words—look carefully through,
A battle-field old will come to view.

170. BIBLE ACROSTIC.

Find the following Bible names:

1. One that siginfies God that hears. 2. Snake or serpent. 3. A hill. 4. Servant of the Lord. 5. Judgment of God. 6. Salvation of the Lord. 7. Enemy in secret. 8. Servant of the Lord. 9. Strength of God. 10. Friend of God. 11. The Lord is good. 12. Friend or neighbor. 13. The Lord is my light. 14. Sent. 15 Clear Sighted.

The first letters of each word, read downwards, will make a good motto for the Prohibition Home Protection party. BESSIE COOK.

171. CHARADE.

In my first; my second sat;
When I was half supplied,
My third and fourth I ate, and yet
I was unsatisfied. A. M. S.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

162.—Liver, sheeting, sickness, toad-stool, whale, hoard, re-load, room, red, liar. "The Lord is good to all: and His tender mercies are over all His works."

163.—Election.

164.—Blaine, Arthur, Logan, Lincoln, Randall.

165.—Masticate.

Answers have been received from Celestia B. Little.

E. F. Appleman, Orangeville, Pa., wins the prize offered for the best puzzle sent in during July.

# Home Department.

## FLOWERS CAST UPON THE WATERS.

The W. C. T. U. of Wheaton observed Flower Day according to the program laid out by our superintendent by making up nineteen bouquets, sending them with a scripture text to all those known to them to be sick, as as well as to each of the six prisoners in our county prison. The following was sent in response to our offering:

To the W. C. T. U. of Wheaton:—

When once creation's work was done,
A place for man's abode;
Well pleased, the Great Eternal One
Pronounced it very good.

We can but see the truth divine,
That shines in Nature's face;
But beauty too in every line
We there may clearly trace.

The heavenly spheres by law revolve,
From which they cannot swerve,
Yet forced to move, till all dissolve
In parabolic curve.

Old masters ne'er could canvas touch
Nor aught in art can vie
With mantling tints and colors, such
As deck both earth and sky.

Hence, since the bright creation's morn,
Which lightened Eden's bowers,
The dress of Nature to adorn—
The flowers, delightful flowers!

"Behold the lilies of the field,"
Nor anxious be for dress,
But trust the Savior's richest yield,
And seek His righteousness.

Sweet mission that which scatters flowers
'Mong those on beds of pain,
To cheer and bless their weary hours
And yield them joy again.

The flowers shed light on Nature's gloom,
And, while the sun and dew
Shall cause the flowers to bud and bloom,
God bless the "C. T. U."

—J. C. Webster.

*Wheaton, June 12.*

## A FARMYARD PARABLE.

SIR ROMADA.

In a certain farmyard a large family of fowls had lived for many generations. Few poultry yards could boast of more distinguished characters. There was old father White, who had aroused the whole neighborhood at daybreak, every morning for the last ten years. So anxious was he to be the first to announce the dawn, that he would often crow in the middle of the night, imagining that he saw a faint streak of light in the east. Captain Game had won trophies on many a hard fought battlefield, and on all great occasions his spurs were exhibited for the admiration and warning of all young cocks of military aspirations. Judge Black, of Spanish descent, settled amicably all disputes, without in the least compromising his own dignity. Young Feathertop had recently been purchased for a large sum of money, (no one dared to say how much) and being a great favorite with the master, was, therefore, the occasion of some jealousy among the older residents. But as he was a well disposed rooster, no serious trouble ensued. Then there was old mother Brown who "set" regularly three times every year and raised more chickens than any other hen on the place. But time would fail if we should attempt to give even brief biographies of Dame Speckled, Madam White and all the other celebrities of this famous yard.

Now the circumstances of this community were uncommonly favorable. They had a kind and provident master. An ample supply of grain was set apart for their use. No contagious disease had ever prevailed among them. Cyclones and tornadoes had passed by on either side, and they had been left unharmed. Their only anxiety was from the rats who had established themselves in their midst. The rats not only devoured large amounts of their portion of grain, but destroyed many young chickens. They would even attack half grown chickens. Though they could not carry them off bodily they would bite them severely; and after a chick had once been bitten by a rat, he seemed quite crazy, and instead of avoiding the rats, would seek their society, only to be bitten again and rendered more miserable. And those who associated freely with the rats, when at last they came to die often suffered agonies too terrible for description. In their delirium they would imagine that they were wrapped in the coils of a deadly serpent, or that they were being devoured by spiders and scorpions. At the same time they were tortured by an unquenchable thirst, and called continually upon the rats to relieve them. It would seem that such sufferings would be a warning to the rising generation but strange to say, the number of chickens who placed themselves under the power of the rats steadily increased.

Now you will say these were very foolish chickens. So they were. But then you can not expect chickens to be so very much wiser than men. At last matters came to such a pass, that every respectable chicken declared that something must be done. The hens thought, that as it was a matter in which they were concerned, they ought to have something to say about it on election days. But the roosters were horrified at the mere suggestion, and declared that it is no place for a hen in politics; and that it would be a most unmanly thing for a hen to vote.

So the cocks met in convention to discuss ways and means. Judge Black took the chair and called upon father White to state the object of the meeting. He reminded the assembly that he had seen more winters than any other two cocks in the yard; that he had helped to frame and execute the laws of the commonwealth. He wished to have it distinctly understood that he was in favor of the free institutions of the yard. But he had observed of late the growth of a force which was opposed to all free institutions. When he was young, there seemed to be but little real danger from the rats. But as years had gone by, the rat power had increased, till it had assumed gigantic proportions, and threatened the very existence of the commonwealth. It therefore seemed expedient to take some measures to restrict this power, and the meeting was called for this purpose. He said further that he understood young Feathertop, who had been a great traveler, had made a study of the matter, and so might have some suggestions to offer, which they would all be glad to hear. Young Feathertop arose, and thanking father White for his gracious introduction, said that he had lived in several different yards and in every one the ravages of the rats had caused more distress than all other evils combined. He had observed the workings of different plans for restricting their power, but in his judgment there was none that worked better than the one in operation on the Kansas farm. There a number of cats had been introduced which were quite a prohibitive of the rats. He therefore moved that three cats be procured to protect the community against the direful curse. At the end of Feathertop's speech a storm of indignation arose, such as was never before heard of. It was in vain that Judge Black called out, "Order, gentlecocks, order!" One said such a plan would be inhuman as well as impracticable, "for havn't the rats as good a right to live as any body?" Another shouted: "Feathertop is a fanatic." And the convention took up the cry, "Down with the fanatic! down with him!" Then they chased Feathertop, and pitched upon him with beak and spur, till they drove him out of the yard. Poor Feathertop, by this unlucky speech, lost all the favor he had earned by months of good conduct. Being well rid of the troublesome member the worthy assembly was finally reduced to order. A motion was then made to regulate the rat business by allowing only those rats in the yard who would pay a license of one hundred bushels of corn yearly. Professor Grey said the advantages of this measure were apparent. The business would be taken out of the low rat holes and put into the hands of big rats who could afford to pay the license. This would elevate the business and make it respectable. Treasurer Brown remarked that it would be very desirable to use some such means of increasing the public revenue, as since the rats had been among them, stealing not only life but provender, the supply of grain had not been equal to the demand.

Captain Game said he should like to be allowed to say a word in regard to that Kansas law they had heard about. He had been to the Kansas farm himself. He went on purpose to observe the workings of the new law. "And," said he, "fellowcockizens what do you think I saw while I was there? I will tell you what I saw. During my two weeks stay there, I saw as many as three lean looking rats, sneaking around under the fences. Now if that is not enough to prove that cats are a failure, I should like to know what is." (Applause.)

Much was said in favor of high license, and it may seem surprising that when the question was put to vote it was lost by a large majority. The truth is many of the cocks secretly favored the rats, and wished to have them stay. The convention sat with closed doors for several hours. Many plans were brought forward and much eloquence displayed. It was finally declared that a compromise had been made with the rats. By the payment of a half bushel of corn yearly the rats were to be permitted to stay, and continue their depredations as in the past.

The hens were not at all satisfied with the proceedings and set up a terrible cackling.

"Why!" said one who could cackle louder than the rest, "the rats will steal that half bushel of corn from us and go on just as bad as ever." But then you know a hen never amounts to much in an argument.

However, it turned out about as old Cackler said, and after a while a good many concluded that Feathertop's plan might be a good thing after all. The hens were quite decided on the subject, and though they could not vote, they were determined to keep up a cackling.

So they got together and formed a Wonderful Cackling Teetotaler's Union. As there was a law against rats carrying off young chickens they meant to see to it that the law was enforced. But as there were rats on the jury and some of the judges and lawyers looked very much like rats they found it a pretty hard thing to do. But they resolved to keep up their cackling whether or no; and they soon found out that they could do more than they thought at first. They had the training of all the young chickens so they signed a solemn league and covenant to teach their chicks from the very dawn of reason to beware of rats. The pullets agreed to have nothing to do with the rats, or with any young cock who associated with rats. This was a great movement in the right direction. But of course all the hens did not join the union, so there were many chicks who grew up without proper training. And then where rats and chickens are together in the same yard the rats are sure to capture some victims, as there are often foolish chicks even in the best of families. It is to be sincerely hoped that the cocks will become convinced of their error, and not only vote to try cats but see to it that they are kept in the yard and in sufficient force to overcome the rats.

## WHY WE WEAR THE RIBBON.

It is but a little matter,
But you know when soldiers fight
They always bear the colors
Of the regiment well in sight.
So we who fight an enemy,
The murderous one called "Drink,"
Must bravely bear our colors,
And show we do not shrink
Before the blast of ridicule
That meets us every day,
But bear the banner of our King
In the thickest of the fray.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Aug. 24] Third Quarter, No. 8. [1884.

## TOPIC: THE PLAGUE STAYED.

Lesson Text.—II. Samuel 24: 15-21.

Golden Text.—So the Lord was intreated for the land and the plague was stayed from Israel. II. Sam. 24: 25.

Time.—B. C. 1017.

Place.—Mount Moriah.

1. David had sinned through ambition of conquest. He had chosen to fall into God's hand for punishment rather than make his own choice of a penalty. If he thought thus to escape he presumed on both the mercy and justice of God. Punishment is as necessary as reward. Even God's anointed are not and cannot be exempt.

2. A question is often raised why Christians are afflicted and that so deeply. The answer is easy. Their voluntary relation to God imposes a responsibility that does not rest upon the worldling. They have vowed an allegiance to Him which if broken involves penalty. The student at college has taken upon him the obligation of its laws. He suffers privations in consequence that his brother who is outside college authority knows nothing of. A soldier enters the army. He is under special allegiance to the king. If he is placed on duty, and sleeps at his post, his life is the forfeit, though his friend who is a civilian may sleep eighteen hours out of the twenty-four without incurring any penalty.

3. It is sad that the people suffer for the sins of their rulers. Seventy thousand died ot the plague in consequence of David's sin—but it is generally true as well, that the people are in some way or other a party to that sin. It is often a sin on the part of the people, not to protest against and resist the sin of the ruler.

4. God stays His hand at the prayer of penitent souls. we may not understand the law by which Divine justice suspends execution at human importunity, but neither do we understand the law by which an acorn becomes an oak, nor the law of our own beginnings. The fact we accept, because the phenomena justify its acceptance, and go on praying with faith in Him who "repenteth Him self of the evil."

We believe however in the sacrifice of infinite righteousness, as made in Christ Jesus our Lord, as the real basis upon which God may be just and yet remit or restrain penalty.

5. There is no necessary connection in the two events, and yet the fact that the site of the temple of Jehovah was secured in the atonement of David for his sin, reminds us how often in our own lives, sin repented of and atoned for as far as we are able, brings us nearer to God and into His presence, which is the real temple, as never before. The broken spirit is a sacrifice God will not depise, and often our own sin and the sorrow and shame consequent upon it, are more powerful than any thing else in pulverizing pride and reducing self to nothing. "None of self and all of Thee" is the heart's conclusion only when it knows the real unworthiness of self. It is through many sad experiences that we gain this knowledge.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*Work Among Foreigners.* Mrs. Sophie F. Grubb, Kirkwood, Mo. Assistants, Mrs. Emma Obenauer, 157 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. N. Harris (Box 1589) Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, 161 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
*Work Among the Colored People of the North.* Mrs. Frances E. Harper, 1006 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.
*National Organization.* Miss Henrietta G. Moore, Morrow, Warren County, O.; Mrs. S. M. Perkins, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Boonsboro, Iowa.

These officers, together with many other well known writers constitute the corps of contributors and news gatherers of THE UNION SIGNAL. Its foreign correspondents are:

*England.* Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.
*Switzerland.* Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.
*Denmark.* Pastor Karl Eltzholz, Horsen, Jutland.

*ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION TOWARD POLITICAL PARTIES. RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING, DETROIT, MICH.:*

*We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best endorsement of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.*

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The past week has marked the advent among us of a national representation of the Catholic total abstinence societies of America. The delegates from thirty states, two territories and several of the British provinces made up one of the most practically useful conventions which has deliberated in our midst for many a day. The clerical coat of the Catholic priest was elbow to elbow with the secular and business like habiliment of the Catholic parishioner. Irishmen predominated as to nationality and Pennsylvania as to state representation. The whole body was one of fine appearance, enthusiasm and business like methods.

The well heralded and bannered procession upon our streets was an object lesson to our citizens. "Wearing o' the green" was never coupled with more beneficent significance than as these true hearted men marched through the town in behalf of total abstinence.

The Rev. Father Cleary in opening the convention in a strong and well delivered address, gave utterance to such truths as these:

The protest of the total abstainers against the liquor traffic was not a protest against individuals, but an unqualified condemnation of the traffic, no matter who might be its friends.

Timid but well meaning men lengthened out the time when they should witness the final grand triumph of temperance ideas by their diffidence and lack of earnestness. They weakened the force of the strongest resistance to alcoholic influence by their groundless fears of fanaticism, while blind to the imminent dangers that threatened from extreme caution and dilatory action.

The voices of the two great political parties of the nation were heard but yesterday in this great city clamoring to seat their respective favorites in power. The present convention sought to place that man in power who was now a slave, and it worked that every man might fill the place of honor that gave a more than kingly dignity to his manhood, where he was master of himself and with no appetite to rivet on his chains.

Upon the acceptance of the annual report by the national secretary, Mr. Philip Nolan, it was found that fifty-seven new societies had been admitted during the year and an increase in membership of 2,448 was the result of the year's work. The total membership is less than we had supposed, being less than 40,000, and nearly half of them are in one state—Pennsylvania. But the work of extending the society is in earnest hands, and it will not be long, judging from present appearances, till the total abstinence society is co-extensive with the church itself.

A ticketed assembly crowded Central Music hall in the evening to its utmost capacity. Through the kindness of the Rev. Father Hagan, the W. C. T. U. of this city was given most eligible seats from which to see and hear. The chair was taken by Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, who made a brief address and then introduced Rt. Rev. John Ireland, co-adjutor bishop of St. Paul, who said:

Today the world is too much given to selfishness. The world needs heroes; men who are prepared to sacrifice their own pleasure and like the old crusaders forego their own interests for the good of Christianity. Ever since the Savior appeared on earth His spirit has accomplished the work planned, and it is His spirit that influences the members of the union. Intemperance was the vice that the masses at large were invited to practice. Set against it was the means, the methods, the evangelical forms of combating it—the course of total abstinence. It was temperance, not total abstinence, it was claimed, that was wanted; but not so, only the sublime degree of the virtue of temperance would suffice. Too late was the day to talk of the ravages that intemperance made in the land, for all had listened to the shrieks of wives and children and looked on the wrecks it had wrought—had seen even society endangered. All knew that there was scarce an evil that did so much harm to the individual, to the society and to the church. Why, then, should not intelligent, strong men raise up a barrier against the extraordinary evil? Extraordinary measures should be adopted to combat it. One of the principal practices to be employed in the battle was that of praying, but God demanded not that alone, but personal zeal among his followers, and when special effort was put forth God would honor by the gift of special power. Men were free agents. Folding their arms and praying would not have the desired effect. It was necessary for them to act. All the world should be let know that they themselves were above suspicion, as was done by their taking the pledge, after which their zeal necessarily became greater. Temperate men, but men who were not total abstainers, were cowardly in their attack. The soldiers in the movement should be total abstainers, and then their own sacrifice would compel attention, and the world would admit that they were honest; their position would inspire confidence.

Public opinion should be changed, the weak made strong, and the strong encouraged to vigorous effort. That could be done by organization in parishes and by moral suasion. Moral suasion was in the very front ground of battle. But there were other methods also. Opponents of the cause were so shortsighted they saw nothing else; but, though total abstainers gave it all the prominence it should be given, they were prepared to appeal to the laws of the land. The law as it had been administered in America had been brought to the service of alcohol. Men engaged in the liquor traffic had been able to secure the passage of laws in their interest, and to make a dead letter of laws directed against them. The laws should be remodeled. It was useless to work among men who were so weak they had no desire for reformation. The weakness of a great portion of mankind made legislation in their behalf necessary, The laws to be passed on the subject should go as far as the need of the citizens demanded. There were many dead letter laws. The church, as well as the state, approved of the laws forbidding the sale of liquor to habitual drunkards, and also of the law for the proper observance of the Sabbath. Every opportunity should be taken to have those laws enforced. The liquor men were bold; they had gone far, and were striving to go farther. Soon would come the cry, halt! and then the traffic would be stopped. The freeing of the people from the domination of the saloon element was the mission of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. The union should teach how the ballot could best be used. The ballot was a strong weapon. By it the liquor power had been enabled to continue in supemacy. By it the downfall of that power should be accomplished.

The applause and enthusiasm which followed this address showed that the heart of the delegation was with the speaker, and that of the audience as well.

Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, the successor of Archbishop Purcell, followed, and his words were no less pungent in their reference to prohibition as well as total abstinence. "Let no one say we are not for moral suasion," said he, "for we are—let no one say we are *for moral suasion alone, for we are not.*"

Archbishop Elder is of a small wiry frame, but it seemed tremulous with repressed feeling as he preached the duty of law enforcement. Said he, "If a king complains that he cannot enforce the laws of his kingdom, you tell him to abdicate. In this land where the people are king, let the people abdicate if they can do no better."

Bishop Spalding of Illinois who is a man of refined and cultured manner and appearance, read an address which contrary to expectation, lost nothing by being read rather than delivered offhand as were the speeches of all the rest. His animadversions upon Sunday desecration, and newspapers which were the bulletins of crime, were timely and well received. He answered the objection that if the principle underlying prohibition were carried to its ultimate consequences it would change government into the most odious of tyrannies by saying:

Precisely what distinguished a statesman from a doctrinaire, the framers of the American constitution from the authors of the reign of terror, was the knowledge that political principles were not always to be pushed to their ultimate consequences; that practice and speculation were not the same thing, and consequently it did not follow, because one was a prohibitionist, that, therefore, he ought to be in favor of a law to forbid women the luxury of tight-lacing. The political axiom that the will of the people was the supreme law, would, if insisted upon, justify all possible tyrannies, of which the majority might approve, and was, if taken in a logical and not a practical sense, in contradiction with freedom of conscience, which was the basis of civil liberty.

Bishop Watterson of Ohio endorsed all that had been said by his brethern in a short speech and was followed by several laymen whose main burden was their thankfulness that the hierarchy of the church had come up to this high level of thought and effort in the temperance reform. It is noticeable that all churches are alike in this regard. It is, as a rule, the laity who first mount the heights of reform—and as in the days of Hosea the prophet so now—it is 'like people, like priest.'

The resolutions adopted by the convention declare for strict and total abstinence—for law enforcement, for restriction of the traffic to whatever extent may be deemed best in the wisdom of Catholic citizens, and against any encouragement of the liquor interests by voters. Looked at in all its bearings this convention is a source of great encouragement to all temperance workers. And not the least of its ministries is that it brings us all together with a feeling of comradeship not possible before. The grand army of temperance has greater solidarity and firmer brotherhood for the fourteenth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America.

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It is said of us all that sometimes we strain our eyes to see the good that is far off, overlooking that which is nearest at hand. This was surely our editorial blunder last week when the name of Wheaton college was omitted from the list of those characterized by sympathy with the temperance reform. There is not only sympathy at Wheaton, there is the most active co-operation. Its president, Rev. C. A. Blanchard, and its professors, among them Prof. Fischer, who with the president has done such valuable service on the temperance platform, are all strong advocates of the cause. Its trustees, twenty in number, and among them "our very own" Mrs. L. H. Plumb, (for Wheaton believes not only in co-educating, but in co-honoring) are all staunch friends of the temperance reform. Every student who was a legal voter in the town last spring, voted to put prohibition in place of license and succeeded, greatly to the comfort and peace of the town. There is no institution in the country, east or west, which stands out so grandly as the friend of all moral reforms, as the propagandist of so many ideas which should be enshrined in government as well as cherished by the people, as does Wheaton College, and the stupidity which overlooked it on the hunt for good things deserves the castigation which we hereby give ourselves. One thing more, Wheaton College authorities not only forbid students the use of intoxicants, but tobacco, and on a recent evening when it was the writer's good fortune to stand before these students, a finer, cleaner looking body of young men, it was never her good fortune to see. As to the young women, it goes without saying that their faces were pure, sweet, refined and earnest.

Blackburn University at Carlinville, Ill., should be named as one which gives most cordial welcome to temperance speakers and raises high the standard of all moral effort.

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Westminster College, of New Wilmington, Pa., sends us word as to the healthful atmosphere surrounding it, arising from the fact that local prohibition drives out all whisky malaria.

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Will the author of "Teddy" please give us her name and address.

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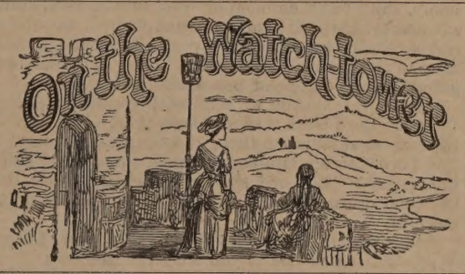


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Mrs. Sibley writes from Georgia, that some of the most prominent citizens of that state will vote for St. John in November, no matter what his prospects for election may be, simply to add to the volume of prohibition power in the government.

* * *

It is a little odd to note that she pictures many other Democratic prohibitionists as so afraid of the Republican party that they will vote for their party anyhow, just see every day Republican prohibitionists so fearful of the Democrats that they too will vote for party before principle.

* * *

The Prohibition party thus becomes the only one that is not sectional.

* * *

The Dakota W. C. T. U. is out with a program for its annual convention, which occurs September 2 and 3, at Mitchell.

* * *

Tennessee now has thirty unions. Mrs. Harrison th president, and Mrs. Saxon the organizer have wrought mightily to the building up of these strongholds.

* * *

Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens is helping in Maine, and the Portland *Press* speaks of her as graceful and self-possessed, with devotion to the work written upon every lineament of her expressive face, her eloquent words find ready response in the hearts of her hearers.

* * *

Miss Kimball, too, is at work for constitutional prohibition in the state of the Maine law. When she was in the White Mountains a short time since, she charmed the "summer resorters" so wisely that temperance and the W. C. T. U. were greatly profited thereby.

* * *

The Rahway (N. J.) W. C. T. U. mothers a Reform Club of 500 pledged members.

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Mrs. Ellen Watson, the "never-say-die" forerunner of temperance day in the week of prayer, had a petition on the ground at Belfast during the session of the Pan-Presbyterian council which has so recently closed.

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Many people think that this indefatigable worker has nothing to do but sit at her desk and fulminate the lightning bolts that strike ever and anon in all parts of the country where church people most do congregate. I happen to know however that she riseth while it is yet night in order to prepare meat for her farmer household, seventeen strong, and that she is with all this, able to get into town (she lives six miles out) at eight o'clock in the morning to consult with the president of the W. C. T. U.

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A real tonic to her has been the activity of organization in the state. Pennsylvania will lead the list this year, I should think, with its 141 new unions.

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The Carlinville (Ill.) W. C. T. U. are bright in invention. They circulate a well displayed circular which gives a list of all the dram shop keepers of the town with the bondsmen of each. By this it appears that two of the bondsmen are members of the board of education. Which educates most, the school or the saloon, especially when the directors of the one are also the foundation of the other?

* * *

Col. Nate Reed, in a answering a Fourth of July toast "Our State," set it down as one of its chief glories that Illinois is the home of Frances E. Willard and Mrs. John A. Logan.

* * *

Mrs. P. D. Browne, president of northern California W. C. T. U., secured one Sabbath for her cause in the Pacific Coast Chautauqua assembly at Monterey. Three other summer meetings have been held under these auspices, at which all our lines of work were fully discussed.

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Miss Casseday has been prostrated recently by the draft upon her affectionate sympathies in the death of her sister's beautiful child. She is getting stronger now, and will soon let the U. S. hear from her.

* * *

The Cameron (Mo.) W. C. T. U. has recently *feted* and feasted the editors of the town. Why not? editors have "pheelinks" as well as other folks. They give their pens and types to many a good work which when done, they are forgotten. This ought not so to be.

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Mrs. Harriman's address on this occasion is said to have been very fine.

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Mrs. La Fetra says that the W. C. T. U. keeps "open house" in Washington all through the "heated term." Mrs. Wells, Indiana's president, recently "helped those women" at their Soldiers' Home and Seamen's Bethel meetings, greatly to their delight. Mrs. Wells is at home again now after a very successful term of eastern engagements.

* * *

Mrs. C. L. Roach, president of the District of Columbia, with her family is spending the summer at Brightwood, four miles from the capital, among the trees and flowers.

On Duty.

# News From the Field.

## CUTTINGS FROM PENNSYLVANIA TO MAINE.

We are often told "The Germans will have their beer." Hence let us do away with whisky and have beer saloons just to accommodate the Germans. Iowa tried this plan for years. Thus throwing the responsibility of beer saloons upon the Germans reminds me of Henry Ward Beecher's story of a whole family that went to the circus just to accommodate one little child that wanted to see the animals. It is true that the brewing is done chiefly by Germans. At the recent national convention of brewers almost every delegate bore a German name. Still thousands upon thousands of Americans are found among beer drinkers, while some of the best temperance people I know are Germans. Said my host in Allentown, Pa.: "There are four in our store; not one uses any kind of strong drink including beer, cider, or tobacco, and only one uses coffee." He gave an added thought which it would be well for all to ponder: "Neither do I think it right to visit restaurants to indulge in expensive dishes that are not shared by my family. Restaurants are not for men who have homes and can be there at meal time. So, when invited to step in and have a dish of oysters, I decline. I prefer to eat oysters with my family."

At Guthsville, my address was given in a temperance hall owned by the Sons of Temperance, who have had an organization there forty years. The meetings until recently have always been conducted in the German language. I was introduced in German as well as English, and never was so sorry as then that I had not two tongues.

A charter member was present who could understand but little of my tongue but with other older members gave me a grasp of the hand that spoke a common language. I appreciated the situation next morning when I attended German Reformed church. "Moses and the prophets," "Jesus Christ," and "Mine Father's house," was all I understood, but that sufficed. Whatever the rest sang in closing to the tune of Old Hundred, I sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

At Macunchie, Sabbath evening a large union meeting was held in the German Lutheran church. Again was I presented in two languages and never more kindly received by pastor or people. At the close the pastor said: "I am glad to be able to tell our speaker that our church has a total abstinence membership."

Oh, that translated literature might be scattered, and German workers increased, was my prayer as I left the Lehigh Valley.

In the same column in which this wish was expressed in my last letter to The Union Signal, I found this response as answer. Please print it again:

Rev. L. Pfeifer, Beaver Falls, Pa., is ready to enter the field of German work for total abstinence and prohibition. He has studied the nature of the alcoholics and their effects on the human system, and is now occupied in translating Julia Colman's Catechism on Alcohol into German, hoping there will be a call for its publication in that tongue. He may be written to at Beaver Falls, Beaver Co., Pa.

Returning home with my school girls, after three days went to fill a postponed engagement in Worcester, Mass., under auspices of W. C. T. U. An unusually pleasant children's meeting was held in Plymouth Congregational church in the afternoon and a mass meeting in Piedmont church in the evening. The plan of holding children's meetings in the various churches is proving successful. Mrs. Palmer, the president, (my hostess) seems very devoted in all her work. The last week has been spent in Maine, two evenings at York, which was the first incorporated city in New England. It is becoming a popular seaside resort. Five hotels and almost innumerable cottages nestle amid its rocks and give life and beauty to its magnificent beach. Passing a cozy cottage I was told Longfellow's daughters spend their summers here.

Here as at Alford, Augusta, Kennebunk, So. Berwick, I found most earnest advocates for the amendment. At Clinton I found an earnest W. C. T. U. organized eight years ago. Semi-monthly meetings are held without interruption and well attended.

Upon arriving found forty women gathered under the refreshing shade of Maine's famous trees, where a bountiful repast was spread. I was told "We always have refreshments." Thus the meetings advance temperance sentiment, promote social intercourse, and afford a restful change from the often too monotonous duties of every-day life. All desire constitutional prohibition, not only state but national.

I must mention a brief stay at the delightful home of Miss Lord, the faithful state secretary of W. C. T. U. I did not see an intoxicated person in Maine.

L. H. Washington.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I beg to be again allowed the privilege of writing a few lines on the temperance work in the far off province of British Columbia. A year ago this place was visited by Miss Frances E. Willard, who planted here the tree of temperance and who organized that band of noble and courageous workers known as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Although not the only band of workers here they are certainly the most religious, and give not only to themselves but to all the other organizations a high moral tone and an earnest zeal which together with intelligent brains and consecrated hearts, must be successful in winning many recruits from all ranks in life. This society have just held their first annual convention and the reports which have been read were both encouraging and instructive and show that temperance sentiment is growing faster and farther in this province than we had any reason to believe or hope for from one year's work.

The citizens of Victoria and New Westminster as well as the members of the W. C. T. U. have been afforded a rich intellectual treat in the lectures which have just been delivered by Mrs. Judith E. Foster, and as our provincial secretary, Hon. J. Robson, prettily put it in his address of welcome to her, she indeed has come to water the beautiful tree of temperance which a year ago Miss Willard planted.

Mrs. Foster is a woman not only with a mind capable of penetrating the deepest thought, but of impressing that thought on her audience in such a forcible, logical, interesting and winning way, that they not only are convinced that her views which are founded on the Bible on all temperance, moral and religious questions are right, but her arguments take such a strong hold on all minds that one can not go away without retaining many clear thoughts and much valuable information. It is not often we are visited by those who lecture on this subject, but certainly if our province is only visited once in twelve months by such persons as Miss Willard and Mrs. Foster the temperance work will receive an impetus which nothing could excel, and we hope that it will not be long before our province will be ripe for total prohibition.

## OREGON.

### MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER AT CORVALLIS.

Another "red letter day" in our W. C. T. U. annals when Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster came to give us the treat of one of her addresses. We had just been reading in The Union Signal how Southern California came out to welcome her, throwing open her thousand seated churches, and we began to think how small we should seem in her eyes, but we did our little best with music and mottoes, flowers and many up-turned faces in our City Hall. Mrs. Foster was so pleased with the offering of our last year's president, Mrs. Nora Williams, and her words of welcome, that she wanted to have them in The Union Signal too, so here they are:

"Mrs. Foster:—It is in the hearts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to give you a warm welcome. Words fail to express our sentiments, and in casting about in our minds for a fitting expression of our tender regard for you and our high appreciation of your labors and your presence with us this evening we bethought ourselves of a basket of flowers, which simple token I now offer you.

"You will see that it is varied in hue. May its many colors suggest to you the many plans of work adopted by our union to obtain the one great purpose, and as all colors properly blended form the white, which is the center piece of this offering, so may our plans of work be blended and carried on in such a manner that, ere long the white banner of total abstinence and prohibition shall wave over our land and our nation be proclaimed free from the curse of intemperance.

"The evergreen which you see interwoven with these colors, shall be an emblem of the cause of temperance in our hearts, until this end be accomplished, and the white ribbon shall be a sign unto you that we are private soldiers in the grand white ribbon army of which we are proud to call you one of our noble generals.

"From this station we send with you this blessing:

"'The Lord bless thee and keep thee. The Lord make His face to shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee. The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace. The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in, from this time forth, and even forever more.'

"In behalf of the people of Corvallis, and of Corvallis W. C. T. U. I extend to you a cordial greeting."

Our national war cry was high up over Mrs. Foster's head. She could not see it but the audience could, and it kept her text right in their minds. Have the pioneer women of Oregon lost the faith which brought them to this well favored and tempered climate? They traveled six weary months across the plains a band of missionaries. The very threshold was made sacred by one of their number folding her arms in an axe-hewn grave, while she held within their grasp her new born infant. Standing over that grave the love of God in the soul waxes warm in the hearts of the women of Oregon. They will work as handmaids of God's church into which they have been dedicated in infancy, and to which anew they have consecrated themselves. They will work to cast out from that church "whatever defileth," and to "gather in all to whom the Spirit says come."

What woman does not love her home? Why she loves to have the sidewalk clean that leads up to it, and takes broom in hand herself to cleanse it. Brother man why make it hard for her to keep her sidewalk clean? The circle embracing home narrows in, while it deepens round her. Her boy is her own, she can keep him pure and good by her counsel and her word of love. No, she can't. Brother man, the meshes of the genteel saloon are gilded. You say to her boy: There is no harm entering there, all is refined and nice. She pleads in vain; manly companions have a more persuasive voice. He enters in and God only knows what will become of him a little later on. Home is degraded too by the very man who sought his bride; placed her there, and called her its queen. Bye and bye, she feels for her crown. Where is it? for her scepter? It is gone! Yet she is a queen still, but she will have to fight the liquor traffic for her kingdom.

Who says woman may not love her country and show her love by her works? She may work for the good of her country. What is for the good and profit of the country? All industries are for the country's good. What is an industry? The bestowing of labor on raw material by which its saleable value is both actually and proportionately increased.

Now is the liquor traffic an industry? Your own mouth answers, No! So down with this traffic! But now comes the question, Is the state entitled to abolish, that is to prohibit, the liquor traffic from the point of view of constitutional law? Let us test this for a moment. What is the state? The people of the state, men, women, aye the little children too. Women, do you say? Are women citizens? Can they perform the citizen's duty and help to make the laws which bind them at every town? Not yet, but their day has dawned, and the clear light shines from the east to the west. The people of the state, yes, then the principle of self-preservation must come into play for the state, which rules the lives and actions of every individual, young and old, male and female, constituting the body politic. The individual sees an extended fist, a swinging club, a deadly weapon, and appropriate remedies are instantly and naturally suggested, proportioned to the impending danger. If then the state, that is the people of the state, recognize the deadly weapon of the liquor traffic, worse than threatening, actually striking at the homes, happiness and lives of the individuals constituting the state, who is so dense or so interested, as not freely to admit the state's right, (not to regulate and license,) but to destroy now and forever the deadliest enemy, in whatever Protean form it may be masquerading.

I wish I were a true press reporter, as then my short hand notes would have come to my aid. They would have been but imperfect help, for they could not have given the sparkle with which the address was given, the true logical sequence was of course the back bone, but the warmth of tone and manner, the merry twinkle of the eye, the life and play of imagination, enough quaintness of humor to call out a laugh, and in a few moments pathos enough to bring up tears. Mrs. Foster understands the use of the ninth and last part of speech according to the old fashioned grammar of my youth, the Interjection!

L. A. Nash. *State Supt. Press.*

## TENNESSEE.

The friends of temperance everywhere, have cause to rejoice over the good work going on in Tennessee. Mrs. E. L. Saxon, state organizer for the Prohibition Alliance and the W. C. T. U., has been doing noble work this summer.

In April she was engaged by the Prohibition Alliance, with the understanding that she was to work for both organizations. She has worked faithfully and accomplished much. Between April 15, and July 26, she delivered two addresses daily, Sundays not excepted, speaking to large and attentive crowds, and seeing everywhere the good seed sown springing up with promise of an abundant harvest. Within six weeks she organized twenty-five W. C. T. U's. and seven prohibition clubs; besides obtaining a large subscription to temperance newspapers, notably The Union Signal. She has sown temperance literature broadcast over the state, which, doubtless will yield its harvest in good season.

Her progress through middle Tennessee has been a continued ovation. Everywhere enthusiastic crowds have listened and applauded, editors have eulogized; the best men, ministers, doctors, lawyers and politicians have declared her eloquence most persuasive, and her arguments unanswerable; earnest women have crowded around her, with warm hand clasps and tearful words of gratitude and sympathy; flowers have been showered upon her, hospitable doors opened to her and every evidence given of a deep interest in the cause she represented.

She returned to Memphis, July 26, and rested at the home of her daughter, four days. She entered upon her second campaign July 30, at Collierville. From that date until August 23 she has daily appointments. After the 23rd she expects to return to Memphis for a ten days' rest, and then to resume work and fill daily appointments, until the meeting of the state convention, the last week in October. She will have a cheering report for the national convention.

Lide Meriwether,
*Cor. Sec. Memphis W. C. T. U.*

## KANSAS.

The interest in the work of the W. C. T. U. is growing rapidly. Organizations have increased during the present year from less than thirty active unions to one hundred and eighteen. This is the result of a great deal of prayerful effort on the part of those entrusted with the interests of the cause. The Kansas *Prohibitionist* has also helped materially. Early in the year the state union accepted an offer of the free use of its columns. Mrs.

Slosson, of Leavenworth, was chosen editor, and the influence it wields has been quite marked. To none other can we attribute the interest that addresses inquiries in regard to organization so frequently to the state officers.

Next to organization, the effort to secure scientific temperance instruction in our schools is engaging our attention. The state superintendent has a plan of work that does not include the laborious and unremunerative task of petitioning. Should the state convention think this unwise, there will be time between its close and the convening of the legislature to do it thoroughly. The leading educators of the state, the state superintendent of public instruction, many of the conductors of teachers' institutes, the governor of the state, anti-prohibitionist, though he be, and the candidates for governor, all endorse the plan, and an effort will be made to have the governor and state superintendent of public instruction recommend it in their message and report to the law makers of the state.

On July 26, 1883, the loyal citizens of Osage county organized to enforce the prohibition law. On July 26, 1884, the anniversary of this organization was appropriately celebrated, W. C. T. Unions and Bands of Hope of the county assisting. Our state organizer, Mrs. Drusilla Wilson, was also present, and in speaking made significant the rather amusing fact that the little girls of the Barclay Band of Hope carried a banner on which was a motto which I cannot repeat, but which predicted woe to King Alcohol "when we shall vote." A valuable paper was read which gave a history of the union, including statistics carefully gathered. Appended is an extract from this history:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of liquor cases brought in the district court of Osage county, Kas., from July 26, 1883, to July 26, 1884 | 33 |
| Number of convictions and pleas of guilty | 22 |
| Number of acquittals | 0 |
| Number cases dismissed by county attorney | 1 |
| Number now pending, defendant in custody | 1 |
| Number now pending, defendant not arrested | 9 |
| Number cases carried to supreme court | 3 |
| Number cases continued under bond for appearance and good behavior | 14 |
| Amount of fines assessed | $2,200 |
| Amount of fines paid | $750 |
| Number defendants sentenced to jail | 2 |
| Number now in jail | 3 |
| Aggregate imprisonment in days | 120 |
| Aggregate amount of costs | $3,000 |
| Aggregate amount of costs paid | $1,650 |

The above was accomplished at an expense to the Osage County Prohibition Union of about $900. In the fourteen cases mentioned where defendants plead guilty and gave bond for appearance and good behavior the fines have not yet been assessed, and will not be until the court is satisfied that the defendants have violated the prohibitory law again.

One defendant, a female, was released by the board of county commissioners from the payment of a fine of one hundred dollars. The costs of three cases now pending in the supreme court, amount to $900. So much success has never attended any other class of criminal cases.

The influence of this effort to enforce prohibition has been felt in our criminal courts. At the last session of the district court the only criminal cases on the docket were violations of the prohibitory law—a condition of things before unknown—and a careful examination of the records of the justice's courts and those of the police judges reveals a decrease of forty-four per cent. of criminal cases, while the returns of our assessors show an increase in population. Why? The principal cause of crime, the saloon, was almost destroyed. Kill the cause and you kill the effect. Abolish intemperance, and crime will almost cease. F. R.

## NEW JERSEY.

### REPORT OF STATE CONVENTION.

Our state W. C. T. U. met in convention in the tabernacle at Ocean Grove, July 9, Mrs. Downs presiding. Our first session was set apart for young people and children's meeting. After devotional exercises Mrs. Baldwin of Newark, state superintendent of Juvenile Work, gave one of her rare blackboard talks and illustrations on the total abstinence question. The boys and girls of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove listened attentively to her instructions. Indeed, we older children received help in the great work before us. She gave also a chemical illustration of the process of distilling alcohol from beer, obtaining a tablespoonful of alcohol, and its genuineness was proven by setting fire to the liquid and consuming it. The evening session, after devotional exercises, led by Mrs. Emma Browne, was devoted to the reception of visitors. Address of welcome by Mrs. Crane, president of W. C. T. U. of Ocean Grove and Asbury Park; also letter of welcome from Rev. Dr. Stokes, who could not be present. Responses by Mrs. Hammer, our National Superintendent of Juvenile Work and by Mrs. J. T. Ellis, state secretary. Short addresses followed from distinguished workers sojourning at the Grove. A touching speech from Major Scott received hearty applause. Mrs. Seabrook of Keyport, superintendent of Legislative Work, appealed to all voters to cast their ballots for God and home. Her quick flashes of wit and humor, backed by stubborn facts, kept the house full of laughter. Rev. J. B. Miller of Nebraska stated that the hardest blow given to the liquor dealers in that state was that the law demanded the closing of saloons at 10 p. m., thus cutting off the most remunerative hours of the day.

Thursday, the 10th, at 9:30 a. m. a temperance love feast was conducted by Mrs. M. C. Nobles, vice president. At 10:30 a workers' conference opened led by Mrs. J. T. Ellis, the question box being in charge of Mrs. H. B. Anderson, superintendent of Sunday School Work. Five minute speeches were made by a number of these workers concerning the outlook of their special departments. At 12 noon-tide prayer. At 2 p. m. devotional exercises led by Mrs. Denman of Newark.

Convention called to order at 3 o'clock by Mrs. Downs. Mrs. M. G. Baldwin addressed the convention on the importance of temperance instruction being introduced into our schools, so that the children of the land might understand the question in all its aspects. Mrs. Pearson of England followed and held us spell-bound for more than an hour. The house was crowded and all around outside the people stood catching her words of cheer. Restful and joyful the people sat receiving the truth as it fell from her consecrated lips. She won all hearts to her by her grand, loyal and loving spirit. Out of courtesy to our Christian cousin from over the water the English flag and our stars and stripes were formed into a large shield and placed over the pulpit, with our national motto "For God and Home and Native Land" wrought across it and W. C. T. U. in the center. A poem recited by Jessie Ellis, daughter of our J. T. Ellis, who is being trained for future usefulness in the good work, being a representative of the juvenile department. At 7 p. m. devotions led by Mrs. J. P. Perry of Ocean Grove. During the evening Mrs. Collins, one of the Crusaders of 1874, of Pittsburgh, was introduced. She was one who had been cast into prison with thirty-three of her co-workers. Mrs Major Scott made a short but very effective address. Dr Ball also gave a five minute speech concerning his own work in New Jersey. Then Mrs. J. T. Ellis, For God and Home and Native Land as her theme grandly, urged the claims of home and protection from the crushing effects of the liquor traffic, begging all who hold the ballot to cast it for their wives and children and for the redemption of our land from the curse of alcohol. At the close the choir sang "Home, Sweet Home." Gen. C. B. Fiske announced in a short speech that hereafter, "So help me God, I will vote against this great evil." Now the voice of our orator from beyond the sea is again heard in logical and scriptural arguments against man's greatest foe. Cheer on cheer was given to this electric light of Nottingham, as she spoke on these all absorbing questions, total abstinence and prohibition.

Dr. Stokes very kindly invited us to come next year, and Mrs. Downs responded with, "Thank you, doctor, we will come." Every hour spent at the Grove was a benediction.

At the close of the convention a special meeting was announced for the evening to consider the question, "What are you going to do about it?" Dr. Stokes led the meeting and opened the discussion, committing himself to prohibition. Others followed and pledged themselves to vote for the overthrow of the liquor traffic. The discussion became intensely interesting. Mrs. J. T. Ellis made a powerful appeal to voters and all Christians, followed by Mrs. Pearson of England in her happiest mood. Every prop was removed from the undecided, and we felt sure that the days of the Liquor League were numbered.

### GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

Chews Landing.—The ladies of this place are about moving against their one tavern in the organization of a W. C. T. U. which shall put forth a vigorous crusade against all intoxicants.

Atlantic City.—The rum men of this city have purchased meadow lands, to be deeded FREE to men who, in consideration, would sign liquor licenses. It is likely to get the rum lords into trouble. This little scheme has not even the merit of originality. A similar trick was tried in Elizabeth (State Excise Board, at the relation of Smith vs. Board of Excise of Elizabeth) but signally failed, as it undoubtedly will in this instance. The suit against the Atlantic City rummies was brought by the Temperance Alliance. All those liquor men whose licenses were secured by these bogus signers are now without authority to sell intoxicants and their cases will not come before the court until September.

Ocean Grove.—Mrs. Nobles, our vice president, and Rev. J. E. Lake, planned for meetings and entertainment, in this quiet temperance summer resort. We had a good audience at each of our seven sessions and the people heard us gladly. Our Sabbath services opened at 9 A. M. by a love feast, led by Mrs. Crane. At 10:30 Mrs. Pearson's Bible reading and sermon from the text "God so loved the world" etc., touched all hearts. The children and young people's meeting Sabbath afternoon, led by Mrs. Baldwin, gave much pleasure to those who had never witnessed her gospel way of teaching temperance truths, and I am quite sure they will be ready to aid in the good work.

On Monday afternoon a W. C. T. U. was organized with Mrs. M. B. McMartin, president; Miss Hattie Vail, corresponding secretary; Miss Josie Leonard, recording secretary. This new union was to meet the coming week to plan for work and we hope much from it with Mrs. Nobles its willing aid. Later an excursion from Newark's first W. C. T. U. visited the Grove, six hundred and fifty strong. An informal meeting was held with them in Janes Memorial Tabernacle at 3:30 p. m. A short service of prayer, song and repeating Bible promises was followed by earnest speeches from Major Scott and Mrs. J. T. Ellis. A parlor meeting was held recently at the Sheldon House, conducted by Mrs. Ward Woodruff, state superintendent; addresses from Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Pearson; over one hundred ladies present.

July 18, Mrs. Downs, Ellis, Woodruff, Scott, and Perry, held a meeting at Red Bank with a view to organize a W. C. T. U. A meeting was also held in the evening when Mrs. Ellis gave one of her best addresses.

## EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. for Eastern Washington Territory was held at Walla Walla, April 1 and 2, 1884. Mrs. M. G. C. Leavitt, presiding.

The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Mrs. Lucy A. Switzer, Cheney; corresponding secretary, Miss Eliza R. Hatch, Dayton; recording secretary, Mrs. J. A. C. Merriman, Cheney; treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Allen, Walla Walla, W. T.

*Superintendent Departments*:—

Heredity—Mrs. Dr. M. H. Whitney, Cheney.

Hygiene—Mrs. Dr. Sanford, Cheney.

Educational Scientific Instruction—Miss Leota West, Walla Walla.

Juvenile work—Miss Maria C. Preston, Waitsburg.

Temperance Literature—Mrs. Dr. Cornack, Dayton.

Influencing the Press—Mrs. S. Emily Potter, Colfax.

Conference with Influential Bodies—Miss H. M. Peet, Spokane Falls.

Evangelistic Young Woman's Temperance Work—Mrs. N. F. Cobleigh, Walla Walla.

Police and Prison Stations—Mrs. R. A. Van Patten, Walla Walla.

Railroad Employes—Mrs. L. S. Peachy, Dayton.

Work among Soldiers—Mrs. T. R. Tannatt, Walla Walla.

To Secure the Use of the Unfermented Juice of the Grape at the Lord's Table—Mrs. Libby, Spokane Falls.

The Social Evil—Mrs. Cole, Dayton.

Sabbath School Work—Mrs. Rev. Baker, Spokane Falls.

The Tobacco Habit—Miss Bybee, Cheney.

Legal department—Mrs J. B. Allen, Walla Walla.

Agent Union Signal—Miss Ella Seelye, Walla Walla.

Parlor meetings—Mrs. Judge Wingard, Walla Walla.

Flower Mission—Miss Anna Hill, Walla Walla.

Eliza R. Hatch, *Cor. Sec.*

## LOUSIANA.

We have now seventeen well organized unions in our state (white unions) and about seven colored unions, the latter are hard to keep organized. Several unions are just about being formed. At Brookstown in this parish we held a gospel meeting last Sunday evening and are to go out again next Sunday, when we hope to organize a good working union there. Mr. Goodale and I have accepted a call from the "Preachers' Prohibition Association" of East Feliciana parish to go to Clinton and Jackson and help them. They wrote, "On the 4th of August we are to vote 'for license' or 'against license'. We are doing our best, we have aroused the monster. We need help. It is the Macedonian cry, 'Come over and help us'."

I had a letter last night begging me to come to the aid of some unions in the northern portion of Louisiana. Our scientific temperance education bill bore the approval of our State Medical association and New Orleans Sanitary association and strong men were interested in it but all did not avail, I own it with shame, but a few thousands would have carried any bill through. I am not discouraged but will work with more zeal and more earnestness, and having more experience and knowledge perhaps with more success. Mary R. Goodale.

## ILLINOIS.

Flanagan.—Our union was organized last March with seven members, but has steadily increased until we now number thirty-four pledged and paying members. We went into the work with fear and trembling, but leaning on the strong arm of the Lord, and today we feel to thank God and take courage.

On Saturday, July 27, Mrs. L. S. Rounds came to spend a few days with us. We had planned a woman's meeting for that afternoon, but the clouds, which had been gathering all day, grew blacker and more threatening, and she had just arrived and got safely housed when the rain fell in torrents making a meeting for that day impossible.

On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Rounds held a children's meeting and lectured in the evening. The house was filled to overflowing. The audience paid marked attention while she sent truths home to their hearts and consciences with a clearness and force that carried conviction with them. At the close of her address she appealed to the gentlemen in her jovial and spirited manner to help the women by a liberal contribution. A collection was taken and $8 raised.

A woman's meeting was appointed for Monday afternoon at the Christian church, and when the time came, although there was every indication of an approaching storm, a goodly number assembled and Mrs. R. gave them a plain talk upon alcoholic heredity and the duties and responsibilities of mothers. Two of those present

joined our union. At four o'clock the children came in and a Band of Hope was organized with twenty-four members. In the evening she spoke again to a full house. A collection was taken of $5.30. Two gentlemen signed the pledge; five ladies joined our union, and the Band of Hope gained six members.

On Tuesday a reception was tendered Mrs. Rounds at the residence of one of our members, and Mrs. R. left us for new fields of labor. As the result of her three days' work among us we have had two public addresses, which were rare treats to us; our union has received seven members; we have a Band of Hope which now numbers forty pledged members; we have been strengthened and encouraged for the conflict, and financially we are better off than before; the collections and dues from our new members meeting all of our expenses and leaving a surplus of $3.50 to go into our treasury, and we trust seed has been sown that shall bring forth fruit after many days. M. A. Walton, *Pres.*

FRANKLIN GROVE MEETING.

The first of the series of temperance camp meetings that are to be held this season under the auspices of the Illinois W. C. T. U., opened at Franklin Grove on Saturday afternoon, August 9th. The opening session was devoted to a discussion of the various lines of state work. Miss West gave a most interesting account of the work accomplished during the year, dwelling especially upon the advance made in young ladies' work, and the missionary work of the southern part of the state. Through the conventions held and the earnest work done by Mrs. L. S. Rounds, the work in that part of our state has receive a new impetus.

Our legislative work was presented by Mrs. Mary B. Willard. In accordance with the plan of work adopted at Alton, every effort is being made to secure a legislature pledged to support woman's ballot and scientific temperance instruction.

Saturday evening found the spacious "preaching tent" crowded. After the opening devotional service, Mrs. Willard told of the great demonstration made by the Catholic Total Abstinence association at its recent annual meeting in Chicago.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster followed Mrs. Willard with a stirring address, in which she gave the latest news from Iowa, and the Pacific coast and northern territories, especially dwelling on the beneficent results of woman's work at the polls in Washington territory. "Mothers are just as much mothers as before they voted," she said, "and babies cry in the same key."

The concluding address, by Miss Helen L. Hood, was short, but full of the "strong meat" upon which the temperance men and women need to be fed, that they may have the strength the hour demands. Much anxiety had been expressed by our Republican friends lest an influence be exerted for Third Party. All unconscious of this Miss Hood was constrained to give expression to her own strong convictions, and so the ball was started that acquired wonderful momentum before the meeting closed.

Sunday's session opened with a consecration meeting at 8:30 led by Miss Hood, in which the Spirit of God was manifestly present. The children's meeting at 9:30, conducted by Miss Gordon, was one of the most interesting of the day. The words of Miss Hood, Mrs. Willard and Miss Gordon not only interested and pleased the children, but were such as must leave their impress, and be manifested in their lives.

When the hour for Miss Willard's morning address had arrived an audience of three thousand had gathered, and as she told of the work of the W. C. T. U. along the line of gospel temperance, the advance made in the departments of franchise and scientific temperance, the interest and enthusiasm her words aroused were evinced by tears and cries of "Good," "That's so," and hearty "Amens."

The purpose of a mysterious meeting of the ladies of the district at the close of this session was an evident surprise to their worthy president, Mrs. Mingle, she never dreaming that they thought it necessary to place a watch upon her movements, until Mrs. Huff, of Sterling, with brief but eloquent words placed a silken cord about her neck to which a beautiful gold watch was attached. Mrs. Mingle's surprise and pleasure at this substantial proof of the estimation placed upon her work by the women of the district were evident, though expressed in a few tearful words.

At 2:30 a still larger audience greeted Mrs. Foster, and her story of the gains to the prohibition movement through "the accretions of time, the blunders of statesmen and the brutality of the rabble" took strong hold upon the hearts and consciences of her hearers.

The meeting for young ladies at the close of Mrs. Foster's address resulted in the organization by Miss Gordon of a Y. W. C. T. U. A look into the bright, earnest faces of the girls composing it would have gladdened the heart of Mrs. Fannie S. Best, and assured her that the Illinois Y. W. C. T. U. had received an acquisition to be proud of.

In the evening Miss Willard gave a clear, logical explanation of the principles of the Prohibition party, the demands for its formation, and the position of the W. C. T. U. regarding it, closing with an appeal to the temperance men so earnest, so searching that its influence must be felt.

The hour was late, and Mrs. Foster gave but a brief address in conclusion full of tender plea for total abstinence and work for the fallen, which formed a fitting close to this meeting, so characterized from its opening by earnest Christian effort and pervading spiritual power. Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker, though ill, was the "the power behind the throne" all the way through.

Looker On.

Plainview.—Our union was organized July 12, 1883, by our county president Mrs. Eva Wilcox.

During the year we had twenty-five names enrolled, including three honorary members.

Our time of meeting is every two weeks on Thursday afternoon.

We have a Band of Hope of fifty members.

We have had several public meetings. Our district president, Mrs. Boulter, of Brighton, addressed us one evening.

We celebrated the crusade decennial, distributing twenty-five Union Signals and many leaflets. "Causes for Thanksgiving." January 8, the "Call to Prayer" was responded to, and we listened to a sermon from our beloved pastor, Mr. Willis Fatchen.

Our dinner on election day netted us over $15.

A box sociable for the benefit of our Band of Hope brought in $4.65.

We responded to the "Call to Prayer" May 27 and listened to an address by our M. E. pastor, Rev. S. P. Groves.

We begin another year with two new names and the promise of more. Mrs. F. E. Otwell, *Cor. Sec.*

Greenfield.—The temperance sentiment of this city through the W. C. T. U., was quickened in an unusual degree recently by the address of Mrs. L. S. Rounds, delivered in the M. E. church. She was logical, witty, eloquent and pathetic, by turns, and sound all the way from hard cider to miserable whisky, and so pursuasive that she drew the entire audience to their feet in a pledge to help put down the traffic in the land. No speaker for years has so charmed and pleased our people as Mrs. Rounds, and her presence here will insure her for an audience at any time in the future.

Mrs. Annie Stover, *President W. C. T. U.*

Ipava.—Mrs. Clara H. Smith met the ladies of Ipava July 11 and organized a W. C. T. U. In the evening Mrs. Smith gave an entertaining chalk talk. The union begins with twenty members and the prospect of many more. The officers are: President, Mrs. Dr. Everndon; corresponding secretary, Miss Jennie Babcock; treasurer, Miss Lizzie David; recording secretary, Sarah E. McCaslin.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Mrs. C. H. Smith of the tenth district, has so far organized the largest number of unions this year.

—Mrs. S. M. I. Henry will fill engagements for four evenings in Septe ber. Apply to headquarters 161 La Salle street for dates and terms.

—Unions have been organized at Momence, Kempton, Hersher and Bonfield by Miss Emily Shedd, at Kansas, in 15th district, by Mrs. Jenkins, and at Reno, in 18th district, by Mrs. Morrison.

—Superintendent of departments are expected to prepare a written report of their work at state convention, as well as an oral one. Please note.

—Engagements for September and December are already being made at headquarters for Mrs. Rounds. Please take notice and send in applications early.

—The W. C. T. U. of Yorkville, Kendall county, have charge of the union temperance meetings in that place the last Sabbath evening in each month. Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, of Chicago, will address their next meeting, August 31.

—The executive committee will hold its last meeting of the year at Peoria, Tuesday, October 7. Every member is expected to be present. Mrs. E. G. Hibben, Peoria, is chairman of the entertainment committee. Delegates will send notice of their coming to her before October 1.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The fortieth annual session of the national division of the Sons of Temperance, was held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 9–11, 1884. The attendance was very large and the meetings enthusiastic.

For several years past, the management of the Fitchburg (Mass.) railroad has arranged for Fourth of July patriotic and temperance celebrations at Lakes Walden and Pleasant. At Lake Walden addresses were made this year by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Mrs. Emily L. McLaughlin.

Prohibition conventions will be held in twenty different counties in New Jersey during the month of August by the New Jersey Temperance Alliance. The quarterly meeting of the Alliance recently held in Atlantic City was deeply interesting. Our W. C. T. U. are holding the fort all along the lines.

New York reports four new unions in Columbia county. Canaan, thirty members, president, Mrs. S. B. Hamilton; secretary, Mrs. A. A. Chapin; treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Wackerhagan. Stockport, fifteen members, Mrs. B. Van Buren, president; Lydia E. Butler, secretary; Mrs. J. P. Van Buren, treasurer. Philmont, twenty members, Mrs. Dr. W. D. Mercer, president; Miss Lockwood, secretary. East Chatham, Miss B. A. Rowe, president; secretary, Miss Kate W. Rowe; treasurer, Mrs. Rev. Heroy. Columbia county has now seven local unions and a strong county union with about 130 members. Last March there was no interest of the kind in the whole county.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

An Illinois State Institute of Heredity and Hygiene will be held at Lake Bluff from the 15th to the 20th of August under the auspices of Illinois state executive and the Central W. C. T. U. of Chicago. The Institute will be conducted by Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, national superintendent department Heredity, W. C. T. U., and Mrs. J. H. Kellogg, national superintendent of Hygiene W. C. T. U., Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, and others. The program is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE FOR THE 15TH AND 16TH.

FRIDAY FORENOON.—Devotional exercises. Address, Hygiene vs. Intemperance, Mrs. J. H. Kellogg. Discussion.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—Devotional exercises. Address, The Development of the Human Body, Dr. Florence Hunt. Question box and informal discussion.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Illustrated lecture on digestion and food, its elements, value, and relation to temperance, J. H. Kellogg, M. D., member Michigan State Board of Health.

SATURDAY FORENOON.—Devotional exercises. Address, Dress vs. Health. Question box.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.—Devotional exercises. Address, Some of the Causes of Ill Health, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Professor in Woman's Medical College.

SATURDAY EVENING.—Illustrated lecture, Ventilation, Dr. J. H. Kellogg.

SUNDAY, 17.—Temperance mass meetings, morning, afternoon, and evening, under the auspices of the Central W. C. T. U.

18TH AND 19TH, DEPARTMENT OF HEREDITY.

MONDAY MORNING.—Devotional exercises. Cerebro Spinal System, Dr. Sara J. Allen. Sympathetic Nervous System, Dr. Leila G. Bedill, vice president American Congress. Question box.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.—Bible Reading. Address, The Study of Heredity, Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, president Board of Trustees National Temperance Hospital. Discussion.

MONDAY EVENING.—Address, Heredity, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, vice president American Congress. Address, Alcoholic Heredity, Dr. T. D. Crothers, editor Journal of Inebriety, Hartford, Conn.

TUESDAY MORNING.—Devotional exercises. Address, Tobacco Heredity, Dr. Anna M. Parker. Reading of letters and discussion.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.—Devotional exercises. Address, Pathological and Psychological Heredity, Dr. T. D. Crothers. Question box.

TUESDAY EVENING.—Bible reading. Discussion of best methods of child study, and how to teach children the laws of inheritance.

Announcements for September conventions received thus far are as follows: Twelfth district, Pittsfield, September 2 and 3; Fourteenth district, Bloomington, September 4 and 5; Thirteenth district, Jacksonville, September 10 and 11; Fifteenth district, Tuscola, September 10 and 11; Eighth district, Ottawa, September 12, 13 and 14; Sixth district, Rockford, September 16, 17 and 18; Fourth district, Lake Bluff, September 20. Miss West, Miss Hood, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Rounds, Mrs. Bayley and other prominent workers will be in attendance upon a number of them and all the indications promise gatherings of even greater power than ever before.

# Official Communications.

## PRESS DEPARTMENT.

*To the Local Superintendents of the Press Department,*

Dear Sisters: As the time is drawing near for our bringing in of sheaves for the "harvest home" festival of the national union, let me whisper a little word in your ears! It is a characteristic of our W. C. T. U. women to be so busy doing that we have no time to tell it. But we shall not know either our strength or our need unless we tell of what has been done through the year.

If the plans of the national department were fully carried out, wherever a union was organized, one paper, at least, would publish some sort of temperance truth. And thus directly the hand of home would be on "the lever of civilization"—the Press. If in your union no press superintendent has yet been appointed, let me most lovingly urge you at once to select the best woman possible for the place, and begin the new year of work with knowledge of what the times demand of you. Let all work that has been done, be carefully reported, (if not already) and forwarded to your state superintendent. We especially desire to know the attitude of papers toward our great reform, how many publish temperance articles, and what number have W. C. T. U. departments conducted by our women. Please send to my address a copy of the paper under your care, with articles marked.

And from the press superintendents of the unions in our large cities, I would be glad to have, before Sept. 15, a personal letter giving a brief summary of work done, and best methods of work learned from experience.

So may all our straws make a golden sheaf for the day of rejoicing. Yours in faith and love,

Esther T. Housh.

## FLOWER MISSIONS.

### *MORE TESTIMONY.*

PRIVATE LETTERS TO MISS CASSEDAY.

OHIO.

The work in this state, though organized so late has brought forth blessed fruit. At Springfield a prisoner was converted and we have reason to believe that a young man in our own infirmary was also. I hope there were others.

Most of the cities of Ohio observed the day. Toledo made very special preparations, as did also Marietta, where they had a fine banner and report very profitable services. Springfield's work was a grand success. Steubenville reports good work, and a standing committee appointed to carry on this work. Our own day was one long to be remembered by all who participated in the work, and cannot but bring forth much fruit. Akron sends a report that interests me exceedingly. They observed prison day and the day of prayer for the state convention together. The Sunday before being children's day, the flowers and garlands from the Methodist and Congregationalist churches were sent to the W. C. T. U. for their use prison day.

After prayer and reading of the circulars, four ladies with bouquets and floral designs visited the infirmary, and five the jail. Over two hundred persons were in the infirmary as inmates. All who were able assembled in the reading room and the ladies held a meeting of prayer and song with them, at the close of which they gave each a bouquet with scripture text. The ladies then visited each one confined to a sick-room and left blooming pot plants. Their hearts were made so glad by this visit.

They found at the jail fourteen prisoners. All listened with bowed heads, while tears stole down the cheeks of many. The prayers, the songs, the talks, were all of Christ who came to save sinners

The ladies write me that they were themselves greatly blessed, for the dear Savior was right there with them.

An inmate of the infirmary, Geo. H. Mills, a bowed, gray-haired man, has written this little poem as a tribute to the dear women who so kindly ministered to them that day. The paper from which my copy is clipped says, "The cramped, trembling handwriting lends a touch of pathos to the written verses that cold typ cannot convey."

They were ladies four in number
Coming from the city fair,
Some were young and some were older,
Some with threads of silver hair.

And they came with kindly greeting
Bringing sweet bouquets of flowers;
Just like sisters fondly asking
To make glad these hearts of ours.

Garlands fresh in beauty gleaming,
Hues of various shades and dyes;
Like a dream to us the seeming
Only, we had open eyes.

Songs they sang and prayers they offered,
Mixed with deeds to us of love;
They shall find them each recorded
In the book He keeps above.

Up through the pearl-gates loved ones are waiting,
Fondly we'll hope that we each may meet;
There in their joys forever partaking,
Joys that will ever be full and complete.

Our own union visited the jail, the city prison, and the county infirmary. The religious exercises were very impressive, especially in the jail where were five persons, one on trial for his life. Aunt Mary Hadley, one of the dear old crusade mothers and a minister among the Friends, spoke very tender, loving words of sympathy and exhortation, after which three of our sisters offered such earnest and powerful prayers that the words seemed to have been breathed directly from the warm heart of our Heavenly Father. After reading the prison day scripture selections, we sang, "Just as I am without one plea," and "Jesus lover of my soul."

Words are too empty to convey any idea of the spirit that pervaded the meeting. Christ was indeed there with us and the old crusade fire came right down and took possession of the entire meeting. Never in any church in my life have I been so impressed by the services.

The white ribbon bouquets with their beautiful texts made a vivid impression upon those poor fellows who had, some of them, not in years had the same opportunity, free from the influence of liquor, to consider their soul's welfare. We recalled so vividly the words, "I was sick and in prison and ye came unto me." We reached not only the prisoners but the hearts of the prison keepers. The jailor told some of us afterward that the men were deeply impressed and that they remained perfectly quiet until an hour or two had passed. The meeting in the city prison was similar and the keeper was much affected and impressed. Here were six prisoners. At the infirmary we held a union service, for those able to attend, and then visited each one confined to his or her room. Oh, these poor sick and dying creatures! how much they seemed to enjoy the words of sympathy and kindness, and the possession as their own of the beautiful flowers. We gave each of the sick a bouquet, each child a button-hole bouquet, and many others received, if not a full bouquet at least a few flowers. One poor, paralyzed young man, brought to that condition through strong drink, was led to accept the Savior as the One all-sufficient for him. My mother, who was with sisters Mary Hadley and Mrs. Gustin in his room, said she never heard so beautiful and inspired a prayer as Mrs. Gustin made in behalf of this young man; and God sent a speedy answer.

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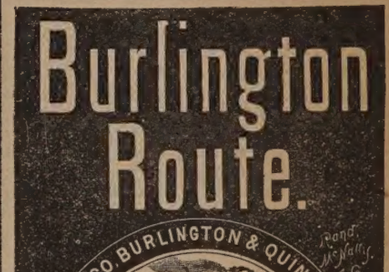


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## Signal Notes.

Every man has some peculiar train of thought which he falls back upon when alone. This, to a great degree, molds the man.—*Dugald Stewart.*

Sampson got his honey out of the very lion that roared against him. The Christian often gets his best blessing out of his greatest seeming calamities.

A little girl said to her mother one day, "Mother, I feel nervous." "Nervous?" said the mother, "what is nervous?" "Why, it's being in a hurry all over."

The Citizen's League of Chicago, did a rushing business one day last month. Fourteen saloon-keepers were prosecuted by its agents on that day for selling liquor to drunkards and minors, and for keeping disorderly houses. While high license licenses, it does not appear to secure an observance of law by the liquor-sellers.

A well known cobbler, in the town of Kilmarnock, having occasion to pass the door of a public house just as Boniface was endeavoring to lift a poor, helpless inebriate from the gutter, was greeted with—"Hey, man, come here and gie us a lift." "Na na," returned the knight of St. Crispin, "ye can jist dae as I dae when I'm fin'shed wi' a job; I aye pit it in the window."

There is a gentleman in Portland, living there now for a year. A friend of his in Ohio wrote to him to know whether the Maine law is usually a success or a failure. This was his reply: "I have been living here now a year. I see all sorts of people and mingle with them freely, many of them gentlemen who like myself are not fanatics, not sentimentalists, not teetotalers. I have had no connection with the temperance movement here or elsewhere, though I am on good terms with some temperance men, as I am with many who have no sympathy with the temperance cause—and very little with those engaged in it. If a friend from abroad should come into my office today and I should wish to offer him a glass of wine I know of no place in the city where I could find it. There are such places here, and on inquiry of persons whom I know I could learn where I could go to obtain the wine, but it would be in such a place and of such character and surroundings that I would not take a friend to it, and no man with self-respect would go there." Such is a fair account of the way in which liquors are now sold in Portland, and even this is only for want of a few amendments to our law, which we expect to obtain from our next legislature.

It is easy to decide which of the two young men was the gentleman, in the following story from an exchange:

On a Fort Wayne train approaching Chicago there was a short statured, straight-haired, copper-colored Indian, going back to the reservation after a trip to the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa. He wore a nice suit of clothes which fitted him badly, and a paper collar without any necktie. He attended strictly to his own business and was unmolested until a young sprig came into the smoking car from the sleeper. "An Indian, I guess," said the young chap, as he lighted a cigarette. And then, approaching the son of the plains, he attracted general attention by shouting, with strange gestures: "Ugh, heap big Injun! Omaha? Sioux? Pawnee? See great father? Have drink firewater? Warm Injun's blood!"

The copper colored savage gazed at the young man a moment, with an ill-concealed expression of contempt on his face, and then he said, with good pronunciation: "You must have been reading some dime novels, sir. I am going back to my people in Montana, after spending three years in the east at school. I advise you to do the same thing. No. I do not drink whisky. Where I live gentlemen do not carry whisky flasks in their pockets."

The cigarette was not smoked out, and, amid a general laugh, a much crestfallen young man retired to the sleeping coach.


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## Miscellaneous Selections.

The Whig party held their last nationa convention in 1852. It lasted six days, and on the fifty-third ballot General Winfield Scott was nominated for president, and William A. Graham for vice president. The platform on which they were placed indorsed the compromise measures of 1850. Horace Greeley and his followers "spat upon the platform," but supported the ticket. In August of the same year a Free Soil convention was held at Pittsburgh, which nominated John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for president, and George W. Julian, of Indiana, for vice president. The Democratic candidates were Franklin Pierce and William R. King. They received the electoral votes of all the states but Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee. The Whig party never appeared again in the field as a national organization. It went to pieces on the slavery question—the northern wing being pretty thoroughly abolitionized. Two or three years thereafter the American or Know Nothing party sprang up. It was thoroughly squelched in the south, during the canvass of 1855, by Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. Then came the Republican party, entirely sectional in its character. It met in convention at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, and nominated John C. Fremont of California for president, and William L. Dayton of New Jersey for viee president. James Buchanan and John C Breckinridge were the Democratic candidates. Though the Republican candidates were defeated, the popular and electoral votes received by them pointed to the ultimate triumph of their party. By-the-by, there was a third party in this presidential race. Millard Fillmore and Andrew J. Donelson were the American or Know Nothing candidates. They only received the electoral votes of Maryland.—*Boston Advertiser.*

In some of the southern states strong tax laws and license laws have been enacted with little or no discussion, and the liquor traffic has thus been placed under the regulation of the police. The last session of the Mississippi legislature took up the subject of dealing with habitual drunkards, and with scarcely any debate, enacted a very wise law. It empowers the chancellors of courts to decide who are drunkards, to have them arrested with or without complaint from relatives or friends, to appoint guardians for their estates, or to order them into confinement in an asylum, or reformatory in or out of the state. The action of the chancellors is almost discretionary, but will, it is calculated, depend largely upon the wishes of the relatives and friends of the drunkard. If any one informs the chancellor that a man is abusing or neglecting his family, is wasting his fortune or ruining himself or his business through drinking, such individual at once becomes a subject of judicial attention and steps may be taken to secure his reform before he is too far gone. This law makes drunkenness a crime, as it should be. Before it has been in operation long its tendency will be to make drunkenness an indelible stain upon a man's character. His arrest will be a disgrace which he can only outlive by years of strict sobriety and good conduct, and it will not be long before every one in the state will seek to avoid such disgrace.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Edward Payson Weston, the well known pedestrian, was given a dinner in London the other day in honor of his approaching return to this country after the extraordinary task of walking 5,000 miles within 100 days on temperance principles. The dinner was served in the Vegetarian Restaurant at the health exhibition and was attended by a number of prominent people interested in temperance.

It is said that General Haldeman, the American minister at Siam, has persistently refused to permit the granting of a license to any American liquor-seller in that country. If so, he deserves all the more credit, because his action is in marked contrast to that of most representatives of foreign governments at that court.


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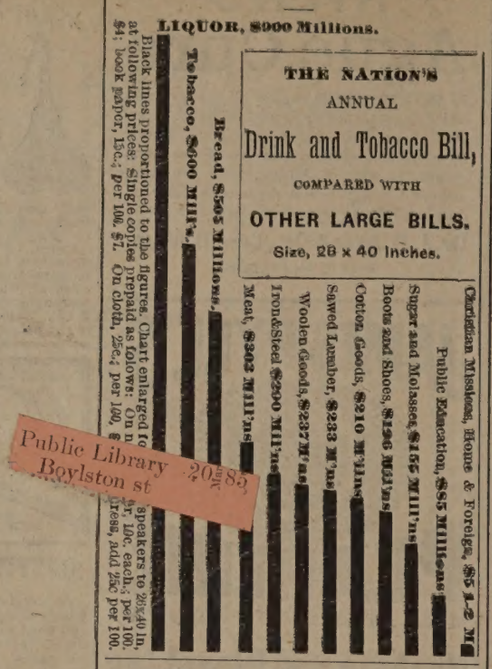


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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 32. CHICAGO, AUGUST 21, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


THE very pertinent question put one day by a political Prohibitionist to an old party antagonist was this, "Can it ever be wrong to do right?"

"MUM" has been analysed by an Iowa chemist, and is found to contain nearly five per cent. of alcohol, and eighty-five of water. The amount of water will doubtless make it so unpopular as to practically take it out of court.

THE people of Maine will vote on the 8th of next month for or against incorporating prohibition in the constitution of the state. "Knee deep" convictions are wanted now in this Pine Tree corner of the United States.

TAWHAIO, king of the Maories, told recently in England of his three years' work for total abstinence in New Zealand. Many of the young chiefs having died from drink, the king, untrammeled by politics, came naturally to the conclusion that drink should be prohibited.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA in London *Echoes*, prophesies that when Blue Ribbonism has completed its triumph, and guests at grand dinners require only one tumbler apiece for their water quaffing, the dinner toasts will survive just as the toasted bread in the "flowing bowl," from which they were first named among us, has long since disappeared, but the post prandial favorite still remains.

THE Chautauqua Assembly gave Miss Willard a social reception at the Hotel Atheneum on Friday evening of last week, this day being the tenth anniversary of the birth of the W. C. T. U. idea at Chautauqua. A fine program numbering Mrs. Lathrop, Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Woodbridge, and the national president among the speakers was spread out over two days, Friday and Saturday, and we hope next week to publish a full account of all the proceedings.

AT a medical temperance convention to be held at Lake Bluff on the 29th of this month, Prof. W. E. Quine, of the Chicago Medical College will present the subject of the Physiological Action of Alcohol; Dr. N. S. Davis will speak of the Substitutes for Alcohol in the Treatment of Disease, and Dr. C. W. Earle will give a lecture upon the pathological effects—morbid action—resulting from the use of alcohol. This is an incursion upon the temperance field most heartily to be we

THE W. C. T. Unions of northern and southern California have engaged in a united and vigorous effort to secure a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution. Not only are petitions to be circulated, but the forelock of time is to be laid hold of by these wise women who propose to do just what the Illinois W. C. T. U. have engaged to endeavor to do, viz: elect a legislature pledged to the adoption of the movement. The amendment to be submitted will include the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of native wines.

THE moral education society of Chicago organized by a few earnest women about eighteen months since, has printed 10,000 leaflets, a large share of which have been distributed, has held regular monthly meetings, to which ladies only are invited, and two large public meetings, finding at adjournment all expenses paid and a trifle left in the treasury, for postage. The above work has been accomplished by these women with less then one hundred dollars—membership fees and gifts. Can any society show a more economical record?

THE opinion of the attorney general of Michigan, concerning the scientific temperance instruction law, recently given, makes it obligatory upon school boards in cities and villages having a special charter, as well as upon those of towns incorporated by general law; it also shows that while the act of 1883 does not require this instruction in state normal schools in order to the granting of diplomas, the diploma and its authority may be suspended if the holder thereof is found incompetent to teach the special studies required by the act; also, that an occasional talk or oral instruction by the teacher will not be a compliance with the law which requires the use of text-books. This law goes into effect in Michigan on the first day of next month.

WHEN the Washington market in New York city was found years ago to be in an unsanitary condition, the health authorities after exhausting peaceful measures and plans, set a corps of 150 laborers protected by 300 policemen, to work by night pulling down the two-story sheds which constituted the covering of the market ground. The proprietors sued for $60,000 but the courts sustained the destruction as necessary to the public health, and declared that if the city hall itself were detrimental to public health, the board of health might safely tear it down. The courts further lay down the law that no man can have property rights in any thing which is injurious to the health of the people. Some day such declarations will include that greatest of injuries to public weal, the licensed liquor traffic, and the "compensation" so clamored for by brewers, distillers, and saloonists will be denied upon the grounds above stated. Speed the day.

THE eleventh annual report of the London Temperance hospital is just issued, and shows a large increase of labor on its beneficent plan. The number of in-patients has increased 25 per cent. and the out-patients 50 per cent. during the last year. The rate of mortality has been 7-32 per cent. The second instance of the administration of alcohol in any form occurred this year. A young woman was suffering from an affection of the jaw. The local disease was almost cured when she became weak and complained of sleeplessness. As she was gradually sinking, the house surgeon ordered champagne, which temporarily quickened the pulse. The dose was repeated in an hour and a half, but after a brief rally she suddenly expired. The hospital management are not bound by any rigid rule to reject alcohol, but in the only two cases in which it has been used since the founding of the institution, the result of such use has been unsatisfactory. An analysis of fever cases since the opening, shows that no death has occurred from fever among the total abstainers.

Is there any extent of presumption or depth of depravity to which the abettors of the liquor interest will not resort to carry out their infamous business in spite of law? We remember hearing years ago of prohibition in one instance, being fought with "The Pilgrim's Progress." Books bearing that title were sold, which, on being examined, were found to contain nothing of the devout classic but the outside name. Inside was a bottle of whisky. We thought of the above in reading the following, written by a Prohibitionist in Iowa, who says: "We have had a month's test of the prohibitory law in this state, and it answers the purpose full as well as we expected, and unspeakably better than its enemies predicted; but it is evident that all the inventive power of men and devils is in operation to place the accursed drink within reach; and to the old traffickers and tipplers it might be said: 'This is your hour and the power of darkness.' It is said that there is a company in Chicago making boxes, in the shape of an elegant book, and on it in gilt letters, 'Prayer Book,' and inside there is room for a bottle. It is said they are designed for Iowa drinkers. I trust 'the cat is out of the bag' in time to prevent this infernal plan from being carried out."

## Contributed.

### HELP.

MRS. EMILY J. BUGBEE.

Help for the perilled millions
Tossing in dire dismay,
Out on the raging billows,
Yawning for the prey.
Man ye the life boats quickly,
With the resolute, and the strong,
And send o'er the angry surges
A shout to the struggling throng.
*Chorus:*—Swiftly speed, Oh swiftly
Out from the safe warm shore,
For some in the seething waters
Are sinking to rise no more.

Carry them food and raiment,
Seek them with loving care,
Cheer them with songs of gladness,
Strengthen them with prayer.
Work with a will together,
Breasting the mighty tide,
Nor stop for the weak dissension,
Turning your strength aside.
*Chorus:*—Swiftly speed, Oh! swiftly,
Out from the sheltering shore,
For some in the seething waters
Are sinking to rise no more.

Ye who may sit untroubled
In beautiful homes of ease,
Come out from your idle dreaming
And look on the boiling seas.
And hasten, quick to the rescue,
Signal or token send,
That, you watch in the love of Jesus
For, the life of the drowning men.
*Chorus:*—Swiftly speed, Oh! swiftly,
Out from the sheltering shore,
For some in the seething waters
Are sinking to rise no more.

From the battlements of that city,
The home of the glorious King,
With the ransomed host—He watches
To see if the lost ye bring.
And listen! thro' all the peril,
And noise of the storm, to hear
The lift of their glad hosannas,
For the help of the toilers here.
*Chorus:*—Swiftly speed, Oh! swiftly
Out from the sheltering shore,
For some in the seething waters
Are sinking to rise no more.

### PRISCILLA'S QUEER STREAK.

*IN TWO PARTS.*

MARY LOWE DICKINSON.

PART I.

"Yes, yes, yes! The hot weather comes all of a sudden, when it does come!" was the greeting our neighbor tossed over the fence at us one very warm morning in June. She was standing on tip-toe to reach her clothes line, and she had the head of a clothes pin in her mouth and her sunbonnet tilted to the top of her head. But a clothes pin was no barrier to her talk, which came forth in little spasmodic jerks from the unoccupied corner of her mouth.

She was a very good neighbor, was Prissy Price, a small, wiry, old maid, as smart as a trap, and as springy. The slope on which stood our cottage was a slice from the home-lot of her farm, and there was only a fence between us and the red house which she had inherited from her father, the good old Deacon Price. In the farm house she lived alone, or as she phrased it, "Without either chick or child."

To our social household, consisting of four women and one young man—Ralph Walters, a college youth, his mother, grandmother, and pretty Aunt Kate, with their one old servant—Prissy's seemed a peculiarly lonely life.

On the piazza or at the windows or in the garden, we never saw any figure or face but hers. There was a hired man, Caleb by name, who tilled the ground, and worked the more distant fields, but the home garden near the house was tended by Priscilla's own hands. She harnessed her own horse, milked her cow, and when Caleb came to take her order or to render his accounts, she talked to him sitting in the doorway or standing on the steps.

It was three years since her father died, and before that nobody knew that Prissy Price was "queer". She had grown wrinkled and old at housework and nursing her aged parent, but, so far as the neighbors knew, Prissy was "no queerer than other folks." She went to church always, and had a new bonnet often enough to be an ornament to the deacon's pew. She was a "good hand" at all picnics or church frolics, and there was no house where the people liked better to drop in to tea. And as for chat, and "sociable" ways, and all sorts of neighborly fashions, there was nobody more popular than she. But shortly after the deacon died there came an awful change over his daughter's mode of life. Somebody noticed one day that the old house had a shut up look, but before people had time to wonder where Prissy was gone, it was opened again. No one knew whither she went or when she returned. She harnessed her own horse and rode away and that was all there was to tell.

When they found she was home again, one neighbor and another came over to "set a spell" and one or two brought their knitting and meant to stay to tea. But Prissy met them at the door and talked and talked, of all their affairs, but not one word of her own, and offered them a chair on the porch, but did not invite them to come in. Of course they all tried it round once, and two braver than the rest walked straight in without knocking, and Prissy straightened herself up, and said: "Now, I'm sorry if my neighbors don't like it; I like them as well as ever, and if there's ever anybody sick I'm willing to go and help and nurse, and all that, but I have given up visiting unless I can be of some use."

"And you mean to say you wish your old neighbors would keep away?" spitefully asked her old crony, the dressmaker of the town.

"No, I couldn't say just that," said Prissy, grimly, "but I do say I have no place to ask anybody to sit down, but the porch. I can't have any more company in my house."

Probably nothing ever happened in Herndon that created a greater sensation than the stand taken by Prissy Price. For many sewing circle afternoons it was the one topic of discourse—if Prissy was not there; and if she was, the subject was uppermost in everybody's mind. As for Prissy, she showed by her manner of cordial kindness how much she missed her friends, and she was full of neighborly interest in the teething children and rheumatic grandmothers. Nice little dainties, the pitcher of cream and the freshest eggs, the roses and the choicest fruit, were sent just as ever to those who needed them.

At church, or the village store, nobody seemed so heart glad to see anybody else as did Prissy Price, only she would go into nobody's house, nor would she allow any one to enter hers. Old Mrs. Purdy, the village gossip, finally declared that "Prissy was such an everlastin' talker, that SHE believed she had had a sign or a warnin' that she was in danger of talking herself or her neighbors to death, and she knew if she went among them she could not stop. And it does seem," she added, "as if she was possessed to talk somewhere enough to make up; for she talks twice as often in prayer meeting and she talks to every soul she meets; and lately, she has joined the temperance society, I believe for nothing in the world but because it believes in letting the women talk all they want to, whether they've got anything to say or not."

"Well, I think she's crazy," said the dressmaker, who resented what she considered Priscilla's snub. "People are crazy, you know, in streaks and spots, and this is just Prissy Price's streak. If she had any poor relations now to come and fetch their children and stay whether-or-no, 'twould be a blessed thing for her; some body to jest come in and set down and set right straight along. But that's jest the way, a big house and farm and lots er money and no relations. 'Twouldn't be so, if she hadn't a cent."

"I thought she had a brother," said one old lady, looking up from her work. "Old deacon Price had a son by his first wife."

"Yes, and a minister of the gospel and a heavenly minded young man. He went as a missionary and died in foreign parts. I forget whether the heathen eat him or not; they did some of the brethren I know, and kinder seems to me, 'sef they eat *him*."

"I never could see for my part, how they could relish 'em," put in Mrs. Purdy complacently, as she cut a button-hole in a little frock intended for a heathen child, "I don't see how the pagans *could* find the stomach to do it, though perhaps the piety in the missionaries made 'em set. I'm sure the saintliest of 'em would go agin me."

And so the conversation worked away from Prissy and her peculiar streaks, and little by little people ceased to mind.

For us, who lived in the cottage and had many a chat over the fence, it mattered little that Prissy had never invited us into her house.

All that part nearest us she occupied and the more distant side she had closed up. "It's more room than I need," she said in explanation, "and only takes time to keep it clean." Yet she seemed to grudge neither time nor labor, and as far as we could judge, bestowed it impartially upon both sides of the house. To us of the cottage, she seemed a most energetic and kindly soul, and we came to look upon her as in full exercise of a privilege we had all sometimes craved, that of keeping the people who bored her entirely away from her sight.

So time sped until the third summer after the deacon died and the first of the occupancy of our cottage was at an end. We had bought the sunny slope where our house stood, in the last year of the deacon's life, and he expressed himself as willing to sell it in order that Prissy might not be without neighbors should he be "taken away." The cottage had only been completed a year, and Prissy had never crossed its threshold, nor had we once been beyond the porch of her old red house. The creeper over this porch was beginning to take on its crimson color and a great maple at the end of the house was already swinging out boughs of crimson and gold. Taking a stroll one evening to the village, on our return in the twilight, we had met Prissy walking rapidly toward the town. She was hurrying on with her head bowed and looking weary and worn and old. When she saw us, her ordinary air of cheerful resolution was at once assumed, and though her previous manner had been one of great haste, she seemed willing to linger and talk.

Reaching home we found the evening fire burning brightly and the curtains yet undrawn. As we stepped upon the piazza my cousin Kate glanced at the dining room window, and there, crouching on the ground, was a dark shape which soon took the outlines of the figure of a man; a thief or a tramp no doubt, waiting an opportunity to enter or to make his escape. The dining room was open to the porch on that side, and the crouching figure looked as if it held much booty hugged to its breast. Fortunately we had sufficient presence of mind not to scream. Remembering the only man of our house, our young nephew, had not yet come in, and that there was no silver to be stolen, we quietly entered and closed and bolted the door. Creeping softly to the door of the dining room, meaning to reach the window and close and lock that, we listened and watched. There was no light behind us, and safe in the shadows we saw the man arise from his crouching position and start toward the gate. Suddenly pausing, his eyes glaring around as if to see if he was watched, he turned back and raising a bottle from the ground lifted it to his lips and drained it to the dregs. As he stood thus the light from the parlor fire flashed up for a moment and illumined his figure and face. Cousin Kate saw him clearly and he saw her, for he dropped the bottle and turned abruptly and fled. It was only the work of a moment to lock the shutters behind him and to rush back to the front of the house and even to get courage to go to the door. But though there was no turn in the road he was nowhere to be seen.

Our nephew coming up the path at the moment declared he had met no one. There was but one conclusion, he had turned in at Prissy's gate and would be lying in wait to frighten, perhaps to murder her.

Just at this moment Miss Prissy appeared walking

toward home at her usual rapid pace. We rushed to meet her, told her of the thief, and begged her to come to us for the night or allow the young man to enter and search the house, and remain to protect her. She was very quiet, and her face was grim and hard, but she insisted upon it that she was not afraid. Very reluctantly she allowed Ralph to search the barn, but, though we found a cellar window open, all was still as death about the place, and she would permit no one of us to go into the house. Troubled secretly at her obstinacy we withdrew, resolved to watch the house from the outside, without her consent.

"Really, Miss Prissy," said my nephew, half in vexation and half in jest, "I don't know but you'd rather be murdered in your bed than to let me enter your house."

"Not so bad as that, Mr. Ralph," she answered bravely, "you are all, more than kind, but I am not afraid. I promise you to call out if there is the least need of help. You could not fail to hear. Indeed, if you will stay where you are, I will search the house and put you at ease before you go away;" and with the utmost coolness, she put her key in the door. Breathlessly we waited, our hands upon the knob, while she lighted her kerosene lamp, and went alone from room to room. In a very short time, that seemed long enough to us, she returned, declared herself satisfied that no thief was in the house and there was nothing left for it, but to go home.

Outside our window were two bottles, one of wine and one of brandy, which had been in the dining room closet, neither had been full, and of the brandy the quantity was small, but both had been drained to the last drop, and nothing else had even been disturbed.

"So much for having intoxicating liquors about," said Kate, the only woman of us all, who belonged to the W. C. T. U.

"So much for not locking the dining-room door," said Ralph.

"But we have no business to put temptation in the way of any poor creature," said Kate with spirit.

"Fie, Kitty. It isn't likely the tramp smelled it through the wall, and we didn't invite him in. Anyway we only keep it for medicine, and now you can rejoice to see the curse removed and go to bed."

"Well, I never mean to have another drop in the house," said Kate.

"All right," answered her nephew, "Miss Prissy is a living witness that any woman can keep out of her house anything she likes to keep out. If she can do it why not you?"

In the morning, Miss Prissy was all right, though, to our anxious eyes, she looked pale and very tired. After all, she might have suffered from some feminine fright. If she had, "it was only what she deserved for her obstinacy," said Ralph, whose gallantry was a trifle hurt at Miss Prissy's indifference to his protective powers. 'Some brute will kill and rob her one of these nights; and serve her right, for so sensible and straightforward a woman as she is, has no business to be a crank."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

## WOMAN'S EFFORTS AND MAN'S DEVICE.

MARCIA HUMPHREY.

As Christian temperance workers we are often startled as from a dream, with the uprising cry from within, "Why are we so deeply and painfully interested in the welfare of these drinking and suffering men and women? Why do our hearts yearn over them and our eyes often become sleepless, and filled with compassionate tears when we witness their many woes, brought upon themselves by their own act, or by weakly yielding to the temptations of others? We may have no friends to save or receive no financial reward; nothing of a selfish nature can possibly actuate us in this humane work. Oh, friends, what is the answer welling up in your hearts? Does it not come spontaneously from the soul's depths, "Our brother's blood crieth to us from the ground?" Do we not feel it is the Christ principle emanating from our souls, and actuating us to "Do unto others as we would they should do unto us," and His voice saying "If ye love not your brother whom ye have seen, how can ye love Him whom ye have not seen," and what is this love but charity; and charity is love, and love ever seeks the good and uplifting of those loves, and seeking the good of our fellowmen, is to lift them from degradation and want and sin. If we have not this love as professed Christians, than we are assured we are as "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." It is the Divinity within, which we cultivate by prayer and work, to which we passively yield our whole being, letting in the spirit which opens ever before us our duty. It is a transcendent light permeating our spiritual nature, that sends us forth amid the vile, armed for the conquest, and wise are we if we yield to its influence, fully and deeply, working, toiling and striving daily as much as lies in our power, to lift men out of the depths, from which an agonizing appeal of woe, rises every hour in the day; every day in the year; every year of our lives. But "not unto us be the glory" for anything we may do, or efforts we may make in this noble cause. We are servants only of the Most High and do His bidding. We yield submissively to the dictates of His spirit, which goes out from us embracing all fallen humanity, lifting hopeless beings, bringing manhood out of the gutter to his true position in life; wiping away woman's tears, and hushing with comfort children's cries for bread; and teaching, if possible, wicked men in God's name to spare from their polluting touch, their fellow men; no longer to thrust the poisoned dagger at their hearts, by putting into their hands the deadly weapon of rum; no longer to ride in chariots of gold, polluted by the blood of the slain; to no longer trample over the mangled, scarred and torn bodies and garments of brothers, husbands and friends. All this and much more, are we incited to do by Him who first loved us.

One hundred thousand a year, of our citizens, hurled into a drunkard's abyss! What a wail would come from our nation as a whole were this occurring every year on our roads by some careless switchman, or indifferent car engineer, or captain of our steamboats, or a broken rail or bridge! What a sound of horror would mingle among thousands of voices! Yet as a republic of only a hundred years' growth, we tolerate this high handed iniquity! and as Frances Willard has said truly, "a country in which each rumseller and drunkard is a sovereign citizen, and at every election casts in his blurred and muddled ballot, a seed from which we reap such fruits as bribery, corruption and shame," and I will add a mantle of untold misery to cast upon the future generations of men and children's children. Oh what a cry of anguish must enter every day into the presence of the "Lord of Hosts," from these one hundred thousand hearts and homes! Have Christians, especially, no tears to shed? no hands to help? no time to spare? no self-denials to make? no prayers to offer, no vote to cast? no influence to shed over our blinded, greedy and selfish men in power, in behalf of these self-destroying, bleeding, debauched and dying men? Ye men in power who cast aside woman's prayers and tears, and childhood's pitying cry, which wells up every day from the lips of hundreds of children: "Please don't sell my papa or mamma any more liquor," a cry too often heard; who forbid women to protect her home and little ones from this accursed thing which "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Law makers, have ye no ears to hear? no eyes to see? no hearts to feel? While it is evident they have not, what have we to do but to rise in all the grandeur of true womanhood, and motherhood, striking the axe if possible at the "root of the tree," lest our homes become forever desolate and our nation as a whole a curse to the world?

Will not Christians of every church stand with open hands and hearts ready to suppress and denounce this death-trap of sin and misery? If each of the thousands who *professes* to "love his neighbor as himself," would do this how soon we would trample this curse under foot, and cry, Victory! Victory and conquest over intemperance and its attendant evils! How soon these sinks of plunder and fighting for power and money, crushing in their reach frail men and women, would cease, and our land be beautiful with thousands of new traces of beauty and peacefulness. If we fail to do this, with a prophetic eye I see the cup of gathering wrath and destruction hanging over this nation for which so much blood has already been lawfully shed. It will come unless rulers learn to "fear God and regard man." As surely as the slave cry entered into the ears of the "Lord of Sabaoth," so the cry of these wounded millions is ascending to God, and the stripes which are now falling upon these poor victims of unrighteous laws will soon fall upon this nation and its rulers. Oh the power of men and women to do evil! The craftiness and designs to beggar men in order to reap financial fruits is astounding to those who work in this cause.

In my temperance tract distribution among the working Irish I have found what pen and time would fail me to write. One good and seemingly American educated wife and mother, said:

"I belong to the Catholic Band of Temperance, but my husband does not, and he has 'spells' which seem to have been born with him for drink, but he is so ashamed when he comes home in that state, and crawls slyly up stairs to the front room on the lounge, and when the little ones ask if he is sick he always says, 'Yes, I am sick,' and he is so much afraid they will know he has been drinking. But yesterday they went to him as usual and received the same answer; but ran back to their mother for the first time and said, 'Mamma, I do believe papa is drunk.'"

Oh the poor woman did feel so sad that they should have come to know it! And she said, "Their father says he does so want to leave it off for his children's sake, and it does trouble him so much that he can't resist, that I fear it will lead him to commit suicide."

When I gave her some advice for him and tracts she said, "What is the use? It is sold at every step of his way, and men use every inducement for him to drink. Just near us is a rum store where every night nearly they have music, or some attraction, and on the counter are platters of salt fish, nicely prepared, and free to all, that they may eat and create a fresh desire for drink. And what can a poor, tired, craving man do but drink, and then he is forgetful of everything."

She was a sensible Irish woman and seemed out of place there. She protested against our government allowing it to be sold. I think the women, although some of them drink, would be glad to see it removed.

But horrible as these seductions seem are they any worse than those in hotels and other places all along the street, where "free lunches" are to be had? It may not be so cheap a lunch but is equally as thirst-creating and as pernicious in its effects. I received many a "God bless you," from these people, who say, "If we would do as well as our priests say, we would do well." But most of them think they "must have beer to give them strength," and "How can we work without our beer?" And it seemed to be a new idea to them that a mother's drinking would entail a thirst in her children, and quite affected them for good; it touched a tender chord in the sympathetic Irish mother heart. I think a tract on "Beer and Strength," written by some one, would be good for distribution among them.

If men in power could attend some of the Boston evening meetings, where reformed drinking men gather to tell to a tearful audience their varied and bitter experiences and hear some of the almost imprecations coming from their lips regarding the "ignoble and brutal and foul government they are under; the defilement and temptations given them at every turn of the street by a Christian (?) government," methinks they would shrink into insignificance with all their power and learning under the lash of these poor ignorant—and learned ones too—reformed citizens. And their hearts would surely be touched too with the pathos of the reclaimed ones. Men in power! the Ship of State is ready. Hundreds are on board, and hundreds are climbing in, and hundreds more are waiting for the path to be cleared of its debris before they can enter. Set your sail! Choose a wise captain, one who can guide it safely through the blinding and raging storm hovering over it, and which it must encounter ere it land safely on the temperance shore, thanking God for deliverance on the No-license Rock.

Do not look for wrong and evil,—
You will find them if you do;
As you measure for your neighbor
He will measure back to you.

# Correspondence.

## A ST. JOHN RATIFICATION MEETING.

Dear Union Signal:—The first meeting in Missouri to ratify the nomination of the Prohibition candidates was held at Kirkwood on the evening of Friday, August 8, 1884. It was a decided success. The charming country grounds of Mr. J. B. Roberts displayed their features of tree and lawn and flower under the light of Chinese lanterns while the vicinity of the speakers and main audience was made brilliant with headlights. The audience in number, interest and behavior was everything that heart could wish; the absence of beer and whisky was the guarantee of decorum; enthusiasm cropped out in plaudits of every "point" made by the speakers, while the listeners sat and stood, not only within the grounds, but blockading the street. The abundant presence of happy children and handsomely dressed, intelligent and charming women gave a new feature to a political meeting and made it seem like a midsummer night's fete. For here these women came not as powerless spectators, unable to help or to hinder the engrossing cause of the moment, but as equals, working with heart and head and voice for their nation's and their own salvation. Most if not all of them were the members of the W. C. T. U. and it was by them that the meeting had been planned and organized. They had also met together the day previous and made a splendid flag, thirteen feet long, which now floated in brilliant color against the vine-embowered portico, and displayed in large letters the names that spoke their hopes, "St. John and Daniel." Over the entrance to the portico, which served as a platform for speakers and choir, was draped a second banner, while a third bearing the motto of the W. C. T. U., "For God and Home and Native Land," was above the hall doors. Here and there among the trees tables were set, adorned with flowers, for the serving of ice cream and cakes during the social meeting that followed the business program. A band from St. Louis discoursed sweet and inspiring strains and accompanied the singers. The meeting progressed as follows: Doxology; prayer by Prof. Jno. S. Collins; singing, "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Here followed the chosing of Mr. J. B. Roberts, one of the state electors, as permanent chairman, and his brief but happy remarks on being elected. Reading of the Pittsburgh platform, Mr. Booth.

After the platform a number of speeches were made. At the close of one of these Mr. Collins was called on by an acclamation which testified to his standing both as a man and a speaker.

At the close of his response, he moved to endorse the platform and ratify the nomination, which motion was seconded and carried with enthusiasm. A letter from the Hon. B. Gratz Brown was read endorsing the principles and commending the action of the party. The social part of the meeting followed the adjournment of business and was carried on in the on in the same brisk and happy manner. Electioneering went on among the grave and gay, and arguments progressed over ice cream and cake, while a band of children drew their elders into a ring, dancing gaily around the musicians. The actual and serious results of our work are most encouraging. We receive converts, help and counsel from the most unexpected quarters and are growing not only in faith but material strength. Old Democrats and Republicans are leaving their corrupt and worn out parties to join the ranks made incomparable by pure men and a clean, just and progressive platform. If the women and the men who consider themselves pledged by integrity and live principle to the aid of great questions, to the putting down of great evils and the establishment of grand measures would work, would trust and falter not nor pause until the election, in every town where integrity and conscience responds to the call of the earnest, we would elect St. John by a wonderful majority. And this would mean the election of purity and growth in all good directions. Would that God's hand would stir up the idle hearts! Would that a more universal knowledge could displace the ignorance and apathy of our men and women! I often think that a residence abroad in countries where wine and ale are the water, where the masses are sacrificed to the few, where gain and custom shut out justice and thought, would be the swiftest and most convincing education for every American citizen to the needs of his country. To the truth that immorality unchecked and unfrowned on in legislators and legislated, that the imprisoning mold of senseless traditions are sure and simple death to the future of a country.

The following is a rendition of "America" made by one of the ladies of the St. John club, Mrs. Geo. W. Chambers, for the use of that body.

Our country! 'Tis for thee,
Land pledged to liberty,
We do and dare;
Each man with right imbue,
Each woman's soul endue,
Each child receive anew,
God of our prayer!

We lift to Thee the cause
Of honest men and laws!
Lord, guide our ways!
Deliver us from wiles
From tyranny and spoils
Corruption that assails
And Thine the praise.

The land and homes we'd save
Their deep foundations lave
In tides of wrong.
Each heart, and voice, and brain,
From coward sloth regain!
Thy servant's cause sustain!
Lord, hear our song!

Mrs. S. F. Grubb.

## A PRAIRIE FLOWER MISSION.

Dear Union Signal:—"Blessed is he that considereth the poor," has been literally verified in the experience of the ladies who participated in the observance of Flower Mission day in Nebraska. With us, it was the initiative service. The inception of any given enterprise is marked with irregularities, and yet, such was the harmony of sentiment, the unanimity of action that not a jar was felt. The officers of our state institutions, without exception, did their utmost to make the day memorable. Donations of flowers were abundant. Most of the state institutions are located at Lincoln

In consequence of the contract labor system, the services at the penitentiary were held in the chapel Sunday June 8, Rev. P. M. Howe, the chaplain, presided. Mrs. H. W. Hardy moved every heart by the touching parallel she drew, of the mother-love clinging to her wayward boy, and the love of Christ for the prodigal son. Miss Minnie Parker rendered, with telling effect, the "Wine Cup." The writer told the story of the invalid author of the Flower Mission. Of the holy ministry of the flowers in her sick chamber, and how she sent their perfume to every lonely cell in all this fair land of ours. The penitentiary choir, with their own organist, sang blessed words—304 bouquets, each bearing a scripture text, tied with the white ribbon of the W. C. T. U. had been laid upon as many plates at breakfast, and the recipients came to the service with the flowers fastened on the left breast, in strange contrast with the stripes of black and white of their prison garb. The hearts of many were thus already moved to thoughts of "God and home and native land," and never was audience more receptive. We disbanded. A sense of something hallowed, had entered every heart to abide.

The insane hospital was visited at 3 p. m. Sunday. An audience of 322 insane and half as many sane, greeted us in the chapel. A song and prayer service followed and again the writer told the simple story of the sick girl and the message she sent of hope, and loving Jesus, to the "shut in" classes of society. Surely speaker never looked into so many wondering eyes, to read stranger histories, or more varied responses.

Many were moved to tears, others to devotional attitudes and expressions. One clear, cultured voice, with no trace of wandering, followed Mrs. Jansen's solo of "Home Sweet Home," to the end, and upon adjournment she (the wife of one of Nebraska's most able statesmen) came to me, with a light in her dark eyes I shall never forget, clasped my hand and said, "And I had a 'sweet home' once, you have brought me memories of that sweet home; mine no more, which will linger till I enter that other home, where disease can not follow me." Dr. and Mrs. Matthewson conducted us through the seven wards and we suspended, from each of the three gas fixtures in each ward, a basket of flowers, with the white ribbon and the scripture text. Wild, wondering, happy or tearful eyes turned upon us meanwhile, low incoherent mutterings grating upon our ears. One pale faced girl threw her arms about Mrs. Matthewson, clinging with death like tenacity said, "Oh Mrs. M. I'll never let you go till you promise to take me back to my own dear precious home." I stood adjusting the basket wire, a slender arm fell gently about my waist, a soft voice whispered, "Oh dear Mrs. Newman, I am an orphan girl and an epileptic. I am sane except at the intervals of the spasms. It is necessary I should be here, but oh! the Saviour bless you, for your sweet words today, and for bringing us flowers of home, and thoughts of Jesus. Will you send a lone girl's love to the sick girl at Louisville who sent us the flowers?"

In other wards, strong, violent men were subdued and tearful, their passions hushed as though the excited brain rested under a spell. Surely, it was blessed to be there.

Monday, June 9, Miss Casseday's birthday, the entire morning was given to preparation. From 12 a. m. to 1 o'clock we visited the city jail. Dark, dismal, without chair or bench, the intoxicated men stood, as we, in the corridor during the service. But every eye glistened with recurrent rays of the lost hope of home, sweet home. One cell, apart, was occupied by a man of character and repute, an expert machinist. Now, in the wildest fury of the delirium tremens, his face pressed against the iron bars, with his unsteady hands, he strove to break them asunder. Unyielding, he would fall upon his knees, stretch his arms wildly through the gratings, thrust his trembling fingers into the soil, in a vain effort to uproot the serpents which were hissing at his feet. We stood before him. The strange fire in his eyes kindled like a demon. Mrs. Pratt passed a bouquet through the gratings. The glaring eye calmed, the demonical voice grew still; the man extended his hand, took the flowers, laid them in his other shaking palm, and said with steady tone, "Thank you, ladies, thank you," changed them to the other open palm, gazed upon them an instant, as if taking the last glimpse of the beautiful, the lost, and said again, with painful tremor, "Thank you, ladies, thank you." A moment more, and the crazed brain dashed itself against the stone wall, as if recklessly to dash out every memory of the once beautiful past. We left him with the serpents of the "Still". Oh, accursed woes of the accursed traffic in human souls! At the county alms house thirty sad faced men and women listened reverently and took the flowers with a strange expression of surrendered love which only comes to such as have gone "Over the hill to the poor house."

The inmates of the Home of the Friendless, were made to feel, they were no longer "Friendless." At the county jail, such was inspiration of the scene, the jailor dashed off a charming little poem to the "Invalid Jennie C."

In the city of Omaha, the sick in all the hospitals, stretched their fevered hands for the fragrant blossoms, as though a glimpse of heaven's flower land flashed upon their receding vision. At the county jail there were silent tableaux, expressive of vivid memories, all too painful to witness. The secretary, Mrs. Dodge, writes: "Snell, the murderer of Jessie Snell, was presented with a special bouquet from a member of the M. E. church, with the scripture text, 'Though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as wool.' The people of Omaha responded with donations of exquisite flowers of all varieties."

At Kearney our peerless president, Mrs. Ford, with assistants, conducted services at the state reform school, and after the distribution of flowers, every inmate (61) took the pledge.

At all these points the individual sick were visited and many fervent prayers went up from lips well nigh dumb with pain for God's blessing upon the saintly sufferer at Louisville. Altogether, the day was memorable as yielding the richest, sweetest, most notable tokens of love's labor rewarded, which have ever been chronicled in the calendar of deeds and fruits of the W. C. T. U. in Nebraska. Its impress upon public thought is indicated, in the formal request of the editor of the *Democrat* to the W. C. T. U. to repeat the services at the expense of

the *Democrat*. Surely that tin pair of hands at Louisville, wasted to very thinness by the long ravages of disease, will take on new strength as these glad tidings of great joy come up from the dark places illumined by God's messages, and made fragrant with the breath of flowers.

ANGIE F. NEWMAN,
*State Supt. Flower Mission.*

## THE OUTLOOK FROM A SICK ROOM.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Since writing the letter published in THE UNION SIGNAL of June 15th, I have received several beautiful letters.

I was not able to leave my room the day appointed for national prayer, but two or three Christian woman met in my room and we took up the topics one by one, and we plead with God for our nation, our sin-cursed nation. In my agony in prayer I asked God to direct me to a passage and I took my Bible and opened to these words, they are found in Ezekiel the 22d chapter, the 29th, 30th and 31st verses: "The people of the land have used oppression and exercised robbery, and have vexed the poor and needy: yea they have oppressed the stranger wrongfully." Did not these words seem as though they were spoken to us today. We have oppressed the stranger wrongfully. And I sought for a man among them that should make up the hedge and stand in the gap, but I found none. Oh, how sinful we are; the same sins that were pronounced against Jerusalem are the sins of our own nation today. We have used oppression and exercised robbery and have vexed the poor and needy. Yea, we have oppressed the stranger wrongfully, we have forbidden him from coming to our shores. Oh that God would avert our just punishment, oh, that He could find a man at Chicago today "that should make up the hedge and stand in the gap" before the Lord. I believe God has sought for such a man but I fear has found none. The rabble of this country have beat and tormented the Chinese and instead of being punished by this free country, our drunken congress only smiled; and with their tremendous foot kicked the Chinese out, but kept the drunken mob to pillage and burn. God certainly has a controversy with this nation and his judgments never fail. In the catalogue of Israel's sins was this: "They have oppressed the stranger wrongfully." How hideous must our sin be in the sight of God. I believe the golden shore of California will be rocked with earthquakes, yea, the very nation from Maine to California will be racked with dissension; financial troubles, drunken mobs and riots will engulf us with the lava of fire and sword. Oh, that today God would find a man "that should make up the hedge and stand in the gap." Oh the gap, fearful chasm, when I look my head swims.

"They have devoured souls, they have taken treasure and precious things, they have made her many widows and orphans." Oh, Lord, Thou alone know how many her legalized vice of intemperance has made. Find a man "that should make up the hedge and stand in the gap." Is there such a man? Oh, dear sisters pray, pray earnestly for such a man.

I send you a beautiful piece of poetry written by Mrs. Mary J. Floyd, which has been a great comfort to me and I think will comfort other sick ones. In a letter she says, "I feel that I ought not to withhold from you the verses which the Lord gave me, expressive of His recent gracious dealing in raising me up from a very severe attack of lumbago."

I have passed through the valley of suffering and pain
But Jesus abode with me there;
And His presence sustained, and His love it remained
While faith took the healing by prayer.
Oh, fear not this valley so dark and so drear
If Jesus shall lead your feet there;
Keep the eye fixed by faith on the Healer divine,
And receive all his fulness by prayer.

Oh, the lessons I learned in that valley of pain,
Were so sweet, and so rich, and so blest,
If Thou wilt, blessed Lord, I would pass through again
And be taught by Thy love all the rest.
And when I go forth into labor for Thee,
Keep mine hand firmly held in Thine own;
Let my time, and my words, and my life ever be
All for Jesus, yes, Jesus alone.

With love for the suffering and sorrowing ones and thanks for the dear letters, I am yours,

MRS. W. W. DENNY.

## CONGRATULATION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The St. Louis County W. C. T. U. has just sent to the presidential nominees of the Prohibition party the following letter of congratulation:

GOV. JOHN P. ST. JOHN and WM. DANIEL,—*Dear Sirs:* On behalf of, and representing the St. Louis County W. C. T. U. we desire to tender our most earnest congratulations on your nomination for the places of president and vice president by the Prohibition party in convention assembled at Pittsburgh, July 23, 1884. The principles enunciated by the platform of that party make it peculiarly fitting that the women of America should regard your nomination, and the issues of the election, with the most profound interest. If you become the chief executive officers of this nation, you will represent for the first time in the history of the world, "a government of the people, by the people, for the people." Your election will inaugurate an administration that will usher in "the acceptable year," the "year of jubilee," when the people will not only be redeemed from the evil of the liquor power, but when the bondage of caste in sex shall cease. The daughters of America look for their day star to arise in the dawn of your election. But whether success or failure awaits you, we know and rejoice that a great moral victory has been achieved in the brave, grand and just principles enunciated by the platform of the party which you represent.

Believing, working and praying for your success, we are and shall remain

Yours most faithfully,
MRS. SOPHIE F. GRUBB, *Pres.*
MRS. CHLOE STURDY, *Rec. Sec.*

## A NEW WORK FOR WOMEN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Much has been written regarding proper and remunerative employment for women. Silk culture, poultry raising and many other theories have been well ventilated and the result has no doubt been very beneficial; but there are many ladies who cannot raise silk worms or follow employment of that kind. To this class I wish to introduce what to me was an entirely new field. Some three months since my uncle from Albany, N. Y., was visiting at our house. We were talking of plated ware, in the manufacture of which he is engaged, and to gratify my curiosity he made a plating machine and replated our knives, forks, spoons and castor. It cost only $9.00 and did the work perfectly. Some of our neighbors saw what we had plated and asked me to do some plating for them. I have since worked twenty-two days and cleared $94.34. At almost every house I got from $2.00 to $3.00 worth of plating to do, and such work is most all profit. This business is as nice for ladies as gentlemen. It is indoor work and anyone can do it.

I am making a cabinet, and to any of your readers who will send me a curiosity I will send full directions for making and using a plating machine like mine, that will plate gold, silver and nickle. Send small pieces of stone, ore, shells, etc. My object is to get as varied a collection of specimens from as many different parts of the country as possible.

MISS M. F. CASEY.
*Oberlin, Ohio.*

## A BIBLE WORK.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Among your correspondents who are largely women, I do not discover one class represented whom I know are included in heart, as belonging to your number.

While reading Solomon's song, 1, 5–8, I was deeply impressed with the symbolic fitness of my yesterday's experience and of those I studied with so much profit and pleasure God's own word.

Mrs. Jennie B. Beauchamp, state superintendent of the Texas W. C. T. U., says in an article in Woman at Work, "In the ministry woman has created the office of Bible reader." I wish this could be a watchword all along the line, just a Bible reader, nothing more, that comprehends all. The grandest university in the world cannot graduate a Bible reader to equal one inspired by, whom? Let us read: "And He was clothed in a garment dipped in blood. His name is called the Word of God, and out of His mouth goeth a sharp sword."

But it is of this little company of whom I was writing, that as I read such blessed words and whose faces lit up with such light and love as we appropriated them to this present time. They seemed to say I am black but comely. Oh ye daughters of Jerusalem, look not upon me because I am black, (as Seeser translates it) because the sun hath looked fiercely at me: my mother's children were angry with me. They appointed me to be keeper of the vineyards, but my vineyard, which is my own have not I kept. Tell me, oh thou whom my soul loveth, where thou feedest and where lettest thou thy flocks rest at noon? for why should I appear like a veiled mourner by the flocks of my companions.

These are questions we must, as Christian women, answer promptly. We have no time to consider, it is not left for us to decide, God has written as it were in blood. He whose garment was dipped in blood. Love thy neighbor as thyself. Do unto them as ye would they should do to you.

The Bible, though consisting of reading of the highest culture, can enrich and make wise the simplest minds. It is by reading and explaining by reference, they catch the spirit and meaning of the word.

Our class hold themselves as belonging to the W. C. T. U. Would it be possible to have articles adapted to the colored sisters in THE UNION SIGNAL?

Yours in Christ, JULIA A. LITTLE.

## CHURCH AND HALL.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I wish to make a suggestion to our unions, growing out of my recent work in New England. Most of the unions have their lectures Sabbath evenings in a church, and so far as my inquiries can find out, they draw in only the ordinary congregations of the churches. But recently I was called to Westerly, R. I. Here the wide awake president of the union said: "I want you to give one lecture in a church, and the next evening we will go into the town hall for the second. There are many who will come to hear you in a hall who will not go into a church." The day of the second lecture posters were sent to every house in the town inviting to a free lecture in the town hall. I think the wisdom of this union might well be imitated. We want to identify the churches with the work and rouse them to a sense of responsibility, but we desire also to reach the masses of the people who seldom or never go to church. How shall we do this? We want to make the movement popular. We shall never do this so long as we associate it entirely with the churches. On looking over my audiences, I have been pained with the thought: "How many of those who most need this gospel of temperance are here?"

Cannot we solve the problem of reaching the masses better than the churches are solving it, or must we follow only in their lines? I am for a more energetic outpushing. Let us unite the enterprising spirit of the age to the spiritual power of the kingdom, and I am convinced our progress will be greatly accelerated.

*Brooklyn, N. Y.* MARIA UPHAM DRAKE.

## "HONOR TO WHOM HONOR."

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The report from Winona in your last week's issue was correct, with the exception that through misunderstanding it was credited with more than I deserve. If you should be so kind as to correct it, you would oblige me very much.

Father Byzewski took the pledge on his own accord. And in referring to the children about the carrying beer from saloons, I did not refer to all Polanders, nor to Polanders only, but to all nationalities who live yet in so uncivilized a state as to demoralize their children by sending them over the thresholds where in general, the most shameful and nefarious work is practiced. The influence of the Rev. J. B. Cotter and Rev. J. R. Byzewski, who were not overlooked in that report, is not only the strong backbone to our societies of Winona, but to the entire state of Minnesota. Therefore, they deserve more credit than I do.

JOHN H. CZESZINSKI.
*Winona, Minn.*

"Whate'er shall die and be forgot,
Work done for God, it dieth not."

# Our Children.

## A PUZZLING QUESTION.

FOR RECITATION.

We greet you, dear friends, in the kindliest way;
We are glad you are here, for we've something to say,
Some questions to ask, for we're all puzzled, quite;
We wish you to answer, to give us more light.

You send us to Sunday school year after year;
We are taught to abhor both the wine and the beer;
We are told there is poison in every drop;
If to drink we begin, 'twill be hard then to stop.

God's word tells us, too, that sorrow and woe
Are the portion of those to the wine cup who go;
That misery and pain in this world shall be given,
And when life is ended no entrance to heaven.

We wish to inquire if this can be true;
If all that God says you believe He will do;
If rum *is* the fiend we are taught to believe,
Who lieth in wait all our hopes to deceive?

And if it is true, all these boys wish to know
What your *license* is for, with its sin and its woe?
Why you've planted a rum shop on every street,
And spread such a net for our unwary feet?

We love you, and thank you for all that you teach,
But we ask you to *practice* as well as to *preach*.
—*Temperance Banner.*

## THE FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY.

The twins' Sabbath school lesson that afternoon had been "Paul's First Missionary Journey." They were so quiet at tea time that Aunt Clara, fearing they were ill, sent them to bed quite early.

No sooner were they left alone than Hettie exclaimed: "Nettie, let's you and me be missionaries."

"That will be fun," said Nettie. "Let's start right off tomorrow morning."

Hettie thought perhaps the fun would not be just of Nettie's sort, but she only said: "Where shall we go? Paul didn't have to go very far from home, did he."

Nettie, a little troubled at this idea, slowly said, "I don't know. But can't we be missionaries without going way off? I don't believe I want to go to Africa or Asia, Hettie," raising herself up on her elbow, "that's an awful ways off in the geography."

"That's so," replied Hettie; "but perhaps we won't have to stay away nights, anyway. We'll ask Aunt Clara."

"Yes, and if it's too far off, she won't let us go." And then they dropped to sleep.

Aunt Clara, who had returned for something, overheard what they had been saying. She smiled a queer little smile, nodded her head and tiptoed away.

Now the twins had a good many faults which Aunt Clara plainly saw. Rather willful and selfish, they did not make themselves useful very cheerfully. They were always rushing headlong into plans, and then as quickly backing out when things went wrong. But their mamma was dead, and so Aunt Clara patiently tried every way to improve them.

The next moning they told her, and she said they might be missionaries, and come home nights for awhile. Then what a busy morning! They had not thought of any place to go, but Hettie said, "We'll have to get ready first, anyway."

So they stowed away tracts, old books, toys, and garments; and Aunt Clara put in a feather duster, needle, thread, thimble, some liniment, and flowers. "Just as if we were going to work," whispered Nettie to her sister.

Afternoon came, but how it rained!

"We can't go missionarying today," cried both, dismally.

"As you are not expected anywhere today," said Aunt Clara, "you might play missionary and visit the family."

Their faces brightened; and a few minutes later two little figures bearing a basket, stood at grandma's door.

"We are missionaries," Hettie began "How is your rheumatism today, ma'am?"

"Very bad, dear," replied grandma. "Now, if I only had some liniment, it might help me."

As Hettie pulled out the bottle, she remembered that she had frowned when asked to go after it before dinner.

"Perhaps you'd like some tracts," said Nettie.

"So I would, dear; but my old eyes could not read them, and I get right lonesome here all alone, just thinking." Nettie blushed, for she always pouted when sent to read to grandma, and hastily broke in with, "Missionaries always read to people." And she read it aloud.

"Now, that has done me so much good," exclaimed grandma, while vainly trying to thread her needle. Hettie, who had been soberly watching her, and who usually called grandma's needle a bother, rose softly, took it and threaded it; while Nettie took out the flowers, which she remembered that grandma dearly loved, and placed them in a vase on the mantel

"How your bright eyes have cheered me up! Come often, dearies," she said, as they left.

"Yes, ma'am," they replied, with faces uncomfortably flushed.

Brother Bob's room was next; and what a room! Bed unmade, ashes, brooms, shoes, and garments all over, and Bob in the midst, without jacket or stockings, wearing his shabbiest pair of trousers, and mending.

"How do you do!" exclaimed Bob, looking up at them, as they entered the room. "On a missionary trip, are you? Why, of course, you can do something," he replied in answer to Hettie's questions. "Here is my coat with a rip, and all my trousers want a button, and my socks—just look at them," said Bob, as he held a very ragged pair of socks up to the light.

Hettie took the pants out of his hand; and Bob fishing out a handful of buttons, piled them, with several pairs of trousers, into Nettie's lap.

"Just excuse the looks of my room," continued he; "for my sisters have gone missionarying among the heathens, and there is no body to clean up."

The girls glanced at each other, as they remembered that they had not done their upstairs work that morning, and how often they refused to mend for Bob. Now they worked with a will, and soon straightened all things, finding Aunt Clara's contributions quite useful, and tucked the ragged garments in the basket. On leaving, Bob said, gratefully, "'Tisn't every boy that's blessed with two sisters to missionary to him."

They laughed a little outside, and then started for Aunt Clara's room. "Well, how do you like being missionaries?" she said.

"It's fun," cried Nettie; "and we did missionary some"

"Yes," broke in Hettie, "and I guess they missionaried some to us, too. Aunt Clara," added she, "I guess we ought to stay home and be real home missionaries."

And Aunt Clara smiled that same queer smile, and replied, "That is the best kind of missionaries for little girls to be."—*Well Spring.*

True worth is in being, not seeming,—
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good—not in the dreaming
Of great things to do by and by;
For whatever men say in their blindness,
And in spite of the fancies of youth,
There's nothing so kingly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth.

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALKS.

Dear Children:—I promised you a "merry thought" last week, but all promises are subject to the "powers that be". And when our general asks for space, far be it from me, a captain, to put in a plea for any thought, merry or sad. I do not mean to break promises however, and trust that this will explain why it was necessary. The "merry thought" I had in mind for you, had to do with the Bethesda mission, on South Clark street, which I have so often told you of. There are a dozen or more babies in the *Creche* or Cradle Mission, and perhaps one hundred children in the Band of Hope, Sunday school and children's church, who will be looking forward to Christmas very soon. It is very strange how soon Christmas keeps coming every year. It often seems as if the Christmas gifts were no sooner laid away than around comes old Father Time and says, "Ye weren't looking for me, but here I be."

Now it occurred to me that you might like to help celebrate Christmas this year with these new little soldiers at Bethesda, and that you would join with some other divisions of the army in preparing and then sending in to us Christmas boxes for their Christmas tree.

Have I hinted sufficiently? If it does not prove to be a real "merry thought" to you, don't do it, but if your hearts say "Yes," I am sure you will enjoy your own holidays the more for the kindly remembrance of these little ones who have so few pleasures anywhere or any time.

Now I have a conundrum for you. It was sent from a little boy in Cincinnati who made it himself about his auntie whom you all know.

"Why is Aunt Nelly Bayley like an Indian dog?" Give it up? Well, then I'll tell you next week, but I should like to get an answer from some of you.

Captain Deborah.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498, Sharon, Pa.*

### 174. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 41 letters.
My 12, 5, 28, 1, 41, is a gathering.
My 30, 15, 26 denotes a particular thing.
My 22, 10, 33, 18, 24, 36, 38, 11 pertaining to a race.
My 37, 13, 21, 6, 3, 32, 19, 16, 14, 9 wanted in every clime.
My 2, 29, 25, 31 a refuge.
My 27, 39, 8, 23, 34, 17, 7, 40, 20, 35, 4 disallowance.
My whole a needed inauguration. M. A. M'C.

### 175. Cross-word Enigma.

In grace and in grow.
In own and in throw.
In do and in dare.
In isle and in pair.
In sow and in seed.
In low and in lead.
In owl and in love.
In vow and in dove.
In each and in leaven.
May it bring us to heaven. C. B. L.

### 176. Puzzle.

If the following letters are properly arranged, they will spell the motto of a children's temperance band in a small city in Illinois.

u u u u u o o o o o o o o o y y y t t t t t t t n n d d d d l l
h h h h s s s s e e e a a w r. S. H.

### 177. Charade.

My first is ate on your bread,
My second is drank from.
My whole is the name of a town in Pennsylvania.
Willie T.

### 178. Diamond.

1. A letter; 2. equal value; 3. dimmer; 4. a breast-work; 5. ores of zinc; 6. murmured; 7. to confirm; 8. to spread; 9. a letter. Romero.
*Slater, Mo.*

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

Enigma.—"A prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself."

166.—Whole, hole—read, red—shut, hut—shun, sun—plain, plan—wing, wig—grim, rim—bought, bough—moist, mist—crown, crow.—Washington.

167.—Hemlock.

Answers have been received from Romero and Charlie Davis.

# Home Department.

## "THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT."

REV. F. WAGSTAFF, F. R. H. S.

"Listen here wife! Here's a bit of news for you in the paper this week," exclaimed Will Davidson, as, for a wonder, he sat by his own fireside one Saturday night, reading the newspaper. We say "for a wonder," since it was a sight not to be witnessed in that home once in a twelve month. Saturday evening usually found Will at the "Coachbuilders' Arms," where, if the whole truth must be told, he generally managed to pass most of his evenings. Not that Will was a drunkard, in the common acceptation of the term. Once in a way, he would admit, he "took more than he could carry;" but as he could "carry" more than most men, and yet pass muster as a sober man—unless the judge were a stern and uncompromising teetotaler—the fact that he spent a very large share of his wages on drink, and yet was seldom drunk, need excite no particular surprise. How it came about that he was at home so much earlier than usual on the evening in question, and that he was reading the paper there instead of at the "Coachbuilders' Arms," it would, perhaps, have been difficult to explain. Certainly his wife could not make it out: and as she sat doing her best to mend a ragged shirt for her husband's use on the morrow, she cast many a wistful glance at him, which grew into a look of perfect wonderment when he broke the long silence with the remark above quoted.

Finding no response—for Mrs. Davidson was too much astounded to reply—the husband looked up and exclaimed, "D'ye hear, Susan? Here's some news for you."

"For me, Will? Why what can there be in the paper that concerns me?"

"Why this; just listen while I read it: 'Married Women's Property Act.—By this act, which received

the royal assent last Tuesday, there will come into force a new state of things in relation to married women. From and after the 1st of January next, a married woman will be capable of acquiring, holding, and disposing by will or otherwise, of any property as if she were an unmarried woman, and she may enter into any contract without the participation of her husband, either in her losses or gains.'"

"There, Susan, you've often talked about what you'd do if you had money o' your own; now's your time to set up for yourself, and make a fortune independent o' me."

And as he said this Will Davidson laughed heartily, for, like so many others of his class, he was at heart as kind and pleasant a soul as one could wish to meet with, and never seemed to suspect that his free and open spending of his wages at the public house involved any special hardship or wrong upon his wife and family.

"I must get the money first, Will," was the quiet answer, accompanied by a sigh.

"Why you earn a lot already, when you go out washing, old girl."

"Yes, a few shillings a week, but it's all wanted for one thing or another for the children and ourselves."

"Well, you see, whatever you earn will be your own after next New Year's day," said the husband. "I suppose, according to law, it's mine at present; but then it'll be your own to 'dispose of by will or otherwise,' as the paper says. So, as I say, you can make your fortune independent o' me."

"I'd rather make it, such as it is, together, Will," was the wife's quiet reply; and as the baby's cry just then called the mother from the room, nothing more was said, and the husband resumed his reading, quickly becoming absorbed in the story of some robbery or other item of news.

It was half an hour or more before Mrs. Davidson resumed her work at the little table; and whatever her own thoughts may have been her husband seemed to be too much interested in the paper to invite any renewal of the conversation. Thus the rest of the evening passed away in silence, and though Will Davidson from time to time turned the paper about, he appeared to find nothing more that he deemed worth reading aloud.

Yet, to tell the truth, the man, though silent, was less selfishly so than his wife gave him credit for. Had her eyes not been so closely fixed upon her work she might have seen him, now and again, stealing a hasty glance at herself, with an occasional look of earnest thoughtfulness at the neat but scanty furniture in the room, or at the often patched dress that she wore.

The fact is Will Davidson's own words, spoken in jest, had set him thinking, the more particularly as his wife's quiet replies had fastened themselves, like arrows, in his mind. "A fortune independent o' me!" Not much chance of that, poor lass, he thought, when she wants all she can earn for the children and ourselves. "I'd rather make it together, Will!" Those words as the evening wore on, seemed to be printed all over the page, and turn the paper which way he would, they stared him in the face at every turn. When, after a little supper, which was eaten almost as quietly as the evening had been passed, the man carried the words to bed with him.

And so it came about that for many a day after, Will Davidson grew more and more thoughtful, whether at his work, or his home; and though his wife was glad to notice that he returned earlier than he had been accustomed to do, she had to make herself content for the most part with his silent company, as he sat and read some book or paper that he brought in his pocket and carried away again. But then, she thought, Will always had been a bit of a politician, and she had quite as much as she could do to mind her work. It was pleasant, as she saw him sitting there, to feel that he was not at the public-house; but then she sighed as she remembered that he had not given her much more of his wages than he used to do. A shilling or two more, perhaps; but not much.

So matters went on till Saturday night the 30th of December, 1882. The children were in bed, and Mrs. Davidson hung a few things by the scanty fire to air, while she resumed her usual weekly task of patching and darning. Her husband had been home to tea, went out for an hour, and had now come home again. She looked up as he drew his chair close to the hearth, and held his hands towards the feeble blaze.

"Well, wife, so Monday's the first day of your independence!"

"What do you mean, Will?"

"Why the new act o' parliament, you know, that I told you about. Married women can begin to have a fortune o' their own now, you remember."

"But that's not for the like o' me," she answered. "It's for people that have got plenty o' their own, or for them that can make money in business, not for a workman's wife like me."

"And couldn't you make money in a shop, Susan?"

"What's the use of asking that, Will? Where's the money to start with?"

"But haven't you often said that if you'd got a few pounds you could keep a shop like your cousin Tom's wife?"

"Yes; but she had the money left her, don't you remember? Fifty pounds it was, you know, and as Tom wasn't very strong she started the shop, and well they've done at it, too."

"Well, wife, there's nobody to leave you fifty pounds, nor me either, as I knows of, but here's half the money, or what represents it, in this book."

So saying, Will Davidson took a post office bank book from his pocket and placed it in the lap of his astonished wife. She took it up and opened it; but her bewilderment was too extreme to enable her even to see that she was holding the book the wrong way up.

"I don't understand, Will—I can't make out—"

"No, wife, I know you can't, so I must tell you what it is. You remember my joking you about making your fortune?"

"Yes, Will."

"Well, that was about the latter end of August. I never meant my words to be anything more than a joke at what I'd been reading in the paper. But when I said something about your being independent o' me, you made answer that you'd rather make our fortune together. Somehow them words stuck to me. I couldn't get 'em out o' my head night nor day; and they made me think how selfish it was o' me to spend so much o' my wages at the public-house, while you were at work so hard at home. And then I called to mind about your cousin Tom's wife, and what I'd often heard you say, and I wished I could give you fifty pounds to start a shop.

"From that I got to asking myself what I'd been spending for drink; and I reckoned up that, with one thing and another, I often spent as much as twelve or fifteen shillings a week on drink for myself and what I'd treated others to. 'I'll have no more o' this,' I said to myself, and off I went and signed the pledge. Then I thought I'd try and see what I could do against the 1st of January. I'd got just seventeen weeks to do it in; and as I'm generally on piece work, I managed easy to make up a pound a week over and above the fifteen or sixteen shillings I brought home to you. This has made £17; but I made up my mind at first to save £20, and then £25 by the end o' the year. So I went to the governor and told him what I'd done, and asked if he could put anything extra in my way that I could make up the rest. He said he was glad I was going to be a saving man, and several times he's given me special jobs to do that he's paid extra for, and I just managed tonight to go to the post office after tea, and paid in what has brought it up to five-and-twenty pounds. And more than that, Susan, I'm to be a foreman next month, in Jones's place, as he's going to another job. So here's something for you to start with, if you like to take shop somewhere, and be under the new act of parliament."

The story was so wonderful that Susan Davidson could only throw her arms round her husband's neck, and cry for joy.

"We'll make our fortune together, Will," she said, as soon as she could speak for sobbing. "Twenty pounds 'll be quite enough to begin with, in a small way; and if you'll help me Will, when you're at home o' nights, we'll soon manage to increase our stock."

And thus it is, that Mrs. Davidson has commenced shop-keeping, and, so far as we can learn, is doing a thriving business in a small way. What with her profits and her husband's higher wages as a foreman, she was able to increase her capital to fifty pounds before midsummer came round; and it need be no secret between ourselves that there is a nice little "nest egg" growing in the post office bank. Will Davidson wanted it to be all in his wife's name; but she insisted on it that "they'd make their fortune, such as it was, together;" and so it happens that each has got a small deposit account, and between the two it is a clear understanding that husband and wife are partners.

## A "PARABLE FROM NATURE."

MRS. L. A. NASH.

A friend of ours had some kittens that were deserted by the mother cat, an unnatural occurrence; but we suppose she met with an untimely end. The babies must soon have had the same fate had not a neighbor's Pussy, likewise a mother, heard their infant "mews"—instinctively guessed there was starvation in the sound; and although she knew nothing of their hiding place, come across meadow land, the distance of two blocks off, to their rescue. She became their foster mother, returning at intervals to supply their wants, and then going back to her own kittens. It is hardly necessary "to point the moral," and yet I will. The same thing has been enacted by Christian women with the true mother heart, and will be enacted as long as this "wicked world" endures. She has left her own ease and comes out to rescue the waifs and strays of the streets of the big cities—the walled Babels of iniquity—and these she places out in the country home, "scatters them abroad on the face of the earth," according to the old command that was forced, "nolens volens," on those obstinate city builders of the ancient day. Notably, one noble woman I have known in the "old country," Annie Macpherson by name. She has been engaged in the "rescue work" for upwards of twenty years. Picking out of the London courts and alleys, starving ragged urchins, who had no mothers, or none worthy the name, for drink had degraded them. These she fosters with a mother's care, helped by sisters in the work and the brethren's gold and silver, in her industrial school she calls a "bee hive". When they have learned the art of being useful and have learned the love of the Savior, she brings them out to this country to help the farmer and his wife, often in the isolation of their "backwoods", and who welcome the handy little city child into their hearts and homes.

Annie Macpherson has made two trips a year across the ocean for these twenty years (for the most part her own self), bringing with her a train of fifty little rescued ones to lead useful and noble lives here where she deems it easier.

Sisters of the Canadian W. C. T. U., these little ones have been made over to you now to foster! They quickly grow up into the working man and woman. Never rest until your laws shelter them so, that the fiery germ (for they are for the most drunkards' children) may lay dormant, that the saloon may not dog their steps, putting "light to tinder," as it were, till they be body and soul destroyed.

Look for goodness, look for gladness,
You will meet them all the while;
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile.

Do you hear the wild birds calling?
Do you hear them, O my heart?
Do you see the blue air falling
From their rushing wings apart?

With young mosses they are flocking,
For they hear the laughing breeze
With dewy fingers rocking
Their little cradles in the trees.

"Rest is not quitting the busy career;
Rest is the fitting of self to its sphere;
'Tis loving and serving the Highest and Best,
'Tis onward, unswerving, and that is true Rest."

## The Sunday School Lesson.

Aug. 31.] Third Quarter, No. 9. [1884.

### TOPIC: GOD'S WORKS AND WORD.

LESSON TEXT.—Psalms 19:1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Thou hast magnified Thy word above all Thy name. Psalms 138:2.

1. Some people complain of the Bible, saying it is not easily understood by the common mind. Nature is God's primer—written in the universal language that everybody understands. If one would know God however, the primer thoroughly conned will help much to make the Bible plain.

2. Nature alone is a poor revealer of God's character. We can believe that He is a God of truth because His works have the exactness of truth, but without the Bible we should have nothing with which to personally prove His truth. His promises are indeed "yea and amen," but Nature never publishes *them*. We might suspect that He is a God of love from the luxurious provision He has made for all His creatures in Nature, but there is nothing we are so doubtful of as the love of another, simply because it is so precious, when really given. The Bible comes and says "God is love" and He "so loved the world," and Nature helps us to believe it.

3. Nature has little power to convert the soul. The only case known to me is that of Brother Lawrence, the mystic of the seventeenth century, who in the winter seeing a tree stripped of its leaves, and considering that within a little time the leaves would be renewed and after that the flowers and fruit would appear, he "received such a high view of the providence and power of God" that it kindled at once in him the flame of love to God. But Brother Lawrence had been a hearer of the Word ere this. Nature's revelation only supplemented the truth which he already had stored away in his soul.

4. The rewards of God are no small part of His economy. In the keeping of His law He has designed the greatest possible beneficence to the human race. It is not too much to say that God does not ask us to keep His law for any other sake than our own, i. e.: our own as related to the welfare of all. It is as if one should construct a music box to play a certain tune. The owner can get that melody only when he allows the mechanism to work exactly as the designer arranged it to work. We are God's music boxes, arranged so as to bring forth the sweetest harmonies if we keep His laws. Breaking or disregarding them, melody and harmony are both impossible.

5. Because we are this, is it so desirable that every thought of the heart and word of the mouth shall be in perfect accord with His plan for us. We do not pray for this accord because God desires it for His own glory, as is so often preached, but rather because His glory is the perfection of our own right development, the flower of our own true happiness, and so He inspires the petition for perfect adaptation to His will.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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PLEDGE OF THE N. W. C. T. U.

*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

*I give and bequeath to the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union the sum of $ —— the same to be paid the treasurer of said society for its use by my executors.*

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*ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION TOWARD POLITICAL PARTIES. RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING, DETROIT, MICH.:*

*We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best endorsement of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.*

## SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION.

The department of scientific instruction in the N. W. C. T. U., stands now at a very critical point in its history. The great heart of motherhood all over the nation throbs in unison today, and from north, south, east and west comes the "Macedonian cry" to the national superintendent of the department, our self-sacrificing, devoted Mrs. Hunt. Pennsylvania is to be the chief objective point during the coming winter, but other states will have her help in the intervals of the Pennsylvania campaign.

But the "fulfilling of the law" now in force in five states, requires the adoption of suitable text-books. The department may congratulate itself on having made "fashionable" the teaching it desires, but our faithful, skillful workers do not propose to "give away their market." It has cost too much of labor, sacrifice and prayer, and the author who would secure N. W. C. T. U. endorsement must be both sound and radical on the temperance question. Not more than one or two of the many books issued, are so wisely, accurately and carefully written as to merit the unqualified approval of this department, though some have already found it wisdom to "make a virtue of necessity," and are planning to bring up to our standard the next editions of their works.

But no writer whose book is now ready, seems to have realized the full scope of the law, and the physiologies now in the market, (including Steele's Hygienic Physiology which we have so heartily endorsed, and its abridged edition) are adapted only to high schools and the older classes in common schools. Several authors have attempted to prepare the intermediate book, but their manuscripts were rejected because not simple enough for child use; this has caused a delay, unfortunate but unavoidable. The friends of the cause will be glad to know that the last pages of the book for intermediate grades, have now gone to press, and that it is promised us early in the fall. An eminent scientist who has examined this manuscript, pronounces it "the best yet written." In her work for the past four years, Mrs. Hunt has become familiar with the popular fallacies concerning alcohol, etc., and she has made ample use of the knowledge thus gained, in her careful revision of this book, which will prove, we trust, to be the one for which our workers are waiting and praying. Its title is "Temperance Physiology for intermediate classes in graded and common schools." It presents in a simple form the most obvious facts of anatomy and physiology, but makes these subordinate to hygiene and narcotics. The appended table of contents shows that it is really a "temperance physiology."

To place in the lower grades a book designed for older pupils, would defeat the purpose of the law and ensure disastrous reaction. By no means, then, allow high school books to be selected for intermediate and grammar schools; it is much better that the pupil should have no book at all, than one above his capacity. Persuade your school boards to defer until this is ready, the selection of a book for the lower classes. This is a vital point, and one to be most carefully guarded.

Plans are already in progress, under Mrs. Hunt's direction, for the preparation of a primary book. The scheme proposes to place the laws of life, or the study of physiological truths, side by side, in every grade of schools, with those of money making, or the study of arithmetical truths; side by side, from the human, legal standpoint, infinitely higher in God's sight and in the sight of every true parent and teacher, for "Is not the life more than meat and the body more than raiment?"

CONTENTS OF THE NEW BOOK.

I. Alcohol—Properties; Definition of Narcotic; Alcoholic Appetite; Fermentation.

II. Fermentation—Definition; Kinds—*a*, Vinous; *b*, Acetous; Vinous Fermentation; Bacteria and Yeast; Alcohol from Grains; Alcohol, not in Bread; Amount of Alcohol in Fermented Liquors; Heat of Alcohol in Fermented Liquors; Alcohol in Nature; Acetous Fermentation; Alcohol and Vinegar.

III. Distillation—Distilled and Drugged Liquors.

IV. Tobacco—Source; Nicotine; Cigarettes; Tobacco and Physical Growth; Cost of Tobacco and Alcohol.

V. Opium—Source; Effects on Adults and Children; The Narcotic Habit.

VI. Bones—Shape; Composition etc.; Tobacco and the Bones; Joints.

VII. Muscles—Action, Kinds, etc.; Hygiene of the Muscles; Alcohol and the Muscles.

VIII. Food—Sources; Kinds; etc.

IX. Are Narcotics Foods?—Alcohol; Beer; Wines; Cider not Food; Stimulants; Correct use of the Term; Alcohol and Work.

X. Digestion—Narcotics (Alcohol, Tobacco, etc.) and Digestion.

XI. Respiration—Narcotics and Respiration.

XII. Circulation—Narcotics and Circulation.

XIII. The Skin.

XIV. Animal Heat—Alcohol and Cold; Alcohol and Heat.

XV. Alcohol and Life—Insurance and other Statistics; Heredity.

XVI. The Nervous System—Narcotics and the Nervous System.

XVII. Special Senses—Narcotics and Hearing; Sight; etc.

## A QUESTION ANSWERED.

The following query came to us just in time to hand it to Miss Willard for an answer, before she left for the east. As the querist desires to know if "we" mean to say this and that by the resolution at the head of our editorial columns, let it be understood that THE UNION SIGNAL did not interpret in any way the action of the national society. Miss Willard has without doubt given the correct exegesis.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Hearing a discussion on the meaning of the heading of your paper or its first column, in regard to the attitude of the N. W. C. T. U., toward political parties, it seemed to some of us weak brained people that it was not quite plain enough, and won't you please answer a few questions in your paper so that we all may know just what you mean. Did you mean that if either Republican or Democratic convention accepted the national memorial that the N. W. C. T. U. would give only to that one their influence, or did you mean to any political party? and now since the Prohibition party has accepted your memorial will the N. W. C. T. U. work for that party and that party alone? Please write very plainly so that the most ignorant woman that reads your paper will understand just where the N. W. C. T. U. stands.

*Akron, Ohio,*

DEAR EDITOR:—In reply to the enclosed, since you ask my opinion, I would state:

1. That the resolution referred to, adopted at Detroit at the last annual meeting of the National W. C. T. U. read as follows: "We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes," and that I suppose it meant precisely what it said.

2. This being the case, it could not have meant the opposite of what it said: i. e. that we would favor the national Democratic or the national Republican party, since, while the former has done much for prohibition in the south and the latter in the north, neither has ever done anything for Prohibition *nationally*.

The Democratic party has this year and repeatedly declared against "sumptuary laws" in its national platform, and the famous "Raster resolution" adopted under German dictation in 1872, by the Republicans, was an equivalent declaration, to which allegiance was renewed this year in their platform.

3. Our resolution was accompanied in this year's statement of principles and work, by a memorial to the national parties asking them to declare in their platforms and by their presidential candidates for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor as a drink. It was understood that this would furnish a fair test of their attitude toward the question. None of them stood this test except the Prohibition party. If any other had stood the test equally well, as to platform and candidate, our influence ought, under our resolution, to have been lent to that also, and equally. But this is not even thinkable, in view of the well known laws that govern the existence of a party. It should be noted that our resolution did not say "the party that furnishes an embodiment of prohibitory principles" but "*the best* embodiment."

Finally: I conclude that the National W. C. T. U. will lend its influence to the Prohibition party, according to the pledge made at Detroit.

It is well known to our white ribbon women that this pledge is an expression of our sentiment, given frankly and in good faith, but not technically obligatory upon any auxiliary or individual. The laws of the Medes and Persians are unlike those of the W. C. T. U., for the former were based on force and the latter rest on love. But my observation of ten years has taught me that no laws were ever more universally observed, or in any better spirit, than ours which have in them the mighty compulsion of our intelligent and earnest purpose to serve the cause of God and home and native land.

Yours for St. John and Daniel.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

The brewers of Cedar Rapids have been manufacturing non-intoxicating beverages named, "Magnus' Good Luck," "William's Reform," and "Mum." These several beverages were placed "on tap" in the town of Marion about ten days since. Soon after, it was noticed that a number of men acted as if they had proven these temperance drinks to be intoxicating, their unsteady gait and maudlin talk betraying them. A temperance man—long be his praises sung—went into Wiechman's "place"—they are no longer saloons—and called for a glass of "Good Luck,' which was handed to him, and after drinking a little of it he passed out carrying the glass and its contents, to be used as evidence. By advice of the mayor he went before a justice and secured search warrants for two "places" where these drinks were sold. The warrants were given to the sheriff, who with his deputies, seized all they found that came within the scope of the warrants. On Saturday a week ago, "Good Luck," "Mum" and "Reform," came into court. Within the bar were ranged bottles "with beaded bubbles winking," and kegs made respectable with government stamps! There they stood ready to be tried, and never blushed! But when examination began they frothed at the mouth, and at last foamed over. During the trial physicians testified to their baneful effects, and finally chemical analysis showed them up in their true character, which proved them to be in possession of a large quantity of alcohol. They were condemned by the court, seized by the sheriff and his assistants, carried off in great disgrace, and a writ served for their destruction. Iowa people having the will to prohibit are rapidly finding the way.

An English gentleman recently on a tour of inspection in America, desired to see for himself if prohibition were a failure in Maine. After a protracted stay in Portland he says, "I wish we had such failures in England," and then gives the following list of liquors which he saw confiscated by the authorities:

Two barrels of cider, 31 gallons each; 52 barrels of ale 36 gallons each; 10 barrels of ale 10 gallons each; 11 boxes of bottled ale and porter and a large lot of bottled ale not in boxes; 6 barrels of whisky and rum, 40 gallons each; 6 barrels of whisky and rum, 20 gallons each; 39 kegs whisky and rum, 4 gallons each; 10 large demijohns whisky and rum, 10 gallons each; 25 large demijohns of whisky and rum, 2 gallons each; and a large lot of pint and quart bottles (50 or 60) of whisky, rum, gin, etc.

He next went to the jail, and out of eighty prisoners found thirty of them there for rumselling, their terms of imprisonment being from three to twelve months. The jailor gave the following list of prisoners for 1883:

| | |
|---|---|
| For selling liquors in Portland and county | 125 |
| " " " " different parts of county | 65 |
| For drunkenness | 312 |
| Total for selling and getting drunk | 502 |
| " " other offences | 77 |
| Total for all offences | 579 |

He said further that of the 77 other causes drink was at the bottom of nearly all.

"It is the already burdened women who do the work," says an observing W. C. T. U. worker, and as an instance gives this account of how one such faithful sister did her part toward getting up and carrying on a convention. After much hard work, she secured the church, engaged the clergymen for the evening services, the choirs ditto, spent a day helping with program, wrote 300 postals assigning all delegates, kept names and places in a book, got places for the members of the executive committee, met them at the train, engaged the plants, arranged the hacks, got a rich friend, who is not in active work, to arrange the plants and flowers, which she would if they were brought to her, gave address of welcome, was put on committee on finance, was asked to preside during a part of the sessions, gave her report, took charge of convention mail, had it distributed and carried down, and got up the excursion to ——, entertained five delegates, did her own housework all the while, kept a level head all through and never forgot or overlooked but one thing.

"To be true to the best
That is in us, nor falter
Nor fail in the least
Let whatever may come,—
This is measurement just
Of the sum of our life."

Mrs. Boise, of Michigan, is doing excellent work for the union party, which is also the Prohibition party of the state. At Manistee she was especially complimented for an address full of fire and enthusiasm, refined and delicate as it was logical, earnest and unanswerable.

* * *

The U. S. is a power. Read this letter and see how it can make the leopard change his spots:

Dear Union Signal:—While it does not make my hair turn gray to read "Mrs. Mamie," I think it horrid to spoil that sweetest of all names by changing it to anything else than Mary, and I never add "ie" to mine. Yet I must plead for it in one case. I have a friend with whom I became acquainted in my temperance work and have known her for years as "Nellie." Can you imagine my surprise on receiving a letter a few days since signed *Penelope*, saying according to Union Signal she must discard the i e. Now I believe in the "survival of the fittest" and to me she will always be Nellie. Ann.

* * *

At the Monona Lake assembly, Aug. 7, after her address Miss Willard asked the great audience, "if they would listen to a German though his name was not upon the program." They replied by a unanimous "Aye" and hearty cheers. Prof. Adolph Schmitz, of Elgin, Ill., then stepped forward and in a ten minutes' speech, aroused the interest of all present, not only for his cause but himself. He is a ready, earnest, sympathetic talker, uses our language elegantly, and is heroic in his devotion to the temperance reform among the Germans. He was so well liked that officers of local W. C. T. unions came forward to engage his help. Any who wish it can address him at Elgin, Ill.

* * *

Just to think of it! An Iowa drunkard of the old regime the other Saturday night came home with a new calico dress for his wife—the second one he has ever bought her since their marriage, fourteen years ago. I haven't seen anything so hopeful for a long while.

* * *

One county (Clayton) in Iowa contributes $10,000 toward law enforcement.

* * *

Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, superintendent of work among colored people of the north, says, "The W. C. T. U. holds in its hands one of the greatest opportunities to unify the true womanhood of America into a great moral and spiritual force for lifting up the nation to a higher plane of thought and action. And what better instrumentality could a people have than the united efforts of its women in such a work as ours? This work is bringing some of our women in contact with you, and I hope the coming together will be an evangel of good to each. Do we not both, as dissevered branches of the human race, need what we can give each other? You have behind you ages of dominion, civilization, freedom and culture. We have behind us ages of poverty, slavery and ignorance. But if 'He that watereth shall be watered,' will not a Christly contact with our branch of the human race be the means of helping you to one of the needed wants of American Christianity,—a tenderer, broader, deeper sympathy, a fuller recognition of the claims of our common humanity, and a greater respect for the weakest and poorest of us, as the children of the same Father and God? And may not such a recognition be to us a living vitalizing thought which may help far beyond what you may imagine, to bring self respect and a spirit of divine helpfulness."

* * *

Mrs. Leavitt takes no vacation, it would seem, on the Pacific coast, as her engagements reach right through August, something like this: Petaluma, August 8; Santa Rosa, August 9 and 10; Healdsburg, August 11; Cloverdale, August 12; Calistoga, August 13; St. Helena, August 14; Napa City, August 15; Suisun, August 16 and 17; visit to Mrs. Gen. Bidwell, Chico, August 18, 19 and 20: Grass Valley, August 21 and 22; Nevada City, August 23 and 24.

* * *

Rev. W. F. Crafts is making his vacation tell on the Chicago public by a plea for better Sunday observance and for temperance. The First Congregational church of this city is his platform, and through the press facilities, the entire northwest is his audience.

* * *

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin has been working away through the heats of July, and thus far in August, in upper, if not northern Michigan. Her very itinerary makes one tired.

* * *

Mrs. T. B. Carse, while sojourning at Charlevoix, Mich., for a few weeks of sadly needed rest, made her *debut* as a campaign speaker at Bay View camp meeting.

* * *

Her speech was drawn out by the opposition to party prohibition made by the Rev. R. B. Pope, the author of that new version of our honored name, viz., "Woman's Cursing Temperance Union." I hope the recording angel blotted the words with a tear, as I do now.

* * *

I think the Maori chiefs will take home with them some new notions about women. Mrs. Margaret Lucas assisted Mr. Joseph Malins the other evening in inducting them into the order of Good Templars.

* * *

Mrs. Fanny J. Barnes says that her True Blue Cadets in New York city are marching for St. John and Daniel.

* * *

The British Temperance League has again complimented The Union Signal by republishing one of its articles in the excellent tract series of the League.

* * *

This time it is "Harry Lacy, the College Student." It was written by a blind temperance worker, whose pen is as graceful as though she were gifted with a sight of all earth's beauty.

* * *

The Indiana branch of the Church (Episcopal) Temperance Society at its recent meeting endorsed the work of the W. C. T. U. of the state in these words:

*Resolved*, That the memorial of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, referred to this committee, praying the Church Temperance Society of Indiana to further the introduction of systematic teaching on the subject of temperance into our public school system—"The Effects of Narcotics and Stimulants upon the Human System" in connection with physiology and hygiene in particular—receives our unanimous endorsement; to which the influence of this society is already pledged by its constitution.

* * *

The Y. W. C. T. U. of Victoria, B. C., appoints committees to visit the ships on their arrival, in the interest of gospel temperance. On Duty.

# News From the Field.

## MICHIGAN.

TEMPERANCE DAY AT BAY VIEW.

Our temperance day under the auspices of the state W. C. T. U. was pronounced "a great success".

Mrs. Lathrap, our state president, could not be present on account of previous engagements at the east. A committee had the matter in charge of which Mrs. R. A. Campbell, Traverse City, was chairman.

The services opened at 9:30 with a prayer and experience meeting conducted by Rev. Roberts. The remainder of the forenoon was occupied by Rev. Pope, of Ann Arbor, Mrs. N. Bailey, president 3d district, and Mrs. T. B. Carse, of Chicago, each speaking with such earnestness as to quicken all who listened. Dr. Edwards was on the program, but not being present when called, made himself felt in the evening service. Edward Murphy was introduced and occupied a few moments.

Stirring music was furnished under the leadership of Mr. Faxon, of Ovid, who with his gifted daughter is so justly and widely appreciated by all lovers of music.

The morning session was held in the tabernacle which was filled to overflowing. The afternoon service was held in the open air. Devotions led by Revs. Marble and Weigle.

Dr. Fiske, of Albion, and R. S. Dwiggins, of Indiana, the prohibition candidate for governor, each occupied about fifteen minutes, speaking with force and clearness against license, and in favor of active prohibition measures.

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, Portland, gave the principal address and the gentlemen pronounced it highly interesting, of sound argument and no idle words.

Mrs. S. L. Lynch, of New York, was present with her cornet and favored the audience with delightful music.

At 4 o'clock the meeting adjourned and the people hurried to the depot to take the car for Petosky, where a seventy-five foot pole was raised from which floated a streamer bearing in bold letters the names of St. John and Daniel. Three cheers greeted its rise and "Hold the Fort" rang through the crowd. From the balcony of the Pacific Hotel the large assembly was addressed by Rev. D. F. Barnes and R. S. Dwiggins. Their eloquence thrilled the people and provoked cheer after cheer. Mr. Barnes said that so far as he knew, this was the first St. John and Daniel pole in Michigan.

In the evening at 7:30, a large audience again assembled at Bay View and was addressed by Edward Murphy. Mr. Murphy speaks with force and carries his audience with him in smiles and tears.

Miss Gertie Allen, of Portland, recited "Mr. Easyman" with such perfect expression as to win the highest commendation. The Petosky Cornet Band were present in full uniform and filled the air with sweet music.

God's blessing and felt presence was the sunlight over all, to Him be the glory. And may the seed sown produce a glad and abundant harvest.

P. J. Howard, *Rec. Sec. State W. C. T. U.*

Mrs. Benjamin is again giving two weeks' service in the eleventh district, and delights her many hearers, doing very efficient work. P. J. H.

CONVENTION NOTES.

The annual convention of the ninth district W. C. T. U. for 1884, will be held in the M. E. church at Reed City, commencing Tuesday afternoon, September 2, and continuing through Wednesday and Thursday. Mrs. J. H. Kellogg, national and state superintendent of hygiene, will be in attendance and will hold a normal institute, at which the subjects: Hygiene of food and its relation to temperance; the problem of dress; rest and overwork; ventilation, household hygiene, etc., will be discussed.

J. H. Kellogg, M. D., member of state board of health, will be present and deliver two evening lectures. All lectures given by Dr. Kellogg will be illustrated with blackboard outlines and experiments, and the evening lectures by stereopticon views.

Workers will come prepared to take as many notes as possible.

Every union is entitled to three voting delegates.

The general officers, county presidents and district superintendents are voting delegates by virtue of their office.

Each auxiliary union shall pay to the treasurer of the district a sum equal to five (5) cents per capita for the purpose of meeting district expenses.

Delegates desiring entertainment will please send their names to Mrs. N. L. McNamara, Reed City.

For railroad certificates address Mrs. C. J. Hood, Big Rapids.

Yours for "God and home and native land."

Lucy F. Morehouse, *Pres.*,
Ann M. Hood, *Cor. Sec.*

## NEBRASKA.

On the evening of July 27, the W. C. T. U. of Lincoln gave an entertainment in the new Masonic temple which carried an unusual "scene" not on its program in which I figured. I was going to the platform with my daughter who was to play an instrumental solo. We had to pass a side entrance, unlighted, and exposed, of which neither of us had knowledge. My first step over the threshold sent me fourteen feet to the next floor, striking on my spine, bruising me fearfully, bringing on hemorrhage of the stomach and inflicting serious spinal injuries involving lung complications. I am, after ten days, still fed with a teaspoon, unable to be raised in bed, though I can now turn my head, which could not be moved one bit for days. My wrenched hands are still swollen, but I have partially recovered the use of the right hand, not yet of the left, as this scrawl indicates. Among the many tokens of remembrance, comes one I could not anticipate, a letter from our state penitentiary, written by the prisoners, expressing their deep sympathy, saying how much I shall be missed there and closing thus: "If ever earnest prayer which brings answer goes up to God from prisoners' cells, it is ours for your speedy recovery." You remember, perhaps, that I am state superintendent of jail, prison and flower mission work, and visit the jails and penitentiaries and speak to the prisoners.

Isn't it sweet to know we have helped a fallen brother or sister? Though my work is suspended if God permits me to return to it, it will be with stronger love for the paths opened by the W. C. T. U. and the privilege of binding wounds by the wayside. My heart is so full of thankfulness that I was not instantly killed (which seems only by miracle), that I count not the present agony and realize the light affliction worketh exceeding weight of glory.

This has cost me great effort, but I wanted to say it myself. Angie F. Newman.

## OHIO.

Jefferson.—This is an historic old place, the home of Ben Wade and Joshua R. Giddings, both of whom are buried here and their families still are resident of the town.

Mrs. Wade, an old lady of eighty summers, is still a bright, interesting woman, and during my short call entertained me with the most animated conversation. She has mingled with the best society of our country, and now in her elegant room is still the lady of the place and seems the sweet combination of grace and peace and contentment.

In Belleville a man came into the town a few days ago to make a few purchases. His friends took him into a saloon and treated him to drink. He took several drinks then treated his friends till his money was gone. He wandered out in the street and begged ten cents more. He got it, returned to the saloon, took another drink, then started for home. He came to the railroad, the glittering irons looked inviting to the frenzied man; he thought it was his bed at home and lay down to sleep. The five o'clock train came thundering along—too late to stop the engine when the man was seen, and onward it glided till the poor man's head was taken from his body. The politicians came and looked on that ghastly spectacle and went home and opened their papers and read: "The sheep husbandry must be protected; Mormonism must be suppressed." They could not find much in those papers about protecting the homes or the boys. "Oh no; this is presidential year. We cannot attend to those minor things this year. Let them wait."

This poor victim, unheeded by men, was the son of a clergyman and the brother of a theological student.

In the good time coming, after the boy has been carefully trained in the home, in the Sunday school, and in the church, the law and society will supplement this work and there will be no saloons to entice the young in the way of destruction. Sarah M. Perkins.

## MAINE.

Each Saturday evening The Union Signal comes to us with its sheets full of interest. Then we sit down for a restful hour and carefully going over the pages, come at length to the column containing "News from the Field." Here we always seem a little nearer to our sisters abroad. We can listen to the reports from New Jersey and Washington territory and rejoice in victory or sympathize in discouragement. Here we feel that we are one, since a common cause binds us.

It has been weeks, perhaps months, since we have heard through these columns what is going on in Maine. Our good temperance people are busy, all the time, working for the amendments—perhaps that is the reason why results are not oftener reported.

We are rapidly nearing that "day of days," September 8, when the question "Shall the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors be forever prohibited?" will be decided.

This question is vitally important: it concerns us more than any other question ever brought before the people. It means a grand sweep onward of the strong temperance sentiment which has for many years swayed the state, or it means inglorious defeat and a beating back from the advanced position long maintained.

We were warned in season, to prepare to throw up entrenchments and get the ammunition ready, and if we may judge from the signs all around us and from the reports of those who are in the field, the work is being pushed on in every quarter.

The president of our state union, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, has been untiring in her efforts. She has been up and down through the state assisting established unions and organizing new ones, wherever an opportunity presented.

She is ceaselessly busy, not a moment runs to waste and her devotion to W. C. T. U. work and the various charities which have claimed her attention cannot be too highly estimated.

Mrs. McLaughlin has been with us for brief periods. In May she addressed good audiences in twelve of the largest towns, always of course, delighting the ear of the people and arousing them to thought. She came again this last month, making a trip through Washington county, the extreme eastern limit of the state. She even went over the border and spoke on British soil at St. Stephens. All the meetings held were very successful in every respect.

Then Mrs. L. H. Washington, for the love of the cause and her interest in the old Pine Tree state, came to us, giving a week's work. A part of Mrs. Washington's engagements were in towns as yet without the influence of the W. C. T. U. One of these towns, a quiet seaport, lately invaded by summer visitors, had in Mrs. W. its first experience of a "woman lecturer." Within a few days the request came to the secretary, "Send or recommend another woman to help on the interest aroused." In reply to the question, "Wouldn't one of the leading temperance men do as well?" the emphatic answer was: "No; we must have a woman."

Being situated away down east, in a remote corner of this big Union and, as it were, out of the lines of travel, having our state treasury never very full, we can not always command all the outside help which we would like. There is, however, a great treat in store for us. Miss Willard will be here this month, speaking in ten of the largest towns and we shall also have the happiness of hearing her at the annual state convention held in Gardiner, September 2, 3 and 4. The convention meets nearly a month earlier than has been the custom, in order to throw the weight of its influence for the amendment.

The Good Templars and the Alliance are prosecuting vigorous work all over the state. The generous gift of Dr. McDonald has been a great assistance in carrying out the plans for the campaign. There are to be several mass meetings this month addressed by Miss Willard and John B. Finch. The summer camping grounds at Fryeburg, Sebago, Old Orchard, Richmond and Maranocook have had their annual temperance meetings or are now arranging for them. County conventions have been held quite generally. At the meeting held under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. at Old Orchard a few days ago, $13.00 was devoted to subscriptions to the Union Signal.

Though the out look is so encouraging, yet we believe that no temperance worker in the state should relax one iota of his zeal. These remaining "weeks of grace" should not be allowed to pass without making every possible effort to secure an overwhelming majority for the amendment vote in September.

To those who doubt the efficacy of the statutory law and those who scoff at the idea of ingrafting a prohibitory clause in the constitution Maine must return an answer emphatic and decisive. S. C. L.

## IOWA.

CEDAR COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. of Cedar county held a quarterly convention in the Presbyterian church at Mechanicsville, Augus 6, 7. A good delegation was present; four unions represented. There were several interesting and noteworthy papers presented during the session by ladies from Tipton, West Branch, Mechanicsville and Clarence. Also several very important questions discussed. Mrs. Aldrich, our state president, was with us through the entire meeting, delivering two lectures, one on "The Enforcement of the Prohibitory Law," the other "Signs of the Times." Her arguments were strong and forcible and to the point. Organized the W. C. T. U. of Mechanicsville with eighteen members and two honorary members, being the second one organized in the county within the last quarter which we feel will add much strength to our cause. Convention adjourned with the feeling in our hearts, "Still the good work goes marching on." H. B. Cottrell, *County Sec'y.*

## WISCONSIN.

We have it on good authority that the sale of beer will be strictly prohibited on the state fair grounds this year.

The Waukesha ladies are already preparing for the state convention to be held in their city Sept. 22, 23, 24, and will do all in their power to make this the most successful W. C. T. U. meeting ever held in Wisconsin. The opening address on Monday evening will be delivered by Prof. J. Adolph Schmitz of Elgin, Ill., who is already well known in our state from the excellent work begun in Milwaukee. Miss Willard will be present and will speak on Tuesday evening. Miss Gordon will urge upon us the importance of young women's work, in which we have hardly made a beginning. Mrs. Baxter, of Michigan, will give the closing lecture.

Miss Amy C. Kellogg is still at work in the seventh and eighth congressional districts. From every place she has visited come to us cheering words in praise of

her fine addresses. From Maiden Rock we have the following: "Her arguments against high license, expressed in concise, clear-cut sentences are unanswerable. Her diction is elegant, and she is a refined, highly cultured and gifted speaker." The River Falls *Journal* says: "The lady shows herself to be a speaker of no small merit, and those present were much pleased with her remarks." Miss Kellogg will return to the eastern part of the state in September. A few evenings remain unoccupied before our state meeting, which may be secured by writing at once to our headquarters in Madison.

The annual convention of the sixth congressional district will be held at Dartford during the last week in August. SARAH P. BRADISH, *Cor. Sec.*

## VERMONT.

COUNTY INSTITUTE.

The Washington county W. C. T. U. Institute held its meetings in Northfield August 5, 6, under the direction of the state vice president, Mrs. B. P. Elmer, of Cabot. Our president, Mrs. Greene, was unable to be with us but sent greeting by telegraph. The meetings were well attended and the several unions in the county well represented, as also religious bodies in towns where no unions exist. The number of ladies from abroad exceeded forty. The different lines of temperance work were discussed and much interest manifested. Among the subjects discussed of most interest was the department of scientific temperance instruction in schools. Great stress was laid upon the importance of teaching children systematically and thoroughly the injurious effects of alcohol upon the human system, that they may grow up with a living knowledge of the evils that its use entails. The subject of county unions was discussed and resulted in organizing Washington county union, with Mrs. B. P. Elmer, of Cabot, for president.

A highly instructive address on the "Physiological Effects of Alcoholic Stimulants upon the Brain and Mind," was delivered on the evening of the 5th by Dr. P. D. Bradford, of Northfield, followed by an address of great interest on "Heredity," by our state secretary, Mrs. J. L. Perkins, of St. Johnsbury, who also gave, the following day, a plain, profitable address on "Hygiene."

Wednesday evening was devoted mainly to the address of Mrs. J. K. Barney, national superintendent prison and jail work, who spoke in her usual telling manner, holding in close attention the large audience for more than an hour.

I must not omit to mention in this report the finely written and forcible address of our highly esteemed vice president, Mrs. Elmer; nor the pleasant fact that grand music was furnished both evenings of the institute by the several church choirs of Northfield, under the direction of Mr. John W. Jones.

Altogether the institute passed very pleasantly and we hope will result in much good. M. P. M.

## DAKOTA.

KINGSBRUY COUNTY CONVENTION.

The adjourned third annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held in the Congregational church. The morning session, consisting mainly of devotional exercises, was conducted by Mrs. W. A. Fisk, of Lake Preston. Her remarks upon the passage read were very interesting and enjoyable.

The afternoon session opened with a much larger attendance, delegations having arrived from different parts of the country. Mrs. Rev. J. T. Otis, of Lake Preston, in a most able manner conducted the half hour prayer meeting. Miss Dr. Emily Hammond, superintendent of the department of heredity, gave an interesting paper. The little band of temperance boys and girls sang "Temperance Bells."

Reports were given from six unions, all showing encouraging progress. At Lake Henry and Lake Preston special and untiring work was done before and on election day, the ladies braving the fierce storms of last spring in their long rides over the prairies in the interest of "no license."

Mrs. Gray, superintendent of department on influencing the press, reported that her plan for placing a W. C. T. U. book in the office of each newspaper in the county, upon which should be hung THE UNION SIGNAL and cuttings suitable for a temperance column, from which the editor could make selections, had been acceeded to by the editors of the De Smet *Leader* and Lake Preston *Times*, and that she was assured other papers would readily grant this favor.

The following resolution, handed in by Dr. Davies, was unanimously passed:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that no physician of Kingsbury county has a right to write a prescription of courtesy for one or two pints, more or less, of alcohol or whisky or other intoxicating liquors for parties whom he or she at the time is not attending professionally, but that such writing is a criminal evasion of the law and that such offense be punished by law.

Mrs. Dr. Spooner, superintendent of hygiene, read an article on that subject.

Mrs. Clinton Douglas' very interesting report on "securing the use of unfermented juice of the grape at the Lord's table," was read by the president. All churches of Kingsbury county so far as known used unfermented wine.

Among those in attendance was one whose memory runs back beyond the organization of the first temperance society in America, and who has embarked in the cause from the first—Mrs. Fannie Warner, now eighty-seven years old. Mrs. Warner was made an honorary vice president.

The officers elected for the coming year are, president, Mrs. M. W. Owen; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edward Brown, DeSmet; recording secretary, Mrs. M. L. Clark, Drakola; treasurer, Mrs. T. H. Ruth, DeSmet. Superintendents were appointed for eleven of our leading departments, including one against the tobacco habit. The convention adjourned with "Tremble King Alcohol," by the children. M. L. CLARK, *Rec. Sec.*

## MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—The Tuesday meetings of the Baltimore W. C. T. U. are fountains of refreshing to those who have the privilege of attending them and have been wonderfully blessed to many. There our workers find spiritual sympathy and encouragement, there they are led to the true source of all real life, there they learn how they can be made "meet for the Master's use, prepared unto every good work," there many have obtained their first true conception of what is meant by "casting all your care upon Him."

At the last meeting previous to a discontinuance during the summer months, Mrs. Thomas, our beloved president, directed attention to a most interesting work, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," by Henry Drummond, F. R. S. E., published by James Pott & Co., New York, and drew much of her lesson from it

The spiritual kingdom, she said, is under law as is the natural kingdom. Men study the laws of the natural kingdom in order to put themselves in harmony with them and in like manner should they study the laws of the spiritual kingdom. "Ye must be born again," there is no other way of getting into the spiritual kingdom. No organic change, no mental energy, no moral effort, no evolution of character, nothing can endow any single human soul with the attribute of spiritual life. The spiritual world is guarded from the world next in order beneath it by a law, "except a man be born again....he cannot enter the kingdom of God." In Christ alone are given to us all things that pertain to life and godliness. The gift of God is eternal life. Eternal here referring rather to quality than duration, the death of the carnal mind, not of the body.

Not one of us has begun to fathom the possibilities of the spiritual life, though some of us have faint glimmerings of what it is. We should be overflowing with life, should reign in life, it is God's provision for us. But we must study such things as will help us in this life. Let our readings be to this end. Some can read novels, seemingly without hurt, but with others, to myself, she said, they are obnoxious to spiritual growth.

Cherish the spiritual life as you would the natural. Give it food as you would the natural body. Neglect despoils the soul of its capacity for salvation, as neglect of the body despoils it of its highest powers. Study Christ during our separation, as always. Of what use the glorious light of the sun if men shut themselves away from it, so likewise if we shut ourselves away from the glorious Sun of Righteousness. "He that hath the Son hath life." "There is therefore now no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus." We must not say these glorious promises are not for us, but "with meekness receive the engrafted word," believing that grand and glorious things are possible to each one of us who will but believe—but accept. M. A. L.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*To Local Unions in Pennsylvania:*

Mrs Geo. S. Hunt, national superintendent department of unfermented wine, wishes my report by Sept. 10.

Will local unions seeing this notice please answer the following questions at once so that I may be able to report?

How many churches in your town or county? How many use unfermented wine for communion? How long has this been the custom? What arguments do you find most effective in securing its use? What objections do you meet with?

By answering these questions you will much oblige, Mrs. A. P. Hamilton, superintendent department unfermented wine, Sharon, Pa.

## CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Expect soon to hear good reports from Connecticut. We have engaged a worker for the coming year, Miss E. A. Landfear of Meriden, who will devote her time to organizing W. C. T. U's. and Bands of Hope in the state. For several years Miss Landfear has had charge of a Band of Hope in her own town, which at last annual report numbered 114 members, and has been pursuaded to give up her occupation as a public school teacher for the temperance work. I am very happy to be able to say that we pay her eight hundred dollars a year, and though the salary is too small for the work, it is encouraging, as showing that the people begin to think "the workman is worthy of his hire" even in the temperance cause.

Miss Landfear begins her work September next. Before then we hope to have her lecture for us here in Hartford. Need enough of such work here. One hundred and ninety arrested in July, and more drunken people, in comparison with the population, on the streets day and night, than I ever saw in any other place.

E. H. GAGE.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. MEETING AT COTTAGE CITY.

Cottage City is laid out in a circle, the Tabernacle being in the centre. This building is of iron, and seats several thousands and is one of the finest auditoriums I have seen at any of the camp grounds.

A few years since, a plan for a summer school was inaugurated and through the kindness of friends encugh money raised to put up a building which was named "Agassiz Hall." Of this institute I cannot write at length, but must mention a new feature. Besides the various courses which may here be pursued in music, botany, the languages, etc., etc., this year a course was added in scientific temperance or the study of the nature and effect of alcohol upon the human system. This is under the direction of Prof. Palmer, of the Medical College of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Sunday morning August 3, dawned bright and clear and at half past nine the ring of the bell announced the hour for the first devotional meeting to be led by Miss Frances E. Willard. At half past ten a large audience nearly filling the auditorium, assembled to hear Mrs. Pearson of England, who took for her text the sixteenth verse of the third of John, "For God so loved the world that he gave His only begotten Son," etc. It would be impossible to give any idea of this most eloquent and earnest sermon.

At half past two a children's meeting was held and a large number of adults as well as children assembled. Miss Anna Gordon was the leader. She read several passages of scripture, and at the last asked the children to repeat them with her.

Miss Elizabeth Tobey of Boston, was the first speaker, and held the attention of the children for nearly twenty minutes by a neat little speech. Miss Ida Buxton of Rhode Island, followed. These two speeches were among the best we have ever heard inasmuch as they were full of truth and not above the comprehension of the smaller children. Mrs. Buell was the next speaker, but the time was far spent, a fact of which she, evidently, was conscious, judging by her rapid delivery and hurried manner.

At 3:30 Mrs. Mary H. Hunt delivered an address upon temperance instruction among the children.

The evening was a little cool, but at the hour of opening an immense audience had gathered. Mrs. Buell, in a graceful speech, introduced Miss Willard.

This was the first time we had been favored with the presence of Miss Willard in Cottage City and the time of her coming has been looked for with great interest. I might be tempted to try to give you some idea of the address did I not fear it would be like painted lightning in a third-rate picture, so I refrain.

Monday morning's devotional meeting was led by Miss Coffin, of New York, and was well attended, as was that of the afternoon led by Miss Tobey.

Miss Ida Buxton and Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, of California, were the speakers of the morning, and both were listened to with deepest interest. Miss Buxton is quite young, has a good voice, easy manner, clear enunciation and better than all, good matter. Mrs. Stevens told of the work in California among the grape growers, and closed by an enthusiastic appeal in behalf of the Prohibition party.

At 3:30 the regular afternoon service began. The address of the afternoon was by Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of South Carolina, who was introduced by Mrs. Buell in her most happy manner. Mrs. Chapin said:

Soldiers are brave. The people who are fighting now are not those who fought twenty years ago. Those who fight now, fight with their tongues. At the south they have a problem to solve. The chapels of the old plantations are turned into shops used by foreigners. Liquor is sold, and such liquor. The Germans, not long ago, led the colored men to the ballot box in Louisiana, and on the way sang out, "Trot out your Jesus" There is no Sabbath there. Is it not a duty to see that slavery is not transferred from one master to another? There is more necessity for prohibition in the south than here even, because of the horrible liquor sold the colored people. Not only among the men is this necessary, but among the women also. A great work is being done among the children.

She wanted to plead with those who have power at the ballot box to give the homes and the fathers to the children. She expected to have temperance text books put into the schools of South Carolina at the next legislation. One year unions were formed in four towns and the next year these towns voted no license.

At the evening service Mrs. Buell prefaced the introduction of Mrs. Pearson with a brief statement as to the comparative advance of temperance work in America and England, and said that observation and reading forced her to admit that Joseph Cook was right when he said that England was in advance of America except in one particular and that was in legislative work.

Mrs. Pearson began her address by saying that we are sometimes told home is woman's kingdom. She said:

It is so, and though she may go on errands of mercy, or hold offices of public trust, there is no place to her like home. It is a woman's question because she will take more harm from using liquor, in four months than a man in four years, on account of her nervous system. She is harder to reclaim. One reason, because there is one standard of morality for men and another for women. God has but one standard of morality. Another reason that it is a

woman's question is because children are committed to her. Some have great dread of strong minded mothers who know how to command obedience. Woman is man's equivalent. If he is a five pound note, she is five pounds in gold. It is a woman's question because what she sets her mind against is not the fashion. If she sets her foot against it, it dies out. Some say women should have nothing to do with politics. The speaker said that she understood politics to be a national expression of her conviction. If politics mean taxes which women have to take from their dinner and supper table, then they have to do with politics. The political aspect of the temperance question belongs to woman's side of politics. Ladies have all votes in England except the parliamentary vote.

The time is coming when we shall not have this anomaly in British government, a queen on the throne and women taxed to pay for government without representation. When she votes then the temperance question will take a different outlook.

No question is of more importance in America or England, than temperance. It is of no account whether what we say is popular or not if it be only true. Slavery was a dreadful curse, terrible enough, but only an institution; but the curse of intemperance is a constitutional slavery. You boast of liberty, of freedom, but take care you do not perish from this internal curse of your country.

There was a bill before the House of Lords prohibiting the use of liquor in public houses. It was called a piece of grandmotherly interference. If the men cannot take care of themselves, it is well to use a little grandmotherly influence. Some ask what shall be done with the working men if the saloons are closed on Sunday. Let them stay at home and help their wives. She was tired of this twaddle about the working man. Why not think of the working man's wife? The English government with Mr. Gladstone at its head, was blind in one eye when it granted the grocer's license. What we are seeking is local option about these licenses. In England we have a law to protect our fish and our game, and soon we shall have a law to protect our homes It is the highest government which makes it easy to do right and hard to do wrong. The true greatness of a country consists not in its riches but in its men. The speaker urged the men to be true in their votes. She had been asked what were her politics. She had told them she was a radical conservative. She wanted to conserve the good and eradicate the evil.

There is no speech like action. It is grand to preach but grander to act the gospel. If you will sign the pledge it will be the grandest speech you ever made.

Tuesday the rain came down in torrents, but when the bell rang for the morning meeting a goodly number had gathered in the chapel. A prayer was offered and Mrs. Pearson read the twenty-third Psalm. The comments upon the chapter were intensely interesting and when the call to the auditorium came, and the meeting closed, all felt it had been good to be there.

Mrs. E. S. Burlingame, of Providence, delivered the address of the morning, a carefully prepared, clear and earnest setting forth of the subject.

The closing devotional meeting was perhaps the best of the series. Mrs. Livesey, president of the local union, led and after a scripture reading asked that it might be a meeting of experiences. Mrs. Buell was the first to speak, and in a touching, tender manner alluded to those who had been present the year before who would never meet here again.

At the close of the meeting it was announced that the afternoon meeting would be held in the chapel, and immediately every seat was taken by those who had come out to hear Prof. Palmer, of Michigan. I will not attempt to give a report of this lecture since I have heard it whispered that it might be published. It was one of the best of its kind, since the argument was ingeniously put. Taking the "Opium Habit" as his subject the professor showed how it affected the human system, and then spoke of the remedies and of the difficulties encountered in trying to effect a cure; of the degradation it wrought, and then of the manner of dealing with it, showing that government had the right to protect itself, and administering a scathing rebuke to those who in this connection talk of "sumptuary laws." A better argument for prohibiting the liquor traffic we have not heard in many a day, and all the more powerful since, as the presiding officer said, "It is not the argument of a temperance fanatic."

Mrs. Chapin spoke first in the evening followed by Mrs. Pearson.

It is the verdict of the people, heard on all sides, that these meetings conducted by the N. W. C. T. U. are the most interesting of the whole season and productive of the most good. Every one seems to be impressed by the systematic arrangement from first to last. There are no jars, no moments when the audience is afraid lest something will fall through and the effect of the whole be destroyed. All the speakers have something to say and say it.

The influence of these meetings is not only felt in this island but it extends over the whole Union, since interested listeners are here from all points of the compass.

One of the best features of the meetings has always been the "Question Box." Those of Monday and Tuesday were of especial interest and the information thus gained will be longer retained than the words of the most elequent speaker, because brought out in response to a direct question. C. H. N.

## NEW JERSEY.

IN MEMORIAM.

Many friends of Mrs. Ann E. Woodruff gathered at her memorial service held Friday afternoon, July 18, at the rooms of the W. C. T. U. in the opera house building, Rahway, N. J. Addresses were made by Miss Julia Colman and Mrs. Dr. Kidder, of the W. C. T. U. of New York, Mrs. M. J. Clark, of the W. C. T. U. of Jersey City, Mrs. Anna Hammer, of the W. C. T. U. of Newark, N. J., and Miss Julia A. Barker, of the W. C. T. U. of Rahway. Our sister was widely known as a "Christian worker and dispenser of charities." The women of Rahway, for years have been associated with her in the great temperance reform, also in the "Union Aid Society," of which she was a very active and efficient member, ever at her post through storm and sunshine, endeavoring to do her duty to elevate and Christianize her fellow beings. Even on her death bed the cause was uppermost in her mind, and when informed that she could not recover, her earnest desire was to be spared a few months longer to finish the work she had planned for her Lord and Master. A few hours previous to her passing away she requested some friends to sing these verses:

Abide with me; fast falls the eventide,
The darkness deepens, Lord with me abide;
When other helpers fail and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

Hold Thou Thy cross before my closing eyes,
Shine through the gloom and point me to the skies;
Heaven's morning break, and earth's vain shadows flee,
In life, in death, O Lord abide with me.

May her example be ours, and it be said of us as of her, ever faithful and true to our trust that an abundant entrance may be given us through our Lord Jesus Christ into His everlasting kingdom.

Mrs. J. U. Underhill,
*Rec. Sec. Rahway W. C. T. U.*

## MICHIGAN.

FROM THE UPPER PENINSULA.

Pursuant to call those interested in temperance work in Ispheming met in the M. E. church Tuesday evening, July 3, for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The meeting was opened with singing, after which Rev. Mr. Van Every led in prayer. Miss Hattie Ashley was then elected secretary *pro tem.* Mr. Downing gave a very interesting address. At the close of his remarks he read the constitution of the W. C. T. U., and it was decided to organize a W. C. T. U. auxiliary to the W. C. T. U. of Michigan. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Chas. Sheldon, president; Mrs. E. Hill, corresponding secretary; Miss Hattie Ashley, recording secretary; Miss Emma Downing, treasurer. The constitution which had been read was unanimously adopted by the union.

The meeting adjourned to meet at Mrs. Sheldon's July 15. Hattie Ashley, *Sec.*

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—One hundred and thirty-nine thousand tracts have been published this year at headquarters.

—Seven camp meetings under the auspices of our W. C. T. U. will be held during the month of August.

—The attention of district presidents, superintendents, and local unions, is called to circular letter, No. 2, sent out from headquarters this week.

—Miss West was present at Franklin Grove camp meeting, and is to be present at Eureka, Lake Bluff, Lena, Oak Hill, and New Lenox.

—The new Peoria House and the National Hotel will give reduced rates to visitors attending Peoria state meeting. Rates at the former will $1.50, at the latter $2 per day.

—A new union has been organized at Oakdale by Mrs. Morrison, and at Warrensville, DuPage Co., by Mrs. M. S. Stratton. Officers of last named union are: President, Miss Florence Williams; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lovica Stecks, Wheaton; treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Burnett.

—There will be a union temperance mass meeting and literary entertainment given by the North Side W. C. T. U., Chicago, at Lincoln Park church, corner Garfield av. and Larrabee st., Tuesday evening, August 26, with five and ten minute speeches, reading, music and recitations, by those who are well known to the public. Complimentary tickets obtainable at The Union Signal office.

—The treasurer of the Illinois W. C. T. U. gives the sixth congressional district a long credit mark full of commendation, as it is the first to redeem its pledge for $300 for the general state work, besides the usual membership dues. The efficient financial secretary of this district, Mrs. Southgate, deserves much credit for her promptness. Illinois is favored with some excellent district treasurers and financial secretaries, and it gives us pleasure to record the well earned merit of these workers. What district will be the next to cancel obligations to the state union?

## MISS WILLARD'S ENGAGEMENTS.

August 15 and 16, Chautauqua, N. Y.; August 18, Fairport, N. Y.; August 25, Biddeford, Me.; August 26, Portland, Me.; August 27, Bath, Me.; August 28, Rockland, Me.; August 29, Belfast, Me.; August 30 and 31, Bangor, Me.; September 1, Waterville, Me.; September 2, Augusta, Me.; September 3, Gardiner, Me. (Convention state W. C. T. U.); September 4, Brunswick, Me. (probable); September 6 and 7, Weymouth, Mass. (probable); September 9 and 10, Hartford, Conn., (state meeting); September 11, reach Washington, D. C.; September 12, convention, District of Columbia; September 13 and 14, Petersburg, Va.; September 16, Staunton, Va., (convention state W. C. T. U.); September 23, Waukesha, Wis., (convention state W. C. T. U.); September 25, Winona, Minn. (convention state W. C. T. U.); September 26, La Crosse, Wis, (probable); October 7, Peoria, Ill. (state convention); October 9, Oskaloosa, Iowa, (state convention); October 12, Omaha, Neb. (state convention); October 13, St. Joseph, Mo.; October 15 and 16, Leavenworth, Kan. (state convention); October 17, reach St. Louis, Mo. The few dates not filled in the above are under consideration.

# Official Communications.

## EVANGELISTIC WORK.

*To Women of "Gifts, Graces, and Usefulness" in Evangelistic Work:*

Dear Sisters:—The highest authority of that church which, with the exception of the Quakers, has been supposed to be the most liberal toward women, has just declined once more its authorization to them as "exhorters and preachers." But there is a growing ability and desire on the part of educated Christian women, in obedience to the inward Divine voice, to enter the evangelistic field. They believe "The Master has come and calleth" for them, and they dare not do other than be "obedient to the Heavenly Vision." But they naturally desire to have constituted advisers and helpers in their work, to go out under the auspices of those more experienced, and to enjoy the sympathy and inspiration, so helpful in spiritual and intellectual development, of that *esprit du corps*, which ministers, who are men, appreciate so highly. We therefore deem the moment opportune to state that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, mindful of this need, has carefully provided to meet the same by its "Department of Evangelistic Work," which opens a field for women of whatever Christian denomination, who manifest "gifts, graces, and usefulness" as evangelists.

This society, with its thirty-eight auxiliary state, and nine territorial unions, including the District of Columbia, is the largest society ever composed exclusively of women and conducted entirely by them. It is the lineal descendant of the great woman's crusade of 1873-4, and is an unsectarian union of Christian women for the purpose of educating the young, forming a better public sentiment, reforming the drinking classes, transforming by the power of Divine grace those who are enslaved by alcohol, and removing the dram shops from our streets by law.

The evangelistic department of this society aims "to increase the interest of our unions in Bible study, especially with reference to the exposition of temperance principles, by regularly furnishing them with lesson leaflets for use in local meetings, of which thousands are held each week; and carries the 'Gospel Cure' to the drinking classes by holding evangelistic services in reading rooms, railroad depots, theatres, etc., enlisting the people to build temperance tabernacles for the masses, and holding gospel temperance institutes for the training of women in methods of conducting evangelistic services."

Among the large number of those who have been leaders in this department are Mrs. J. T. Willing, of Illinois, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, of Michigan, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, of Illinois, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, of Iowa, and Mrs. Emily L. McLaughlin, of Massachusetts.

Let earnest women everywhere, including graduates of Smith, Wellesley and other "Schools of the Prophetesses," correspond with Mrs. H. W. Smith, 4653 Main street, Germantown, Penn., superintendent of the evangelistic department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with reference to active participation in the great and growing work of that association. This department will be glad to welcome to its ranks any competent woman who desires to be a minister, and who believes that the "glad tidings" can be carried successfully to the perishing world by that half of humanity which has most reason for gratitude to Him who declared that "there is neither male nor female in Christ Jesus."

Frances E. Willard,
*Pres. Nat. W. C. T. U.*
*Headquarters Nat. W. C. T. U.*

## RAILROAD RATES.

The St. Louis Association of general passenger and ticket agents of the following roads upon the occasion of the National W. C. T. U. Convention at St. Louis, Oct. 22, 1884, have agreed upon a reduced rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, except from points in Kansas and Texas. Tickets good going Oct 16 to 20, and returning until Oct. 28: Cairo & St. Louis; Cairo Short Line; Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Illinois Central; Indianapolis & St. Louis; Keokuk & St. Louis Line; Keokuk Northern Line; Louisville & Nashvile; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Missouri Pacific; Ohio & Mississippi; St. Louis & San Francisco; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern; Vandalia Line; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.

When a reduction is made it will be necessary to procure from the general passenger and ticket agent of each of the lines interested, printed certificates, one of which I will furnish to each delegate entitled to receive the benefit of the reduced rate.

State presidents will please furnish me the names and postoffice addresses of all delegates elected, that certificates may be furnished to them.

Presidents of local unions please write to me for the number of certificates needed for all attending the sessions of convention. Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns.
*Supt. Railroad Rates N. W. C. T. U.*
*Kirkwood Seminary, Kirkwood, Mo.*

## FLOWER MISSION

PRISON DAY AT RICHMOND.

The ladies met at our headquarters, the Y. M. C. A. rooms, some of them remaining all day. About twelve hundred bouquets and tracts were distributed. Some of the florists contributed pots of growing plants, to which text cards were attached and taken to the hospital at the almshouse. They were gratefully accepted. The roses were all gone and there was a scarcity of flowers at that time but the people responded better than could have been expected. A committee visited the almshouse and penitentiary, leaving the jail to be visited when the superintendent of jail work should return as she was absent on account of sickness.

The committee who went to the penitentiary were very kindly received, General Terry and his officers being very attentive. The convicts were assembled in the yard, having their own choir and organ. They opened the exercises by singing, "Rock of Ages" splendidly. Then I told them something of Miss Casseday and her efforts to have this day observed, and the result was that all over the Union ladies of the W. C. T. U. were visiting the prisons and praying for the souls of the prisoners. After this brief talk as the choir sang, "I hear thy gentle voice," many were seen wiping the tears away. One of our ladies offered a prayer, another read the card of selected texts prepared by our beloved national superintendent; then another hymn was sung after which the flowers were distributed. While the ladies were passing them around the choir sang, "Where is my wandering boy, tonight?" and as so many of them were very young, a few words were spoken reminding them of their mothers and how they must have grieved over their boys, which seemed to touch them.

The women were visited in their quarters, and supplied with flowers and texts as also the inmates of the prison hospital, with good results we hope, as all asked us to come again. The committee visiting the almshouse reported favorably also.

MRS. W. H. PLEASANTS.

*Richmond, Va. July 8, 1884.*

Words of encouragement from Illinois state superintendent of flower missions:

"I think the work of the flower mission is a blessed one. It is an educator. It is teaching us to fill our lives with kind and beautiful deeds. It is making us more thoughtful and it will make us do more for the living. How much better to show our sympathy and love for the living than to wait until death has claimed them, and then drop our tears and weave our garlands of flowers for their caskets."

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

In a letter from Minneapolis Minn., to Miss Casseday this account of prison day is given:

It was a day long to be remembered by all who participated. We gathered at our rooms to arrange our flowers in pretty baskets. After an hour spent in prayer we went forth and visited four hospitals, the prison, and the kitchen garden girls, making one hundred and ten bouquets distributed, each with a scripture text, and one hundred papers; some could not read. I visited the prison, one poor family, and the Catholic hospital, as they were regarded the most difficult places, and our members are young and inexperienced in the work.

It was my third visit to the hospital. I was received kindly and had a word of prayer and singing in the large ward. Two of our union were with me. At the prison twenty-seven of the criminals (young men) were behind the bars. At first they were very noisy, but before the close of the first gospel hymn they had become quiet and remained so throughout the service. Two or three even joined in the singing, and when I asked them to sing something they sang "Sweet Bye-and-Bye" In a large cell were the drunkards, fourteen in number, men of middle age, and all except two hard drinkers and wife beaters. Those two signed the pledge, have been released and are struggling hard against the power of old habits.

Those behind the bars many of them were melted to tears. May we not hope many of them were led to Jesus that day.

The jailer has sent to us asking when we will come again This is a blessed work and all who do it in the Master's name will have a blessed reward in this life and life everlasting.

CARRIE F. CLARK.
*State Supt. Flower Missions.*
*Minneapolis, June 26, 1884.*

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

—*For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

— Mrs. Jenny Eggleston Zimmerman's "Resume" is to be had FREE by writing Mrs. Buell at Headquarters.

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cleveland, O. She will acknowledge the same.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

— "Duties of the Medical Profession towards Prostitution and its Allied Vices," by Frederick Henry Gerrish, M.D., of Portland, Me. Mrs. J. H. Kellogg says: "I consider Dr. Gerrish's pamplet adapted to the work in the 'Social Evil' department of our work, and I think our ladies would make a good beginning in placing a copy in the hands of every physician." (Price 25c. per copy).

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

☞ All who purchase one of these pictures in the future will be presented with a stereoscopic view of the picture *as it hangs* in the green room at the White House.

—"The Prohibition Hand Book" (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts), a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U. (price $2.40); children's pledge cards, bearing Miss Mary Lathbury's beautiful etching of the Child, the Cross, and the Star Spangled Banner (price $1.50 per 100); W. C. T. U. pledge cards in blue and black (price 60c.). in blue and gold, small size (price 40c.); membership rolls (price 60c. per 100; collector's cards (price 45c. per 100); and forms of constitutions (5c. per 100).

— The Annual Leaflet— envelope size— should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo.* FREE in limited quantities. The Annual Leaflet is not intended for indiscriminate distribution, but should be *carefully placed* where it *will do the most good.*

— "A Brother's Inquest," by Rev. T. A. Goodwin. (Price 10c.)

—Parliamentary Rules. (Price 10c.)

— Leaflet Petite." (Priee 20c. per 100.)

— "Our National Drink Bill." An object lesson that should be placed in every factory, shop and store. (Price 10c per copy.)

☞ For all the foregoing and all helps and information about W. C. T. U. work, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.

GET A
**Picture of the Prohibition Candidates.**
Elegant lithographs of St. John and Daniel for sale at this office. Price 25 cts. The two for 40 cts., prepaid. Order early.

THE W. C. T. U. National Anthem, "For God and Home and Native Land" should be used at all W. C. T. U. meetings and conventions. Miss Willard hopes to hear it wherever she is invited to speak. The price has been reduced to 10c. for single copies; fifteen copies for $1.

## Publisher's Department.

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| Single copy (Weekly) | $1.75 |
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☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

Has your subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL expired? If so, please send us your renewal. We dislike very much to discontinue the paper as soon as the subscription runs out, and do not do it without special orders to that effect; but we can not carry such a large number of delinquent subscribers as we have been in the habit of doing. A little promptness in renewing would save much annoyance and disappointment.

Please remember that our *Short Term Offer* remains open for a short time longer —TEN WEEKS for **25 cents.** As this period will cover the political campaign, we hope that our friends will take advantage of this offer, and send us in large clubs from all parts of the country.

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Acquaint your friends in this way with the work of the W. C. T. U., and get them interested.

LOCAL unions in many places have done good temperance work, "circulated literature" in the most effective way, by taking THE UNION SIGNAL for the pastors, physicians, editors, teachers, leading politicians, members of town and school board and most prominent objectors to their work. *This is worth thinking about, ladies.* Your money *tells* in this way at both ends of the line, financially for your own paper, and educated public sentiment in your own town.

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What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the **Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions** with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into **Scrofula.** This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

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The Nation's Annual Drink and Tobacco Bill compared with other large items of expenditure, based on the United States census of 1880.

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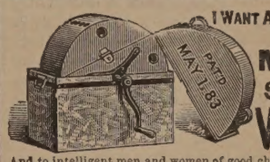


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This is no "penny-wiggle jim-crack," and no "penny-wiggle" agents are wanted, but men and women who amount to something, and want business, are invited to send for illustrated circular. J. WORTH,
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306 Washington St., Boston.

# Signal Notes.

Local option carried in Owen, Hardin, Hopkins, and Breckinridge counties, Kentucky, by handsome majorities. They are all strong Democratic counties.

Hancock, Breckinridge. Owen, Hopkins and Hardin counties, Kentucky, are being canvassed for local option. It is likely that the temperances advocates will carry all of them.

The Prohibitionists of Tennessee held a convention in Nashville, at which were nearly four hundred delegates, representing fifty-seven counties. Many of the ablest men in the state were present.

The consuls of the United States in England some time ago reported that the productive power of England had diminished one-sixth in comparison to other countries in consequence of drunkenness.

From Aurora, the strong hold of the brewers in Indiana, comes this cause of thanksgiving: "We will not have liquors sold on our Fair ground this year, nor any gambling. 'Praise ye Him, all ye hosts.' Our saloons are about to be closed on Sunday. Our ministers are at work."

One proof that temperance is increasing is the thousands of glasses of fresh milk that are being sold weekly to the visitors at the International Health Exhibition, in London, Eng., by Messrs. Welfords & Sons at their model farmyard and dairy, where the cows are milked and the butter is churned on the spot. The Model Warwick Farm Dairy is far more crowded with customers than the spirit-drinking bars.

Now and then a criminal gets into Clarkenwell Prison, London, who is not a drunkard. The occurrence would seem to be somewhat rare, however; for the prison chaplain, who is presumably acquainted with the facts, declares that three-quarters of the twenty thousand persons who have been incarcerated in the prison during the year, were confined for crimes directly or indirectly attributable to drink.—*S. S. Times.*

The Temperance Alliance Company of Louisana is a recently organized corporation, having for its object the establishment of a hotel, restaurant and refreshment saloon, at New Orleans, whereat no intoxicating liquors shall be sold or used, and to provide a general place of reception for all members of temperance associations and others, who may visit the city. Its charter and object are submitted to the consideration of all advocates of temperance, and to the capitalist, as an investment that will pay handsome and rapid dividends in view of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition.

That the popularity of strictly temperance drinks is rapidly increasing would seem evident from the fact that at one favorite resort where no less than 700 drinks were sold in one day last summer, the proprietor has this year provided one of the largest fountains for aerated drinks in the world, with a list of nearly fifty refreshing drinks. More than 700 eggs have been used in one day in the preparation of these beverages, such as egg phosphate, egg milk, egg cream, egg lemonade; and no better proof of the popularity of these is needed than the fact, that at many of the drug stores where soda waters are sold, egg drinks are being introduced.

The eighth annual temperance meeting at Thousand Isles, opened August 5, continuing over the following Sabbath. The presence of such well known and able workers as Mrs. Emily McLaughlin, Mrs. M. A. Woodbridge, Dr. D. D. Smith of Philadelphia, J. B. Finch, George W. Bain and Bishop Mallalien are abundant proof of its having been a grand success.

The national temperance society will hold three temperance meetings on the well known camp grounds at Chautauqua, August 20, under charge of J. N. Stearns, corresponding secretary. Addresses will be delivered in the forenoon by John B. Finch, Esq., of Nebraska; in the afternoon by George W. Bain, Esq., of Kentucky, and in the evening by Rev. William Searls, of Auburn, N. Y.


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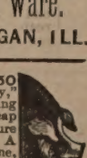

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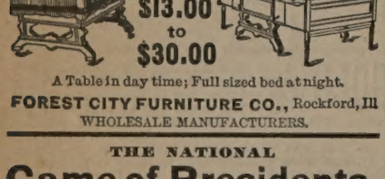


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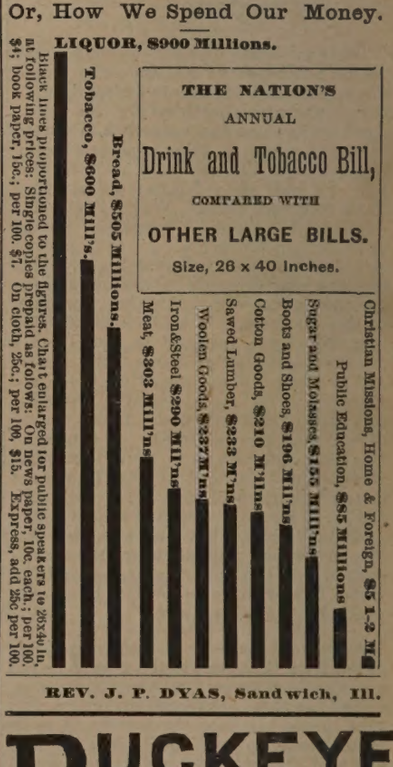


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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 33. CHICAGO, AUGUST 28, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


THE *Independent* is again "fancy free," or as much so as is possible after its declarations against both Blaine and Cleveland. Would that St. John might woo and win "the great hebdomadal."

THE political campaign is rapidly verging toward a Ten-Commandment basis. The close scrutiny of personal morals reaches even the candidate who *smokes*, especially if he be a Prohibitionist. It is a wholesome symptom.

THE Hon. Wm. Daniel will spend the month of September in the northeast, Gov. St. John will speak September 1 and 2, at Cleveland and Toledo Ohio; on the 3rd at Lake Bluff; on the 6th at his home in Olathe, Kansas, and on the 17th at Madison, Wisconsin.

DURING the prevalence of cholera in India two bodies of troops were stationed close together. One, of a hundred men, practiced total abstinence and the other, of three hundred men, drank as usual. Of the former group only one was attacked and recovered, of the latter thirty died.

WE publish in this week's issue a letter to the W. C. T. U. from a Belleville brewer. It is very much for the same reason that one would apply spurs to a horse on an errand for medical relief to a sick friend. It will urge on temperance endeavor to see once in a while, the enemy in his true colors.

THE Lake Bluff temperance convocation began on Sunday last. The moral suasion wing under command of Francis Murphy occupies the first three days, afterward comes legal suasion with Col. Bain, the Hon. William Daniel, and Gov. St. John as the attractions. People and politics of all sorts will get their "portion in due season."

IN Munich where the average amount of beer consumed is greater than anywhere else in the world, being, in 1882, 432 litres to the individual, it is found that the average weight of the heart is greater than elsewhere. The London *Lancet*, which makes this statement, says that it is agreed that the habitual consumption of large quantities of beer tends to this effect.

ANOTHER Chautauqua is promised and one of no ordinary attraction. It is located in Florida, on Lake de Funiak, midway between Jacksonville and New Orleans, and it is proposed to hold the assembly there in the latter part of February, when the tourists are "flitting" from the exposition and the carnival to the everglades. At least one day will be given to the National W. C. T. U. and the most cordial invitation is given by the managers to all of us who may be southern tourists at that time.

THE Boston W. C. T. U. will have a prominent section in the New England Institute Fair, holding from September 1st till November. Supplies of literature and photographs of honored and representative temperance men and women, for gift and sale; W. C. T. U. mottoes, ditto, ice water and temperance drinks; pledge cards and albums, Band of Hope material, (THE UNION SIGNAL'S quarterlies doubtless) St. John and Daniel lithographs, all these and more will figure in the display. The Boston women come behind in no gift.

"DEATH to all who will enforce the law," was the war cry of saloonists and their friends in the Iowa City riots last week. Stones with this legend placarded upon them were hurled through windows at women and children, and the murderous spirit of the liquor traffic gleamed out of ferocious eyes at the men who had dared aid the efficiency of the prohibitory statute. The immediate causes of the riot are these: A brewer of Iowa City has openly defied the law since July 4, placing a tombstome at the door of his brewery on which is inscribed "To the memory of the first informer." A revolver and a rope on his counter were designed to further intimidate prosecution. But Iowa prohibitionists are made of stuff that does not flinch at revolvers and tombstones, and several suits were brought against the brewer. A traitorous mayor aided the mob by his inaction, and the attorney of the prosecution was dragged, torn and tarred by a mob led by the brewer's bar tender. Witnesses were beaten and nearly killed and the mayor would give no authority for the arrest of the rioters. The next day the county board of supervisors met and gave six saloon licenses to men who had been engaged in the rebellion, a double insult to law abiding people. The day after, the Republican state convention met in DesMoines, and renominated Judge Rothroc, one of the judges who denied the validity of the constitutional amendment.

THE address of our National officers, to which editorial space is given, would have appeared earlier but for the fact that so many of them have been "on the wing" ever since the Pittsburgh convention, consequently the consultation necessary to a work of this kind was inevitably slow. As it now comes before the society and the public, it appears to us the legitimate outcome of ten years' work along W. C. T. U. lines. It is the logical sequence of the total abstinence and no-license position of these years. If the alcoholic drink habit is destructive of the individual, the home and the nation, and if the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drink ministers to this habit, and very few will deny that it does, then public safety demands the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drink. If this prohibition is opposed by the political parties in both state and nation, as it is with but two or three state exceptions, then a party is needed which shall embody this principle, and which in time, by unswerving loyalty and voting in strict accordance with conviction, shall enshrine it in both state and national government.

SOME well wishing friends of prohibition and some critics not so well wishing, are moved to say that the effort to secure prohibition by way of an amendment to the national constitution, and especially the effort to secure it by way of a national political movement is both absurd and unwise.

The Toledo *Blade*, for instance, says that it would require half a century to bring about the ratification of three-fourths of the states of a prohibition amendment, and bids all the simple minded folk who are working upon this line to go home to their firesides and work out the problem by states, in which it asserts there will be little or no difficulty. This sage observation follows:

*When enough states have incorporated prohibition into their constitutions there will be no trouble in making prohibition the law of the land.*

Now will the redoubtable *Blade* tell these good but misguided people how long it will be before enough states have incorporated prohibition in their constitutions, and how under the sun, if it will take fifty years to get a national amendment ratified by these states, it will not take fifty years to get these states to enact prohibition for themselves. The same effort that it suggests as so presently practicable, viz., electing legislatures which will submit prohibition to the people, will if applied in that direction, elect legislatures which will ratify national prohibition.

But the real kernel of antagonism to national effort is that it takes place in a presidential year, and that it has this year taken the form of independent party organization and action.

## Contributed.

### THOU KNOWEST NOT WHAT A DAY MAY BRING FORTH.

MRS. S. M. I. HENRY.

'Tis a beautiful morning,
Serene and blue;
The heaven bends over
The earth like a lover
Tender and true.
The day is new;
Unknown, untried
She comes to me,
A mystery
To be revealed,
A volume sealed,
I wait the eventide.

O day unknown!
Just from the throne
Of Him who blest thee, and did send thee forth,
What bringest thou?
Thy radiant brow
Speaks of good will and love from heaven to earth.
Good will, and yet
Can we forget
Days that have broken just as bright and fair,
Yet seemed to bring,
Upon swift wing,
But sin, and sorrow, weeping and despair!

The cyclone's breath,
The scourge of death,
Terrors, that made the bravest heart to quail,
Temptations spell,
The powers of hell,
The demon's laugh, the victim's bitter wail!

What bringest thou?
Unmask thy brow
And tell us, O thou fair and sunny day.
Silent? Ah well!
Thou needst not tell,
For faith hath taught us yet a better way.

Thou canst not bring
The smallest thing
That hast not passed the hand of Him I love.
My Father knows
The joys and woes
Thou bringest, and I wait His care to prove.

I charge thee bring
The very thing
My Father sendest me, if black or white.
If ease or pain,
If loss or gain,
His choice for me shall be my sole delight.

One only need
Of God I plead,
That I may find the balance of my life
In Him: and then
Come what or when,
I shall not be surprised by sin or strife.

Held firm and still,
By His good will,
I shall be kept in peace, however tried.
So—speechless day,
Pass on thy way,
I trust my God, from morn to eventide.

### PRISCILLA'S QUEER STREAK.

*IN TWO PARTS.*

MARY LOWE DICKINSON.

PART II.

Next summer we returned again to find Miss Prissy outwardly the same, but a great change had come over the spirit of her home. The house was wide open to everybody. Her brother, who it seemed had not been eaten after all by the cannibals, had returned and was to pass the summer with her whenever he could escape from the engagements that crowded upon him to preach before churches and missionary societies, summer institutes and camp meetings, at all of which his wide experience and observation and eloquence made him a valued help. He was a scholarly man with a fine, strong face, and eyes like Prissy's own, full of earnestness and fire. Language, that in Prissy had been called her "gift of gab," in this man was a weapon of wonderful power. And Prissy's pride and delight in him knew no bounds. She had a smart bonnet and went with him everywhere. Especially wherever he was to speak on temperance, a theme that seemed to take great hold on both his heart and hers, and one upon which he seemed to have marvellous power to rouse and help the people, she was sure to be there and as near to the platform as she could get. People congratulated him on the change his coming had wrought in her, and his eyes filled with tears of tenderness as he said, "Oh Prissy; Prissy queer? God bless her! Be very sure that, whatever Prissy did she knew what she was about, and she did it for the best."

And certainly Prissy did seem to round out wonderfully under her brother's watchful care. Not only did her sunken cheeks take on a matronly rosiness, like a glow on a winter apple, but her thin, wiry form grew round and plump, and her heart seemed to overflow toward everybody in loving hospitality and cheer.

To the cottage the society of a cultivated Christian man like Robert Price was a delight, and to Kate we sometimes fancied a pleasure that she could ill spare, while it was plain that she was the attraction in the house to the grave divine. There was no more talking across the fence; we went freely from door to door without any restraint.

One night at dusk chancing to enter the dining room with Kate we noticed Dr. Price standing outside on the ground as if hesitating to come in. His face was troubled and burdened as we had often seen Prissy's when she thought no one was looking. Suddenly, as he stood there, before he saw us and before we could speak, the servant passed through the room bearing a lighted lamp. Its glare fell full on his face, on his bare forehead as he stood hat in hand and lost in some painful thought. It was only a moment, but it was enough. Kate knew him; knew why she had always fancied she had seen him; knew now when and where that face had stamped itself upon her mind. Trembling in every limb she grasped the table and it moved under her weight. A moment later he was in at the open door and standing beside her.

"Pardon me; I thought you staggered and were about to fall," he said. Are you ill? Miss Humphrey, Kate, speak to me. Are you ill?"

"No, no; you frightened me as I saw you outside there. It gave me a fright," and she gasped and moved away from his hand.

"Let me help you Kate: come into the garden, into the fresh air. It is too warm and close for you here. Do come, for I have so much to say to you, and tomorrow I am going away."

Hardly knowing how she got there, while I ran for the camphor bottle she allowed herself to be led to the old seat under the maple at the end of the old red house. The night was very still, and his voice was broken and troubled as he began: "I am going away tomorrrow, Kate, and I must talk to you before I go; not about my love, for you have known that all the summer long, but about my own shameful unworthiness of any love, even of the love of this noble sister of mine. I left this house a young man just ready for the ministry, and entered, as you know, a foreign missionary field. Of my own growth in knowledge and power to serve the church and the world, of my years of service, you know and the world knows; but there is something in my life that none but Prissy knows, Kate; a black, horrible time, the stain of which nothing can wipe away. It is hard for me to tell you, and yet," he faltered, "I cannot deceive you longer. I want you to know."

"But, but, you need not tell me. I know it is hard. You need not try to tell it, for," she paused and stammered, "I think, indeed I am sure I know it all."

"You! you, Kate; then did Prissy tell?"

"No, indeed; never. She guarded her sorrow and your shame as I would have supposed only a mother could have done. You can never forget what she did and endured for you. You have no right to put any other woman before her in your life."

"I know it, my friend. My life belongs to her, and if I were worthy, I would never grieve her by any step she was unwilling I should take. She has hidden my sin and shame, and so indeed have you, if it is true that you have known it all the time."

"I did not know until tonight. Tonight, when I saw you again in the same attitude, on the same spot where you stood that night last year."

"You saw me! You saw me then, that shameful night?"

"Yes, I saw you and I pitied you."

"And I had watched you from my prison window many an hour, and loved you and struggled to be a man again for *you*, to be worthy of you, though I knew I could never win you. Let me tell you about it, Kate. The habit began after long prostration from the climate and it ate into my life like fire. I had the good sense to quit my work and come away before it was suspected, and for two or three years before I came to this country I had been striving and failing, striving and failing to free myself from the curse of drink. I could not do it. I could only keep myself in lands where no one knew me, where I could hide my name. I could not bear to drag my father's name and the cause so dear to him in the mire. At last I heard of my father's failing health. The letter had been long in tracing me. I began to long for a sight of him and the old home, and for the sister I had left a child. I came to this country, but I did not arrive until my father was gone. I could not come to my sister to disgrace and shadow her life with a habit that I could not control. I could not come back a drunkard to the place where my mother and father lived and died, and from which they sent me forth with pride. I would not come, but I came as near as I dared, and Prissy came to meet me, and I told her all my life and that I could never get my manhood back so long as liquor could be had. She came home; the old house was transformed as far as need be by her own hands into an asylum and a prison. I was ill and feeble. She nursed me back to health with never a murmur or a reproach. She braved censure, gossip and even slander, for more than once we were observed in our night rambles, taken that I might not suffer for lack of exercise and air. I assure you I did my best, but when no praying or soothing, or food or care could exorcise the demon, and I was mad with thirst and felt that I must drink or die, she would coax me to that room above and whose shutters she had nailed with her own hands, and there with the door locked, in danger of my killing her in order to escape, she yet comforted and controlled and helped me through. More than once I thought I should kill her and myself in the fierceness of the fight, and she only answered calmly, 'Well, Robert, then we will die. It is better for us to die than to yield.' After the paroxysms passed I begged her never to yield, and she promised to let me die but never to give me drink. Once, once only, I succeeded in deceiving her. I had seen you all go out in the evening, and had seen her go too, and the madness of the desire was something that without my sister I could not bear. You know what I did for you saw me. I crept home and was in my room, more a madman than a man when Prissy came back to me; and yet in constant danger of her life, that woman would not tell." Of course it was all to do over again after that.

"Oh, if only there had not been a drop in the house," said Kate earnestly, "how much time might have been saved. Well, that was the last. Were you never tempted to try it again?"

"Yes, but Prissy told me you said you would never have it there any more, and I had come to watch you with such interest that I feared lest you should find out, and that, even then, was a restraint."

"Thank God for that. If I could only feel I helped poor Prissy, instead of hindered."

"You helped always, every time I saw you, and Prissy knew that."

"Indeed I did," broke in Prissy's voice from the open window behind the maple tree. "You were always a help. The very sight of you was a help and comfort to me too, and I want you to go on helping, Kate Humph-

rey. I have had trouble enough with that brother of mine, and I want you to take him off my hands." She spoke hurriedly, as if she feared to break down if she did not go on to the end; and her hand grasped Kate's across the window sill.

"Don't think I have been hearing all your talk, but I came in to sit by the window in the quiet and coolness, and I heard my brother say he would not do anything to grieve me. He is right; his life belongs to me. He is saved; the total abstinence has quenched the horrible desire. God will keep him for a great and good work. He has kept him from shaming the church and his father's name and He will keep him from shaming his wife. He is mine; next to God he does belong to me, and I shall do what I will with my own, and I give him to you, Kate; I give him freely and gladly to you."

The old red farm house is the parsonage now, and Kate Humphrey is the parson's wife, and Robert Price is settled over the First church in Herndon, where Prissy sat last Sunday in her corner of the departed deacon's pew. There I saw her only three days ago, and there I trust she will be found for many and many a Sabbath morn to come. Everybody trusts and loves her, and only toothless old Mrs. Purdy seems to remember that for a year or two "arter her father died Prissy wasn't like other folks, and showed an accountably queer streak." Mrs. Purdy says "them that's been a leetle grain out once is apt to be so again." But, out of her head or in it we have no fears for our neighbor, Prissy Price.

## AN OPEN LETTER

### To the One Hundred Thousand Women of the W. C. T. U.

My Dear Sisters:—The first decade of our work in the temperance cause has ended with rejoicings; rejoicings that so many earnest Christian workers have enlisted in the cause; rejoicings that even a few of our United States have favored and adopted prohibition.

At the beginning of our crusade noble women courageously knelt in the streets to invoke the aid of Almighty God. We fearlessly announced that "the weapons of our warfare were not carnal but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds." We professed to be disciples of Him who has promised, saying: "If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven."

For a little time a spirit of awe seemed to rest upon the heart of the rumseller.

Did he think that Elijah's God who "answered by fire," had come to lead us to certain victory? Let us not be surprised if by this time, he is beginning to taunt us as did Elijah the prophets of Baal: "Cry aloud for he is a god; either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth and must be awaked"

During these ten years, six hundred thousand have gone from among us to fill drunkards' graves. Had they been missionaries of the cross, or had they died in the performance of any Christian duty, we might bless Him who gave and who took away. But when we reflect that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven, let us begin to question our own hearts and see if we are ready to adopt any measures which God may require of us for the salvation of those who are yet within our reach.

Our lamented President Lincoln, though very modest in his pretensions to piety, yet had the sagacity to recognize our God as the God of battles. Before even three years of unsuccessful war had passed, he began to suspect that for some reason, God was not working with him. As the plagues of Egypt were to Pharaoh, so were the successive defeats of our army to him but the voice of God saying in terms not to be misunderstood, Let my people go; I have heard their cry by reason of their task masters and am come down to deliver them.

Dare we say that the millions of Africans in the United States are not just as much God's people as ourselves? Are they not included in the Christian's commission to go and disciple all nations?

It is said that in India caste is the great impediment to Christian progress. Whatever hinders the coming of Christ's kingdom on earth is sin.

Need we go out of our own land to find the sin of caste?

Many of the women whom I address are also enthusiastic workers in the missionary cause. The real missionary spirit is that which prompted Christ to leave his heavenly home and come to earth to save the lost. His greatest works were wrought among the lowly and the degraded. If we have not the spirit of Christ we are none of His.

It was the association of Mr. and Mrs. Little with the Modocs, as well as their work for them, that saved the tribe.

There are local unions which try in vain to sustain temperance prayer meetings. Within a stone's throw of their prayer rooms are living colored women, members in good standing of evangelical churches, who because of race prejudice are excluded from all participation in the work of the union. Many of these women are quite as gifted in prayer and exhortation as are their white sisters. While the prayer room is closed to these women, to their husbands and sons the saloon is always open. There is no caste in the heart of a rumseller. With him there is "neither Greek nor Jew, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free." Truly "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." We would that the Christian women who compose this temperance army might become more deeply imbued with the spirit of Christ, might have their hearts so filled with Him that there would be no room for caste. Then might we find in this despised people a powerful ally not only in the temperance cause, but in every good work. Then would the rumseller begin to suspect that we were finding the hiding of God's power. No amount of petitioning or praying would so convict him of our earnestness and of the certainty of our success. If the spirit of caste is ever broken it must be done by Christians. We do not expect it of the world's people. As Christ bore the cross, despising the shame, so should we.

As George Eliot has said: "The true cross of the Redeemer was the sin and sorrow of this world. That was what lay heavy on his heart and that is the cross we shall share with Him. That is the cup we must drink of with Him if we would have any part in that Divine love which is one with His sorrow."

Are these people degraded, dishonest, untruthful? This is the greatest argument in favor of laboring with them. Christ came to save just such. Shall we fear to stoop that we may raise them up? No Christian nation ever did or ever can throw away such an opportunity with impunity. We are now in debt to them for two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil.

As others have said: "We can not pay them in kind but we can admit their right to citizenship; to the privileges of trade and to equality. As a nation we are now involved in a slavery more degrading, more fearful in its consequences than was theirs. Their bodies and intellects alone could be in bondage. Rum enslaves the soul as well. Is it not just possible that we are drinking of the wine of the wrath of God which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation?

"The mills of God grind slowly,
But they grind exceedingly small,
Though with patience He stands waiting,
With exactness grinds He all."

Would to God that our leaders in this great reform might lead us a little faster. If the Rev. Jotham Horton, with whose record we are familiar, and whom Mrs. J. Ellen Foster rightly calls her grand old father, were alive, no work for humanity in which his daughter could engage would be more pleasing to him.

If we are for God as well as for home and native land, we shall hasten to enlist the co-operation of all without regard to race. What examples of true Christianity we might be to those who compose the Young Men's Christian Association.

Murphy says that the rum power can only be broken by fasting and prayer. In Isaiah 58:6, 7,it is written: "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thine house?"

In one sense only have the oppressed gone free. Every yoke is not yet broken. We do not yet consent to bring the poor that are cast out to our own house. "Let them keep their place," is the universal cry. "Let them have a union by themselves" is the verdict of the most influential. When we consent to the fast which God has chosen for us, then may we claim the promise which follows: "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily, and thy righteousness shall go before thee. The glory of the Lord shall be thy reward."

"Then shalt thou call and the Lord shall answer, thou shalt cry and He shall say: Here I am, If thou take away from the midst of thee, the yoke, the putting forth of the finger and speaking vanity, and if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry and satisfy the afflicted soul: then shall thy light rise in obscurity and thy darkness be as the noonday. And the Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought and make fat thy bones, and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not, and they that be of thee shall build the old waste places. Thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations, and thou shalt be called the repairer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in."

Thank offerings and sacrifices have been made, but as Samuel said to Saul: "Behold! to obey is better than sacrifice!" If as a people we fail to obey the voice of God in this matter, the time may come when it will be said to us as it was to Saul: "The Lord hath rent the kingdom from thee this day, and hath given it to a neighbor of thine that is better than thou."

In God's word we are told that whatsoever we ask we receive of Him, because we keep his commandments, and do those things that are pleasing in His sight. If we fail to work on God's plan we shall be defeated as were the Israelites in the presence of our enemies.

We may canvass the states from Maine to California; we may sacrifice until the last silver cup is laid upon the altar; we may pray on and on until another six hundred thousand of our husbands and sons have fallen, but if we regard iniquity in our hearts the Lord will not hear us.

Ellen C. Thompson.

## SHORT TEMPERANCE TALKS.

Miss C. S. Burnett.

*No 13—Juvenile work in the Sunday school.*

In a previous article we said that home was the best place for temperance instruction. But we well know that neither temperance nor moral instruction will be given in many of our homes since they are but the hotbeds of impurity and vice. There are 3,000,000 children in our land in homes where vice prevails. The Sunday school was designed to meet this very want. This, today, is the open door of promise. There are currents of of influence going forth from the Sunday schools that in some way reach every home, touch every heart. If these currents of influence can be permeated through and through with gospel temperance truth the masses of our people will be reached and blessed. If the church will put into the Sunday schools more of her time, more of her money, more of Christian love and sympathy she will find her work for temperance and all other reforms more prosperous and in the end successful. It will scarcely be denied that temperance is a legitimate part of Sunday school work. Indeed, that school that takes no steps in this direction cannot say it is doing its whole duty by the children. On to the front in all reforms, should be the battle cry of every school. Out of the old ruts and make an aggressive attack upon the enemy.

Long enough have our Sunday schools looked quietly on while this enemy, strong drink, has entered their midst and borne off the most promising of their number. Every respectable drinker you meet will tell you he was once a member of the Sunday school, while seven-tenths of the inmates of the Ohio penitentiary there received more or less instruction. This ought not so to be. There is too much routine work in our schools and not enough life and vitality. Our teachers and officers are either careless or afraid to speak out boldly against this monster evil of our times. We plead for temperance teaching in our Sunday schools, because intemperance more than any other vice is keeping our children out of the church. Special instruction is needed where special temptation is

iable to be met. Baptise the 6,000,000 Sabbath school pupils of our land in the faith that rejects the intoxicating cup and attempts the rescue of the imperiled and you have moved on to the final, the speedy overthrow of this evil. In every community if the Sunday school is not a leader in this work it should be a powerful ally.

You ask how this work can be done. First, interest the officers and teachers. The pastor and superintendent must lead. See that one Saubath each quarter is set apart for this work. See that temperance papers adapted to their years are in the hands of every child. Make a free use of the beautiful tracts and cards now printed so cheap. Have a temperance pledge roll in every school headed by the teachers and officers, for in these days a teacher who is not a total abstainer is unfit to have the charge of children. Of course all will not sign the pledge, but many will do so. Provide for frequent temperance concerts and entertainments. The children are always delighted with these and will in this way hear the subject presented in every possible form; in this way you also reach the parents more successfully than in any other way.

I know that all these methods are practicable and easy. Will you not try them yourself? Sisters, are we not neglecting this work that lies so near our doors? How many of us mention the subject to the classes we teach? Nearly every lesson gives an opportunity to say a word. In many instances this work must be done by us right here if it is done at all. Are all our unions looking after this department of work? I know how it is; there is so much to be done and so few to do it that this is allowed to pass uncared for, yet it is the easiest and most fruitful of all our means.

The door is open, sister, brother, enter it, but go in the fear of God and asking His blessing upon the work.

## Correspondence.

### A BREWER'S LETTER.

To the Ladies of the Christian Temperance Union.

Although you will reproach me with writing this letter in the interest of my business, yet I shall not be thereby deterred from giving you my opinion about the temperance movement, expecting you will read and reflect without prejudice upon what I shall say.

I wish to remark in the first place that I am from a zealous Protestant family and have therefore received a careful Christian education, but I do not now belong to any particular religious sect.

I will also readily acknowledge that there is, in general, too much drinking, and that especially the excessive use of whisky is productive of many evil consequences; but I believe that in the way which you have taken to fight this evil, you will not only be unsuccessful in your attempts to destroy, but you will aggravate it.

You call yourselves the Temperance Society of Christian Women. If your purpose is to make people really temperate in eating and drinking, in dress, in the exercise of all the impulses natural to a human being, and in all their pleasures, I would advise every woman to join your beneficent society. But what you propose is nothing less than the oppression of all your fellow beings whose ideas of are different from yours. It will be my principal task to prove to you that your intolerant opinions and actions are not founded upon Biblical doctrine and have no support in the scriptures, to which you always, but with no right, appeal. You will confess that of all the apostles of Christ, Matthew was the most gifted. Be so good as to take your Bible and read Matthew 15 8-21:

8. This people draweth nigh unto me with their mouth, and honoureth me with their lips; but their heart is far from me.

9. But in vain they do worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.

10. And he called the multitude, and said unto them, Hear, and understand:

11. Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man.

12. Then came his disciples, and said unto him, Knowest thou that the Pharisees were offended, after they heard this saying?

13. But he answered and said, Every plant, which my Heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up.

14. Let them alone: they be blind leaders of the blind. And if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch.

15. Then answered Peter and said unto him, Declare unto us this parable.

16. And Jesus said, Are ye also without understanding?

17. Do not ye yet understand, that whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the draught?

18. But those things which proceed out of the mouth come forth from the heart; and they defile the man.

19. For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies:

20. These are the things which defile a man: but to eat with unwashen hands defileth not a man.

21. Then Jesus went thence, and departed into the coasts of Tyre and Sidon.

The 8th and 9th verses will at once set you to thinking. Yet you hate all men who differ from you in belief, who do not follow the precepts and rules which you prescribe and wish to enforce, and who do not understand the Bible as you wish them to understand it. The eleventh verse shows you that Christ's idea of temperance was very different from yours else God in man had not said what He did.

This passage does not need explanation and is not susceptible of theological misconstructions, the words stand there plain and unchangeable, and are hard blows to your Pharisaic intolerance of others' ideas. Beware, lest you become of the number of whom Christ says: "Let them alone; they be blind leaders of the blind. And if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch." Furthermore, important as is the 17th verse, far more important are the 18th and 19th verses, which are direct condemnations of your prohibition of certain things which men drink or eat. Who of you can venture without bringing upon herself blasphemy, to alter the meaning of Christ's words, who came to release the world from the bonds imposed upon it b a hard and unfeeling interpretation of Moses' teachings, and whose name you have always on your lips as that of your leader? The omnipotent Savior said: "For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies." He has in no place charged these sins to drunkenness as you and your preachers do. If the thirst for drink has become overpowering it has certainly its natural cause; and just as the physician who studies the disease of his patient, seeks the cause of the disorder, so ought we to investigate the source of this vice and find its remedy. Troubles of various kinds at home, incurable sickness, loss of self-respect, want of employment, hopeless poverty, and the sudden acquisition of unaccustomed riches, are, in the case of fickle and ill-educated men, causes of intemperance which are very hard to remove. Habitual drunkards are a blight on society that will remain as long as there are incorrigible criminals. The former belong partly to the hospital; the latter should be punished with the utmost rigor of the law, and be deprived of all civil rights, and be placed under guardianship.

But how do the habitual drunkards originate? The principal cause is the want of proper treatment and education in youth. It cannot be proved by the Bible that the temperate use of fermented beverages is forbidden. But you tell your children, and especially your boys that drinking is a sin and is forbidden by God.

Your children go to Sunday school, and it is there preached to them that the saloon keeper is a monster in league with the devil, and has taken the agency for populating hell, and that all his patrons are hopeless victims. That kind of teaching will do until your child begins to think for himself; then he will begin to doubt many things that have been told him. The boy goes by a respectable saloon, whose owner is, as he observes, a straight-forward, irreproachable men. In the saloon he sees well-known citizens who cannot be victims of the devil for they are generally acknowledged to be good men. And when the boy grows to be a young man you may be sure he will try to become more intimately acquainted with the hells which have been pictured by you to him. It is the *forbidden fruit that tempts the taste.* He soon finds friends "who are in the same fix." "Where are you going?" "Say, if you will hold your tongue I will tell you; there is going to be fun in ——'s saloon. I am going there." "But your parents?" "Bah! the whole business is a humbug; my old man drinks on the sly. I saw him myself. At home he pretends to be pious. Come on!" And so the first step is taken.

Your child, instead of visiting with his father a reputable saloon and listening to the instructive discourse of sensible men, will, if left to himself, fall into the evil ways of his bad companions and thus become a victim of his wrong education. If you then put the Bible into his hands to save his soul, he will find out that neither Christ nor his disciples condemned drinking as a sin, and so will even your child come to reproach you with hypocrisy and falsehood in holiest things. The germ of passion is inborn in the child and can only be kept within proper bounds by proper treatment.

Play with your child social games and let the prize be nuts or other worthless trifles. If you have a child who has a passion for winning by games of chance you can by wise precaution, guard against his becoming a gambler.

If he cheats in play you may easily reform him, and it will not be necessary for him later to end his days in a penitentiary. Observe your children at play with harmless domestic animals and insects, and if one of the boys is cruel and takes pleasure in seeing an animal squirm with pain, you will then have an opportunity to suppress such a reprehensible inclination in the bud, and save your child perhaps from a murderer's gallows. Introduce into your family the temperate use of light wines and good beer and allow your children to accustom themselves to the moderate and proper enjoyment of these beverages and you will not be saddened by seeing them become drunkards when they are grown and left to their own judgment. The Germans usually send their children at an early age out into the world to take care of themselves. You can find in all parts of the world young men of German birth, who are left entirely to their own guidance and whose souls are afflicted with but one distemper and that is home-sickness. Would not these young men be ruined if they had received a wrong education in respect to the passions which rule the world? Undoubtedly all Germans have a hearty appetite and thirst, but it is seldom that you find a habitual drunkard among them, and this fact is due to their correct training in youth.

To return to the Bible, Christ drank wine, and His finest parables are about the vineyards. See Matthew 9:17, 18, the 20th and 21st chapters and many other chapters in the New Testament. The wine made in Palestine was excellent, of a fiery and exhilarating nature, and Jesus made some of the best of it at the wedding in Cana and thereby left us proof of his appreciation of a good drink. His last supper with His disciples was graced by wine. How sorrowfully after, yet consolingly, He says, Matthew 26:29: "But I say unto you, I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine until that day when I drink it anew with you in my Father's kingdom. In this passage Christ teaches that He not only favors the use of wine here, but also in heaven, and you may have an opportunity to start a temperance society there also.

But not only did Christ drink wine, but His apostles drank also. Peter says in Acts 2:14, 15 on the occasion of the outpouring of the Holy Ghost: "Ye men of Judea and all ye that dwell at Jerusalem, be this known unto you and hearken to my words—for these are not drunken, as ye suppose, seeing it is but the third hour of the day."

Peter does not say that the disciples might not under other circumstances have been intoxicated, but that in the present instance they were not so, and that their strange behavior was due to the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon them.

Christ was the friend of the poor and the oppressed. When the Pharisees complained to him that his disciples were breaking the Sabbath, he answered them that the Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath. The disciples were ordinary laborers. Now, you ladies who appeal in all things to Christ, would deny the laborer, who has to toil and care the whole week for the support of his family, the right of being lord of his Sabbath as you are of yours and spending the day as Christ himself allowed him. You cannot judge what a laborer needs to enjoy life: you have no right to prescribe to him how he shall celebrate his Sunday. Your pleasures begin on Monday and on Sunday you rest from them. Led by the temperance apostle, Matthew, the first temperance movement in Germany began about the year 1840. The best men

and women took part in it; their object was to produce real temperance not to establish prohibition. Unfortunately the clergy animated by an immoderate zeal got the leadership and control of the movement, which took the direction of a reform in dress, and in the social intercourse of young people of the two sexes as well as in the matter of drinking. The maiden's long braids of hair were cut off by the temperance apostles in person, and the girls then wore their hair short like men, only parted in the middle. Young men and women were forbidden to enjoy together all amusements, even the most innocent. The temperance societies were not productive of the good which people were at first justified in expecting from them and soon outlived their usefulness.

As you also aim at the extreme and impossible, your movement will be without good results. In striving for the prohibition of all spirituous drinks, you neglect and ignore true temperance in the exercise of all our passions.

You may accept this as a certainty that as long as the earth exists and produces vegetation of any kind there will be alcoholic drinks, whose wise use for man's enjoyment and health can be secured only by a proper education.

In conclusion allow me to remark that man must be able to overcome every passion, otherwise he is a weakling. How a woman can love a man who forfeits his personal freedom and lets others dictate what he shall eat or drink is a mystery to me; such a man is an imbecile and unworthy of a true woman.

Respectfully, B. Hartmann.

*Belleville, August 4, 1884.*

## THE ST. JOHN CIRCUIT.

Dear Union Signal:—The St. John's circuit of temperance camps in New York state never burned brighter than they do this year.

Thirty-five camp fires lighted and kept ablaze by such men as John P. St. John, Geo. W. Bain, John B. Finch, John Sobieska, Rev. Boole of Brooklyn and a dozen more, helped by such women as Mary Lathrap, Emily Mc Laughlin, Mrs. St. John of Colorado, Mrs. Yeomans of Canada, who everywhere win hearts for themselves and votes for the cause. Every phase of the temperance question is being discussed by these no-license preachers, of the St. John's gospel of prohibition.

Since the convention at Pittsburgh, the temperance people have a standard bearer around whom they may rally and men who have voted with the "dear old party" before are going to vote for principle this year.

When Mr. St. John spoke in Fairport, the business men closed their places of business at 2 p. m. and joined the procession, and in that beautiful city they have but two political flags hung, and both are for St. John and Daniel. In Canada I met an old man from Michigan, who was going to vote for St. John if it took him 1000 miles travel to do it. And what are the sisters doing? heytell me New York women are conservative but I neverin any state, found women getting mixed up in politicsas these do here.

Where the St. John and Daniel clubs are started, the women join in, furnish the flag, attend the meetings, and do considerable talking for *their* candidate. A few days ago, when St. John, with a few friends passed over the road, a passenger asked another in their hearing if he was going to vote for St. John. But the man answered, "No, I am not going to vote for any sorehead Republican." His companion, who was none other than George W. Bain, now said: "Oh, let me introduce you to the the Hon. John P. St. John," and as they both turned around they met the genial face of the Kansas hero. You can imagine how the man felt. Every drop of blood seemed to be in his face, and hurriedly he sought another car where there was more room. Last night, at a union meeting in the Baptist church at Lockport, one of the good preachers whispered to me before going into the pulpit; "Don't be afraid to talk politics, we believe there is much of it in the Bible." Yes, the preachers are being converted to the Prohibition party, and were not afraid to tell of it in their pulpits.

In Elmira I held a union service in the Presbyterian church. The pastor, a young man, had been converted to national prohibition only two days before, and the next Sunday, for the first time, he had a woman in his pulpit to talk to his people on that question. At the close he said:

"I have changed my mind lately. Within the past year I have become a father; and as I hold the babe—*my boy*—in my arms and look into his innocent eyes, I ask myself, What is my government doing to help me to bring up my child right?" Oh that more fathers might reason this way.

At Bradford, Pa., on a Sunday morning I was invited in the Presbyterian pulpit, the first woman who had ever been there. In speaking to the people of the all absorbing question, the staid Presbyterians actually forgot themselves so far that they cheered right in the midst of it. Oh yes the world is moving on.

The camps are well attended, and from 2,000 to 5,000 people and more listen with open ears and eager hearts to the pleadings for God and home and native land.

It is not the sorehead Republicans and Democrats who are joining our ranks. Sore heads are caused by whisky and I think the soreheads may be found in the old parties but men with clear heads but sore and tender hearts are joining the Prohibition party, hearts made sore by the awful doings of rum. These are men—manly men who dare to fight evil with all their might, men who dare after they have done all—to stand.

Laura G. Fixen.

## A CALIFORNIA CONGRATULATION.

Dear Union Signal:—The two weeks that my paper failed to come I felt as if I had lost something out of my life, essential to its happiness. I know that you and your corps of helpers were taking your needed vacation, and so I tried to possess myself in patience until the next issue came. Yesterday, as I took my mail from the box, I recognized its familiar face, and just couldn't help but give it a dear, little squeeze, in token of my appreciation of its return.

But, do you know, I went from the office to our union meeting, (we always meet every Friday afternoon here in Los Angeles), and came very near giving my paper away, without meaning to do so. I had carried in with me some back numbers for distribution, and somehow my new copy got mixed with them, but fortunately for my peace of mind, I discovered it in its fresh, clean dress, snuggling up close to its companions, before it was too late.

I had my hour of enjoyment in reading its columns last evening, save the editorial letters of the proceedings of the Prohibition Convention, I reserved that for to-day. I have just finished reading it, and it has so filled me with excitement that I can scarcely refrain from a Hip, hip, hurrah, and a "tiger" too. My heart is bubbling over with enthusiasm, and figuratively, it is just going over the same performance that the convention enacted, waving canes and fans and hats, and crying out in lusty tones "Hurrah for John St. John and Daniel too." Oh! wasn't it all jolly and glorious, and wasn't Miss Willard grand, and weren't you all just as proud of her as proud could be? Oh! I am so glad to-day that I am a woman, and I thank God that woman's citizenship and the triumph of the temperance cause are going to come, hand in hand, and that we have not many more years to wait. Will it not be eminently fitting that woman shall be crowned, when we have secured constitutional prohibition?

Now this is what troubles me, and why I trouble you today. So many of the very best and most womanly members of our union think it unwise for us to identify ourselves with any party, and that ours is a non-partisan organization, and should be, because we are so unfortunate as to be classed with paupers, criminals and idiots, and have no vote. Some of these dear women even think that it is eminently proper that we should be so classed. I, for my part, feel pretty sensitive about this heterogeneous classification, especially just now when "it would do me proud" to drop my clean, white ballot into the ballot box for noble St. John and the noble cause. And then too has not the N. W. C. T. U. set us the example and identified itself most decidedly with a party and should we not do so? Please make it all plain in your columns, will you not, and relieve my mind of its doubts and perplexities? A Would-be Voter.

*Los Angeles, Aug. 9, 1884.*

## ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

Dear Union Signal:—I like very much that candidate for the presidency nominated by Father Cleary in the Catholic convention at Chicago. It is the best nomination yet. The Republican convention made a colored man its chairman, but this Catholic convention nominates a slave to be not only a chairman but a president. It is the first time a slave was so honored. Slaves have indeed made themselves kings. But a king comes to a throne usually through blood and by power of a sword, or else by mere inheritance. But it is far grander than a king to come to power, not by might nor by mere birth, but by force of merit, and as a recognition of merit by fellow men. This candidate only lacks one vote of being elected, and that one needful vote he holds in his own hand.

A slave may thus become master of himself, and so be the equal of the mightiest. His own vote holds the deciding power, and it is for us as an organization to influence him to cast it in his own favor.

It thus becomes a very singular campaign. Persuading a slave to be a candidate for a presidency with a certainty of his election if he will only vote for himself. For a slave to be president of himself is to elevate him to authority over a large and important constituency, with honor exceeding that of the greatest general, though the captor of many cities. By all means give us many such presidents, a long line of them in glorious succession.

All hail to Father Cleary's candidate, and may he be triumphantly elected to triple terms thrice over. Even before St. John he is the coming man, the man who can elect himself to power, and then, from his high vantage ground, help many another to break his bonds, to be more than king, and eventually dethrone King Alcohol.

*Oil City, Pa.* W. F. Wood.

## A FOREIGNER'S SUGGESTION.

Dear Union Signal:—Many foreigners would be glad of an opportunity for instruction in the English language. Others of us, who work for a living, feel the lack of education. We do not meet with much success in the work of self-instruction and discipline. The ordinary night schools require more time and money than we can spare.

Would it be worth the while to a temperance organization, for the sake of teaching us from the temperance text books, to provide evening schools, where once a week, for a small fee, we could receive instruction in such branches as we might choose, as well as in such principles as we ought to be grounded upon.

Could not a temperance organization secure the services of competent teachers so as to be able to offer instruction in any branch of study included in either a high school or a business college course, at very reasonable terms.

Could not the efficiency of the work be assured by taking only such pupils as would sign an agreement giving as much power as can be given to school authorities to enforce rules requiring faithful study, regular attendance, etc.

Would not an agreement giving the same authority in regard to the use of alcohol, be a good substitute for the pledge for such as would sign it?

Does the above plea answer the question "How shall we reach the foreigners?"

Is it a good way to be ready to teach the people what they wish to learn, in order to get them to learn what you wish to teach? Journeyman.

An English saloonist or "publican" as these people are called across the water, was charged with selling intoxicating drink to a drunken person and had defended himself by saying that neither nor his servants noticed the person was drunk, as he was perfectly quiet; but the magistrate, finding that as a fact, the person was drunk, convicted the publican. The publican appealed, but the court of the Queen's Bench, London, upheld the magistrate's decision, on the ground that the licensed person must take the risk of the person being drunk.

Heaven's gate is shut to him who comes alone;
Save thou a soul and it shall save thy own!

# Our Children.

## THE GIANT.

A giant goes hunting without hound or pack,
Before you, behind you. Ah! woe and alack
For the boy that is found in this wicked one's track.

When you're out with the boys at recess to play
He follows and tempts you the first oath to say;
Then stop, and resolve you are not going that way.

When you're offered the fine-cut to smoke or to chew,
And told you should do as the other boys do,
Stand, like a brave man, to your pledge and be true.

Again, he will come with the dazzling wine,
And press you, though often you bow and decline,
To taste "only once," it is so charmingly fine.

Now these are the things that I bid you beware,
For you are the bird for the hunter to snare,
And "Once" is the giant; so, my boy, have a care.

—*Youth's Temperance Banner.*

## REUBEN PLANT'S FAULT.

CHAPTER I.—TEMPTATION.

"Robert, come here."

"Yes, father."

The speakers were Reuben Plant, a hale stalwart man with a cheery voice and a genial eye; and his son, a bright-faced lad of about twelve years old.

"So you refuse to fetch me a pint of beer?"

"Yes, father," says the boy timidly.

"You know I could thrash you for this!"

"Yes father," again replies the boy, with the tears starting to his eyes.

"But I won't thrash you," said Reuben Plant. "I never have thrashed you yet, and I don't want to begin. Tell me this, why won't you fetch the beer?"

"I don't like the dram shop," said Robert; "and Mr. Miles, our teacher at the Sunday school, says that it is a wicked place to enter, and that we should always strive to avoid temptation."

"Now, look here, my lad," said Reuben; "Mr. Miles may be a very good man in his way, but I have never been in the habit of consulting any person's opinion but my own, and I decline to swallow all the stuff that he seems anxious to pour down your throat. If you want to be a teetotaler, by all means be a teetotaler. If you never taste beer, you'll never want to taste it; and you'll save money, that's one comfort."

"That's just what Mr. Miles says," replied the boy, eagerly; "if you never touch a drop you never want to touch it, and you are better in health without it."

"Stop!" said Reuben," not quite so much about Mr. Miles, if you please; I want you to listen to me, I don't want to be preached at by you. You recollect your grandfather?"

"Yes, father."

"Was he a drunkard?"

"No, father."

"Am I a drunkard?"

"No, father."

"Well, my boy, I fetched your grandfather's beer regularly every day from the 'Sly Fox,' and was never a pin the worse for it. Your grandfather, God bless him! is in heaven, I hope; a cup of beer would never keep him away from it! As for me, the wheelwright's shop is more flourishing than ever. I never did, I never shall, see the slightest harm in an honest drop of beer. If you dislike going to the 'Sly Fox,' I'll go myself. At the same time, recollect this: you are told to obey your parents—you appear to prefer obeying Mr. Miles to obeying your father."

"Father," said the son, the tears coursing down his face, "I never saw it in that light before; I never wanted to disobey you, I never will if I can help it. Let me fetch your beer; you must be right, and teacher must be wrong."

"Spoken like a man, Bob; here's a penny for yourself; bring the beer into the garden, I'm going to smoke a quiet pipe."

And so the beer was fetched.

"I'm almost sorry," remarked Reuben Plant to his wife that night, "I am almost sorry that I sent Bob to the 'Sly Fox.' But there! the boy must learn to withstand temptation. If we tie him to your apron-spring, Mary, he will not be worth a button when he has to face the world. Mr. Miles is a decent fellow, no doubt, and means well; but all his new-fangled ideas of temperance and so forth have not made him particularly strong. I wonder how he'd feel with my sledge-hammer in his hand. I am afraid, Mary, that teetotalers are too weak to be of much use to man or woman in this world."

Too weak! Reuben Plant professed to be a God-fearing man; but he had forgotton the words uttered by that glorious servant of God, Paul, who wrote to the Corinthians: "To the weak became I as weak, that I might gain the weak; I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some."

There is nothing more refreshing in this toil of life than man's communion with man. No matter how hard the day's work may have been, no matter how hot, or how cold the weather may have been, when one man meets another, a friend to whom he can confide his joys or his sorrows, the result is comfort and rest. At any rate comfort and solace to a great extent; and it is a signal mark of our Heavenly Father's wondrous love to His creatures that He permits us to derive such strength and consolation from each other. We little appreciate the blessings that God has given us, until, in His wisdom He deprives us of them. Husband! you never conceived how much wealth you had in your wife until you stood beside her grave. Wife! you never knew how dearly you loved your husband until you kissed his placid forehead as he lay in his coffin. Parents, those little human flowers called children, are rarely loved so much until they are lost to us.

How great, how good, how wonderful, how loving is God! How weak, how thankless, how thoughtless are we. But there is, in spite of all our failings, something stranger than our weaknesses—a power that drags us out of hell into heaven; it is the power of Christ, and that power we can grasp by faith.

"Mr. Plant," said Mr. Miles, as his pale, thoughtful face peered into the wheelwright's shop, "may I speak to you?"

"Certainly, sir," replied Reuben his honest countenance smiling through the dust and heat of labor; "certainly, sir."

It was some months after Robert had fetched the beer, and he had fetched it regularly since.

"I am sorry, Mr Plant, rejoined Mr. Miles, "that your son does not attend Sunday school. I have no desire to bias your inclination. You are his parent, and must act as you please."

"My boy not attend Sunday school?" returned Reuben, "why, it's the very place I want him to go to. I have great respect for you, Mr. Miles, but what on earth do you mean?"

"I mean," said Mr. Miles quietly, "that Robert very rarely visits us now. I met him with Jem Tarrant last Sunday, and that is my only reason for speaking."

Reuben Plant stood like a man dazed for a minute, then passing his hand hastily across his brow, he huskily answered, "I'm much obliged to you, sir, I'll see to this."

"Do not be harsh, Mr. Plant," said Mr. Miles. "Keep Robert away from Tarrant. The poor boy's father is beyond redemption in this world, I am afraid, but his son can only contaminate yours."

"My boy a liar!" muttered the wheelwright, as he watched the retreating form of the clergyman; "my boy a liar, and with Jem Tarrant. I must thrash him for it!"

"Well, father, home again you see:" said Robert as he tossed his bag on the nearest chair, "only a few months more, and I give up schooling forever and you will make me your apprentice. I always wanted to be a sailor father, but I'm sure I could work for you in this dear old shop, and I am getting tired of school."

"You're rather late, Bob!" drily remarked Reuben.

"Oh! yes, old Jinks makes us stick to our stuff," said Robert.

"Old Jinks makes you stick to your stuff, does he? well, I was wondering, Bob, if you stuck to yours?"

"Why, father, of course I do; look at my school work."

"I mean your stuff of truth-telling, honesty and so on?"

"Yes, father."

"You attend Sunday school?"

"Yes, father."

"Regularly?"

"No, father."

"Where were you last Sunday?"

"Out, father."

"Doing what?"

"Playing with Jem Tarrant."

"And the Sunday before, and the Sunday before, and the Sunday before that, where were you?"

"With Jem Tarrant."

"And yet when I asked you last Sunday where you had been, you said at Sunday-school—you told me a lie, Robert, you told me a lie."

"I didn't expect to be asked all these questions, or I'd have told you the truth long ago," said Robert.

"I shall thrash you," said the father: "I shall thrash you anyhow, for telling me a lie, so now, if you like, you can make a clean breast of it. You know that Tarrant is an idle, drunken dog; you know that I have forbidden you to have anything to do with the loafing boys in the village, and yet you dare to associate with the blackguard son of a blackguard sot—how was it?"

"I met him at the 'Sly Fox;' his father is often there. Jem is not at all a bad fellow—if he was turned out in the world he'd make a better living than I could. There isn't a pheasant's nest he don't know, father; and for that matter Jem makes his own living now. I never spoke to Jem until I began to fetch your beer, and I can't help saying it, father, I like Jem considerable better than I do Mr. Miles and his Sunday-school."

Robert Plant had his first and last flogging from his father that night.

"God forgive me," said Reuben, as he went moodily to bed, "I have thrashed him for my own fault."

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children:—One of our little soldiers is having a great fight, all on his own account. It is with the giant tobacco. He has an inherited taste for it, and he says that the first time he put a bit in his mouth it seemed to him better than candy, better than oranges, in fact the best thing he had ever tasted. He does not intend to be a tobacco slave, has never used it much, only when "the other boys" are smoking, he says "its pretty hard." And so he and his mother are fighting as if for life against this evil. His mother helps him all she can. She has promised him a gold watch on his twenty-first birthday, if up to that time he has not used "the filthy weed." She reminds him of it very often, as mothers will, and questions him pretty closely sometimes. But he always answers "Mother, I told you I wouldn't, and I won't." That's the kind of an "I won't" that a mother never objects to. I want to help all these boys who are saying "No" to tobacco. Perhaps it may help to know of some of the dreadful troubles tobacco brings. For instance, a tobacco dealer in New York city has been led by a sad case right in his own neighborhood to sell no more cigarettes to boys. He says that the boy, who was a friend of his own son, after smoking cigarettes for a time, had an ulcer form in his nose. It grew till the surgeon had to cut it away. The poison in the wound spread to his left cheek, which became so swollen that another operation became necessary. It communicated with the nerve of his left eye, which in turn became affected so seriously that he gradually lost the sight of it. Whether it will affect the sight of the other is not known yet, but the lad's face is simply terrible to witness. It is scarred and puffed up so as to be almost unrecognizable. The boy is still in the doctor's hands, and is shortly to undergo a third operation.

O, boys, join the manly little fellows I have told you about, and say with "little Robert Reed:"

"I'll never use tobacco, no,
It is a filthy weed,
I'll never put it in my mouth,"
Said little Robert Reed.

Captain Deborah.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498 Sharon, Pa.*

179. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 18 letters.
My 10, 8, 2, 3, 4, is what we must all reach.
My 1, 6, 8, 14, 11 is a useful animal.
My 17, 18, is what we all should say when tempted.
My 16, 13, 7, 12, 1 we should all try to save.
My 5, 15, 12 is a domestic animal.
My 1, 9, 12, 4 is a feeling which none should have for others.
My whole is good advice for all. C. C. S.

180. Anagram.

Llte ym theomr nweh ouy ese ehr,
Htta I lefl maid hte trsfei;
Dan orf mdeoerf nad ym touncry
I evah negvi pu ym elfi;
Ltel hre ttha I nest hsit esaesmg
Eer ym eotngu fuedser to pseka,
Dan uoy llte rhe mocrdea, on'tw uoy?
Ltte ym thmeor ton ot ewep. M. L. P.

181. Missing Consonants.

- - u - - i - - - e - o - - a - - -o -o o - -o - - a - - - - ou. - - e - - i - - - e - a - - a - - - e - i - - - - ou - - a - - - e - e - . C. B. L.

182. Cross-word Enigma

My first is in tree but not in flower.
My second is in wheat but not in corn.
My third is in money but not in wealth.
My fourth is in emperor but not in king.
My fifth is in apple but not in plum.
My sixth is in car but not in coach.
My seventh is in aunt but not in uncle.
My eighth is in spring but not in brook.
My ninth is in cherry but not in berry.
My tenth is in pen but not in ink.
My whole is what we are working for. Asa J.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

168. "If I regard iniquity in my heart the Lord will not hear me;" quinine, alarm, thyme, frigid, wine, thread, doe, thrall, riot.

169. Waterloo.

170. Ishmael, Nahash, Gibeah, Obadiah, Daniel, Isaiah, Sanballat, Obediah, Uzziah, Raguel, Tobiah, Ragan, Uriah, Shiloh, Tabitha:— In God is our trust.

171. Insatiate.

Answers have been received from Asa Johnson, and Mrs. Mary F. Gregory.

# Home Department.

## THE WAIL OF A MORMON WIFE.

Let every happy wife and mother who reads these lines give her sympathy, prayers and efforts to free her sisters from this degrading bondage. Let all the womanhood of the country stand united for them. There is a power in combined enlightened sentiment and sympathy, before which every form of injustice and cruelty must finally go down.—*Harriet Beecher Stowe.*

There's a waefu' blank at our fireside,
Since Jamie gae'd awa';
Lang in this world I canna' bide
My heart will break in twa.

Jamie, the faither o' my bairns
The lover o' my youth!
Has ta'en another to his arms,
And left his ain puir Ruth!

Forgotten a' his love and troth
Made solemnly to me;
That death alone would part us both,
And set ilk other free.

Sleep, oh sleep, my baby dear!
An' dinna wake to weep,
'Twas only mother's burning tear
That fell upon thy cheek.

Oh dinna let thy mother's grief,
Disturb my baby's rest,
My aching heart aye finds relief,
When thou art on my breast.

Oh, what can quell this inward strife
That rages like the sea;
When Jamie calls that woman *wife*,
There's *nane* his wife but me!

Elders, an' priests may counsel gie,
And bid me "bear my cross"
I think it naught but blasphemy!
To bid me bear my loss.

I canna, an' I wunna yield
To this Satanic creed,
I'll take my baby on my back,
And beg around for bread.

Had I ha'en wit to keep the gear
My faither left to me;
Oh weel I ken I'd no' been here,
Sae far ayont the sea.

But the wily saints came to my door,
Without e'er scrip or purse,
Got a' they asked frae me, an' more,
And noo I get their curse.

Which canna do me muckle ill,
Tho' I hae seen the day,
The murderous crew my blood would spill,
And put me "out o' the way."

Surely the time is close at hand,
God grant it were this hour,
When o'er this dark benighted land,
The law would show its power.

To exterminate polygamy,
Degrading to our lives;
And we, the broken hearted,
Would be loving, happy wives.

*Salt Lake City, June, 1880* JESSIE COWAN.

"Ask God to give thee skill
In comfort's art;
That thou mayest consecrated be
And set apart
Unto a life of sympathy.
For heavy is the weight of ill
In every heart,
And comforters are needed much
Of Christ-like touch.

Mrs. Browning said: "Whoever fears God fears to sit at ease."

## A WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.*

STELLA M. WOOD.

Ralph Waldo Emerson says: "A true woman educates all that is delicate, poetic and self-sacrificing, breeds courtesy and learning, conversation and wit, in her rough mate;" and also, "I have thought a sufficient measure of civilization is the influence of good women."

We all agree with Emerson that woman has had an ennobling influence upon the world. Certainly a woman does educate the courteous, the poetic, and the self-sacrificing. There can be no doubt whatever that as an educator in the conversational line, she is far superior to the other sex. Man in infancy is strongly under the influence of women. The child looks up to the father with awe and reverence, but it is the mother's "line upon line, and precept upon precept," which forms the foundation of his future character.

When he attains an age when he can be considered as not "too young to leave his mamma yet," he is placed in school, under the rule and influence of another woman namely, the school mistress. At this stage the woman, has the stronger influence over the child. The influence of the father is seen in the boy's imitation of the man's external characteristics. It is to the woman that the the child's inner life is shown; it is the woman who, as "the child is father of the man," makes or mars the future character. Most of our noble men owe their grand characters to their mothers' training. President Garfield's tender tribute to his mother upon the day of his inauguration is a monument of the wonderful influence of a good mother.

In the hands of a good school mistress the boy does well. It must be admitted that there is a period in a boy's life, where he apparently regards the softer sex with horror and contempt. They can't play ball, they can't play marbles, they're afraid of cows and mice, and nice little spiders, and June bugs, and such things. "These are the times that try boys' souls." It may truly be said that for a few years when the boy is "between hay and grass," so to speak, almost his only female friend is his mother. He torments his sisters, and will walk a block out of his way to avoid meeting a girl to whom he may have to bow. He is painfully conscious of the fact that he has about a foot and a half more of limb than he knows how to manage, and altogether he has a pretty hard time of it. But his mother stands by him and he soon begins to find out that girls are not so bad after all; he spends his time very profitably in their company, and consequently, much more time upon his shoes, hair, and necktie. Now we have him fairly under the influence of the young woman, and if his friends are young ladies he is in a fair way to become a gentleman in spite of himself.

There can be no doubt that girls have great influence over their masculine friends. If they appreciated more how far "little things" go to make up this life, they would use the influence they possess, and "let their light shine" upon some of the great questions of the day.

If a young man, a real nice young man, knew that the young lady whom he liked the best, would have nothing to do with him if he drank anything that would intoxicate, do you think he would do it? If he knew that every nice young lady would shun him if he drank "only a glass of beer now and then," do you not think he would stand true on the temperance question?

We must admit that women *can* be exasperating beyond endurance. Sometimes their influence then is alarming. Many a man has been driven from home by the little faults of a wife. The provocation often is not our glaring misdeeds, but a great many small ones. It is the *little* provoking things that are hard to bear. Solomon knew all about it when he said "A continual dropping in a very rainy day, and a contentious woman are alike." "It is better to dwell in the *wilderness*, than with a contentious and angry woman." "It is better to dwell in a corner of the house-top, than with a brawling woman in a wide house." But Solomon is acquainted with the other kind of woman too, for he also says "Her children arise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Truly noble women will use all their influence against everything which degrades. The temperance women of our day are using all their influence to banish that which degrades and ruins so many millions of our young and old. Men are inclined to speak contemptuously of "woman's arguments." A woman's brain *is* smaller than a man's, but as Miss Frances Willard says: "Man was created first, and given a large brain; when woman was made she was given a smaller and *much* better article."

There are certain characteristics of woman which eminently fit her for the temperance work. Mrs. Mary B. Willard says: "How better could the grace of *persistence*, which is the key-note of our endeavor, have been secured, than by the routine which began for our own country-women that famous Monday on Cape Cod, when our fore-mothers waded out from the Mayflower to the low-lying strip of land, and there inaugurated the first washing day? Ever since women have been washing on Monday, ironing on Tuesday, baking on Wednesday, cleaning on Thursday, sweeping on Friday, baking again on Saturday, and so on fifty-two weeks every year, and forty years to a life time. No wonder our legislators and politicians say, aghast: "What, those women again? Why, they never know when they're whipped!"

Women may be provokingly persistent sometimes, but her persistency accomplishes wonders. "Persistency, thou art a jewel!"

A woman does exert a wonderful influence. If she could only realize it, and use it for the good of all, how much better the world would be. We do not, can not know how much influence we have, but we all know we have some, so let us use it for the good, the noble, and the true, and with God's help make at least a little of the world better and purer for our having lived in it!

* Read at a young people's temperance meeting at Oak Park, Ill.

## FRANCES E. WILLARD ON HIGH LIVING.

"I have formed a settled conviction that the world is fed too much. Pastries, cakes, hot bread, rich gravies, pickles and pepper sauces are all discarded from my 'bill of fare' and I firmly believe they will be from the recipes of the twentieth century. Entire wheat flour bread, vegetables, fruit, fish with a little meat, and milk as the chief drink, will distil in the alembic of the digestive organs, into pure, rich, feverless blood, electric but steady nerves, and brains that can 'think God's thoughts after Him,' as they have never yet been thought. This is my recipe: 'Plain living and high thinking,' and this my warning: With high living you will get exceedingly plain thinking. Yours for stomachic rights."

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Sept 7.] Third Quarter, No. 10. [1884.

## TOPIC: CONFIDENCE IN GOD.

LESSON TEXT.—Psalms 27: 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? Psalm 27: 1.

1. It is not known certainly that this psalm was written when the last battle with Absalom's army was to be fought, but the indications point naturally to this time. It was in the shadow of a great darkness that David could say, "The Lord is my light," in the near approach of danger and possible disaster that he could aver with such confidence, "He is the strength of my life, of whom shall I be afraid?" Confidence in God is a good thing at all times, but it is no virtue when not specially needed. There is an old song which sings of real confidence:

Oh watch you well by daylight
By daylight you may fear,
But keep no watch in darkness,
The angels then are near.

The fact is, however, that our God is a savior by daylight as well as darkness. His promise is good every morning and every evening.

2. David next proceeds to indulge in a little spiritual boasting. He makes the statement, which seems hardly according to the facts, that his life has been characterized by one desire, to be with God, and then proceeds to build some of his confidence on this fact, and to sing a song of triumph in anticipation of all God is to do for him in consequence. But how soon is he brought low. Conscience now lifts her voice, and the poor human psalmist, comes down to a sinner's cry, "Have mercy upon me, when I cry with my voice. Hide not thy face from me. Put not thy servant away in anger. Leave me not neither forsake me, O God of my salvation." Confidence returns; the mercies of the Lord which have been "ever of old," come back in memory, and David thinks of the love that is more than that of the most forgiving parent, and stands again upon the solid ground of promise, saying, "Though my father and mother should forsake me through my sin, yet repentant, the Lord will adopt and own me."

3. We are taught through David's prayer for a plain path, because of his enemies, that it is right to pray for an open, straightforward, honest, unequivocal Christian character and life, because people are watching us, "mine enemies" being rendered in the margin as "those that observe me." The gainsaying world which neither reads nor hears Christ's gospel save through the lives of His disciples must needs be thought of by every Christian.

4. "If I can be saved, *you* can" is the argument of him who calls himself the chief of sinners whom Jesus Christ came into the world to save. Something of this cheer enters into David's "Wait upon the Lord, be of good courage and he shall strengthen thine heart. Wait, *I say*, on the Lord, I, who have sinned against His holy anointing, I, who have defiled the sacred offices of 'prophet, priest and king,' if I can be encouraged, strengthened and made new in Him, I say to you who shall believe on Him through all the ages, wait on the Lord."

God's word disguises nothing, not even the sins of His chosen ones. These things are written for our encouragement, that we who are weak, through sin, may be made strong in the life of Him who came to destroy the works of the devil, whether they be in the lives of Christians or in the world lying in wickedness.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*Attitude of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union toward political parties. Resolution passed at the tenth annual meeting, Detroit, Mich.:*

*We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.*

## NATIONAL PROHIBITION--WHY?

"Nothing can be effected by agitating prohibition at this time," say the plausible objectors to prohibition politics, "for the simple reason that the result of the election of president and members of congress can have no immediate bearing upon the subject."

The statement is "simple," but is not true. The "reason" is not a reason because the election of a prohibition president and congress would have great and wide bearing upon the subject.

Let us see if this be not true. If enough voters ally themselves with the Prohibition party to elect a president, the same voters can easily elect a congress. Now what this congress can do for prohibition will be done, and the president will execute the will of congress.

What can congress do for prohibition? First and nearest, it can shut up the two thousand saloons which Mr. Daniel told the Prohibition convention were keeping open doors day and night right under the shadow of the capitol building at Washington. This a Republican congress has been importuned to do by the people of the District of Columbia, but has refused. It has also denied these same people the right to vote upon the licensing of these saloons by congress, although strongly petitioned by them to grant the privilege.

Second, it can prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the territories, which are under the immediate government of congress. This would cover nearly one-third of the area of the United States with prohibition at once, and shut up over 8,000 saloons which now flourish in these territories, as well as one hundred and fifty breweries. The prohibition enacted against selling liquor to the Indians in these territories, might also be enforced, by military patrol if necessary, as in the British possessions close by.

Third, it can prohibit the importation of all foreign liquors, and the sale of liquors in foreign lands by Americans. The other day at Council Bluffs, Iowa, a number of half barrels of beer were carried from the railway station to a saloon in that city. Inquiry disclosed the fact that the beer was shipped from Germany, and no state law, no matter how prohibitory, could step in and stop it *in transitu*. No railroad could be prosecuted for carrying it, while the general government protects it. Not long ago the government of Siam aroused to a sense of injury to its citizens from the sale of drink by American traders, besought the American consul to withdraw his protection from these men, and to his honor be it noted, the request was granted. Congress can withdraw its protection from such traffic by Americans in all lands, but has not done so save in this instance. On the contrary in its treaties it has stipulated expressly that dram selling by Americans shall not be interfered with.

Fourth and most important, it can submit to the legislatures of the states an amendment to the United States' constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages. And it can remove the greatest obstacle to prohibition in the government and in a large portion of the sentiment of the country, viz., the vast system of internal revenue from the manufacture and sale of these beverages. When one thinks of what congress can do, and what the Republican congress of the United States has not done; when one thinks moreover of the partnership entered into by congress, and which has existed for the past twenty years between our government and the liquor traffic, the wonder is that temperance men and women have not long ago organized to set aside the instrumentality by which so much sin of "omission and commission" has been made possible and actual.

## IS THERE ROOM FOR A NEW DEPARTMENT?

Although immigration will not probably this year add so largely to our population as in 1883, there will hardly be less than half a million prospective citizens brought to our shores during the twelvemonth so rapidly passing. Of these, one-fifth will be legal voters in five years, probably more than this, as many of the immigrant boys of today will in five years be men. From Castle Garden to Minnesota, Dakota and the farther western states and territories these strange people surge over our continent, meeting only with agents who often prey upon their innocence or credulity, and seeing little of a Christian civilization. There certainly ought to be a W. C. T. U. missionary in each of the great cities along this line of march, whose duty it should be to visit the railway stations where these people "most do congregate," with supplies of temperance literature in the native tongue of the immigrant, showing the dangers peculiarly incident to foreigners in America, and especially that of importing the drink customs of old countries into the electric atmosphere and nervous conditions of the new.

Opposite nearly every railway station is a long line of dram shops, where the immigrant is systematically plundered. These he should be emphatically warned to shun, and a motherly hand-grasp with a kind word of welcome and note of admonition printed in his own language, would go far to win him at the outset, to temperance and Christian thought. At the Jersey City station of the Pennsylvania railway, an old colored woman has been stewardess for thirty-five years. Her work of sympathy and love in that position will never be forgotten by those who have been "ministered unto" by her faithful hands. It would be quite within the possibilities to secure for such positions, women who would do W. C. T. U. work, or to make use of such as are already in position for this purpose. The matter deserves a hearing and consideration by an organization working upon the "do everything" policy.

A teacher in the Cold Water Army of a Michigan City, one day asked each boy and girl to do something for temperance during the week to come. At the next regular meeting just as the exercises were about to close, a sweet little girl five or six years of age raised her hand and said to the teacher: "I did temperance this week."

*Teacher*—What did you do my dear?

*Little girl*—Me and another girl went into the saloons.

*Teacher*—(With great astonishment) What did you say?

*Little girl*—We tried to get them to stop selling their liquor.

*Teacher*—What did they say?

*Little girl*—One man said, 'You get out of here?' Another man said 'You find me a job of work and I will stop selling liquors," and another man said, 'Yes I will close,' but he only closed for one night. The next day his saloon was open just the same."

If every voter in the United States could have watched the face of this little girl as she told the story of her disappointment, if every voter could have seen the bright childish face clouded, as this first blow at childish faith was struck, there would be many a vote for St. John and Prohibition that may now go carelessly into an old party ballot box.

Said one of these careless ones to a prohibition worker the other day, "Oh you people have sprung this prohibition question too soon. The ground isn't pulverized enough yet."

"Well, hearts are pulverized sufficiently. I only know that," was her sad reply.

A heart question has come into the domain of politics, and heart questions are stubborn things.

The Band of Hope Quarterly for which the demand has been so great that the Woman's Temperance Publication Association has undertaken the supply, will be forthcoming in September. It will contain two sets of lessons, or one lesson adapted to two grades of scholars; the intermediate and primary. The primary lessons are written by Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, and will make infant teaching and learning an easy task. These lessons will have passed the scrutiny of several scientific students, and we believe will meet the want which has been described to us.

The first quarter will be devoted to the physiological effects of Alcohol and Tobacco; Second quarter: Effects upon Mind and Morals; Third quarter; Effects upon the Pocket Book; Fourth quarter; Effects upon the Nation.

## ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Office of the National W. C. T. U.,
16 East 14th Street, New York,
July 30, 1884.

*To the Officers and Members of our State and Local W. C. T. Unions:*

Beloved Sisters:—You are doubtless aware that the following was reported by the committee on resolutions and unanimously adopted at our last annual meeting (Detroit, Mich., Oct. 31 to Nov. 3) by delegates from twenty-eight states, two territories, and District of Columbia.

*Resolved*, That we will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes. (See page 31, Sec. 5, Minutes of 10th Annual Convention National W. C. T. U.)

In harmony with this action, a memorial was ordered, which was duly prepared, signed by the general officers of all the states and territories and presented by your representatives to the four leading political parties when they met to nominate candidates for the presidency of the United States. This was called the "Memorial of the American Home against the American Saloon," and asked that the party platforms should declare for national constitutional prohibition and that the conventions should select candidates committed by character and public pledge to this great movement.

The Greenback party adopted the following:

We are in favor of submitting to vote of the people an amendment to the constitution in favor of suffrage regardless of sex, and also on the subject of the liquor traffic.

The Democratic party says:

We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty.

The Republican party platform ignores the memorial of the American home but "renews allegiance to the principles on which the party has triumphed in three successive presidential elections." This includes the Raster resolution of 1872. As to candidates, Mr. Blaine, in his celebrated letter of last November, made the following statement:

The proposition which I have suggested gives the revenue from a specific tax wholly to the states and does not depend upon a chance surplus or an accidental remainder in the national treasury. *It maks the tax on spirituous and malt liquors a permanent resource* to all the states enabling them thereby definitely to readjust and reduce their own taxation. I believe the measure would prove a great beneficence to the people in all parts of the republic.

Gen. Logan is the author of a proposition to to support the public schools from the revenue of the liquor traffic.

The Prohibition Home Protection Party (thirty-one states represented,) by rising vote, pledged itself to all that our memorial contemplated, and subsequently placed in nomination as its candidates, Hon. John P. St. John, of Kansas, and Hon. William Daniel, of Maryland, Christian gentleman of undoubted character, chief champions of the temperance cause, representatives of once dissevered sections of our country, and devoted allies of the W. C. T. U. The Republican and Democratic candidates for president have not given the weight of influence or example to the wineless dinner table, but stand committed to such social usages and legislative methods as we are organized specifically to work against.

The Prohibition party has welcomed our leaders to all its councils, given them honorable recognition always, and committed itself to the principle of woman's ballot as a home protection measure.

Dear sisters; you remember our call to prayer only four months ago. We prayed for a platform committed to prohibition and for candidates whose characters and habits mothers could commend to the imitation of their sons. Such a platform and such candidates have now been given to the nation. The first state to put John P. St. John in nomination was Alabama, and for the first time since the war a native of the south has been placed upon the ticket of a party that is sure to poll a vote entitling it to the "respectful consideration" of those who respect nothing but numbers.

The "solid north" of republicanism and "solid south" of democracy can only be abolished by a new party, no longer on the lines of latitude, in which the people of both sections can rally around a common standard for the destruction of a common foe.

Let us accept with untold gratitude this answered prayer; be "willing in the day of God's power," and remember "the day of the Lord is near in the valley of decision."

### PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

In view of the foregoing facts we, your general officers, deem it our duty to carry out the provisions of the Detroit resolution by suggesting to you some of the methods by which we may all "lend our influence."

First. By thoroughly informing ourselves on this question, that we may render a reason for the hope that is within us. Knowledge is power. We meet specious arguments and keen objections on every hand. Let us be determined to know whereof we affirm. The "Hand-book of Prohibition" excels all other books in clear and concise statements about this party, its origin, aims, history, and above all its argument. Send twenty-five cents (to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, 16 East 14th St. New York) and get a copy to be read and commented upon at the local meetings. You could not do better than to invest money enough to buy a dozen copies and keep them circulating among the voting population. Men will read now, when the national issue is squarely made as they would not when it existed only in theory.

Carefully read and widely circulate The Union Signal (161 LaSalle street, Chicago.) It will be an arsenal of weapons and a perpetual supply of ammunition. Get up campaign clubs for The Issue of Today, published by the same house (20cts for the campaign, and $10.00 per hundred.)

Second. Write the voter's pledge in small books, suited to pocket or reticule and be instant in season and out of season to pledge the individual voter. You can often induce a Republican to "pair off" with a Democrat and vice versa, since that would not influence the aggregate vote of either of the old parties.

*Pledge of the Voters of the Home.*

We, the undersigned, realizing that the homes of this nation are unrepresented save through us, do hereby pledge ourselves to God, to our honored countrywomen, and to each other, that for the protection of the home, from the curse of the saloon we will henceforth vote only for those candidates for office, local, State and national, who stand upon a platform demanding the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and who are committed by character and public pledge, to the adoption and enforcement of prohibitory law.

Third. Watch the papers carefully, and when you see an incorrect statement or misleading argument, reply to it, briefly and pointedly, thus mortgaging the immense circulation of the great dailies and weeklies in the interest of our movement. Permit no such statement to go unanswered. By this means you will reach the largest possible number of readers.

Fourth. Pass resolutions in favor of the movement in all your conventions, telegraph them to the candidates and the associated press, and give them to the newspapers. Help the Prohibition party rallies; aid in the organization of Prohibition clubs in putting up campaign staffs, flinging a banner to the breeze inscribed: "Prohibition party—the Home versus the Saloon — St. John and Daniel."

But first, last, always, let us pray much for the party that, in its first resolution, recognizes God, and in its last invokes His blessing.

Finally. In every word of the foregoing address, and in these brief suggestions, be it remembered that no individual member — local, auxiliary, or state union — is in any way bound to receive what we have said in the way of sisterly counsel. There is nothing intended beyond the expression of what we understand to be the general opinion of our National union on the great and sacred subjects now before the American people. Falter who must, follow who dare, and may God defend the right

Your earnest sister workers,

Frances E. Willard, *President*,
Caroline B. Buell, *Sec'y*.
Mary A. Woodbridge, *Rec. Sec.*
Esther Pugh, *Treas.*

Miss Willard and Miss Gordon spent a few hours the other day with Miss F. Jennie Duty, near Rochester. Miss D. is rapidly regaining her usual health. She will probably accompany Miss Willard to several of the western state conventions of the W. C. T. U., and will attend the national convention at St. Louis, October 23.

* * *

Hon. J. T. Tanner, ex-mayor of Athens, Ala., was a delegate to the Pittsburgh convention, and the first one who nominated Gov. St. John. There is an omen of buried sectionalism in this that every right minded person must enjoy. Mr. Tanner is a liberal by nature. Though born and reared in a gulf state he requested the committee on permanent organization to make his wife, rather than himself, vice president for Alabama. He "thought it would encourage her."

* * *

Mrs. Mary Bynon Reese speaks on the Sabbath School and Temperance Work" at the Jefferson County (Ohio) Sunday School Institute this week. The Institute is conducted by the Rev. C. N. Pond, who will long be remembered as one of the doughty knights on our side at the Louisville Sunday School Convention.

* * *

At Chautauqua during the W. C. T. U. anniversaries a question meeting was held. Forty-two questions were asked by the audience and answered from the platform, nearly half of them relating to "third party" work. "Vox populi" is hard to stifle.

* * *

But this reminds me of somewhat I am sorry to see, namely, at certain camp meetings held by the W. C. T. U. on Methodist camp grounds, a vigilance worthy of a better cause is exercised by some well meaning ministers regarding politics, and if a good brother in an experience meeting chances to speak of his political conviction or conversion he is told to "Sit down. Politics are out of order here."

* * *

It makes me hope that the God of Israel will show Himself to these people, He who inspired the "politics" of a chosen people and made their prophets "politicians" in the truest and best sense.

* * *

If this country is ever to be God's country, the priests and the people and every sacred assembly must be devoted to "politics".

* * *

No liquor at Wisconsin state fair, thanks to the efforts of the state W. C. T. U. Gov. St. John invited to make the annual address. "The world wags."

* * *

A little child, only two years old, was shot to death by its drunken father, in New York State last Sunday, and yetpoliticians say that "the country is safe!"

On Duty.

# News from the Field.

## ANNIVERSARY DAY AT CHAUTAUQUA.

The decennial anniversary of the organization was celebrated at Chautauqua on Friday, August 15. Dr. Vincent presided at the opening of the session. The speakers were Miss Willard and Mrs. McLaughlin.

In the afternoon Miss Willard took the chair, and addresses were made by Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. McLaughlin, and Mrs. Lathrap. The address of the evening was given by Mrs. Lathrap. The facts elicted and the outgrowing and far-reaching results took in the nation and posterity in its sweep, and so cogently were these things presented by the different speakers that it was impossible for any to escape their measure of responsibility. The following synopses of the speeches made will indicate the general drift of the discussions:

### ADDRESS OF MISS WILLARD.

"*Dear Friends*,—It seems to me that a human being is a good deal like this grand organ back of us, with many pipes and stops, and banks of keys; and the kind of music you get depends a good deal on the sort of player you are. The instrument has possibilities of discord, but the skilled mind brings out that which touches every heart and arouses every soul by touching the key-note of brotherhood. I am glad to believe that in this is the purpose and intent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which Chautauqua gives so gracious and brotherly a welcome today. It is a society which demands harmony—it does not strive for discord. It seeks to build; it is constructive. And I am glad this day, on this, the tenth anniversary of this blessed instrumentality of the cause of our Lord Jesus Christ, to pay all honor to those who, in its early infancy, gave it warm welcome at Chautauqua and recognized it as among the Chautauqua ideas, which have gone out and blessed so widely our nation.

"Ten years ago, good women and true came together, some of whom are present, and called a meeting, with the benediction and good will of the father of Chautauqua, and in a prayer meeting there was the thought, prayed over first, and then the thought written out, and the society organized with Mrs. Willing as president, and Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller as secretary. Then they issued a call for a national convention of Christian temperance women. I am told that Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown was the first to intimate that the result of the women's crusade should be crystalized into a permanent organization, the wonderful proofs of the favor of the Lord in that whirlwind called the "Crusade" that swept across the land, routing the liquor traffic, horse, foot and dragoons. It called the women out of their homes to band themselves together to make a change, for the land was full of crimes and the country full of evil. Everybody has heard of that crusade; not every one is familiar with the fact that its sober second thought was the W. C. T. U. The women who went out on that movement had no skilled leaders, no methods, no plans, but in the slow march of a decade we have learned so many things. The logic of events has led us into a differentiation of our work—into gospel work, educational work, legal work, social work. Under these general heads are thirty-three departments, each of which has its superintendents.

"I believe there are circles of power which this work has penetrated, beginning with the smallest circle of the human heart. A man had strayed away from God and home. He could not speak his own words, and he was ofttimes cruelest to those whom he loved the best. Down in the mud and slime our society came to him, trying to lift him up and help him, came speaking kindly and friendly words, speaking the words that Christ uttered: "If the Son shall make you free ye shall be free indeed." And so we brought the gospel and lifted up the cross to those who supposed they were forgotten, that they were not cared for, and least of all that they were remembered by the women of the nation. The union ceme first to the individual. We said to them we want to get the bottle out of your pocket and get a testament in its place. We do not want to deck you with a ribbon, and label you with a badge, and set you up in a museum to be gazed at, but if you will take the pledge we will take it, too, and make it as easy as we can for you to make a splendid right about-face toward God. And so we came to seek gently, to invade the smallest of all circles, that is the circle of a sinful, tempted heart.

"But you know the next circle: that in, when two hearts united their destinies and laid the foundations of a human home. And the time came for gospel temperance to go out into this larger circle.

"I think that home, if it is to be the shield we love to call it, demands not only a priestess but a priest to keep its altar pure and bright. I turn to the young ladies here and ask them to remember that honor for honor, truth for truth, purity for purity, total abstinence for total abstinence, is the only safe basis for the home. Why is it that brothers and sisters, so dear to each other, sharing the same advantages, go out to make paths so widely different?

"We are hedged about, while our brothers are thrust out to take their chances and to see life in its most tempting aspects. So the W. C. T. U. is forming Bands of Hope, and is working in the Sunday schools, bringing about greater safeguards and guarantees to surround the steps of boys who go out into life's treacherous highways, and whose mothers can not follow them.

"But outside of that there is a third circle, and that is society, made up of all hearts and homes. Society ought to be a larger home I thank God for Mrs. Hayes, who has lifted up the standard so high that none could help but see it; who would not put out any alcoholic drinks before the guests she would honor.

"Our work is not only in America but in Canada and across the sea, where a cathedral doors have been thrown open, and bishops and canons have taken hold of the work. But there is a wider outlook, and we call it government, and we read that 'the government shall be upon His shoulder.' We women believe that moral wrong can never be legal right, and so we believe in prohibition, and speak it everywhere from a gospel point of view. Government is organized in such a way that there is a contract in it. It is a game two can play at Every member entering it becomes a partner and brings some safeguard, some capital to add to the firm.

"I bring forward the saloon keeper and let him speak. You ask me a hard question, he says. He is to take the comforts out of our homes to keep up our business. He is to take the boys and lead them to ruin.

"Because of what the saloon does against the interest of the home, we are here to stay till the liquor traffic shall be put under the ban of law. [Applause.] We do not expect to win entirely. When the physician can put up his medicine and say you do not need his assistance; when the teachers can fling their text books out of the windows because there is no need of education; then we expect temperance to be a success, and not till then. If there is a gentleman present engaged in manufacturing liquor; if he knew that the deep, great swell of the people's wrath was rising against his business, he would think that that was not a good place for his capital. We come to you, asking that every gentleman shall give a vote on our side, to remember that you represent the home, and that if you do not act for it your wives and and children will be without representation. I ask you in the voice of those whom you love to take this stand.

### ADDRESS OF MRS. EMILY M'LAUGHLIN, OF BOSTON, MASS.

"*Dear Friends*,—I would at once quiet your fears by assuring you that one of the blessed achievements of the W. C. T. U. has been that we are learning to make short speeches. I shall not detain you this morning.

"I am glad that I live in this age when the moral sentiment of my country is, to such a goodly extent, arrayed against this great sentiment of evil, which the demand for and supply of intoxicating liquors has made possible among us. I am glad that I live in a time when the mother-heart of this great nation is being deeply stirred with a sense of the impending danger for those they love; when all over our country, from north to south, from east to west, earnest men and women are banding themselves together for the defense of their homes and of their children. I am glad that I live in a practical age of temperance reform.

"It is said that Dr. Channing once, sitting in an audience of temperance people, heard a speaker who was depicting, with some considerable relish, the horrors of delirium tremens. The doctor endured it as long as he could, and finally spoke up, 'Friend, we have heard enough about the evil. For God's sake, tell us if there is anything we can do about it.' I rejoice that so many earnest men and women are asking what can we do about it, and trying to answer that question.

"We read a great deal about the public sentiment not being ready for prohibition. Our good men in Boston, some of the best men under the sun, who bid us God speed, and contribute money, often say to us, 'You are too fast; you are expecting to do impossible things. Don't you see that the public sentiment is not ready for you?" And then they sit back very comfortably, as if, somehow or other, if we waited long enough, we will be evolved into the condition where public sentiment will clamor for prohibition.

"Friends, is it coming that way? Has it come that way in the past? I am here to say this morning that I believe in the prohibition of the liquor traffic by law, whether public sentiment is quite ready for it, or not. [Applause.] Perhaps it is because I am a woman, perhaps it is because I do not hold in my hand a ballot, or have any political axe to grind, but this morning there is not a cloud in my mind regarding the righteousness of the prohibition of the liquor traffic by law in this country. I took up this great work as a department of Christian enterprise in my Master's name, with the open Bible before me. It is my God who pronounces the 'Woe to him that puts the bottle to his neighbor's lips;' who says, 'Touch not the wine when it is red;' who says, 'Come out, have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them.' I listen, and remember that nineteen hundred years ago the lowly Nazarene flung down before the Jews a problem of profit and loss: 'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?' It is in the light of this question that I would have the men in this country decide this important matter.

"But I think we are not so narrow that we do not feel the importance and the value of a high public sentiment behind the law, or public conviction, which is a better word. There is any quantity of loose sentiment about the country, but the need of the hour is clearly defined, outspoken, aggressive effort, which shall be the outgrowth of deep conviction. How are we to get this behind the law? Is it coming down upon us like an avalanche, some time? Are we to be baptized with public sentiment in answer to prayer? God can do a great deal for His people in answer to prayer. During the ten years of our organization, every success that has come to our cause, has come in answer to prayer. But I believe that God will not do anything for us that we can do for ourselves. The hour of our extremity will be the hour of His opportunity. When the men and women of this country who deplore the results of the liquor traffic, when they wake up to the work, when they have done the best they can, and have come to difficulties, as surely they will, then God will appear to their relief. Public sentiment will come as the outgrowth of honest and legitimate effort.

"The law is but a magnificent piece of machinery to do something with.

"It is because we believe this that we are prosecuting this work. We know that we shall fail if we do not take legal measures, or if we fail to take hold of these lines of educational work which reach into the homes and schools of the country. I want to say to you that we have come into this work to stay. (Applause.) We did not come into it at the bidding of any party organization; we did not come into it for any whim, but at the mandate of stern conviction, in response to the cry of sore necessity, under the pressure of personal responsibility; and God helping, we are going to stay in this work until this question is righteously settled.

"I just give you notice that you are not going to have any peace for the rest of your life; you might just as well vote prohibition first as last. We were silent so long, we are ashamed. We are ashamed because our hearts' dearest treasures were at stake all the time; but but we are going to talk now, and you are not going to hear the last of it until you shut up the saloons, and make the streets of this blessed country safe for children to walk in them.

### ADDRESS OF MRS. SALLIE F. CHAPIN.

"The work in the south is different from the work you have here in the north. The first woman to whom I ever listened was Miss Willard, and she little knows my anxiety when she wrote she was coming. It was like the man with the white elephant. No woman had ever spoken in our state. I did not know how I should get the ministers to endorse her, but our people are chivalrous. I wrote Bishop Stevens that he must introduce her. He might have the first pulpit in his church, but he has given himself to the colored people. I have known him to sleep on the floor of a cabin to meet the colored people and prepare them to preach the gospel. I am superintendent of the work in fifteen states, and wherever we have a union of the white people we have one of the colored people. You know if we have prohibition at all, it must be brought about by the votes of the white and colored people alike. Our rules and regulations are different from the ones our more progressive sisters see fit to use. In Georgia we have ninety-eight prohibition counties. In South Carolina we have prohibition almost through the entire state, except in the cities. One said: Why don't you tackle your cities? I replied that there was more than one way of tackling, that we were going to bring the mountains down upon them. In six towns the saloon keepers were relieved of their trade. It is a wonderful work God is doing; we cannot take the glory, we see Him so manifest in it. Some of the ministers think we have no business here. The Revised Version reads: "The number of women who proclaimed the glad tidings was a great host." They will have to get another version or let us talk. The fact of the business is, we are going to talk anyway.

"A man said the other day that he did not know what the foolishness of preaching was till he heard that the women were preaching. You know that man, by wisdom, knew not God; and if the foolishness of women's preaching brings them to God, and man's wisdom does not, it is a good thing we have started. This work of women is done in a way so peculiar—it is woman's way; man cannot do it. While the war lasted you were on the one side, we on the other; but this is a war in which we are all engaged. It comes to every home—to every hearth stone. The saloons are there, and we are fighting for home and native land. When I was north a few weeks ago I was at Castle Garden, and I looked and saw the multitude of foreigners there. And as I looked at them I thought that in a few years these will be the men who will make our laws for us. And then I remembered that when I was in Louisiana they wanted to have license abolished, and we had a day of prayer.

"The plantations have passed out of the hands of the men who owned them, and are in the hands of German Jews who have no respect for the Sabbath. They employ the colored people. They marched a body of them past where we were sitting, and they had on their banner a barrel, and they said: 'Where is your Jesus? Throw him out.' When we think of the vast increase of this class of the population, we will see the necessity of laying the right kind of foundations. At a meeting

in Louisiana young men from Ohio came to me, drunken young men, with flasks in their pockets, and asked me if I knew their mothers, and if I knew Mother Stewart? You cannot keep your boys at home, and you can not follow them, and so you must work for prohibition.

ADDRESS OF MRS. MARTHA L. WELLS, PRESIDENT OF THE INDIANA W. C. T. U.

"Ten years is a very little while to one at rest. It is a very little time to the mother who clasps her first born child in her arms and lives along the first ten years. It is just a little time, just the morning of life, with all beautiful things written upon it. But it is a sad thing the next ten years, when the boy begins to go astray in the saloons, and the mother spends sleepless nights while she wonders where her boy is that she loved and trusted so. So our W. C. T. U. have learned in the last ten years, as never before, to go to God. They have asked Him to save American homes from the great home destroyer. Why is it the home destroyer? Because it is hedged about with law, because the laws of this land have said it might be so, because the laws of our nation have made it possible for the boy to go astray under the dictation of law.

"Men and women have been afraid, and cowed before this great home destroyer. The women of the W. C. T. U. have learned in these last ten years that there is more to be done than pray, although we believe in prayer as we did, yet we have a broader vision, and we see that this great evil is endangering everything in this government, church, society, law and everything.

The American saloon is a disgrace to our civilization. We have come to believe that the Christian manhood of this country must take hold of this matter. God must be king in this Christian nation, and we must have a high priest as well as king. This government is just loaned to you, it is just in your hands as stewards, you only have the management of it for a little while. By and by God will come to you and ask you for this government, and it will come upon you to render an account for these souls for whom the funeral knell is pealing all over the land. May God help you to do His will this fall at the polls. May every Christian man in America vote as he prays. May God help you to vote as you shall wish that you had voted when your boy takes his way from home and is lost on account of this liquor traffic.

"We stand today on holy ground. We stand where we never stood before. We stand as Luther stood in the old time when he said, 'Here I stand, I can do no other. God help me.' You may tell me that we shall ruin some party. God is king. There are great issues like the tariff. There is only one issue, one kind of tariff, and that is the tariff levied on the souls of our boys. [Applause.]

"May the time come when American manhood will stand to its convictions and be as true as they were twenty years ago in the day of the nation's need. We are reading the Bible with a new meaning. We have seen as never before that the nation is the Lord's and He is king. We have seen as never before that there is a great danger threatening us because we have gone away from God. We intend coming to you as Christ told us, more than nineteen hundred years ago on the first Easter morning, we are "going to tell the brethren." We are going to tell you because we have not the ballot. Some of us do not care if we have not, provided that you will do the work. We are coming to tell this country that there is a great foe in the land, a foe worse than the cholera, that this government of ours needs to be cleaned out, and Uncle Sam needs a housekeeper as he never needed it before in all the history of our country. (Applause.)

"We go out from Chautauqua to-day with its blessed administrations, we go out with the memory of the seven or eight women who kneeled down at Jerusalem and prayed, we go out with a memory of the ten blessed years, with all our courage and conviction, and we go out to set up over this country the blessed cross and the flag below it.

"A little time ago I overheard a conversation in the cars between some gentlemen concerning the election in Ohio. One of them said: "The trouble is with the women. If they would stop their clatter, we could satisfy the men with high license." And gentlemen, until you vote for prohibition, you will never stop our clatter. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP, FRIDAY EVENING.

"No one can look thoughtfully over the country, at the present time, without being conscious that a great moral question is up for settlement, the second one with which this generation has had to deal. Unlike the other, it does not divide the country with warring sections, but spreads all over the land, a universal curse and misery. It sinks its roots down into the soil of avarice and lawless ambition. It goes out in every line of our political life, destroys statesmen to procure politicians, kills off patriots to make office-seekers, and, laying its hands on a free ballot-box, endangers the foundation of a free government. But we are approaching the hour of decision in regard to this great problem of temperance in this country, and soon we shall face the question of the life of the saloon system or the life of the republic, and I have confidence enough in the intelligence of the people of this republic and in the patriotism of the men of this nation to believe that we shall live to see this great evil swept down into a grave from whence it will never have a resurrection.

We are here tonight to consider the final settlement of this great question. I believe the child is already born that shall see the closed door of the last legalized rum shop in the United States. I do not say he will see the last drunkard, because as long as appetite gnaws, like an undying worm, in men, they will find some way to gratify it; nor do I say the last illicit manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, because as long as avarice leads men to sell their own souls, and that of their brethren, for money, somebody will be found who is avaricious enough to make this liquid fire for the sake of the money it will bring; what I do say is, that I believe the child is now born that will see the door of the last legalized dram shop closed.

"We are not here by the will of fanatics, but by the will of God. It is not Neal Dow in the east, nor Gov. St. John in the west, that has brought this question to this place, but it is God Almighty's will; the march of progress is only another name for the march of God. This question has been lifted to the level of the eyes of this people, and it will not go down again till it is settled in righteousness. When I speak of the final settlement of this question, I mean the settlement of the attitude of the government toward this traffic that is demoralizing our civilization, destroying our homes, and standing athwart the progress of the church of God. We find there are three classes in our population that stand related to the final settlement of the question: First, the drunkard; second, the dealer; third, the sordid citizen. Before proceeding to discuss the drunkard as he may stand related to this question, I will say that the salvation of Jesus, the sanctification of the Holy Spirit and cleansing blood of Christ, will lift any man from the lowest depths and bring him to happiness and salvation in heaven. I believe if it is necessary for Jesus Christ to work a miracle in order to save a drunkard, he will do it; and that we, as Christians, ought to go out in the world and tell them that there is a possibility for the one that seems furthest away. We have been after him for ten years, have chased him from the street to the saloon, from the saloon to the home; and there is not one of us but what would leave this platform and kneel all night by the side of any broken soul that wanted to find God. But we have been in the habit of regarding the drunkard as one offended against, rather than as a criminal, looking upon him as a person that ought to be picked up and cleaned off every time that he falls into the gutter, and have talked about the evil as if it were a wild beast that sought to overcome him.

"If you will go into the saloons and sit down and listen, they will say that ministers are too white-handed now-a-days, Christians too proud, and the churches too aristocratic to do what Jesus told them to do in the parable of the prodigal son. Let me give you another view of this parable. You will remember that it was not the prodigal son that the father forgave, but the repenting son who returned to his father, and I want to say for the honor of the church of God that we are waiting for them to come. We will take them by scores, by hundreds, or by regiments, but we can not be persuaded that it is our duty to take the robe and go out across the country and insist upon putting it upon him while he stays there. We say he ought to come.

"I will put into this army of drinkers whoever belongs there. I put into it the woman who presents the wine-glass to her guest or lifts it to her own lips, because she stands, as related to the final settlement of the question, just as guilty as anybody else; I put into it the minister of the Gospel who uses wine; I want to put in it the dignified and aristocratic drinker; I want you to put in the great, happy crowd of jolly drinkers in this country, who consider the drinking habits of this country as a huge joke gotten up for their amusement, and who look upon the temperance workers as fanatics, and to whom to treat and be treated is a daily sport; I want you to put in the company of men and women that have stumbled down this pathway to where they stand, on the ragged edge of life, shaking, and with whom drinking is no longer a joke—put them all in, men and women, high and low, rich and poor, young and old, cultured and unlettered, and you have a mighty army whose tread shakes this republic.

"Let us divide, for a moment, this community of drinkers into two classes—the foreign born and the American born. If the foreign born drinker stood where I stand, he would probably say something like this: 'I want you to understand that I have no sympathy with what you fanatics call total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state. My father drank before me, and my grandfather before him, and the best people in the land drink. I came to this country because I know it is a free country, and every man has a right to regulate his life according to his own ideas, and I want you to understand that if my personal liberty is to be interfered with by you temperance fanatics and I prevented from doing what I please, I intend to use my influence in caucus and with the ballot to procure the right to drink whenever, and wherever, and whatever I wish.' Now, if there was only one of him we might laugh, but they are coming a thousand a day, a city in a week, and an empire in a year, and before they get their sea-legs off of them they are at the ballot-box making laws for this republic. We ought to pause and ask, "How is that to effect the destiny of this country?" Now, what is the matter with this foreign-born drinker? Is he a sinner above all the dwellers in Galilee? No, the man is honest when he thinks he has the right to drink. That is his education, and he drinks with less shock to his conscience than the American. He has not yet come to comprehend the style and make-up of this government; he has come from a land where he has had nothing to do with law.

"To him all government has been a set of rules, made on the throne and handed down to the common people. He has come to a land that is governed by principles, not by rules. He knows that dissolute kings make a very bad and oppressive government, but he has not yet come to understand that a dissolute citizenship and a degraded ballot box in a republic is infinitely worse in a land where there is no throne but the hearts of the people. He is also ignorant and careless of the style and make up of our population. He has come from a land that is solid in blood, solid in language, solid in nationality, and solid in destiny. He comes to a civilization that is made up of everything. Europe, Asia, Africa and the islands of the sea have poured their thousands upon us until we have in our veins blood black and white, blood fast and slow, blood hot and cold, and he does not understand that this many-blooded civilization is only to be controlled by two things; first, the education of conscience and heart; second, the capture of the intellect that shall make us comprehend the relation of the citizen to the republic. The foreign born drinker says in return for the chances given him, 'I shall use my voice at the caucus, and my vote at the ballot box, to secure the right to drink whenever, wherever, and whatever I please.'

"Now we turn to the American born drinker, and he is a great deal meaner man than the other. It takes a very mean American born man to get drunk. He knows all about the genius of our civilization. The ideal American is not a drinker. It is not the ideal American who sits at the White House table with six kinds of wine at dinner every day; it is not the ideal American that organizes an Irish wake on a railroad train, when going to bury a dead president; that organizes a Yorktown spree instead of a jubilee in order to celebrate the victories of a hundred years ago, and then coolly present their bill for drinks to congress; it is not an ideal American that organizes a great national convention and puts into the palace train that carries them a car that contains only liquors, cigars and tobacco; it is not the ideal American that gathers in Chicago to nominate a president for either party, and drinks $4,000 worth of liquors over the bar of one palace hotel. The American born drinker drinks against the protest of the highest patriotism.

"We have had a great deal of talk in this country about personal liberty, and it all centers around the breweries. In the next place, the American-born drinker drinks against the protest of the American church. Our Sunday schools contain nearly seven millions of children, and yet one-half of the criminals that are sent to prison are sent under twenty-one years of age. There seems to be a wonderfully short cut from the door of the Sunday school to the saloon, and then to the prison. I long for the day when right down in the hearts and consciences of the children in the school and church shall be put the dangers that will come to them by and by. It is not enough that the boys and girls go out well-educated, but they must know what they will meet on the streets. It seems to me that the hearts and consciences of our people need to be educated more. The American born drinker drinks against the genius of our reforms.

"These two classes, the foreign and American born drinkers, drift together in the saloons; there they clasp hands, the one not knowing about our civilization, and the other, who ought to know, yet they stand right shoulder to shoulder, and they say 'We intend to use our influence in caucus and our votes at the polls in order to secure to ourselves the right to drink whenever, wherever, and whatever we please.' These drinkers say to the distiller and the brewer: 'You make whisky and beer and we will drink it.' They say to the keepers of palace hotels: 'Stock your bars and we will not stop at a temperance house.' They say to rum sellers: 'Keep your saloons open late at night and Sundays and we will make it pay for you to take the risk to break the law.' And while these things are being done, these people know that nearly one hundred thousand of the citizens of this republic go down yearly into drunkards' graves because of these things, but they don't care; they know that the best and brightest names have been shadowed forever in this land, but they don't care; they know that this country trembles now from center to circumference under the financial, commercial and social problems that this great evil brings upon it, but they don't care; they know that the air of every midnight is heavy with women's sobs and wet with children's tears, but they don't care.

"Is it any wonder that the members of the W. C. T. U. at last stretch out their hands to such people as gather in this place and say, 'Won't you help us to settle this mighty question?'

"Now, we turn to the second class the dealer. If the rum seller, as we sometimes call him, could stand here, there are two or three things he might say for himself. He might say: 'I want you good people to understand that I do not think it right for me and my family to be socially ostracised because of my business, which is not regarded by all in the light in which you fanatical people regard it. There is a large number of people who thank me for manufacturing and selling liquors.' And we cannot say that it is not so. What is the reason that you have saloons in the state of New York? Because you want them: a certain portion of our civilization wants them. He would say: 'I want you to understand that my business is perfectly legal. Every state has grappled with the settlement of the question of this business of mine, and with the exception of two or three states that have recently fallen into the hands of temperance fanatics, all the legislatures have declared that my business is legal.' Now, we can not say that it is not so. God writes down the name of the dealer and the name of the man who rents his building for that kind of traffic. Then puts in several thousand Christian farmers.

"In Milwaukee, last March, after the two great parties had nominated candidates for local offices, the liquor dealers held a meeting on Sunday afternoon, and resolved that they would support no man, no matter to what party he belonged, that was not pledged to their interest; and they resolved that they would support any man, no matter to what party he belonged, if he was pledged to the trade. Now all these men clasp hands and stand together, and say: 'We want you to understand that we stand together in this thing, and we intend to use our influence in caucus and party; we intend to use our votes at the free ballot box in order to secure to ourselves the right to manufacture and drink whatever, whenever and wherever we please.'

"Now because of this unity between the drinker and the seller in the use of their influence, I want you to see that the great system that holds in its grasp the drinker on one side and the dealer on the other, holds in its hands the pivot on which swing more of our political destinies than any other thing. The caucus is in the saloon, or the saloon is in the caucus, and on election day the good citizen goes to the polls and votes the ticket that is made for him; and, dear friends, you cannot elect a man today, from constable to president, without going to the saloon door, and in all meekness, and saying: "Please, gentlemen, who will you vote for if we nominate him?" And the party success depends on the saloon majorities.

"Now, dear friends, this is the size of the problem that is to be met by the honest, sober citizen whose life is free from these habits and whose hands are clean."

## ILLINOIS.

### *HYGIENE AND HEREDITY.*

STATE NORMAL INSTITUTE AT LAKE BLUFF.

The Normal Institutes of Hygiene and Heredity which are being carried on under the auspices of these two departments, present rare opportunities to our women for studying these important branches of our great work, and the one just held at Lake Bluff, Ill., was among the very best of these occasions.

HYGIENE.

As previously announced the first two days were devoted to hygiene. In the absence of the state superintendent, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, professor in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and superintendent of the department of hygiene for that city, presided at these meetings, and with her ready knowledge and felicitous manner gave such zest to the topics under consideration at each session that the discussions which followed the addresses were very animated and full of interest throughout.

Owing to an unavoidable delay which prevented some of the speakers from reaching the grounds at the time appointed some changes were necessitated in the program. The first session was devoted to a general discussion of matters pertaining to health, led by Drs. Mary Weeks Burnett and Florence Hunt, of Chicago. A lively interest was awakened and assured for succeeding sessions.

In the afternoon Dr. J. H. Kellogg, member of the state board of health of Michigan, presented the scientific facts relating to "Food and Digestion" in a simple and comprehensible manner taking care to impress the more practical points by reiteration so as to fix them in the minds of his hearers. These facts were made the basis for numerous practical deductions concerning erroneous dietetic practices, particularly the use of badly coooked foods, highly seasoned viands, condiments, excessive use of sugar, fats, etc., as well as too frequent meals, late suppers, ices and other common errors.

Mrs. Kellogg, the National Superintendent af the Department of Hygiene, in her address, "Hygiene vs. Intemperance," presented a general view of the relation of hygiene to our temperance work, giving special prominence to the influence of an unwholesome dietary in inducing intemperance; showing how every violation of Nature's laws becomes an obstacle to temperance in so far as it lessons natural strength, thus creating a demand for artificial strength; and how undoubtedly the great augmentation of the drink habit among women is largely due to the fact that so large a proprotion of the women of today are feeble, nervous or wholly invalid.

This condition they seek to alleviate by the use of tonics, cordials, bitters, etc., in which alcohol is an essential part, thus laying the foundation for intemperance, both for themselves and their posterity. The address called out a lively discussion of the numerous points made during which most instructive remarks were made by Drs. Stevenson, Burnett, Parker, Mrs. Dr. Danforth and others.

"The Development of the Human Body" was the topic of an address by Dr. Florence Hunt, of Chicago, who succeeded in making interesting and instructive this very abstruse subject by her happy manner of presenting it.

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, professor in Chicago Medical College, presented at the fifth session an able and interesting paper entitled "Some of the Causes of Ill Health among Women." The speaker held that one of the chief causes of the marked increase of nervous disorders in women is the unnatural excitement characteristic of American business and social life. Young girls are broken down by the attempt to meet the demands of the cramming system of education so prevalent now-a-days and at the same time attend evening parties, theaters and entertainments involving late hours and undue excitement of the nervous system, at just the age when they ought to be developing into a strong and useful womanhood.

The concluding session of the meeting devoted to the department of hygiene was occupied by Dr. Kellogg in a consideration of the subject of "Household Hygiene." The lecture was an eminently practical one, teaching almost every department of domestic hygiene, and the numerous questions asked by the audience evinced a deep interest in the subject.

HEREDITY.

The Institute of Heredity held last week at Lake Bluff, under the auspices of our state union and the central W. C. T. U. of Cnicago, marks an important epoch in our work. This is the first meeting of the kind ever held, so far as we know, and thus becomes an historic event. Its conception and accomplishment are due to Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett. She chose the topics to be presented, and the persons to present them with the greatest care, sifting a list of three hundred physicians to secure the half dozen best fitted to present the phases of this new study in their true light.

The topics discussed were "The Study of Heredity," opening address by Dr. Burnett; "Heredity," by Dr. Julia Holmes Smith; "The Pathology and Psychology of Heredity," by Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, Conn.; "The Heredity of Alcoholism," by the same; "The Abdominal Brain," by Dr. Leila Bedell, and "Nicotine Heredity," by Dr. Anna Parker.

Dr. Burnett's address was a wonderful opening up of the subject, showing undreamed of possibilities for good in this branch of study. She defines life as God's plan for each individual, that it comes from God and returns to Him. Heredity is the sum of all the ancestral traits, plus life. It culminates in the individual at his birth.

Her first proposition, which she considered self evident is Wherever and in whatever form we find life, we find heredity.

2nd, Whatever affects life, whether in its individual or species, or cosmic relation, affects heredity. This she proved by convincing argument.

From his cosmic relations, through the revolutions of nature, her convulsions and her regularly recurring conditions, we find the cause of the faculties of fear and veneration in man.

Studied from a national standpoint, we find a certain inheritance following a certain national development. To study history is to study heredity. National biography is but the history of bequeathment from parents to children of their virtues and their vices, their wisdom and their folly, their successes and their failures. The life of nations which have attained a fair degree of civilzation, is characterized by four stages: first, the heroic, its conflict for existence, either with other nations or with nature; second, the philosophic age, when it has sufficiently conquered these forces to dwell securely; third, its age of maturity; fourth, its decline. Each stage is the inheritance of its predecessor. In America, the stern discipline, the rigid simplicity of the pioneers, bequeathed to their children the self control, the self denial, the courage and patriotism of the men and women of the Revolution.

Civil and political safety secured, the phi isophical age naturally followed. Parents tired of war, not only turn gratefully to the arts of peace, but they give to their children a peace loving inheritance, and those children turn naturally to study and peaceful ways. We are in this stage now, the resultant of the civil war. Our sons and daughters, by this heredity, will naturally choose peaceful arbitration to the arbitrament of the sword.

The hereditary effect of religious persecutions was strongly marked in European countries through many generations, while the dark ages, owed much of their darkness to the fact that for preceding generations the brightest and best minds were shut up to celibacy in monastery and cloister, so that the parents of the nation were of a low grade intellectually and morally.

Dr. Burnett's address was followed by a very interesting Bible reading by Mrs. Jennie F. Willing on "Heredity in the Bible." Mrs. Willing showed by well selected texts, first that God recognizes the law of inheritance and orders that spiritual opportunities be transmitted with temporal estates.

Second, that he anticipated the injustice of primogeniture and often set it aside, giving the younger sons the dignity and blessings which their older brothers would naturally have inherited.

Third, good traits are transmitted.

Fourth, bad traits are transmitted.

Fifth, sin may cancel the inheritance of good traits.

Sixth, grace may cancel the inheritance of bad traits.

Dr. Smith's paper on "Heredity" was in her absence, read by Dr. Chapin. It noted four kinds of heredity.

First, where the child inherited equally from each parent. Second, where he inherits more from one than from the other. Third, where father transmits to son, mother to daughter. Fourth, where father transmits to daughter, mother to son. This is much the most common kind. Often both sons and daughters inherit physical form, passions and appetites from the father, and intellectual qualities from the mother. This is so common that it is said few men or women have displayed great intellectual powers that were not prefigured in the mother. Here is a strong argument for the intellectual development of our women, and for self control over all appetites and passions by our men.

Dr. Crothers, editor of the *Journal of Inebriety*, and superintendent of an inebriate asylum in Hartford, is fitted both by research and experience to speak with authority on the themes he discussed. In his address upon the "Physiological and Pathological Phases of Heredity," the docter described the order of heredity, which is usually from one sex to the opposite, and often skips one or two generations to reappear again in the third or fourth. The Adams family of Massachusetts, and the Van Buren family, of Pennsylvania, were remarkable examples of intellectual heredity. The preaching faculty was transmitted from father to son in the Beechers. Every thought, he declared, was a liberation of force which was bound to reappear again. The long, jealous strife of Rome and Carthage, and the crusades were instances of heredity in the masses. He closed by pointing out the ominous danger to our country from unlimited emigration. If it was given loose rein as at present, before long every man and woman in the United States would be defective.

The second lecture was upon "Alcoholic Heredity." The action of alcohol was defined and the heredity was shown to be direct as from parents to child, drinking father drinking child, or indirect as drinking parents and consumptive and insane children. Alcoholic parents were shown to have defective children always, down to the third and fourth generation. Criminality, pauperism, idiocy, insanity, and many other defects were shown to come from this source. The heredity from this cause was illustrated by many instances, due to various causes, of which bad health, bad education, and surroundings were prominent. The mortality of the race would be diminished when the heredity of alcohol was known and guarded against. He concluded by urging his hearers to study his subject from a physical standpoint.

Dr. Bedell's paper on "The Abdominal Brain," showed careful research and was of intense interest. It distinguished sharply between the cerebro-spinal nervous system, which controls voluntary motions and intellection, and the sympathetic system which presides over all the vital organs and gives expression to the emotions. It is impossible by any extracts our space will allow, to give any idea of the scope of this paper, it must be presented entire to be appreciated.

Tobacco heredity was ably treated by Dr. Anna Parker. Although few families are free from their hereditary taint, it has been studied much less than the alcohclic. Still the array of facts gathered and presented by Dr. Parker is sufficient to startle us out of our fancied security and set us to work to devise means to avert the curse which hangs over us from this source.

This and the other papers were followed by animated discussion, and all must inspire deep thought. We wish they could be published and read by every father and mother present or prospective, in our land.

Mary Allen West.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Miss West will visit the conventions at Pittsfield, Bloomington, Ottawa, Pocahontas and Rockford during September.

—Secretaries of local unions will please pay careful attention to the circular letter just sent them from headquarters and bring them to the notice of the unions.

—Mrs. Rounds is already engaged to speak at the conventions to be held at Pittsfield and Rockford during September. Send to 161 LaSalle street for terms and dates.

—Delegates and members of the executive committee who are to attend the state convention, will please report to Mrs. E. G. Hibben, of Peoria, before the first of of October.

—Mrs. S. M. I. Henry will be ready for engagements between the 1st and 14th of September, and during the month of October. Send for dates and terms to 161 LaSalle street.

—Unions have been organized at Dudleyville, Mt. Gilead, and St. Jacobs, by Mrs. Morrison, at Hagarstown by Mrs. Slade, at St. Elmo by Mrs. Collins, at Oneida by Mrs. C. H. Smith.

—A full supply of Leaflets are kept at headquarters, sent out to our unions for 10 cents per hundred, cost of postage. Let large orders come in for conventions and public meetings. We call especial attention to the tracts written by Mrs. M. B. Willard and Miss West. These are designed to be distributed in public meetings.

—The attention of presidents and secretaries of the W. C. T. Unions of the state of Illinois is called to a prompt return and report of all the papers which have during the past year inserted a temperance column, as the annual report must be given in at the state convention soon to meet in Peoria. Address M. Anna Smith, State Superintendent Press Work, 3634 Ellis Park, Chicago, Ill.

—The superintendent of Young Woman's Work for Illinois wants a letter from each Y. W. C. T. U. in the state telling her of lines of work carried on this year, success achieved and plans growing. She wants you to respond to this call promptly so that material can be had for the coming state convention. If you and your work are not recognized it will only be because you do not make yourselves known to her. Any temperance work done through the W. C. T. U. organizations or by committees appointed by them should also be reported at

once to Mrs. Fannie S. Best, 102 N. 9th street, Quincy, Ill., Supt. Young Woman's Work for Illinois.

## VERMONT.

Have just returned from a trip through Orleans county. By the way, that county held an institute which deserved to be reported in your columns, but busy workers found no time.

At Derby I spoke to a full house. A large percentage were young people, and judging from their bright, earnest faces would make grand workers for the cause we love. We left them the next morning, hoping that a Band of Hope might be the outgrowth of a little chat an hour before. Arriving at Newport, on the shore of the beautiful lake Memphremagog, we found the union doing some work through the Sunday school, and quietly moulding public sentiment. Did you ever notice how the mere existence of a temperance society sometimes sets people to thinking and converts them into temperance workers?

At Westfield we heard of work done in the schools, Bible readings and lectures, and then a full house of quiet, earnest listeners, who testified their interest in the cause by the largest contribution they had raised for any purpose.

The next morning we rode six miles by stage, and were met by Mrs. King, the vice-president of the county, with the statement, "I am glad to see you, but there is no way for you to get to Albany your next appointment. You cannot reach it by returning on the stage and running down on the train, and every team is in use."

Seven miles looked like a long walk, but we remembered the feats of former days, and mentally resolved to fill the appointment or perish in the attempt.

A good house in spite of a skating rink.

Farming people must take considerable interest in the subject to come in to hear about it after a long day's work at haying.

Rev. Mr. King bestirred himself persistently to find a horse to take us over Albany mountain. Success crowned his efforts, and the afternoon found us climbing the heights from which we obtained a magnificent view, and then descending into the valley of the Black River, where we found the pleasant village of Albany. Here again, we encountered difficulties. In order to fill the next appointment we must go out on the 9:30 p.m. stage, and ride nine miles, unless some one could be found to carry us, which was not very probable in the busy season. We were happily disappointed after our hour's talk to a good audience, again in spite of the rink, to learn that the pastor would carry us over to Barton Landing in the morning. We think they have a good physician in Albany, because we heard that he endorsed our lecture very heartily, and wished the cause might receive the added weight of physicians' testimony everywhere.

At Barton Landing the people attested their interest by giving a very good attendance, after listening to two temperance lectures in as many weeks.

We returned home more than ever convinced that our Vermont people are awaking to the importance of this subject, and that a better day is dawning.

Clara Eastman, *Supt. Vt. Flower Mission.*

## MISSOURI.

OPENING THE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

The convention of the Missouri Prohibition Alliance was held in Sedalia, August 19, and was characterized by the utmost wisdom in counsel, perfect unanimity in the choice of candidates, and in planning the campaign. Rev. John A. Brooks, the candidate for governor, commands the confidence and esteem of his own denomination (the Christian), and of all Prohibitionists in the state. Henry Eshbaugh, candidate for lieutenant governor is the leader of the Greenback party, master of the state grange and a known Prohibitionist.

Charles P. Johnson and Martin V. B. Bennett gave each a grand speech on the night of the 21st, to an immense audience at Smith's Hall.

The W. C. T. U. of Sedalia engaged the opera house for Mrs. Hoffman, on the night of the 20th. A large audience gathered. Mrs. John G. Allen, president of the union, presided. Mrs. Hardcastle took charge of the music. Mrs. Hoffman delivered an address, which for information, beauty and power excelled any of her previous efforts. God grant that all our speakers may be able to set the question before the people as fairly as our beloved state president. Yours, Mary M. Clardy.

## COLORADO.

CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENT.

The sixth annual convention of the Colorado W. C. T. U. will be held in Pueblo, September 17, 18 and 19. Although we cannot count our new unions by the hundred, as can some of our older states, yet if we count by the rule of proportion we can show as great a ratio of increase as any. Last year we numbered fourteen unions; this year we have twenty-two. When we consider the vastness of our territory, and the long distances to be travelled between towns, this is doing well. A distance of eight-hundred and fifty miles was travelled to organize two unions. We labor under various disadvantages in being so far distant from the heart of our great organization, for although the pulsations are regular, they are sometimes feeble. I think the middle western states should arrange our conventions in a circuit so we could have some of our best speakers that could attend the whole of them in turn. Say that the district should be composed of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah and Arizona. Let a week be given to each state with time to rest a little between, and in this way the expense could be divided and no one society feel it seriously. We are making progress all along the lines and are adding superintendents of departments as fast as our work develops.

I heard of one of our women who performed a good work physically as well as morally. Last year there was a great "mining boom" gotten up without any foundation. (They do say it was started by saloon-keepers to help business.) This lady owned a ranche at the forks of the creek, where two roads came together, and which every one going to the camp must pass. A man (?) informed her one day that he should "squat" on the only available place and erect a shanty for a saloon the following day. On being informed that she had entered the land his reply was, "Well, you have not yet received your patent from the United States, and it will take you a month at least to get me off by legal proceedings, and by that time I shall have 'made my pile' and be ready to leave." You have no idea of a "mining boom" if you have never seen one. Hundreds and thousands in every kind of a vehicle, on horseback and on foot crowd to the objective point. This old lady, sixty-three years old and stiff with rheumatism, took her grandson, twelve years old, went to work after night, got logs, dug holes for the uprights and put up enough of a house to hold the ground against the whisky man, who was thus baffled. "Where there's a will, there's a way."

Mary F. Shields.

## DELAWARE.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTITUTE IN LITTLE DELAWARE.

I have been busy sending a bit of good news to some of our own state workers, but before I lay my pen aside I want to tell you too, so that others may rejoice with us.

The following quotation from a letter received from the secretary of our state board of education will explain: "In reply to yours, I beg to state that the state board at its last meeting adopted for exclusive use in the schools of this state, J. Dorman Steele's Hygienic Physiology, published by A. T. Barnes & Co., of New York." It is not a constitutional amendment, but is just about as strong and as much as our small state can carry. We are particularly glad of that word "exclusive," because that provides that wherever physiology is taught in the schools under state control, our book shall be used. And we are still more particularly glad because this is largely the result of work done in a quiet way by our W. C. T. U. Our State Teacher's Association will hold its annual meeting by the seaside, the 25th, 26th and 27th of this month, and we are arranging to introduce some scientific temperance instruction doctrine, as a place on the program is already offered.

Our hearts are full of thankfulness for this victory, which we accept as from our Captain.

Margaret S. Hilles,
*State Supt. Sci. Inst.*

## ALABAMA.

Alabama is growing fast in the cause of temperance. We now have twenty unions in good order and still the work goes on, with no prospect of a retreat or surrender, but the banner widely unfurled, we are marching onward, firm and resolute on prohibition. We are pleased with the nomination of Gov. St. John, for our president and it has excited much interest. The Democrats say it will weaken their party and elect the Republican, while the Republicans say its will ruin our party. Let it ruin all parties who regard not the people's highest interest and welfare. Temperance is making headway in our country in politics as well as everything else. In our recent county election, we achieved one grand and glorious victory, in the election of a temperance men for sheriff of our county, and he has chosen a deputy of the same material, we have two officers of the temperance army at least, and with another year no other aspirants will presume. Mrs. L. C. Woodliff, *Pres.*

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

A card from Capt. J. F. Linscott states that he has been spending two weeks at the sea shore, and is now fully recovered from an attack of malaria.

The Bethany (Mo.) Reform Club numbers over fifty, the W. C. T. U. about sixty, and the Band of Hope over one hundred and sixty, while a nice, well furnished room, with reading room, and good library, nicely kept, greatly aid the work of the W. C. T. U.

A Fourth of July free lunch, consisting of coffee, sandwiches, cake, lemonade etc., was furnished all day and evening by the W. C. T. U. of Westfield, N. J. Over seven hundred visited the rooms, ninety signed the pledge, and the receipts from voluntary contributions amounted to forty dollars.

The Band of Hope of Collinsville, Ill., has from its organization last April, evinced a genius for earnest, practical work that is decidedly inspiring. Prizes for the best compositions on temperance were offered, and in response eleven were received, all so good, considering age, etc., that prizes were awarded for all.

Of a tour among the new unions of Georgia, for the purpose of giving instruction in the lines of state work, Miss Missouri Stokes gives a most encouraging report. Everywhere she found earnest, intelligent women willing to work, and Christian men ready to aid them. At Chipley, a colored union, of both men and women was organized with 32 members. Miss Stokes is now arranging for a similar tour in the north eastern part of the state.

The third national Prohibition camp meeting will be held at Jacksonville, Ill., September 5 to 14. Arrangements are being made that will ensure its being the best yet held. By invitation the 13th district W. C. T. U. will hold its annual convention in connection with this camp meeting, occupying two days, Sept. 10 and 11, thus availing themselves of the services of Mrs. M. A. Woodbridge, Mrs. Clara Hoffman and other eminent workers who are to be present at the camp meeting.

# Official Communications.

## NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

### Eleventh Annual Meeting at St. Louis, October 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1884.

*To all Members of the White Ribbon Army,*—Beloved Sisters,—The results of this year's work, locally as well as in the state and nation, have far transcended those of any other. Patient and intelligent effort of the rank and file; persistent work of county, district and state presidents and national organizers to extend our organization; tireless work and far reaching journeys of superintendents; the greatly widened circle of influence permeated by The Union Signal and state papers meeting local necessities, and finally the immense impetus given to crystallizing temperance sentiment into powerful organization by the nomination of St. John and Daniel, all mark this year as an epoch greater than any predecessor.

Six great national conventions have been approached by our representatives. The International Sunday School Convention at Louisville, with 1,800 delegates and the National Educational Convention at Madison with six thousand teachers in attendance have both responded heartily to our requests. The "Memorial of the American Home for Protection from the American Saloon," asking for a plank in platform committing the party to national constitutional prohibition and for candidates committed by character and public pledge to the submission of such amendment, was disregarded by all the presidential nominating conventions save that of the Prohibition party which, endorsing our memorial, nominated the well known temperance champions ex-Gov. St. John, of Kansas, and Hon. William Daniel, of Maryland. We stand today upon the heights of answered prayers that ascended in May last from north and south alike, through all our borders.

With grateful hearts to God for all the hopes by which our way is brightened, we call upon you to send your delegates to the eleventh annual convention on the following basis (see Article III. of our Constitution):

"The annual meeting shall be composed of the executive committee, the state corresponding and recording secretaries and treasurers, the superintendents of departments, the editor and publisher of our official organ, one delegate at large from each auxiliary state and one delegate for every five hundred paying members of state unions. Territories and the District of Columbia will be represented on the same basis."

We are invited by the state W. C. T. U. of Missouri and the local union of St. Louis to be their guests and our convention will be held October 22-25. The executive committee will meet October 20 at 10 a. m., place to be announced later. Meetings will be held in the churches of St. Louis on the Sabbaths preceding and following the convention.

Each morning from eight to ten all business will be put aside and a prayer and consecration meeting held under the care of Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith.

The corresponding secretary of each state will send the names of delegates and alternates to Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, 16 East 14th street, New York, who will supply all states with blank credentials for the delegates.

Beloved sisters, we are moved in heart to appoint at this time Tuesday, the 7th of October as a day of prayer for the convention that it may be the most earnest and effective temperance meeting ever held on this continent; that the crusade fire may burn in all our hearts; that a Pentecostal baptism may rest upon the land we love, and that men committed to the cause of prohibition may become the governmental leaders throughout our nation. Frances E. Willard, *President.*

Mary A. Woodbridge, *Rec. Sec.*,
*16 East 14th St., New York.*

## Signal Notes.

If the public drinking places of England were placed side by side, in a straight line, they would extend a distance of 700 miles.

On one recent Friday six murderers were hanged in the United States. Five of them declared that drink had led into crime.

I protest against having laws made for me by male voters, "assisted" from the almshouses and prisons of foreign countries to our shores.—*Helen M. Gougar.*

In the county of Halifax, Nova Scotia, under the license law, a special enquiry has brought out the fact that there are five hundred unlicensed grogshops. And these do not include those in the city itself.

Mary E. Balch pityingly exclaims of a certain man: "When a man has principles and can't stand up to them, he is worse off than the man who has no principles to stand up to."

Halifax, N. S., is under a license system, a high license system. But the *Globe's* special commissioner remarks: "One feature of the liquor business which struck me particularly in this city is the wholesale Sunday trade."

In more than half of the towns of Vermont the United States revenue collector could find, in the year ending April 12, 1883, no one selling liquor. There are 240 towns in Vermont, and in 127 of these no drug store, hotel or dram shop was found hat could be required to take a United States license.

In Massachusetts, which has what is called a "rigid license law," 8,476 persons held United States licenses to sell liquor last year, being one to every 202 of the population. In Connecticut, 3,357 persons purchased United States licenses, being one to every 187 of the population. In Vermont the number taking out United States licenses was 529, and the proportion was one to 700. In other words more than three times as many persons were selling liquor in Massachusetts, and four times as many in Connecticut, in proportion to population, as in Vermont.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) *Herald* says: "Mark our words. The Prohibition vote means more this year than it ever meant before. It has a larger number of mothers and wives and sisters behind it, and its magnitude will astonish some of the people who have tried to throw contempt upon it."


# COSTIVENESS

affects seriously all the digestive and assimilative organs, including **the Kidneys.** When these organs are so affected, they fail to extract from the blood the uric acid, which, carried through the circulation, causes **Rheumatism** and **Neuralgia.**

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Question—"Is not the 'tariff question' of the Republican party of great importance?"

Answer—Undoubtedly it is. But if the total custom house revenue of $130,000,000 for the whole country is a matter of great importance, the annual expenditure of $760,000,000 by the consumers of intoxicating beverages in this country is a matter of vastly greater importance, saying nothing of the physical and moral ruin which it produces.

Question—"But, really, ought not the question of temperance to be excluded from politics and confined to persuasive efforts?"

Answer—The beer-brewer's conference think so, and they pledge the influence of their $300,000,000 of working capital for the defeat at the polls, if possible, of every candidate for office who thinks differently. To this end, also, they support an agent at Washington to secure national legislation in their favor.

Politicians and rumsellers think so, and they will even contribute to your pecuniary support as a temperance reformer so long as you strictly confine your efforts to moral suasion, having learned by fifty years' experience that no harm comes to their interests through such efforts.

The best reply we can make to those who counsel us to keep on using blank cartridges and wooden guns in the temperance army, is to point to the history of half a century's conflict with the drink-demon of this country along the line of moral suasion, during which time the evils of intemperance have, year by year, increased in magnitude and grown more appalling in character.

The internal revenue on distilled spirits during the last fiscal year, show an increase of $8 615,240.10 over the previous year, and on fermented liquors an increase of $2,100,486.12—a poor showing for moral suasionists and for the beer brewers' argument that the use of beer decreases the consumption of distilled liquors.

We ought as soon to think of curing a volcano with pills, as of checking the liquor traffic and purifying the politics of this country by neglecting the proper use of the ballot box, for which God has made us responsible.

Heaven speed the hour when, out of the chaos of the old and effete parties, there shall come forth a party embodying enough of the principles of temperance and godliness to hold the balance of power in this land and to save us from the horrors of alcohol.

---

Prohibition is gaining ground all over Arkansas. Keep the ball moving, my dear brethren. Let there be no faltering in the ranks. Let us vote our full strength in September next. The indications are that we shall have the wisest, safest and best legislature that we have had since the war. Our good people are determined to be represented by reliable and sober men, and not by tricksters and political gamblers.—*Southern Ex.*

Some years ago Geo. W. Curtis, the learned and able Republican editor of *Harper's Weekly*, wrote the following grand sentence:

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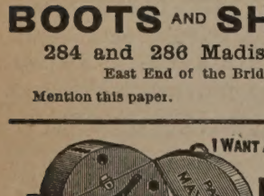


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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 34. CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 4, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


When is a vote thrown away? When a man throws his principles one way and his ballot another.

The political campaign is rapidly verging toward a ten commandment basis. The close scrutiny of personal morals reaches even the candidate who smokes, especially if he be a Prohibitionist. It is a wholesome symptom.

A line from the Germania of Tacitus gives this as the policy of our Saxon forefathers: "In all grave matters we consult our women."

The new Germania reads: "In the grave affairs of state, women are the last to be consulted."

The American party—anti secresy reform—announces the near withdrawal of Senator Pomeroy, its presidential candidate, in favor of St. John. This party holds to its own platform but places the prohibition nominees thereon. This will count another 50,000 votes for the Prohibition ticket.

David Preston, the Christian banker of Detroit and Chicago, is the Prohibition nominee for governor of Michigan. He says that the party which recognizes God and its dependence upon Him, is the party for his vote or whatever else he may be able to do for it. He will make a strong showing in November.

An English saloonist advertises by name not less than fifty-three varieties of American drinks. They are novelties of concoction among the staightforward Britons who use ale, porter, brandy, gin and whisky without any disguise, and are looked upon with terror by even the tippling population because of their seductive attraction for young boys.

The cholera scare and the attendant admonitions to temperance are having effect in Paris. A diminution of fifty per cent. in the arrests for drunkenness on a recent national holiday is given in proof; also the fact that on the 12th of July the arrests were reduced to a smaller number than has been known since the police regulations concerning drunkenness have been in force.

There is not much suavity, and no halting and hesitating, about duty. Brusque and blunt and determined, no obstacle can stand in its way when once the right is made known. With bent head and folded wing standing in the presence of the Eternal, the first prayer is: "Make Thy way straight before my face." When that prayer is answered, the voice of the siren expediency, charms she never so wisely, is never heeded. With a countenance like the sphynx, "Staring right on with calm eternal eyes," it speeds to the goal.

The liquor men are not slow to see and use all national means for building up their business. It is said that at this very time, they are laying plans to secure an act of congress to be capped by a supreme court decision, which will sweep away all state and local constitutional and statutory prohibition against the liquor traffic, and will give to the liquor crime the full license of the national constitution.

The editor finds it necessary in view of the increased demands upon her time and effort, to give up the long expected pleasure of meeting with the unions of the eastern states in their annual conventions this fall. "Nevertheless and notwithstanding" it is confidently believed that the interests of The Union Signal will be given a large place in the hearts of the workers in convention assembled and that a harvest of subscriptions may be our token thereof.

A New York saloon keeper has, by the ambrotype process, fastened portraits of three presidential candidates upon his beer glasses, thus enabling each customer to choose a Blaine glass, a Cleveland or a Butler, as may suit him. A patron noticed that there were no St. John glasses. Said he very hotly, "No, and I won't have any either, we have no use for water here." Apply Joseph Cook's maxim here: "Show me what the saloon keepers do not want and I will show you what I want."

The Illinois W. C. T. U. at its last annual meeting promised its utmost endeavor to elect a legislature that should grant the two petitions of the W. C. T. U., viz: Scientific temperance instruction, and the submission of a constitutional amendment extending the elective franchise to women. To this end, viz., the election of a legislature, the candidates of all parties are being interviewed by the W. C. T. U. as fast as nominated. A full list will be published in about five weeks, showing the attitude of every candidate, so that the voters may choose from among them.

Francis Murphy ought to sit at the feet of his great prototype long enough to read what he, Father Mathew, says of legal suasion: "I have been laboring as a solitary man, but I know this, that no individual alone can contend against this giant evil; nothing less than an organization which spreads over the country, and has perpetuity in itself, is sufficient to contend ultimately, and I trust, to control and conquer this gigantic evil."

Dr. Palmer, of Michigan University, says of the new temperance physiology in preparation by Mrs. Hunt: "It is free from the errors in many of the works on this subject designed for school use, and covers more of the matter that should be incorporated in such a text book than any I have seen. In my judgment it is the best book I know of, of its class. If all the facts contained in this little work are firmly lodged in the minds of the pupils in our public schools throughout the country an immense work for good will be accomplished."

Mr. Wm. Daniel, the vice-presidential nominee of the Prohibition party, in his speech of acceptance, made this happy allusion to the attitude of the party toward a solid country, knowing no north, no south: "The disposition of the great north and west to make this movement national and obliterate the bitter memories of the past, is the more manifest from the fact, that neither of the two great parties, Republican or Democratic, has ventured to take a candidate for a national position from the south, since the war, whilst the Prohibition party has adopted the opposite policy."

The women of Arkansas have a ready resource against the mischief of the saloon. It is comforting, even to those of us who have not the comfort of this ability to help ourselves, to read in the recently issued circular letter of the state president, of such quick success for home protection as the following incident records:

A lady living in a small settlement, said to me: 'Mr. —— is building a saloon in our neighborhood; what is to become of our boys?'

"For answer, I furnished her with a blank petition, which she used as directed. The result was the prohibition of the sale of liquor within three miles of the school house where that lady lived; and she cried for joy when she heard the news."

It may not be known to every reader of these simple lines, that the petition referred to, if filled with the names of a majority of the adult inhabitants of the district (men and women), would be the effective instrument in securing this immediate prohibition. Almost any woman would become a "temperance tramp" if the tramping might bring about such blessed and such speedy results.

## Contributed.

### TWO GOODBYES

META E. B. THORNE.

Darling, I did not mean them,
Those cruel words I said
When in the morn I left thee:—
And now to find thee dead
Ere yet the sun hath vanished
From out the glowing sky!
Ere day hath wholly faded
That thou, my love, shouldst die!

It cannot be, my darling,
I will not have it so!
This morn those eyes were shining
With life's exultant glow,
And now the lid's dark fringes
Upon thy pale cheeks rest.
They rise not at my whisper,—
Nor stirs thy pulseless breast.

Just once, my darling, waken,
Once more unvail thine eyes,
O listen to my pleading,
And heed my piteous cries.
Darling, I love thee, love thee,—
Dost hear? Methought a breath
From those mute lips did fan me,—
Nay—nay—alas, 'tis death!

My love, such bitter anguish
As wrings this aching heart,
That I should speak in anger,
In anger, too, depart.
Love, love, I did not mean it,—
And ne'er shall I forget
Your last words meekly murmured,
"Dearest, you will regret."

"Goodbye, sweetheart," she gaily said,
With a smile on her curving lips,
And lightly wafted a kiss to me
From her rosy finger tips.
As thus she paused at my garden gate
With many a sweet "Goodbye,"
The scene was pictured on my mind:—
A tender morning sky
Bending above the hedgerows white
Where nestled in between
Sweet primroses and violets,—
Beyond—the hillslopes green.

These but the pleasant setting seem
For Maud,—a picture fair,
With lustrous eyes and opal cheeks
And wind-swept, bright brown hair.
"Tomorrow, love, I'll come again!
Goodbye, sweetheart, goodbye!"
She turned away. I seemed to miss
A glory from the sky,
As down the lane her misty robe
Floated and fled away:
"Tomorrow," sung my eager heart,
And soon again, "Today."

But ah "Tomorrow" cometh not:
It ne'er will come to me:
Ere that again the sunlight dawned
Across the summer sea,
The angels came, a radiant band,
And bore my love away,
With all the sweetness of my life,
The glory of the May.

Yet often when the summer wind
Goes softly thro' the corn,
When hyacinths and violets
Perfume the blithe May morn,
Beside my modest garden gate
Among the shy, young flowers,
Lending a bright, celestial glow
To those entrancing hours,
I seem to see her form again,—
To hear her voice repeat,—
"Tomorrow, then! Sweetheart, goodbye!
Tomorrow we shall meet!"

### THE PASSOVER WINE.

REV. T. H. TABOR.

Among the important works that are now occupying the attention of the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is an effort to complete the work of cleansing the Christian church from the fumes of alcohol, by banishing alcoholic wine from the communion table. The agitation of this question began many years ago, has received the attention and support of many of the ablest ministers and laymen that this country has ever produced and ought to have been crowned with success long ago.

But the undeniable fact is that alcohol has had its zealous friends in the church and pulpit, as well as in the world. Men who contended that though it is wrong to use alcohol as worldly drink it was highly improper to use anything else in commemorating the death of our Lord and Savior. Their position has been, and is, that Jesus Christ made and drank fermented wine, therefore nothing else should be used in memory of him. And all temperance legislation has had to have a saving clause, permitting the sale of alcoholic liquors for sacramental purposes, to pacify members of the church and ministers of the gospel.

But a woman, who is the superintendent of the W. C. T. U. in the city of Portland, Me., assaulted this relic of barbarism last spring by addressing some questions to Rev. J. P. Warren, D. D., the editor of the *Christian Mirror* of that city, on the subject of Passover wine. She showed that she comprehended clearly the question to be met, and she strikes the knot square and hard by asking Dr. Warren, "Would not the law prohibiting all leaven at the Passover feast, apply to the wine as well as the bread?"

To this question, Dr. Warren replies, "I think not. The terms of the command are specific, Exodus, 12: 15-20, unleavened bread. Here is no hint or suggestion of anything else. Even when the word stands alone, the context shows in every instance that some preparation of flour is intended. It never means wine. Besides, the radical ideas attached to the two substances in the Hebrew mind were diametrically opposite. Leaven was forbidden because it was the symbol of corruption and death; wine, especially when sparkling with fermentation, was instinct with life."

This answer is simply astounding. Had Dr. Warren no knowledge of the scholarship in this country that is revered and trusted, that has expressed a different opinion? Or did he think himself able to wipe out their expressed opinions, with his "I think not"?

Professor Moses Stuart was no slouch in criticism. It is highly probable, I think, that his opinions will be quoted as authority in this field of investigation for a good many years to come. And he says, "Not only leavened bread, but other things which have undergone fermentation were excluded from the Passover meal. Perhaps this usage, which was carried so far by the Jews, arose mainly from a strict regard to the supposed real meaning of the command in Exodus, chapter 12, which is not expressed by declaring that the Hebrews should not eat fermented bread, but by declaring that they should not eat anything fermented. Now the word (that has been translated) eating, is in cases without number employed to include a partaking of all refreshments at a meal, drinks as well as foods."

Again he remarks in the *Bibliotheca Sacrae* (vol. 1) "I cannot doubt that 'ferment' in its widest sense, was excluded from the Jewish Passover when the Lord's supper was first instituted; for I am not able to find evidence to make me doubt that the custom among the Jews of excluding fermented wine as well as fermented bread, is older than the Christian era.....That this custom is very ancient, that it is even now almost universal; and that it has been so for time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, I take to be facts that cannot be fairly controverted."

In another connection Prof. Stuart says, "The great mass of the Jews have ever understood this prohibition as extending to fermented wine as well as bread."

Gesenius, the eminent Hebraist, says that leaven applied to the wine as really as to the bread.

Dr. Cunningham, the learned Hebraist, says, "What is now chiefly used by the Jews at the Passover for wine, is a drink made of an infusion of raisins in water, which is either boiled at once or simmered for several days. It is free from alcohol and acidity. It is quite sweet. I have tasted it at the pascal table. No Jew with whom I have conversed, of whatever class or nationality, ever used any other kind."

The Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., in his essay on the Lord's Supper, says, "The writer has satisfied himself, by careful research, that in our Savior's time, the Jews, at least the high ritualists among them, extended the prohibition of leaven to the principle of fermentation in every form; and it was customary, at the Passover festival, for the master of the household to press the contents of 'the cup' from clusters of grapes preserved for this especial purpose."

The answers given by these writers to the question under consideration, are directly the reverse of that given by Dr. Warren. They give no intimation of any knowledge of the opinion among the Hebrews, that "wine sparkling with fermentation was instinct with life." But how did the practice of the Jews agree with the opinions expressed by these witnesses? They were in perfect agreement as the following facts show:

The agitation of this question began as early as 1835, perhaps a little earlier, and the church is more indebted to Edward C. Delavan for the agitation of this important subject than to any man living or dead. In a letter published in the New York *Observer* over date August 24, 1840, Mr. Delavan says, "Previous to leaving the United States, I ascertained from M. M. Noah, Esq., of New York, that it was universally the custom of the Jews of New York, to make the wine used at the Passover from dried grapes, so as to have it free from the intoxicating principal of alcohol. I was diligent in my inquiries with regard to the custom in this particular in Europe, and I found that it was the same, and in answer to my inquiry, Why is this? the reply was, that they did not feel at liberty to use anything containing leaven on that occasion."

Returning to this country, Mr. Delavan submitted the question of the kind of wine used by Jesus Christ in establishing the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, to the Rev. Dr. Levings, a learned Jewish Rabbi, of Albany, N. Y., 1841. Dr. Levings said in reply: "To suppose that He used fermented and consequently intoxicating wine on that memorable occasion,—an occasion on which the Jews were strictly forbidden the use of any fermentation whatever, is too absurd to be entertained for a moment."

The question of general usage was referred to the Rev. Isaac Leeser, a learned Rabbi of Philadelphia, in 1841, and he replied:

"We uniformly exclude Gentile wines from the ceremonies, and never, so far as my knowledge goes, use spirituously fermented liquors on the Passover night."

Dr. Guthrie published an article in his *Sunday Magazine* for September, 1870, from a learned English clergyman on Passover observances. This writer refers to the large Jewish population in Poland, who cling with rare fidelity to the traditions of their fathers, as affording a reliable illustration of the Passover observances of the Jews. He says: "If a Jew happens to carry on a trade in fermented articles, he must let his premises and transfer his stock to a Christian before the commencement of the Passover feast. A wine or spirit merchant will come under the head of those who deal in leaven. But before he can keep the feast he must put away all leaven from his house."

He also tells us what kind of wine these Polish Jews use at the Passover. He says: "A pound of Malaga raisins are bought at the nearest grocer's. These are chopped up fine and steeped in boiling water. The mixture is allowed to cool, and the liquid is strained off. This is their Passover wine."

Nor is this all. The Polish Jew feels himself under obligation to search every nook and corner of his house with a lighted candle the evening before, for crumbs of leavened bread and things leavened. Nay more, he must search the synagogue itself, (lest some boy should have brought some crumbs of bread with him in his hand or pocket), and after having done all this, he must say: "All kinds of leavened things which are in my house,

which I have seen, or which I have not seen, which are within the boundaries of my house, or which are without the boundaries of my house, which belong to me, or which do not belong to me, which I have given up, or which I have not given up, I hereby declare to belong to any one else but myself, and that they are to me like the dust of the ground."

Now if Dr. Warren's "I think not," is the true answer, in relation to the law governing Passover wines how does it happen that the Polish Jews are so strict in their observances? Where did they get their customs? Opinions in regard to such matters may possibly be at fault, but prevailing usages and customs must have had a cause. And these usages and customs abundantly confirm the testimony already given, and prove that the law in relation to the Passover, referred to wine as well as bread.

In view of this extended notice of the customs of the Jews it may be well to refer to the fact that the woman who asked Dr. Warren the question in relation to the law governing the use of leaven, also asked him the following question:

"Do the Jews of the present day, in the observance of this feast, use unfermented wine only with unfermented bread?"

Dr. Warren answered, "It is possible that the usage is not absolutely uniform, not however because of any difference of opinion on this point, but for the same reason that has introduced diversity of usage in our Christian churches. In this country, especially since the temperance reform arose, there are synagogues which use unfermented preparations from grapes or raisins. The late Judge M. M. Noah, of New York, favored the change, and published a recipe for making raisin wine."

This answer is not simply untrue in view of the facts presented, it is more than that. Edward C. Delavan asked Judge Noah to explain to him the way that the Jews made their wine for the Passover, and he published Judge Noah's answer in the first number of his *Enquirer*, issued in 1841, on page 32. Judge Noah's reply is as follows:

"I have your favor requesting to know how wine is prepared for the Passover. If you wish to make a small quantity for the communion table (for the wine will soon grow sour, having no alcoholic body) take a gallon demijohn or stone jug; pick three or four pounds of bloom raisins; break off the stems; put the raisins into the demijohn and fill it with water; tie a rag over the mouth and place the demijohn near the fire or on one side of the fire place to keep it warm. In about a week it will be fit for use, making a pure, pleasant and sweet wine, free from alcohol. It may last from Sunday to Sunday without getting sour or tart, but it is easy to make a small quantity for each time it is to be used. This is the wine we use on the night of the Passover, because it is free from ferment, as we are strictly prohibited not only from eating leavened bread, but from *drinking fermented liquor*."

Now to say that "Judge Noah favored the change" (from fermented to unfermented wine at the Jewish Passover) in the face of these plain, positive words from his own pen, I call a misrepresentation that any minister of the gospel ought to be ashamed to make. Besides Judge Noah's testimony shows that what Dr. Warren calls facts are simply fancies, and without the least foundation in truth. And Judge Noah's testimony is confirmed by the testimony of Dr. Levings and Dr. Leeser and the customs of the Jews themselves, who are strict in following the example of their fathers, in widely separated districts.

## THE WISE PHYSICIAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ALCOHOL.

DR. A. H. H. M'MURTRY.

In drinking alcohol men drink a poison, and the pleasure is at the expense of injured tissue and altered function, which would be permanent but for the body's power of repair. Alcohol retards digestion, paralyses the nerves controlling circulation, diminishes the importation of oxygen into the body and the exportation of carbonic acid from it, lowers the temperature, causes congestion of important organs, fatigues the heart, injures the nerve cells, confuses the intellect, stimulates the baser passions, disturbs muscular movement, wastes vital force, does not nourish, lessens the body's resistance to cold, produces many chronic diseases, and even affects a man's offspring. What should be the wise physician's attitude toward an agent so destructive? He should not drink it himself, for it will act as injuriously on him as on other men. His responsibility to his patients requires him to keep his mental vision undimmed, his judgment true, his caution watchful, his sympathy warm, and his hand steady, which he cannot fully do if he drinks. He should set an example worthy of his calling, and be careful not to lead others into the perilous path of the drinker. He should consider the habits and weaknesses of his patients before prescribing alcohol, which he should do as seldom as possible. The results of treatment in the London temperance hospital, and elsewhere, proves that disease can be successfully treated without alcohol, a fact which the prescribers of it were bound to explain. It is not fair to attribute a patient's death to the withholding of alcohol, and not blame it when it has been given. During the last fifteen years I have seldom ordered it, or seen good results from its use. If used at all, it should be used with the same care and in the same way as other powerful remedies, and not left to the discretion of untrained persons. What attitude does duty to his country prompt the wise physician to assume toward alcohol? He finds it sapping the vigor of the nation, filling hospitals with the diseased, asylums with the insane, and causing over 120,000 premature deaths annually in the United Kingdom. He finds parliament so indifferent to this destruction of life as to license 18,000 places for the sale of that which causes it. The British Medical Association could not render a greater service to humanity than to teach our legislators the madness and criminality of flooding the country with the greatest known destroyer of the health of the community. The medical journals cannot use their pages better than for telling our rulers that to poison a nation's water or bread is not greater insanity than to tempt the nation with a poisonous drink, and that alcoholic liquors are killing the people as surely and with as much blood-guiltiness on the part of those responsible, as if, instead of containing alcohol, they were impregnated with arsenic or the deadly germs of cholera. The medical profession should not remain silent or inactive in the presence of this tremendous curse.

## WHY A FOREIGNER CANNOT DECIDE THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

MRS. L. PFEIFFER.

The foreigner says: "How can temperance people say that intoxicating liquors hurt our systems? Father has drank for forty years without doing any harm to him." There is a difference between the liquors of America and the liquors of the old country; and there is a difference between an American drinker and a German. While a German drinks one glass of beer, the American swallows ten; and if it takes fifty years to weaken a German drinker, an American drinker is a wreck in five years. The liquors which fine educated people use is most always two, five, ten, twenty or thirty years old and the beer a year; these liquors have only about the fifth part of alcohol of the liquors here. Now if the American liquors harden a brain in ten years, old country liquors will do it only in fifty. Still alcohol is a poison everywhere. I came from the old country, and I would tell a lie, if I should say that the use of intoxicating liquors did not harm my father. Common sense ought to be enough, to make us stand for total abstinence.

We may say that our share in upholding national customs is only the share of one man's influence. But we must measure our responsibility at the other end—by results, not by the magnitude or insignificance of our personal influence. The whole result has been evolved through the consent, or the silence, or the direct support of such as ourselves; and that whole result is what we have to answer for and weep over.

# Correspondence.

## TWO DAYS AT CHAUTAUQUA.

### *DECADE BIRTH DAY ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL W. C. T. U.*

DEAR UNION SIGNAL.—This has been "Decade Anniversary year," from the smallest village union to the grand old "national," the "mother of us all," whose birthday honors occurred August 15 and 16, at beautiful Chautauqua, her native home. For, at the first Sunday school assembly here convened, and on the 15th of August, 1874, the meeting was held which sent out the famous "call" for a "national convention" of women to form a permanent gospel temperance organization to preserve the fruits of the crusade. This thought, given to her while she knelt in prayer, was first promulgated by Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown, now president of Cincinnati College for women. It was a spark to tinder, for earnest hearts were gathered here from all the crusade states. A circular was prepared by Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, and sent broadcast over the land, calling the clans to rally at Cleveland, chief city of the crusade, in the following November. The name of Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, of Chicago, was affixed to this circular as chairman of the preliminary meeting, and of Mrs. Miller as secretary, also those of nine other ladies, who with these officers constituted a committee on organization viz.,

Mrs. Dr. Ganse, of Philadelphia; Mrs. E. G Knowles, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown, Ohio; Mrs. Dr. Steele, Wisconsin; Mrs. W. D. Barnett, Kansas; Miss Auretta Hoyt, Indiana; Mrs. Ingham Stanton, New York; Mrs. Frances Crook, Baltimore; Miss Emma Janes, California. "What hath God wrought" since these elect ladies from that new lakeside Sunday school assembly cast the pebble of their organizing thought into the ocean of American humanity? Chautauqua has now a world wide fame, and the W. C. T. U. is a household name wherever Christian hearts aspire toward God. In both of these great enterprises Christ has been from the first the central figure and the present miracle of their unmatched success refutes the sneer that "this is a skeptical age." Happily, both illustrate the rare adaptability of the gospel to the people's current needs, the tendency it has to break old and outworn molds and choose for itself the channels of a wider and more practical beneficence.

But to the case in hand: Going directly from Evanston, we arrived at the People's University August 14, and found that every arrangement had been made for our reception by Dr. Vincent and a local committee of ladies, Mrs. Dr. Burger of Dayton, Ohio, and Mrs. William Patten, of Philadelphia, being leaders in this, with Mrs. T. B. Hoover, of Franklin, Pa., at their head. (Mrs. Hoover is temperance secretary at Chautauqua.) It seems that a meeting of W. C. T. U. ladies had been held, at which Dr. Vincent had frankly stated his objections to our society, the main points being, so far as I could learn, that we believed in women as public speakers, favored their citizenship, wanted a quarterly S. S. temperance lesson, and had patronized David Cook's literature. Nevertheless, he recognized us as a body of earnest and well-intentioned Christian workers, and desired that every effort should be made to show us respect and good will.

He even went so far as to propose that a reception be given to your humble servant in the elegant parlors of the Hotel Atheneum, all of which was appreciatively told me by the ladies who thought, as I certainly do, that "the doctor deserved all the more credit for being so kind when he was so unfortunate, (Methodist preacher though he was,) as not to perceive the excellence of the methods we have chosen to adopt!"

Well, upon going over to the ampitheatre at 11 a. m., August 15, we found the platform beautifully decorated with flowers, banners bearing our motto, and over the arch Ohio's huge battle flag which had gone through the amendment campaign, while above it, on a white ground, were the letters "W. C. T U., 1874—1884."

Dr. Vincent presided at our first meeting, and patiently endured during one hour and a half, the voices of wo-

men pleading their cause, Mrs. McLaughlin and myself being obliged by the exigencies of the program, to inflict this portion upon the sensitive ear of our kind friend.

Our gifted Boston speaker served the cause grandly that day. I clip a paragraph from her address, as stenographically reported in the *Assembly Herald:*

The law is but a magnificent piece of machinery with which to do something. There stands an engine on the track made of the best possible material, polished to the last possible degree. It has everything needful. It is on the track, but it does not stir a step. What is the matter with the engine? Nothing is the matter with it. It wants a man aboard who knows how to run it and where he wishes it to go. When he gets aboard and sets the engine at work it is not long before it steams away. So the finest prohibitory law we could ever have put upon the statute book could not of itself be of any practical utility for the overthrow of the liquor traffic. It must have earnest men and women behind it, with the fire of prohibition in their hearts, intent upon having the majesty of the law sustained.

At the close Dr. Vincent pronounced the benediction. Two o'clock came and a general platform meeting was conducted by ourselves in our own fashion at which we had excellent speaking by Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, Mrs. Wells, of Indiana, and Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, who had just arrived from the "St. John Circuit," and was full of the electricity of the campaign, though she did not then refer to the mooted question it involved. Let me give you a few specimen sentences:

Then came the woman's crusade, which lifted this question of temperance reform to the heart level and the prayer level. And in the W. C. T. U. it is lifted to the level of logic and of law. So, by the will of God, by the will of the women, this mighty question in our civilization has been lifted once for all to the eyes of the American people, never to go down again until it is settled in righteousness.

There never was such an hour as this before the American people. Every home and heart has been touched by the power of God. How much we need a national party that will join the north and the south, how much we need a national question that will unite us, that will wipe away the tears and blood, and blot out the sorrows of the past, a great question which shall reach the heart level and home level of this continent. There is power enough in the church of God and the homes of our people to do this.

After two hours occupied in brief, bright speeches by the ladies mentioned, and Mrs. McLaughlin, who made another capital address, we held "a conference," based upon questions handed up from the audience. It should be understood that Chautauqua is a Gatling gun and can keep up perpetual fire "all round the sky," several different exercises going on at once, in the various departments. It must also be remembered that audiences change, else that which was "cruelty to animals" so far as our speakers were concerned, viz. a three hours' continuance in one place and practically one meeting, would have been equal y so for our hearers.

The conferences, of which two were held, the second at seven that evening, making in all five meetings in a day, developed some interesting facts. Forty-two different queries were propounded from the audience of which nineteen related to the new firm of "St. John and Daniel;" one of these and one only, so far as I know, being handed in by a worker of our own. I am explicit on this point because the introduction of this subject seemed most distasteful to the Chautauqua management, which still stands by "the good old Republican party." At least the ovation given to General Logan is susceptible of that construction though pointedly declared to be "non-partisan." Democrats, Greenbackers and Prohibitionists present hardly viewed it in that light. In the conference we plainly stated that the W. C. T. U. is perfectly free to decide for itself in town and state what its attitude shall be toward the Prohibition party, though the overwhelming majority of our members are its friends and allies, and we declared at Detroit last fall that we would "lend our influence to the party furnishing the best embodiment of prohibition principles." At night Mrs. Lathrap made the crowning speech of our anniversary, and the best I have ever heard from her eloquent lips, in which, while not dwelling upon the new party, she hewed so close to the line that I am sure she sharpened perception and aroused conscience in listening thousands. Next morning the paper edited by our generous "friend at court" and champion of woman's ballot, Dr. Theo. L. Flood, had an editorial entitled "A Word to the Elect Ladies" with this sentence:

You are doing a splendid work for a noble cause. Of woman suffrage we have nothing to say in connection with your mission as representatives of the W. C. T. U. But let us ask this plain question: "Is it wise, or even prudent, to project the political party phase of the temperance question into a promiscuous assembly?" Certainly it is in bad taste on the Chautauqua platform. This is not a political assembly.

So far as I have heard this is the only great summer camp where exception has been taken to these utterances, (and our speakers have attended all) save that at Martha's Vineyard a request was made to "wait till Monday."

After Mrs. Lathrap's address an immense reception was held, in which our honored and beloved Sallie Chapin had equal part, as north and south were represented side by side. The next morning, after devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. Fannie D. B. Chase, of Pennsylvania, I spoke on the "Evolution of the Idea of Home," claiming that woman's sphere is to make the whole world a home-like place, by active participation in all of its affiairs; that by their inventions men have so intruded on her sphere as formerly understood, from Eli Whitney with his cotton gin and Elias Howe with his sewing machine, to Froebel with his kindergarten system, that woman was quite in danger of finding her occupation gone had not the widening circle of philanthropy filled her hands with new and blessed cares.

In the afternoon we had a young ladies' meeting at which Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. Fannie Leiter, Mrs. Angela Davis and Anna Gordon spoke to great acceptance, our brave Mollie Hay, of Indianapolis, reading the Bible and Mrs. Wells leading in prayer. Mrs. Patten will organize a Y. W. C. T. U. within a few days we hope.

Mrs. Gov. John P. St. John was at Chautauqua with her daughter and it was with great difficulty I induced this noblest and truest of women to take a seat upon the platform. Much as I desired it I dared not ask her to be introduced, though I know it would have given pleasure to the multitude, as was testified by the applause when I stated the fact of her presence. We planned for an old fashioned crusader's prayer meeting, to be lead by Esther Pugh on Sabbath morning, but I was obliged to leave and so cannot report it. I would gladly enumerate all our workers present but the list would be too long.

Mrs. Dr. Ganse of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Dr. Steele of Wilbraham were the only original members on the grounds.

We had their presence throughout and earnest help in scripture reading and prayer. Mrs. S. M. Perkins, of Cleveland was especially apt in her replies to the questions and is reported in the Chautauqua paper as "having organized more local unions than any other woman in the same space of time."

Mrs. Rev. Andrews of Kincardine, Canada, spoke, representing the work of our cousins across the line. Mrs. Matthews, of Carlinville, was with us on the platform, also Mrs Grey, Ohio's treasurer, and all our good friends of the local committee. Miss Emma P. Ewing, of the cooking school, sent me a loaf of twentieth century bread, so good that I want her to be with us at St. Louis, and have a school for our edification if we can find an "annex" for the purpose. She is professor of domestic economy in the Iowa agricultural college at Ames. Iowa ahead as usual, save on one question! I send you Mrs. Chapin's beautiful poem, recited in one of her addresses with the editorial comment. I think we cannot too highly appreciate the delicate tact with which Mrs. Hoover bore her part as the connecting link between the authorities and ourselves. She is a woman to be reverenced and beloved.

Now, in conclusion, let me say that Dr. Vincent was most considerate, and when we remember his peculiar views, I feel that we should greatly honor him for his catholicity and kindness. He insisted on paying for our expenses (we expected nothing for our services) twenty-five dollars more than he had agreed, and spoke of some permanent method of relating our work to Chautauqua's plan of summer teaching. I suggested that we did not care for platform meetings, after all, half so much as for real, solid work, and would, above all things, rejoice in having a training school, with model W. C. T. U., model Y. W. C. T. U. and Band of Hope. I should not wonder if some such arrangement might be brought about, for I am certain it would prove of the highest mutual advantage to both "the parties in interest." Chautaugua is a great, a growing, a blessed institution. One hundred thousand people come and go during the six weeks' season, so quietly and with so much good will and nobleness of purpose that the place predicts the time "when all men's weal shall be each man's care."

The special sensitivness of its honored chief is "the last infirmity of a most noble mind." He thinks he may outgrow his aversion to woman as a speaker. I earnestly pray and honestly believe he will.

*Fairport, N. Y* FRANCES E. WILLARD.

## OUR WORK AMONG FOREIGNERS.

### *WORK AMONG FOREIGNERS.—MRS. E. PEIFFER.*

DEAR UNION SIGNAL.—In your issue of July 31, there was an article from Mrs. Grubb about the way and the means to get a German temperance paper. Nearly a month is passed and the busy, UNION SIGNAL, did not bring anything more on this subject. I wonder if our state presidents did notice that article and if they consider it as a duty of their office to do anything in this direction.

In which way shall the $175 be raised? By whom shall the money be sent? I would be glad if THE UNION SIGNAL would answer these questions. I believe that it could be collected easily in every state if only we would ask for it. I saw the necessity of a German temperance paper long before I read Mrs. Grubb's article and made the following plan which could just be suggested to that of Mrs. Grubb: The sisters of every local union should go around to the manufacturers in their neighborhood and to all people interested in the work among foreigners asking them to subscribe money for a German temperance paper and getting directions of persons to whom the paper shall be sent. Thousands of dollars and addresses could come in. They could be sent to Mrs. S. F. Grubb, Kirkwood, Mo. But this is not all we need. We must know what we will print. Facts of intemperance, the evil done by it? People see the results of intemperance daily, without becoming any better; and we don't need to report that in our paper.

Last week I read "An editor is like a general of an army," and so we need an editor who knows his enemies, his arms and his army; and he ought to have the following qualifications:

I. He must have the Biblical gospel, the gospel of H. W. Smith, the gospel of the W. C. T. U. As sure as the crusaders are today the pilots of the vessel United States, as surely I believe that the W. C. T. U. is called from God to save the German church from her sectarian nature. I call secterian every one who seeks salvation in anything outside of Christ and His precious blood shed for all; as in the church, in the doctrines, in baptism, in conversion, etc.

II. He must be well educated, many foreigners are educated and cannot be ruled by a half educated one.

III. He must know the history of the intoxicating drinks, their nature and effect on the human system; heredity and hygiene. If our nation would know the history of alcohol, none of our ministers would oppose prohibition without knowing that he acts like a Baal priest. It was not the idol that attracted the people but the dancing and drinking of intoxicating beverages. The idols are gone, but dancing and drunkenness remained and stepped over into Christendom.

IV. He must understand politics; as foreigners don't know how to rule our country, we ought to teach them.

Hoping that the money, the directions, the editor, the publisher will be found soon.

*East Green, Erie Co., Penn.*

### *A LETTER TO MRS. S. F. GRUBB, FROM A GERMAN PROHIBITIONIST.*

I am glad that you found my letter in the McGregor *News* worthy of your notice and I am likewise very thankful for your kind letter. I am a native of Germany, raised among that nation which is the hardest to win over to prohibition to the good cause.

When I look over the ranks of my countrymen, almost a solid phalanx, then I feel like shrinking back from so hard a task as trying to convince them of their error, of their wrong to uphold drinking, that the saloon is the greatest curse of all ages. We ought to have a German paper to advocate the good cause, but it will be almost impossible to start such a one. According to my judgment it would be best to secure a German paper already established, with some circulation, with a racy editor at its head. If such a paper could be got, a good, newsy, family paper, with a prohibition department, and published as cheap as our best English weeklies (for the German is very economical except in drinking) then I think it would do some good. The subscribers of such a paper would naturally read on till their subscription run out,

and probably some of them might remain in the fold, especially if the paper was made interesting for the wives and daughters. But our greatest endeavor should be to promote woman suffrage, which means the death-blow to this curse of all the curses, the saloon. As women have suffered by these dramshops as no earthly sufferers have suffered before them, so I deem it but justice that the saloon should fall by the hand of woman. If all the woe suffered by unhappy women and children, caused by strong drink, could find its vent in one single outcry, that cry could be heard upon the distant planets.

You say we need German speakers to advocate our cause, but as they will be hard to get we must try and get along with English speakers, most of the Germans understand English anyhow, the trouble is to bring them out to hear.

I learn that our government refuses to let those paupers land on our shores who are shipped here from time to time from foreign countries. There are thousands of drunkards landed in our cities, why not ship them back too? They don't rank any higher than the paupers.

As to distributing literature I have to say that there are hardly any Germans around here; if we could induce the German preachers to distribute and recommend our tracts to their parish it would do good in my opinion. The church is the natural enemy of the saloon.

Hoping that you may never tire out in the good cause and meet with all possible success. ERNST ERBE.

*Altoona, Kas.*

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*A DISCOVERY — BY MRS. A. H. KEPLEY.*

I have just had word from Rev. L. Pfieffer of East Green, Erie county, Pa., that he has had word from Germany of the works of Dr. A. Baer on the "Nature of the Alcoholics," etc. Dr. C. Bernreuter, of Nashville, Ill., discovered a notice of Dr. Baer's book in an old copy of the *Apologist*, the organ of the German M. E. church. This information was obtained from a review of the book in the New York *Staats Zeitung*.

Rev. Mr. Pfieffer says that the book will cost $4.00 in Germany, and to import it $5.00 more, making a total cost of $9 00. He is not able to buy it, as he is a clergyman with a small charge, and I have not the funds to get it either. Money should be furnished with which to buy it and we should have such notice of its contents as would fit us to speak of it to our German friends and to Germans in places of authority or position. Any people will take most notice of that which is produced among its own nationality, and the Germans are pronounced in their respect and honor for writers of their own people. *Our* temperance books they may read and understand, but they are not likely to accept the doctrines which are contained therein, but with their own writers it is another matter. An instance will make this clear:

Mrs. Lumry, of Wheaton, Ill., who has our German work near her heart, because she has many Germans in her county, through a German tract distributor, Rev. Mr. Poener, came across a little book written by a German Catholic priest in Germany by the name of Alban Stoltz. Its title was "Das Faterunser und die Tehn Gebote" (the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments). Rev. Mr. Poener read it and made comments and then it was sent to me with directions to keep it as long as needed. I was also to be allowed to send it to German friends for reading.

The particular good thing we found for our use was under the head of "Dein Ville Geschehte wie in dem Himmel, so auch auf Erden." (Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven). Here Father Stoltz without reserve teaches the doctrines of total abstinence and prohibition, and he exalts above all work the work of elevating the drunkard. I wish I might quote freely but THE UNION SIGNAL is always pressed for room. Suffice it to say he declares it is against the will of God for men to drink or make intoxicants; declares moderate drinking harmful in the highest degree. He says it "bores a hole in one's life," makes all the allegations against it that we "fanatics" do and says if he were the ruler of the land and the "Landleute," (legislature) refused to pass prohibitory law he would do it himself; he speaks sarcastically of the legislator looking for re-election. He says no work is so glorious and praiseworthy as that of saving the drunkard, and that he must be pledged to total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks "gar kein geistig Getrank mehr zu trinken." He says "das Witshaus" (the saloon) should have a sign with the death's head painted on a black ground, and it should read "This is the house of Death."

The book was published in Leipsic and bore no date, but from references we concluded it was probably published about 1855. Inquiry developed the fact that Alban Stoltz was a voluminous religious writer and a favorite with the great middle class of German Catholics.* A circular letter was sent to the German Catholic priests of this county directly after this information had been accumulated, asking in the name of the foreign superintendent of W. C. T. U. work of Illinois if "Any considerable number of German Catholics were in harmony with the views of Alban Stoltz on the questions of total abstinence and prohibition, and if the German Catholic clergy as a class taught these ideas as Alban Stoltz did?"

One priest, not in our county, who edits a paper, gave Alban Stoltz a wide notice in a left handed sort of a way. He gave nearly a column of editorial matter to the writer of the circular in particular, and to all women in general, and professed utter ignorance of the W. C. T. U. (He has been fully posted since as to what the W. C. T. U. is since he has had our methods in our annual and tracts and in THE UNION SIGNAL laid before him fully.) As Alban Stoltz was mentioned, this fully compensated the undersigned for the ill conditioned comments made on her. Last Sunday week our own priest, from his pulpit, explained Alban Stoltz to his congregation! This grew out of having his attention called to Alban Stoltz. This work the W. C. T. U. must do. It must seek out and present the material which is ready and waiting for our Germans to make use of.

Rev. Pfieffer says Baer's books are two in number; one a tract worth 15 cents, called "Die Trunksvcht in ihrer Bedeutung fur die Gesundheit, und Gesundheitspflege." (The drink habit, or mania, and its relation to health and healthfulness.) The second will cost, as stated, $9 to import; it hasthe following title: "Der Alcoholismus, seine Verbreitung und seine Wirkung auf den Individuallen, und Sociallen Organismus, sowie die Mittel ihn zu bek ampfen." (Alcoholism, its propagation, and effects upon the individual and society and the way to destroy it.)

Dr. Bernreuter says from the review he read, he judges it must be fully as radical as Richardson's writings. Given this book and the attention of thinking Germans called to it, we must surely get good results from it. Will not some one make an effort to get the book into Mr. Pfieffer's hands. He hastranslated Julia Colman's Catechism into German and it is now in the hands of the national society, 58 Reade street, for publication.

The scientific line of temperance is one we particularly wish developed among this practical people. I wish I might write more on the German work but this must suffice for the present. There is much to bring to the notice of workers that has developed the last year, but it must wait till some other time.

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## PROHIBITION OVERTHROWN BY REPUBLICANS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The statement of Francis Murphy "that independent prohibition action in Massachusetts was the means of overthrowing the prohibitory law," not only is not true, but it is grossly and utterly untrue. That law was overthrown by the Republicans. It was done covertly, hypocritically, and in a most cowardly manner. In those New England states where they have not repealed the law, as in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, they are guilty of mischiefs almost as great in their refusal to execute it. In Democratic cities and towns it is the same. Concord, N. H., is an illustration. A combination of some of its best citizens, including many clergymen, waited on the mayor, sheriff, marshall and police, urging them to execute the prohibitory law, in violation of which liquor selling abounds, and they flatly refused, the mayor saying: "He was not elected to execute the law." And yet he had taken his oath to execute it. Perjury against the interests of a private citizen is adjudged worthy of the state prison. How much more when committed against the public!

*Boston, Aug. 26, 1884.* A. A. MINER.

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*Alban Stoltz died about a year ago.

## BOOK NOTICES.

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE By Arthur Gilman M.A. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

This is a history of nationality. Its keynote is expressed on the title page in the saying of Daniel Webster: "I was born an American; I will live an American; I shall die an American." Special prominence is given to the history of American beginnings and to the periods of struggle for nationality. It is also a history of the people—special passages being devoted to the manners and habits of the past. Illlustrations show the flax wheel and "weaving room" of our great grandmothers, the country schoolmaster and his pupils, the log cabin of the settler, and the mansion of the southern planter. A view of the life and customs of the people during two centuries is the great lack in American history, and this book written by such an authority will help much to meet that want.

OLD CARAVAN DAYS. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood is another of the new publications of D. Lothrop & Co., which comes to us from S. A. Maxwell & Co., Chicago.

In another vein this book is also a contribution to popular, i. e. people's history, "folk lore" of the realistic order. It is the story of "Westward, ho!" A family moving from Ohio to the "far west" of Illinois some forty years ago, in which the grandmother, parents and children figure naturally and easily in the pioneer travel across country before the railroads were. It is full of humor and romance; grandmother's wisdom mixed with children's nonsense and the charm of good story telling thrown over the whole.

THE HAUNTED ISLANDS. By Margaret E. Wilmer. National Temperance Society Publication House, 58 Reade street New York.

The hero of the story is an exemplary young man whose mother, a Quaker, died in his early childhood of neglect and a broken heart, whose father was an early victim of intemperance, and who, as carefully and conscientiously brought up by his Quaker grandparents, became an effectual helper and teacher of others by the force of his singularly upright, manly, Christian example. The lesson of total abstinence, and the importance of avoiding hurtful associations, is most impressively taught.

MILLERTON PEOPLE. By Faye Huntington. Fom the same house.

It is a W. C. T. U. story, sufficiently guaranteed by its authorship and might have been written of many other villages than Millerton—where a few zealous temperance workers bore for years the heat and burden of the day, but at last were able to overcome the apathy of the people among whom the ruin of the saloon made fearful havoc.

The PROHIBITION SONGSTER is a little pamphlet also from the National Temperance Society, containing some very good songs with music.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' LIBRARY, gotten up in stiff paper covers at twenty-five cents a number, by D. Lothrop & Co. has three new issues, "Kitty Kent," by Julia A. Eastman; "Mrs. Hurd's Niece," by Ella Farman, editor of *Wide Awake*, and "Margie's Mission," by Maria Obier. These are all seasoned with temperance in that proportion that attracts instead of nauseates.

COOKERY FOR BEGINNERS, by Marion Harland, is another publication of the same firm, also in paper covers and with blank pages for inserted recipes. Mrs. Terhune's cook books proper are so popular that this pioneer of household affairs will be appreciated by mothers as a book to put in the hands of their daughters. It is a wineless book.

MANUAL OF BIBLICAL GEOGRAPHY. A text book on Bible history with maps and diagrams, comes to us from Rand, McNally & Co., the Continental Publishing Co.

This text book is written by the Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D.D., well known as superintendent of the normal department of the Chautauqua Assembly, and has an introduction by Dr. J. H. Vincent. It is in compact form, and furnishes one of the most complete aids to Bible study that we have seen and one which for the Sunday school teacher can hardly be excelled.

VEGETARIANISM; the Radical Cure for Drunkenness. By Harriet P. Fowler. M. L. Holbrook & Co. publishers, New York. Sanitary Pub. Co., Chicago.

This is a treatise in pamphlet form which endeavors to show that a vegetarian diet is not only a preventive of intemperance but a cure for its evils. The meat diet it is urged causes the craving for stimulants which leads to the opium habit when the appetite for drink cannot be indulged.

# Our Children.

## "WHERE ARE THE COMING MEN?"

ANNIE A. PRESTON.

Dear Aunt Mary asked this question,
Then, glancing up at Ben,
Who a fine cigar was rolling,
She asked it o'er again.

"For smokers, now, we need not search,
We find them nine in ten.
There are swearers, too, and loafers—
Where shall we look for men?

"Good men must come from somewhere soon,
To run the church and town;
For these we have are growing old,
And must of course go down.

"These growing boys. They will not do!
They swear, and smoke, and fight.
Dear me! must we then send abroad
For men who serve the right?"

The boys all looked surprised enough.
"We'll think of this!" said Ben,
"I'll tell you, lads, we'll mend our ways;
We'll be the coming men."

—*Christian at Work.*

## US BOYS.

"When we are old enough to vote
We'll make a great commotion;
We'll sweep the land of whisky clean
From ocean unto ocean.
Old Alcohol will have to fall
From his exalted station;
We'll smite him right, we'll smite him left,
And drive him from the nation!"

## REUBEN PLANT'S FAULT.

CHAPTER II.—TRANSGRESSION.

"I'll lay you anything yer like yer can't knock them skittles down in twice."

"I'm not going to bet with you, Jem Tarrant. Bad as I may be, I've not come to that."

"Come to wot, Bob?"

"Betting."

"Well, you may think wotever you likes of yerself in yer own mind, Mister Bob Plant, but for my part if I told yer wot I think on yer you'd sing werry small."

"What you think of me or say of me I care little for," replied Robert. "What do you want?"

"Least said soonest mended," said Tarrant. "Pay for a pot; it's the only thing you'r good for since your guv'nor took you into his shop."

A moment's pause, and two young men are grappling together—the one, Jem Tarrant, with a good natured sense of his own superiority as an athlete, the other, Robert Plant, with glaring eyes and feverish lips, anxious to punish his adversary fairly or unfairly.

"Come out o' that," says the landlord of the "Sly Fox," while another ruffian assists to disengage the combatants, "why can't the two on yer agree?"

"He told me," says Jem, "six year ago, that his father said my father was a drunken vagabond, and that he wasn't going to mix up with the son of a drunken vagabond. Why, he's as bad as my father ever was, and worse than I ever shall be."

And it was too true. The bright-faced boy had grown into a dissolute young man. Reuben Plant's first thrashing had positively demoralized the lad; and it had destroyed confidence, love and mutual respect between them.

The father bitterly suffered the pangs of remorse. He perceived, when too late, that by sending his son, his beloved son, to the dram-shop he had unthinkingly paved the first step to that son's downfall.

Now, when beer was abolished from the wheelwright's shop, went the lad of his own accord to the "Sly Fox" and every day that passed over the head of Reuben Plant brought fresh sorrow and more regret.

His wife had died, and the only friend poor Reuben had was Mr. Miles, who had striven to prevent, as well as he was able, the torrent of grief and trouble, that threatened to overwhelm the wheelwright's home.

"Father, I shall stand no more of this; I'm off," said Robert, as he knocked out the ashes of his pipe on the work bench; "I've had enough of it. Any bit of good there was in me has been rubbed out of me; you can do better without me than with me: I'm off to sea. I shall at any rate be out of the way of the 'Sly Fox,' and if I stay here much longer I may do somebody a mischief."

There was a strange light in the young man's eyes as he uttered the words; there was something almost horribly painful in the reckiessness of his demeanour.

Reuben looked at him with his heart full of love; but the tears he would have shed refused to flow. Tremulously, tenderly, did the strong man place his brawny hand upon his son's head. "May God bless you, Bob," said he; "I shall be alone now your poor mother has gone, but it is better that we should part, at any rate for a time; I will pray earnestly for you, pray for yourself and for me."

And so Reuben Plant was left alone. The woman he had loved had gone before him; the son he loved had gone from him, and out of his heart's solitude he looked for one familiar face, one brother in life's wilderness, to console him. Did he look in vain? No! who was the truest, trustiest friend? Mr. Miles, the teetotaler, the person who seemed years ago, in Reuben Plant's estimation, to be too weak to be of any use to man or woman.

As Robert's ship sailed away to a far-off land it was the quiet voice of the clergyman that spoke words of peace to Reuben Plant, it was upon this physically weak servant of God that the strong man leaned for strength. As the vessel diminished to a mere speck Reuben cried in a voice choked with sobs, "My boy, I thrashed you for my own fault; may God be merciful to me and to you!"

"Amen!" said his friend. "Remember, God is more merciful to us all than we can ever be to ourselves."

And so Robert remained to be thought of; and his father prayed for him.

CHAPTER III.—RECONCILIATION.

Five dreary years passed away; there had not been one line received by Reuben Plant from his son.

Jem Tarrant had left the village with the name of a "ne'er-do-well" clinging to him as fast and as sure as an awkward tail clings to a decent kite.

The "Sly Fox" still reared its vulpine head on the signboard that swung to and fro in the breeze: wagoners quaffed the foaming pewter, and sucked the short clay pipe within its portals. It was a cool, shady nook, indeed, for tired travelers, was the porch of the "Sly Fox!" Many a joke was uttered there, many a curse was muttered there, and many wails arose through its baleful influence. If we could only deprive the village ale house of its generally pretty surroundings, and peer into its realities, we would realize the true meaning of the word charnel-house—a place for dead men's bones, or a receptacle for the death of living men's lives.

Reuben Plant still worked on in a listless, humdrum fashion. He had his work to do and he did it. There was only one hope he possessed, and that was the hope of Robert returning. At last a letter arrived.

"Bob will be at Euston on Thursday," said Reuben Plant to Mr. Miles; "he will arrive by the early train from Liverpool. I am almost afraid to meet him alone! Strong as I am, I feel weak in the knowledge of my own weakness."

"And that means strength, God be praised!" rejoined his friend, "for in weakness we are perfected."

A hasty scramble through a hurrying crowd, the bustle of railway passengers, the hurly-burly of railway porters, the screeching of whistles, the snorting of engines, the clanging of bells; and Reuben Plant with Mr. Miles stood on the arrival platform at the Euston terminus.

"Heaven grant that I may see my son sober!" ejaculated Reuben as the train entered the station.

In came the engine, puffing like a comfortable and good-hearted giant who had performed his duty in a straightforward and satisfactory manner.

"Father," rang out a voice, loud and clear; and a bronzed face looked out of the carriage window; "Father, here I am."

The carriage door opens; a man descends. Reuben sees that the man is his son. With a tottering, uncertain step Robert comes forward, and falls to the ground.

"Drunk!" says a railway porter.

"May the Lord be merciful to me!" ejaculates Reuben.

"Who says drunk?" sings out another sunburnt sailor, springing from the carriage. "My name's Jem Tarrant; this is my shipmate, Robert Plant. Why, mates, we both wear the blue ribbon. Drunk! Oh! he's dead!"

"Let me pass, if you please. Many thanks, thanks!" and without the slightest appearance of concern a quiet, gentlemanly little man places his hand upon the sailor's heart. He whispers to Mr. Miles.

"I am prepared to know the worst," says Reuben. "I thrashed my son for my own fault; he is dead, and I have murdered him."

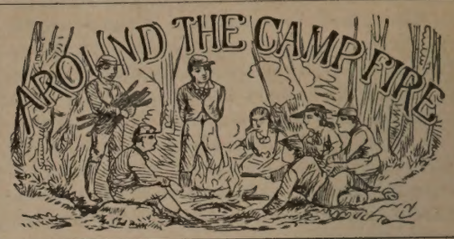
"Not dead," replies his friend, "not dead, and not intoxicated.

"The Almighty God be thanked!" murmurs Reuben.

There are meetings in this life too sacred in their nature to be discussed. Bob Plant had got home, but the effects of his earlier habits had told upon him; these combined with the excitement consequent upon his journey produced an illness that was destined to be of some duration.

"Never mind," said Reuben Plant, "invalid or not, I'm happy now your back, Bob; I wronged you, and I wronged Jem Tarrant. I placed temptation in your way, and I quite forgot that Jem had temptation placed in his."

The "Sly Fox" is still in existence. Jem Tarrant is a thriving colonist. The wheelwright's shop is still flourishing; Robert Plant is almost as hale and hearty as his father used to be. Reuben's hair is growing very gray, but his voice retains its pristine clearness. If you want to hear it, be good enough to find fault with Mr. Miles, and Reuben will declare in stentorian tones that the strongest friend he has or ever had, is Mr. Miles, the teetotaler, who he once dubbed too weak to be of much use to man or woman.




## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S MAIL BAG.

DEAR CAPTAIN DEBORAH:—I am a member of a Band of Hope which was organized not quite a year ago. We have now some forty members, twenty of whom are pledged. Those who attend are nearly all small children, for the larger ones seem to think it disgraceful to associate with the little ones.

Our leaders instructed us several months before they gave us pledge cards, and then, lest we did not understand, had us take them home before we signed them and get our parents' consent. But they need not have been so particular, for most of us had seen drunken men enough to know what intemperance meant and to be willing to pledge ourselves against it.

Our village of five hundred inhabitants has three grog shops, one church, a school and a W. C. T. U. of noble, earnest women, not all the village "ladies" in it by any means.

When we girls of the Band of Hope get old enough they will have an accession to their ranks. If we could make as noble women as is the president of our union we would never be ashamed of having joined the Band of Hope.

We wish we could enjoy the teaching of Mrs. Youman's or Miss Gordon, who are said to be very good at instructing Bands of Hope.

Our superintendent is a grand, talented woman, and is frequently heard at the local W. C. T. U. conventions, but says she knows nothing about children.

I have not much to write that is interesting to you, but as you have asked the "children" to write you I thought I would send a few lines.

I enjoy reading "Captain Deborah's" letters very much and wish she would get to be the "Captain" of every boy and girl in the land; and would "Captain Deborah" be so kind as to send me her autograph, for I am making a collection of the autographs of noted temperance workers and would prize hers very highly.

Yours with esteem, one of your little soldiers of the Empire state. EMMA.

DEAR CAPTAIN DEBORAH:—I am sending you a letter from Mrs. Deputie, of Africa. Please publish it and make an appeal to every body for the supplies needed in that far away mission home. Can't you ask Sabbath schools that take the *Youth's Temperance Banner* to gather up the papers after they have been read, and mail them them to Mrs. Deputie. We could very much increase the influence of all foreign missionaries if we would send them generous supplies of temperance badges, mottoes and papers.

Yours for the Prevention Army all over the world.

*Pittsburgh, Aug. 19.* ELLEN M. WATSON.

MRS. ELLEN M. WATSON:—*Dear Friend*, It has been a long time since I have heard from you but I suppose that you are kept busy since the rum sellers and the rum drinkers are now trying to carry the day as election time approaches We are kept busy here as there seems to be a disposition manifest on the part of many of our civilized people to think that money cannot be made on any thing else but the sale of rum, gin and other intoxicating liquors. It is a curse to the country. The heathen are fond of gin and rum and they will make any sacrifice to obtain it. Last month a native chief died within four miles of this station from the use of gin. He went to visit a friend of his in the country and upon his arrival his friend gave him five large bottles of gin, as a token of his friendship and of his welcome, and the chief on his part to show his appreciation drank to excess, became drunk and had to go to bed. That night he was taken with hemorrhage from the nose and ear, continued to grow worse from time and to time and in a short time he was dead. I have often met with this chief in his lifetime. He was a very quiet man in his town and often invited me to visit his home. I have done so and found everything in order according to their country style of living. He was very anxious to have a day school taught in his town, but in this we could give him no assistance, having no money at our command to employ a teacher or purchase the necessary books.

This man died as he lived without God and without hope; his immortal soul hurried into the miseries of eternal torment by a poison manufactured by more intelligent beings and sold to an ignorant people by persons born and raised in gospel lands.

Our temperance Band of Hope is doing all in its power to put down the sin of intemperance around us. We have done some good here. If we have not yet succeeded in preventing the sale and use of liquors around our neighborhood we have kept such a diligent watch that wherever and whenever it is indulged in it is on the sly, and not publicly as heretofore. At Marshall, and at Shieffelin are societies formed and energetic persons engaged to remove this evil from our land. Mrs. Amanda Smith is now at Greenville, Sinoe county, working there with all her mind and heart to remove the evil from that county. That is a great trading mart and there are many foreigners there as well as Liberian traders who use liquors in the trade. We are expecting Mrs. Smith to visit us before long and give us some assistance in our work here.

And now before I close I wish to inquire of you as to where we can obtain temperance cards, temperance songsters and other cheap temperance literature to encourage the enlargement of the work around us. Truly we are surrounded by heathen, and they cannot read, but the members of our society many of them can read and they can read these books etc., and learn of what is being done in other parts of the world and make themselves useful in imparting instruction to those around them. If you can give us the necessary information we wish to make a small order for books, cards, etc., as we may be able to get. We have not much money in our society as yet and we wish to use it to the best advantage, and will be grateful for any favors. I must now close. Hoping these lines may find you well, I remain

Very respectfully yours, MARY JANE DEPUTIE.

*Mount Olive, Liberia, West Africa, July 4.*

Captain Deborah has been down to the Cradle Mission and found that a box of playthings and picture papers has been received from the Band of Hope at Erie, Pa., through Nannie E. Burwell of that city. The babies crowed their thanks, and the good superintendent expressed his more intelligibly. Captain Deborah too says "Thank you," and "God bless us every one."

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498 Sharon, Pa.*

### JULY PRICE ENIGMA.

*Won by E. F. Appleman.*

I am composed of 91 letters.

My 48, 3. 57. 20. 9. 2, 6, is what we hope to gain.

My 71, 26, 22, 23, 25, 48, 47, 36, 21, is what we should all do.

My 4. 72, 87, 5, 13. 76, 85, 86, is what we need.

My 48, 31, 80, 47. 83, 4, we want by thousands.

My 34, 1, 3, 60, 89. 2. 5, is what we should not fear.

My 34, 37, 8, 91, 74, 35, 67, 4, is an evil that takes up much precious time.

My 65, 19, 59, 51, 14, 26, 27, 10, is what we should try to save.

My 30, 24, 52, 28, 84, 25, 6, will make a fool of any one.

My 57, 59, 18, 44, 77, 56, 53, 54, 49, is a curse too common among boys.

My 66. 60, 65, 88, 68 82, 55, will destroy body and soul.

My 46, 29, 50, 3, 5, 38, was a young man who never feared to say no.

My 17, 10, 52, 43, 45, 11, 59, 90, 13, 12, 55, is what we should all study.

My 39, 41, 48, 78, should ever be our motto.

My 75, 63, 60, 51, 7, 87, is Satan's grand business agent.

My 15, 32, 17, 50, 33, 7, 45, 64, 69, 75, 11, wrecks many a home.

My 81, 79, 72, 69, 87, is a harmless beverage.

My 73, 69, 79, 51, 53 58. is of more worth than gold.

My 18, 16, 62, 34, 3, 5, 38, 61, was a statesman and warrior true and grand.

My whole is an earnest appeal to all to help in the temperance reform.

### 183. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA

In good, not in bad.
In own, not in sad.
In dove, not in chain.
In sorrow, not in pain.
In pure, not in good.
In eat, not in food.
In evil, not in sin.
In done, not in win.
In tears, not in weep.
In hour, not in sleep
In end, not in done
In rent, not in gone
In ink, not in black.
In give, not in lack.
In have not in lend.
In tear, not in rend.
My whole is a prayer we all should use
And to aid in the work we each should choose.

C. B. L.

### 184. HIDDEN NAMES.

1. Be ye faithful in all things.
2. I need perseverance lest I arrive at Doubting Castle.
3. Did you see that camel in danger?
4. O Handel! lend me your knife.
5. It is Susan, niece of John Smith.

### 185. RIDDLE.

There is a monarch of renown
He's found in each saloon in town:
He is a prince of mighty fame.
Do you desire to know his name?
Take the second vowel, and the third,
With five placed in the middle;
Five hundred in the front may stand
And fifty ends the riddle. E. F. A.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

174.—Party, the, national, protection, home, prohibition.—The National Prohibition Home Protection party.

175.—God is Love.

176.—"Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you."

177.—Honeybrook.

178.—

C
PAR
PALER
PARAPET
CALAMINES
REPINED
RENEW
TED
S

"I pray the prayer of Plato old,
God make me beautiful within,
And let mine eyes some good behold
In everything save sin."

# Home Department.

## THE MASTER'S TOUCH.

In the still air the music lies unheard;
In the rough marble beauty lies unseen;
To wake the music and the beauty, needs
The Master's touch, the sculptor's chisel keen.

Great Master, touch us with Thy skillful hand,
Let not the music that is in us die;
Great Sculptor, hew and polish us; nor let,
Hidden and lost, Thy form within us lie.

Spare not the stroke; do with us as Thou wilt;
Let there be naught unfinished, broken, marred.
Complete Thy purpose, that we may become
Thy perfect image, O our God and Lord.—*Bonar.*

## A LITTLE TALK WITH JOHN.

MATTIE ECOB HAMILTON.

I've been told, John, that the saloon keepers are a class that can seldom be reached by temperance workers; that the business is so hardening that they who once engage in it forever after turn a deaf ear to those who would point to a better life. But they say that you are an exception, John; that you are kindhearted, honest and keep a respectable place. I am led to believe that you are kindhearted, for as I met you on the street the other day and noticed your frank, pleasant face, and saw how gently you helped up the crying child that had fallen on the icy pavement, I concluded there was a great deal of good in you yet, John. And now let's talk it over and try and find out just how much goodness you have and if there is not some danger of your losing your stock. They say that you have given as much to the poor, this winter, as any man, and perhaps more. That was good in you John and I know you felt better for it, but when you were giving out the dollars and cents, did you stop to think where that money came from? That if C's dollars had not gone into your till his wife would not now be clothed in rags and his children crying for bread? That if you had not taken A's last "bit" for drink he might have slept in a decent bed instead of taking refuge in the "calaboose"? That the last sum you gave the "poor relief fund" was the money that Tom meant to have spent for Johnny's shoes but which was spent at your bar instead.

You took a load of wood to the widow B. It was nicely split, too, John. That was a great kindness to the poor woman. Her husband died last spring of delirium tremens. "But he didn't get it at my bar," you say, "I don't sell to drunkards." That's true, John. The last year of his life he was such a wreck that you wouldn't let him put foot in your door. But you know when you first set up shop, John, that he was your best customer. Who helped make him a drunkard, John? And how can you always know that you are not selling to drunkards? Do you remember that handsome young fellow, a stranger to you, who came into your saloon last winter and called for a flask of brandy? He paid for it too like a gentleman, and he wore good clothes, yet he was a drunkard, John, and after he had paid for the liquor he had just enough money left to take him to C, where he went straight to a room in a hotel and after drinking the last drop in the bottle, blew out his brains. The papers were full of it then, John, but you nor the public never knew before where he got his liquor. It's forgotten now by the world. No one blames you, John; you didn't know that he would do that dreadful act. That's it, John. Its the awful uncertainty of the business. There are more drunkards who wear good clothes than we dream of.

They say you are honest, John; that you pay your debts and never defraud any man. Is that so? did you pay E for the loss of his time and the loss of his place when he went on that week's debauch. The greater part of the liquor that did that work was bought at your bar. Did you pay the docter's bill when F's horses ran away with their drunken driver and almost killed him? Remember he got his liquor at your saloon. And what do you give in return for the nickles and dimes that are steadily flowing into your till, good, honest bread, or clothing, or anything that will better your brother man physically or mentally? I wish you did, John, I wish you were back on that little farm where you worked so hard and though you earned not quite so much money, yet it was good clean money. You used to think of those days, John, and sigh for their return. When your last customer had gone, and you had put down the days earnings of your bar, and you were turning out the lights, in the midnight quiet, a still small voice would whisper in your ear, and you would almost feel a hand upon your shoulder pointing you back to the better life, when you were a man, doing a man's honest work and earning a man's honest money, pointing still backward to your innocent boyhood in the old home by your mother's side dreaming bright dreams of the future.

You little thought then you would ever keep a saloon. It would point you to your innocent children who love you but who will one day blush because their father was a saloon keeper. It would point you to that mound-strewn graveyard where before many years a place will be found for you. You acknowledge, with a sigh, that you are growing old, John. Every day you notice a few more gray hairs. Soon the last glass will be sold, the last customer go out and your last bar account be reckoned. What then will be the sum total of your life-work? Why for so many years I have done nothing but sell liquor that has degraded and pauperized my fellow men, sending some to insanity, others to suicide and perchance some to the gallows. For this I have received thousands of dollars wrung from the wages that should have clothed the naked and fed the hungry! Will you be proud of that, John? They say that you keep a respectable place. Let's see John. Is it so respectable that you ever invite your wife and children in, or any of your lady acquaintances? Don't you sometimes blush, yourself John, over some things that occur at your bar? And why do you have those heavy screens at your windows by night and day. There's something wrong somewhere, John, or you wouldn't be so anxious to exclude the public gaze. "But," you say, "It must be respectable, for I have the names of some of the best men in the city and church members too, on my book. Perhaps that's so, John. But if all the church members on earth and all the angels in Heaven should join in an evil deed, would that make it right, John? And what church member will shield you in that great day when we all stand before the judgment seat of God and you are rendering an account of your life work. Ah that church member will be groveling in the dust crying out for mercy on his great sin of giving you aid in your evil traffic. None of those who patted you on the shoulder and called you "a good fellow" while they sipped your foaming glasses, will have a thought for you, John. Did I say none. I wish I could, but ah there will be some who will think and who will say, "If it had not been for you, John, I might have been saved. I went to your saloon, because it was a 'respectable' one. I took my first glass at your bar, there I learned my first oath, and heard the first blasphemous story, there I brought others, and together we wasted our time and money and lost our health and character and self-respect and manhood and alas our souls! for see over that dreadful judgment throne is flaming that awful sentence, 'No drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven.'"

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Sept. 14.] Third Quarter, No. 11. [1884.

## TOPIC: WAITING FOR THE LORD.

LESSON TEXT.—Psalms 40:1-19.

GOLDEN TEXT.—I delight to do Thy will, O God. Ps. 40:8.

1. One can often wait for God, for His vindication and even for His salvation. But it is one thing to *wait* and another to *wait patiently*. Waiting may be a stoical sort of performance, or a dogged sullenness; but waiting *patiently* is waiting gladly, surely, restfully. "Waiting I waited," is the Hebrew idiom used by David, meaning a little more than the ordinary significance of patience. It is a waiting of expectation. This is involved in patience, for as St. Paul says, "If we hope for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it."

2. God bends, "inclines" to our low estate. He "comes down our souls to meet." He has to do this when we are in the "horrible pit" of our own self condemnation. His is a wonderful condescending love. It passes our own self love, which is about the strongest usurper the heart's throne knows. When we are in the "miry clay" of humiliation and can scarcely pray or do aught but wait to see if our God will have mercy upon us, then He "inclines unto" us as the tenderest of mothers bend over repentant children.

3. Our repentance and God's bending toward us can have but one outcome. He will always bring us out of the pit into the sure places of the rock Christ Jesus. That rock never fails to establish or make sure our footing, because *all* the promises are made to us *in Him*.

4. God's way is to be made known among the heathen, i. e., among those who do not know His blessed way with His children. So when a great deliverance comes to us a new song comes with it if we will but sing it, that others may know the exceeding goodness and mercy of our God unto us. It is a part of the preaching of His gospel to every creature, that we who have tasted His mercy shall shout to those behind us, "O taste and see that the Lord is good." It is a part of the dispensation committed to us that we sing of His mighty love, that those still in the depths of the horrible pit may have courage to wait patiently for deliverance.

5. Some people mentally scourge themselves as a way out of darkness and despair, thinking this helps matters. But it is only a weariness to the flesh, and accomplishes nothing. God's word is "Give me thine heart," meaning thy love, thy willing acquiesence in my plan for thee, because it is the surest channel of blessing and uplifting. David's sin did not require sacrifice, even in the sacrificial days of the old dispensation, other than that of the broken heart and the contrite spirit. It is the glad "Lo, I come," that God waits to hear, and not the reverberation of our self inflicted blows.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

*I give and bequeath to the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union the sum of $—— the same to be paid the treasurer of said society for its use by my executors.*


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*ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION TOWARD POLITICAL PARTIES. RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING, DETROIT, MICH.:*

*We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.*

## A BIT OF HISTORY.

The word "mum," the use of which has recently been revived in Iowa, is not of recent coinage. Webster defines it to be a strong beer which originated in Brunswick, Germany, with one Mumme, who first brewed it in the year of our Lord 1492.

As early as the first year of the reign of William and Mary it was subjected to an excise duty of three shillings per barrel under the designation of "Imported ale, beer or mum." This duty was highly protective, for domestic ale or beer was taxed not any higher than nine pence per barrel.

The names brandy, whisky, rum and gin seem not to have been known in the early times of the English parliament. Wine and ale are mentioned in *Magna Charta* and the word beer occurs as early as the statute of 5 and 6, Edw. VI.

Distilled liquors were first known by the name of strong water (not unlike the Indian name fire water). In a little while these were subdivided into "strong water" or *aqua vitae*, and "strong water perfectly made."

There was also a distinction kept up between imported and domestic liquors which sometimes led to strange and perplexing questions of law. Thus by act of parliament of 12 Car. II. duties were laid as follows: spirits made of wine or cider imported, two pence per gallon; strong water perfectly made imported, four pence per gallon. Before that time brandy seems to have been unknown by name, and when it began to be imported a doubt arose whether it should be taxed two pence or four pence per gallon, and the doubt was resolved by an act of parliament of 22 Car. II. in favor of the higher rate. This is believed to be the first mention made of brandy in the excise laws of England.

*Aqua vitae* (water of life) seems to have meant precisely the same as the "strong water" before mentioned. In an act of parliament of 9 Geo. II. we find the word "usquebaugh" used to designate a certain spirituous liquor. This word according to its derivation as given by the best lexicographers means the same as *aqua vitae* (water of life) and by corrupting it we get our word whisky.

By an act of parliament of 10 and 11, William III. it is recited among other things that "Whereas it is found by experience that the art of distilling spirits or brandy in this kingdom is of late very much improved, and that spirits or brandy made here from molasses and sugar which are the product of English plantations is nearly as good as brandy imported from foreign parts," etc. From this it would appear they had not yet learned the name of "rum," or the liquor distilled from the products of the sugar cane.

"Geneva" is the word from which we derive our word "gin." According to Webster it has two meanings. It may mean a liquor produced by fermenting the juice of the juniper berry, or one produces by flavoring a distilled liquor with the berry itself. Under the stat. 9, Geo. II. and subsequent acts it is classed with distilled spirits and nowhere among the fermented drinks.

"Arrack" is a liquor distilled from fermented rice or from the juice of the cocoa palm. Under the excise laws before mentioned it was classed among the distilled spirits.

A very cursory examination of the early legislation in England therefore gives us the following distilled liquors: brandy (spirits of wine), apple jack (spirits of cider); rum (from sugar cane); arrack (from rice and the palm); whisky (usquebaugh, *aqua vitae*, all kinds of spirits distilled from grain); geneva (gin distilled from grain and flavored with the juniper berry).

Of malt liquors mention is made of ale, beer, mum. Of liquors made from the fermented juice of fruits, mention may be made of wine, cider and perry.

In addition to these liquors, all of which are more or less intoxicating, the following drinks were also at one time or another made subject to excise duties, to wit: Metheglin, mead, coffee, chocolate, sherbert and tea.

The curiosities of the early excise laws in England may be fairly illustrated by the act of 12 Car., II. C. 23, which was entitled, "A grant of certain impositions upon beer, ale and other liquors for the increase of his majesty's revenue during life."

By this act the following excise duties were levied:

| | |
|---|---|
| Beer and ale above 6 s. ($1.45) per bbl. | 15 d. per bbl. |
| Beer or ale 6 s. or under | 3 d. per bbl. |
| Cider and perry | 15 d. per hhd. |
| Vinegar beer | 6 d. " " |
| Strong water, *aqua vitae* (home made whisky) | 1 d. per gal. |
| Beer and ale imported | 3 s. per bbl. |
| Cider and perry imported | 5 s. per tun |
| Spirits made of wine or cider imported (foreign spirits) | 2 d. per gal. |
| Strong water perfectly made, imported (brandy) | 4 d. per gal. |
| Coffee made and sold | 4 d. per gal. |
| Chocolate, sherbert, tea made and sold | 8 d. per gal. |

By the next act of parliament these duties were for certain reasons doubled.

Why should not people drink home made beer in preference to lemonade when the former was taxed less than one half cent and the latter thirty cents per gallon? Why should not people get drunk on whisky or brandy when coffee was taxed fifteen cents per gallon, domestic whisky only four cents and imported brandy the same as coffee?

Wise legislators those! But for their day and generation they were doubtless as wise as some in modern times.

As wise as those who claim today that a generous excise restricts consumption, while the revenue reports show a gain of 1400 per cent in the manufacture of spirituous liquors during the twenty-one years of revenue operation. As wise too as those who claim that a low duty or tax on fermented liquors restricts consumption to these lighter beverages in face of the fact that the gain in fermented liquors during the revenue period is not quite 1100 per cent to 1400 per cent of gain in "strong water."

GLORIOUS as is translation to the better world we cannot forget that it inevitably brings bereavement. Such sorrow has come to Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew, our former well beloved associate in editorial duties, in the death of her husband, the Rev. Edwin Andrew, which occurred two weeks since at their home in Evanston. An illness of months, with nights and days of intense pain, was crowned with the triumph of Christ-like patience and unfailing faith. The peace of his sick chamber was as near the glory of heaven as earthly places can borrow. "Going home gloriously," was the unspoken testimony of the life so long devoted to Christ and His cause, to all who watched its painful ebbing away. Though conscious of his near release he did not know but his Heavenly Father migh

leave him here till after the election in November, and so carefully studied the political situation that he might be able to perform once more a citizen's duty in the fear of God. Although never before identified with any political organization for the embodiment of prohibition principles, he came quietly to the conclusion that his last vote, if he should be spared to cast it, must be given to St. John and the party he represents. Such a decision, made in the clear light of a near eternity, has in it much for the well to think about and to make the strong consider.

A useful and a beautiful life never ends. He who lives for God has something of God's omnipresence in all good, here and hereafter.

THE *Evening Journal* states that women are not making good jurors in Washington territory. In opposition to this we give again Judge Roger S. Green's testimony to the contrary, and the *Journal* itself notes Judge Green's rigid requirement that women be not released from jury duty. In giving the charge to the grand jury in a certain county of Washington territory he said:

The number of courts holden by me, since our laws that put woman on her present political plane became operative, is seven, at six of which women served on both the grand and petit juries, and as to the manner in which they performed jury duty I have yet to hear from any one who, by actual presence in court and intelligent following of what was going on, became qualified to pass an opinion, a single adverse criticism or any word but praise. Heartily, I concur in what thus appears to be the general judgement of competent observers. Even though it be granted that the female jurors who have served hitherto are, in intelligence, above the average that may be expected, this fact is counterbalanced by two others: First, that in selecting from the entire panel parties at every term have shown a decided preference for the women as jurors; and second, that no grand jury ever in session in this territory has done prompter, cleaner, better work than those which have sat in thi district during the last six months."

MISS WILLARD writes of the effort to make our organization beneficent in all lands as follows: "If but little has been said about the World's W. C. T. U. this year, it is not because but little has been done. Letters have gone to every country of the world, with full statement of our plans and hopes. Earnest hearts are enlisted and seed is sown which shall bring forth fruit ere long. Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, who is at the head of the Pacific Coast committee, will probably make a reconnoisance next year in Japan, India and China, Australia, etc. We can then intelligently act. Rome was not built in a day, and a World's W. C. T. U. which shall bind all continents in the effort to overthrow the opium and alcohol habits is not to be had save as the sequel of unmeasured faith and works."

OUR *Herald* tells a story pointing its moral so well that we pass it along:

At a recent conversation held in the parlors of a member of the W. C. T. U., by Mrs. Gougar, for the purpose of reviving an interest in the organization, which seemed to be dying, the following questions were asked, after the president had stated that "we seem to be dead. We used to be enthusiastic, but have lost our zeal. Mrs. Gougar asked:

"How many UNION SIGNALS do your members take?"

A wise, inquiring look went around among the ladies, when the president said: "We took fourteen copies when we first organized, but none are taken now."

"How many temperance or woman's papers do you take in the club?" inquired Mrs. Gougar.

The answer revealed the fact that but one temperance paper (one copy of the *Lever*) was taken by the entire membership. No wonder that that W. C. T. U. "seemed dead."

THE California W. C. T. U. at its recent conference of northern and southern workers adopted the following significant resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is an undisguised fact that the law against selling liquor to minors is disregarded by the vendors of intoxicating liquors in California, and

WHEREAS, Little or no effort is made by the officers of the law to bring its offenders to justice; therefore

*Resolved*, That the W. C. T. U. of California, urged by a love for their sons and brothers, by a duty they owe the state, and the higher duty they owe their God, should unite in an effort to secure the enforcement of the law.

*Resolved*, That in our opinion the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the state, should include wine that is made from grapes grown in the state for the reason that the same contains a large proportion of alcohol and is intoxicating and that the experience which comes from other wine growing countries confirms this fact and demonstrates that intemperance increases as does this so-called industry, and on this point we solicit facts.

IT is a little late to renew the "temperance colleges" enumeration, but we cannot forbear mention of the Central University of Iowa, at Pella, where every professor is not only devoted to total abstinence, but is also engaged in the labor of spreading temperance sentiments. The efforts to insure the execution of the prohibitory law in the neighborhood proceed principally from said institution. The University of Des Moines, Col. Alonzo Abernethy, dean, is said by its president, the Rev. Dr. Kenney, to be "a prohibitory school with a strong prohibition faculty in a prohibition city in a prohibition state." What more could be desired?

OFTEN and often it is the unconsciously uttered truth that teaches most. As for instance the following from an officer's letter published in the *Army and Navy Gazette:*

All our officers fought *like devils*, and how we only lost one I cannot tell. God is good and must have put his shield around our brave and gallant officers. The Colonel is a splendid man. He shot two Arabs dead and would have more, only the ammunition missed fire.

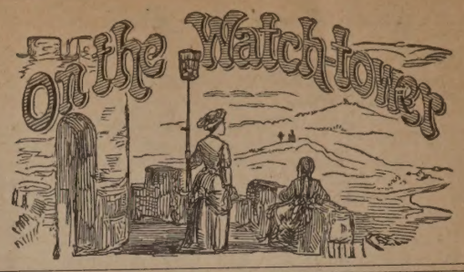
It is soon to be believed throughout the whole world that fighting can never be done otherwise than "like devils."

WE have reason to believe that any woman who may have considered the communication on a "New Work for Woman" published in our issue of Aug. 21, as worth investigation and investment, will do as well to invest neither time nor money in the affair. A W. C. T. U. worker in Wisconsin may be applied to through THE UNION SIGNAL office for some discouraging facts in reference to the "new work."

A WORKER among the colored people of the south calls upon the readers of temperance and religious newspapers to save the papers for distribution among the negroes who will eagerly read and mark their contents. Any person who will comply with the request may address packages of books, tracts and newspapers treating of temperance topics to J. A. Rountree, Hartsell, Morgan Co., Ala.

Now is the season for preparing communion wine. The following receipe has been used in several localities and found satisfactory:

Make the grapes into jelly allowing three-fourths pound of sugar to a pint of grape juice. Boil until it jells. Put up in pint bowls. When wanted, dissolve one bowl of jelly in one quart of boiling water. When cool it is ready for use. Use glass, earthen or porcelain vessels in the preparation.




A delightful description of Grace Cottage, the home of Jennie Smith the, evangelist, at Mountain Lake Park, Md., is given in the West Virginia *Freeman*. With such a pen, cottages would palaces prove, and nobody will be sorry if they do, provided they shelter weary temperance workers on their brief stay-at-home vacations.

* * *

I see that a voter who professes to know, says "there will be no Mrs. Hayes' foolishness at the White House if Blaine is elected."

* * *

Col. Bain says that in going from Louisville to New Castle, a distance of 226 miles, there are just four places where a drink of liquor can be had. This is excellent for Kentucky, or indeed any where else.

* * *

He spoke at Lake Bluff on Sunday last to a large audience, President Blanchard preceding him with a sermon in the forenoon. He is as magnetic as ever and has made many votes for St. John during his recent eastern tour.

* * *

A further statement made by him is that within the next ten days, not less than eight or ten St. John clubs will be organized in the city of Louisville, all made up from the very best citizens of the place.

* * *

Miss Willard spoke to a crowded house in the city hall, Portland, Me., on Tuesday evening of last week. Mrs. Bent's golden cornet was in its best tone and mood that evening.

* * *

Speaking of camp meetings, was I not, last week? well here is a different story to tell. At New Lennox, Ill., where the W. C. T. U. had charge of a day's service the presiding elder called home by illness in his family left this triumphal note behind him. It became the key note and was well sustained.

NEW LENOX, August 28, 1884.

MRS. L. A. HAGANS,—*Dear Sister*,—I regret very much that my duty to myself, my family and my work calls me home, and hence detains me from your meeting. The responsibilities of another meeting have kept me constantly occupied here two weeks nearly, and with other duties, from home longer than that. Save Friday (tomorrow) I cannot be at home for a week. Much correspondence demands immediate attention, my wife is ill, and I must be one day at home in three weeks. Be assured of my heartiest sympathy with temperance work and workers, to the farthest extreme, including St. John, Hobbs, etc., etc., with third ticket and party. The largest temperance society in America, the Methodist episcopal church through the presiding elder of three thousand Methodists, sends greeting to its daughters, and other co-workers, in their great work of the W. C. T. U. Yours heartily,

JOHN M. CALDWELL,
*P. Elder of Joliet Dist., M. E. C.*

* * *

Mrs. Jennie Newby has been as instant in the usual "out of season" summer as in the southern winter, and the North Carolina W. C. T. U. rejoices in consequence. Four live unions and several flourishing Bands of Hope are her trophies.

* * *

Mrs. Emma Obenauer, who can with utmost difficulty be made to report herself and her work in the papers, has established at East Saginaw, Mich., a large industrial school, a Sunday school, and nightly gospel meetings. She attended the prohibition convention at Lansing.

* * *

Mrs. Jennie Beauchamp, state president of the Texas W. C. T. U. has reached home again after a very successful tour through the southern portion of the state. The way these southern workers stop not for torrid heat amazes me.

* * *

I learn that through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. every Protestant Sunday school in the city of Owatonna, Minn., used the temperance lessons last quarter. This month brings us another quarterly temperance day. Work ought to begin at once. ON DUTY.

# News from the Field.

## SOUTHERN GLEANINGS.

BY MRS. GEORGIA HULSE M'LEOD.

Maryland.—The inter-state convention held at Mountain Lake Park, the home of Jennie Smith, was one of unusual interest. Delegates from five states took an active interest in the proceedings, and the crowning joy was an address from Frances E. Willard, who came from the Prohibition convention at Pittsburgh, as did Hon. Wm. Daniel, of Maryland, and other noted workers.

At the Gates of Druid Hill Park, in Baltimore, a large audience gathered to listen to Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, of Ohio, who addressed them under the auspices of the State Temperance Alliance. For an hour, notwithstanding the intense heat, she held the attention of her audience by her clear reasoning, eloquent appeals to the consciences of voters and pathetic illustrations, living examples of the sorrow and evils resulting from the liquor traffic.

"Police Matrons." Such was the heading of a paragraph in our daily papers, showing the result of the faith, perseverance and tact, which for two years has been exercised by our state president, and her coadjutors. Through their persistent efforts the legislature at its last session passed a law authorizing the police board to appoint matrons for the different station houses as they saw proper.

Mrs. McLennan, the first to be appointed has entered on her duties at the central station.

The Board of Commissioners drew up a series of instructions for the matrons who are to assign to separate cells such female prisoners as in their opinion are first offenders, and who should be kept separated from such prisoners as are disorderly or vicious. Truly the W. C. T. U. have cause to be encouraged and press onward in their labors of love.

Virginia.—In Staunton a very successful entertainment was given by the Band of Hope, concluding with a well sustained dialogue, "Applying for a License," and by the way I think it is this Band of Hope which is alluded to in Capt. Deborah's correspondence, and not of Staunton, Mass. The state convention is advertised for September 16 and 17, at Staunton.

Mrs. R. D. Wilson, the state president, has issued an earnest circular letter to the women of Virginia, urging delegates to come from all parts of the state. Among the attractions will be addresses from Miss Willard, Mrs. Chapin, Anna Gordon and others. Virginia has many obstacles against which the W. C. T. U. workers must contend, but with the earnest, able state officers to lead them, they will yet apply to the giant alcohol, the proud motto of their state.

Louisiana.—Our earnest superintendent of state fairs will be glad to know of the bright prospect for the temperance workers during the world's exposition at New Orleans.

The State Alliance propose to erect a hotel within half a square of the Exposition grounds, the hotel to be under the entire influence and control of temperance women as far as possible. Permission will be given them to decorate the building with as many temperance mottoes and devices as they may wish. They will also be allowed to have a flag with our national motto floating from the top, that all may know the W. C. T. U. are unceasing in their work for God and home, and native land.

In my next I will give you a cluster of fragrant memories, some items of interest, work done by our girls on prison day. May the gentle deeds reach our dear Miss Casseday, with a benediction like the echo of sweet music, and the fragrance of June roses, and all summer blossoms.

## FLORIDA.

Sanford.—Florida having sent no word to you for several weeks I thought some of your readers might be interested to hear from her. Work has almost stopped among most of the unions since hot weather began. After our convention in February new life seemed infused into every W. C. T. U. in the state, and all worked well until emigration time came. First one member, then another and another would say "Good bye," and fly away to a more genial summer clime. Here in Sanford those who remained worked on until between the rain and hot sun it seemed impossible to get our ladies out. We met weekly, and were very much interested in the course of reading on beer, but when just getting ready to start for the church, Wednesday afternoon, determining to be there sure, down would come a heavy summer rain. Thus we tried for several weeks in succession to have a meeting. Our children in the white and colored Band of Hope schools, numbering each from fifty to sixty, hardly wanted to take vacation, so interested had they become. Finally, we thought best to suspend their meetings during the months of August and September.

The latter part of May last we visited Tampa, one of the oldest seaport towns in our state, just brought into more direct communication with the interior by a railroad connecting it with the St. John's river. We found the Christian women there fully awake to the importance of temperance work, knowing nothing of our organization. When told of it they were delighted; so immediately we organized, with twenty or thirty ladies, a most interesting auxiliary. If we only had some one to canvass the state and organize, Florida would outreach some of the most populous states. While my heart and soul is in the work my health forbids. Won't some dear sister take Florida in her heart and come this fall or winter to do this work ere the meeting of our convention next February. Poor Florida is crying most piteously "Come over and help us." In the few days Mrs. Chapin spent in our state during the convention she spoke in St. Augustine and Jacksonville, and won many to our cause, but those two places, though important ones, are only a very small part of Florida.

Can we not induce her to come again? Here lies a field waiting, rich in soil, for the ploughing and the planting. Florida has nearly 5,000 more square miles than Illinois, Indiana or Ohio, and is fast giving birth to new towns everywhere over her territory. Now is the time to push our way, and plant temperance principles. God grant that some one may feel it incumbent upon her to come and help us.

Ere closing let me tell of one of our boys who was playing torch light procession a few evenings since in the yard. Somebody asked whom he was carrying his torch in honor of. He boldly replied: "Gov. St. John." "Yes, Frederick," we said, "if our Band of Hope boys and girls could vote, Gov. St. John would surely be our next president." Mrs. Walter Gwynn.

## GEORGIA.

Oxford.—During Miss Willard's visit to our town, a year ago last winter, she offered a ten dollar medal for the best essay on temperance, written by a student of Emory College. Our union, organized by her at that time, urged upon the students the importance and the duty of writing upon the given topic, yet for the time being with very indifferent success. At commencement only two essays had been handed in, and the subject did not seem to have taken hold upon the young men as we had hoped. However, we determined last fall to renew the offer for a medal for the present year, and we narrowed the subject down to a somewhat more limited field, viz., "Prohibition the Best Means for Promoting Temperance." Meanwhile the temperance work in this section was assuming a much more determined form. Debates, lectures, newspaper articles, Sunday school conventions, more widely disseminated temperance literature, etc., had stirred the whole people, and students as well as the rest of the populace. A dozen essays were offered this time for the prize medal, and very many other students read up the subject who did not present papers. We determined to make the occasion of conferring the medal a special one, as in the general melee of commencement, where many medals are given, our temperance award could not receive the special notice which we believed it to merit. Therefore we selected the early part of June as the date, and sent for our gifted Mrs. Chapin of South Carolina, and our esteemed state president Mrs. Sibley, to be with us. They came, Mrs. Chapin led off with a sparkling, powerful address on prohibition which captivated the entire audience, and made a deep impression for good. The writer, as president of the local union, made some explanatory remarks concerning the origin and work of our union, and the object for which the medal was offered. Mrs. Sibley presented the medal which was awarded by the committee to Mr. J. A. Quillian of the senior class, who has since taken charge of an academy in Florida, and who expects to devote his life to the ministry. Our meeting was most satisfactory. After the benediction Mrs. Chapin, in a kind of informal talk with students who still lingered in the church, induced over fifty of them to sign the pledge, and our excellent local sister, Mrs. Dr. Moore, still kept open the doors of our temperance church to receive additional members.

The temperance cause is booming. Nearly all the white men of standing in our county are becoming enlisted in the work, and we hope this autumn to strike a decisive blow for prohibition, and add our county to the great majority in this state which have preceded us in the great good work Maggie W. Scomp.

## MAINE.

NEWS OF THE AMENDMENT CAMPAIGN.

They tell us "all eyes are upon Maine" and we realize it. Almost breathlessly we have been and are working for the amendment. We realize that a majority vote for it will give a new impetus to the enforcement of the law and go forth to the world that the temperance people of Maine believe in probibition, while a vote against it would paralyze all efforts for enforcement and make it very hard to resist successfully the demand which would be made for the substitution of license for prohibitory statutes.

We have over 300 speakers in the field, and no one among them is doing more effective work than Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, of California. Her earnest, eloquent appeal touches all hearts. One evening she finds a response from the refined, intelligent audience in a conservative church. The next evening she is greeted with an immense crowd in city hall, and the answer "We will," which breaks forth in reply to her question at the close of her plea, "Will you vote for the amendment?" is cheering indeed. She remains till the campaign is ended. The G. W. C. T. U. of Maine, Rev. H. C. Munson, deserves to be mentioned in The Union Signal and many other nice places. As we work together the meaningful letters, I. O. G. T. and W. C. T. U., get strangely mixed, and yet the work is in no way retarded, and I am sure if the majority is not so great as it should be it will not be for want of harmonious, earnest action from the friends of temperance. We believe that on September 9, all good people will rejoice. If they do not have reason to, I am about ready to join Mr. Munson in the reply he made to some one who spoke of the possibility of defeat, "In that case I don't want to be living to see it." S.

## VERMONT.

We hold our tenth anniversary at Middlebury, September 17, 18, and 19, assisted by Mrs. Hannah W. Smith and Mrs. Emily McLaughlin. We expect to go up to this yearly feast with rejoicing, because of the blessing of God which has crowned the year with good. Nearly fifty new unions and a large increase in our membership are some of the tokens of the divine favor.

Much is due under God to the wise and helpful labors of Mrs. J. K. Barney, of Rhode Island. She came into the state in May and has been speaking almost continually until the second week in August. About half of the unions organized came in as the immediate result of her labors. Many others planned and prayed and helped to execute but she has been especially blessed in reaching hearts. She delivered more than a hundred addresses and Bible readings, beside forenoon and afternoon parlor meetings, talks before Sabbath schools and in some instances pledging nearly every member, speaking on the Sabbath from pulpits of various denominations, and bringing the subject of temperance before the students in our academies. We might give these facts in detail with many charming incidents, but only eternity can reveal the help which she has been enabled to give to individual souls. Often at a late hour at night, after a day of travel and perhaps two public meetings she might have been found guiding to Christ in a fuller consecration some burdened or aspiring sister.

She says, "My public work was but a small part of my service. I never saw such readiness to work in your state before, nor such a spirit of consecration. Taken all together it has been a wonderful trip, in the number of consecration meetings, good audiences, and careful preparation before hand, in most places; the attention to details on the part of our women, the readiness to assume financial responsibility and the attendant success. There has been an evident going before of the Holy Spirit preparing the way for the seed sowing. The work has been presented and emphasized from a Christian standpoint and the call to the work given in the name of the Master. Scores of the dear women have come to a clearer appreciation of their duty and privilege and to a personal consecration of their life and service to the Master. The Vermont women have come to be inexpressibly dear to me, stand next to my own loyal Rhode Island women."

This with dates and facts is about all that our indefatigable worker could find time to note down. And if I were to begin upon the incidents of her work and attempt to do any justice to the ladies who decorated churches for her to speak in, trained children to sing, engaged choirs, individuals and orchestras to furnish music for her addresses, many columns of your paper would not contain the interesting facts. But our experience has proved conclusively that the work of preparation is just as essential to success as securing a good speaker. That to decorate churches or halls with plants, ferns, mottoes, flags, and cut flowers, is good temperance work. That white ribbon misses with flower trimmed baskets to take collections, make good ushers, too.

I do not think we have had one small audience this summer in a decorated room and with good music prepared for. Make a note of it, sisters, if you are going to pay out your money to anybody to talk temperance in your town, to your money add effort enough to make it a success on your part, then add to your works faith and prayer, and you may be sure of success.

I select out of Mrs. Barney's months here, one day to illustrate her work. It was in June, when all her days were filled and seven Sabbaths in a week were asked for, that circumstances necessitated the cancelling of a Sabbath appointment. She was in the northern part of our state and I had been obliged to refuse her to a place in the southern part where they greatly desired her. Not knowing how she would feel about having her one day of rest, Saturday, occupied with travel, I telegraphed that she would be at —— for the Sabbath. But I followed this telegram with a letter saying that she was very much worn with continuous travel and speaking, and that she must not be allowed to leave her room for any service until evening. Monday as she traveled back to her appointment she wrote to me. "Yesterday was a 'red letter day for the Vermont W. C. T. U. I spoke at C. and had the promise of a union. (The promise was fulfilled too.) Judge W. who was present, said to me, 'I was born with temperance principles. Fifty years ago my father and mother put up over the entrance to their kitchen door this motto, "Anti-rum, anti-tobacco," and it remains there to this day.' Then he brought me to his venerable mother who shook my hand twice; once because I was such a strong temperance woman, and

again because I dared to tell the people of their sins. I was invited to dine at the academy in S. R. Met the pupils and had some little talk with them to prepare the way for action. In the evening I addressed a union congregation in the Baptist church. House was filled and extra chairs had to be brought in. I was helped wonderfully and many people stopped to talk over union work. I took about twenty names for a union and the names of several honorary members. Seventeen names for a Young Woman's Union at the academy with honorary members."

The next morning she met twenty three young ladies at the academy and organized a Y. W. C. T. U. and the ladies organized later. Three promising unions brought into line, and much good seed sown, as the result of one day's work under God.

And when I met our dear Mrs. Barney Monday evening, after she had traveled all day, she looked as though she had had a day of rest. Verily the Lord careth for his own. We loved Mrs. Barney for her work, and for herself in former years, but this year we took her to our hearts as our very own. Many a tired and disheartened woman has risen, aided by her prayers, and wise counsel, to the heights of confidence in One mighty to save, and has thus been transformed into a courageous trusting worker. I would love to tell you of our last county institute and the encouragements from it. But saying nothing of the evening addresses and class exercises, and timely instruction, the ladies who had done the most work in preparing for the gathering, said they would have felt amply repaid for it all, had they had only the consecration service which occupied the last hour of the last afternoon.

To some burdened souls it was there verified, "If ye ask anything in my name, I will give it you."

MRS. J. L. PERKINS, *Sec.*

## MINNESOTA.

The eighth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Minnesota will be held at Winona, Sept. 24-26. Each local union is entitled to five delegates. All officers of unions, including local vice presidents, district vice presidents, and county presidents, are delegates by virtue of office.

Fraternal temperance organizations are invited to send representative delegates. Sister unions in Wisconsin and Dakota are cordially invited to send fraternal delegates.

Our beloved and honored national president, Miss Frances E. Willard, will be at our convention at Winona with her gracious words and godly wisdom and courage to inspire all hearts. Miss Anna Gordon, Miss Willard's helpful private secretary, will also be there to instruct the Young Woman's Unions and to organize and teach the children.

For entertainment address Mrs. G. H. Hallowell, Winona. MRS. H. A. HOBART, *Pres.*

## RHODE ISLAND.

WESTERLY.—I have to report that during the summer months the local union, despite the heat and contrary to the too prevalent fashion among local unions at this season, is keeping up its meetings, and with an attendance which none would have dared to predict a year ago. The membership of the Westerly branch is, I think, nearly one hundred; some twenty attended the last meeting, and an interest in the work was manifested which is very gratifying to the society's friends.

The union has held two public meetings during the summer, one in the Calvary Baptist church, and one in Armory hall. At both the address was given by Mrs. Maria Upham Drake, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the latest comer upon the W. C. T. U. plattorm, and the wife of a former principal of the Westerly high school. Mrs. Drake belongs to the highest rank of temperance speakers, intellectually; she possesses a logical, well trained and richly stored mind, has evidently had experience as a W. C. T. U. worker, and has unwavering confidence in the ultimate success of the temperance movement. I think the most intelligent hearer must have been instructed by her, and certainly all who heard were afforded an opportunity to receive good, the like of which in form at least, is not an everyday occurrence. She spoke entirely without notes, yet in an easy and self possessed manner.

I wish to express my satisfaction at finding THE UNION SIGNAL so consistent in its attitude toward political prohibition. The weak fear that unless the Republicans again take the reins of government, the country will be ruined, together with the popular bugbear, "If you vote for prohibition, you throw your vote away," seems to influence many eastern temperance Republicans to cling to the party which is working, not for moral reform, but for self perpetuation. E. R. C.

## MICHIGAN.

### WORK AMONG SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Allow me through your columns to call for help in the work among soldiers and sailors for Michigan for which I am state superintendent, Mrs. Sara McClees, of Yonkers, N. Y., being the national superintendent. I wish the names of those who would act in this capacity for the several districts of the state, also counties and localities, that I may be able to report the state well organized by the time of the next convention. Much local work has already been done but not reported to me. Already about fifteen localities have begun the work. Will not more follow? Will not these unions assist me by reporting to me the names of such women as would assist me?

We have within our borders several forts, recruiting stations, G. A. R. and militia companies, and our natural situation should make us the banner state for work among sailors, and when we remember that most of them have ballots, there is great encouragement.

I wish full reports of all work done and will on the receipt of any name forwarded, send all instructions and help in my power to conduct the work. May the Lord call many sisters into this vineyard, and will you not respond as to the Lord?

MRS. A. N. MOFFAT.

LOWELL.—It is due others, as well as justice to the members of our union, to report our success in the work that is so near our hearts. Three years ago last April our union was re-organized by Mrs. Boise. For two years we held our semi-monthly meetings for prayer, asking the Lord for work, and wisdom and strength to execute the same. Our prayers were heard and answered. We little thought, however, that such weak instrumentalities as we were would be so highly honored in accomplishing such a marked reformation in a place so completely under the sway of the evil one.

Lowell contains about 2,000 inhabitants, surrounded by a rich farming country. A large Irish settlement is but a few miles to the north and a German one to the south, so the idea prevailed largely, that to hold the trade of these foreigners, saloons must be plenty and made inviting and popular. Several murders have been committed in the village, one within a year, directly through the influence of strong drink, and it was no difficult task to find a jury to acquit the guilty. For three years the Bible had been removed from our public schools through the influence of Liberalists, and a teacher was forbidden and threatened arrest for repeating scripture. One young lady teacher had the stamina to get council and dare to do right. This brought the fact before the union meeting, and the ladies resolved to go that very night before the school board at its regular meeting and pray that the word of God might be read again in our public schools. It was a dark, rainy night but a delegation went, and what is far better their prayer was granted, but not without strong opposition. Then a petition largely signed, from the other side was presented but unheeded. As much depended upon the new trustees to be elected at the annual school meeting the union appointed a committee to canvass the village for woman voters, and the result was nearly as many women as men voted. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and our victory was complete. Then "twenty-three prominent citizens of Lowell" began suit in the circuit court asking for an injunction against the board of education and the teachers in the public schools of the village of Lowell, to restrain them from using the Bible in the schools, or from conducting any religious exercises in the schools, or from permitting the singing of any religious hymns in the schools. Among the reasons cited for their petition, the complainants assert that among the taxpayers and patrons of the school were Hebrews who do not accept the Christian dogmas of religion or the New Testament, and Catholics who do not accept the version of the Bible in use by Protestants, and other citizens who do not accept any Bible as worthy of credence. They further urged that the laws of the state prohibit the use of public moneys to maintain sectarian schools, and that the use of King James' Bible in the schools was practically making them sectarian schools.

The papers were duly served, but the great fire that swept through our village commenced in the rooms of the leading spirit, and so crippled him financially that he had to leave for other parts. The majority of the twenty-three had no children to send to school, and not one of them was a Hebrew or Catholic. This was many months ago, but the commencement of a succession of victories that have crowned the works of the W. C. T. U.. Our aggressive work was commenced through standing committees appointed for special work. One visited the drug stores and found not one of them bonded or keeping books as the law requires. The saloons kept open on the Sabbath, sold to minors, and, unmolested, did as they pleased. The committee on prosecution retained the lawyer they considered best for the work, for six months, or a year if they wished, at the rate of $100 a year, and $10 a day besides for services rendered. I don't think any of us realized what we were commencing, but had faith in God, and we meant to do our best to make the men, high or low, keep the laws they had made.

We commenced this fight with $20, in our treasury, but can say, to the glory of God, that we have never lacked for money and are out of debt.

The druggists complied with the law, and were excused for past neglect. On the first two prosecutions the juries disagreed. One was tried over, and a jury selected from honest farmers, and the women gained. It was carried up to circuit court and the jury stood two for acquittal and ten for conviction. After the last disagreement the saloonists began to open up again, saying that the women had enough for the present. Seven more prosecutions were made, and each one plead guilty, paying costs and fine. The one in circuit court will be tried in September. For the sake of settlement every saloonist in the corporation signed a paper to remove their tables, and abide by the laws in every respect. The results are beyond our expectations. Our membership has increased from 22 to 100, and temperance sentiment is rapidly on the increase.

The Fourth of July services were under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. A large temperance mass meeting was called, and Prof. Dickie of Albion, secured as speaker. Those present were very much delighted with the address, and will give him a large audience when he comes again. We have paid all our dues, contributed to special funds, and paid our lawyers about $200. We have been instrumental in introducing some temperance literature in the school library, and Dorman Steele's Physiology has been purchased for the school board to examine, and will, without doubt, be introduced. A small temperance library, 3,200 tracts on beer, and 500 by Prof. Foster have been purchased for reading and distribution. We are not weary in well doing, but are willing to work and pray, and fight if necessary, until not only our village, but the nation is redeemed from the bondage of rum. S. JENNINGS.

### CIRCULAR LETTER.

I wish through the wide-embracing columns of THE UNION SIGNAL to invite the attention of our good Michigan W. C. T. U. members to the claims of the new department of memorial and petition named by the state W.. C. T. U. at its last convention. Ten years of faithful work for the suppression of the traffic in alcoholic drinks in our state, and effort to relieve the distress of its victims, and yet the valley of decision, is not reached. The awakened sense, and conscience of the people is not given opportunity to declare against this abomination, whose stronghold is now and has been since the spring of '75 in our statute book. The months are drawing on in which our law makers will assemble and we must again arouse to the importance of the occasion before us. Whatever line of work for temperance reform we may choose to follow, its hope of final success centers in revised statutes and amended constitution, with which it will be possible to drive the "liquor crime" out, and bring temperance into the citadel. Strong as our enemy is entrenched may we not reasonably hope from present indications that the time is ripe for a great victory. When the enlightened conscience of this people shall find opportunity for expression concerning the loathsome business of making drunkards with, and by the consent of the state? Without doubt the hope of such victory depends much upon the degree of earnestness with which W. C. T. U. members begin and carry forward the efforts to secure this change of our laws. For a beginning in this important line let us as unions, and so far as possible as members, secure immediately the constitutional amendment manual prepared by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of N. W. C. T. U. department of legislation. (Address with 25cts National Temperance Society and Publication house, 58 Reade street, N. Y.) A reading of these well written pages cannot fail to arouse and enliven interest in the question of legislation and make every one feel more sensibly that doings in legislative halls, hurts or helps, as the case may be, every home, every man, every woman, and every child in the commonwealth. The plan suggested by the executive board of W. C. T. U. embraces the securing from organized influential bodies in our state an expression relative to the duty of the legislature to submit to the people for their approval a constitutional amendment that shall prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in Michigan.

This will for the present excuse us from presenting petition for individual signatures, but it will not excuse members of unions from individual interest in the advancement of the work. We wish the leaven of your earnest desire for the triumph of constitutional amendment to both precede and accompany memorial to whatever body we may appeal. The life of every one in our unions has an influence either more or less upon church, school, grange or other association of persons, and will you see to it that this influence is used to awaken and encourage action favorable to our cause?

Let Michigan's great need and the enchanting prospect of what Michigan would be, relieved permanently from the abomination of the liquor crime be our rousing motive, and together let us agitate until we stir all classes and avail ourselves of every grain of thought and conviction that can help to fill and weigh down the balance for right and truth. Individual thought and earnestness must be the beginning of this, constantly coupled with prayers of faith that the spirit of truth may convince the people, and that Michigan may, in the near future, redeem her early record, and take her place among the states first to prohibit this curse of strong drink.

Plans of direct work will be brought to your attention in due time. For the present, dear sisters, do not neglect the manual referred to above.

JULIA A. UPTON.

## MISSOURI.

WINDSOR.—Thinking some word from our W. C. T. U. might be of interest, the society requested me to write for THE UNION SIGNAL, of our prosperity. During the past year a few faithful workers among us have sustained regular meetings, but sometimes their members were so

very few, that they were almost discouraged. A temperance Sunday school was kept up a portion of the year. Last week Mr. C. J. Holt came to our aid and for nearly a week has conducted two meetings each day. His audiences steadily increased until our large temperance hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the interest in town was intense. The W. C. T. U. has increased its membership, and we find ourselves reinforced by an enthusiastic Y. W. C. T. U. of twenty-four members, with many more to follow. A Band of Hope was organized numbering forty-two, and the cadets having been decorated with sashes, immediately commenced drilling. We propose to establish a reading room in the near future. Three hundred and twenty-five took the pledge, some of them drunkards, and the morning Mr. Holt left the only drinking place in town, a gallon house, was found to have mysteriously closed its doors. At our annual meeting, August 19, 1884, the following officers were chosen: Mrs. May E. Bailey, president; Miss Flora A. Sanborn, corresponding secretary; Mrs. James Baker, treasurer.

F. A. SANBORN, *Cor. Sec. W. C. T. U.*

## CONNECTICUT.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Connecticut will hold a mass temperance meetings in the opera house at Hartford, the state capitol, September 10th.

Few return tickets have been received on the leading lines of railroads in the state, and we hope to make this the largest gathering of its kind ever held in the land of steady habits.

At nine o'clock a.m., there will be a devotional meeting, continuing one hour. On the arrival of the morning trains the convention proper will begin. After a short introductory address Mrs. Lathrop of Michigan will speak upon the American Home and the American Saloon, followed by Miss Willard upon the broad question of Prohibition. At half past one in the afternoon Mr. Bain will deliver an address, followed by Mrs. Pearson, of England.

Mr. Bain has ten engagements in the state, and Mrs. Lathrop will remain after this meeting to lead a no license campaign, speaking every evening but Saturday, up to the time of the taking of the vote the first Monday in October.

The coming months will be busy ones on account of the presidential election. The men of the state are more or less engrossed with the campaign, but the women of the W. C. T. U. should not neglect their work. It is just as necessary this fall to carry the no license vote in the several towns as it has ever been. It is not enough that the towns in which our local unions are situated give a majority for no license, but we should try to extend our influence to other towns. This is what the state W. C. T. U. is seeking to do by inaugurating this no license campaign, and securing the aid of the few speakers who will address the 10th of September meeting, and visit the more prominent towns in the state.

The object of the meetings to be held this fall is to arouse temperance sentiment, influence the no license vote, and thereby through the votes of the various towns make the state prohibitory, at least in sentiment.

At the semi-annual convention held in June, it was voted to employ a state organizer, and a lady was secured who will, we feel assured, abundantly fill the place. Her work will begin at once, after the meeting to be held in Hartford.

Every member of the W. C. T. U. should do her utmost to extend the knowledge of this meeting by encouraging the inspection of a notice of it in her town or county paper, and by asking the pastors of the various churches in her vicinity to give notice of it from their pulpits, and urging an attendance. It will be a long time ere another such opportunity will be given to our people to hear four of our leading temperance orators. Let us then do all we can to inform others. Sincerely yours,

CAROLINE B. BUELL.

## ILLINOIS.

THE "MURPHY MISSION" IN EVANSTON.—ITS STORY TOLD BY ONE OF THE GIRLS, ALSO BY ONE OF THE WORKERS.

Has any one written THE UNION SIGNAL of our "Murphy week"? It seems to me that the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL will be intersted to hear something of the work in Evanston, and of the several organizations which were started during theweek that Mr. Edward Murphy spent with us; his mission, he called it. The first we knew of Mr. Murphy was that he was advertised to lecture in one of our churches on a Sunday evening, about a month ago. Most of the people had never seen him, and I think they went to hear him more because he was "the son of his father," than for any other reason, at first; if so, Mr. Edward had his chance to retaliate, for, when his father spoke on the following Sunday, several people were heard to remark afterward that they had been anxious to hear Mr. Francis because he was "the father of his son." Mr. Murphy spoke again on Monday evening and won the hearts of his large audience by his pleasant manner, and irresistible talent for story telling; his brogue was so perfect that every one could see very plainly that, if he had not the honor of being a native of his own country, at least, he had had the benefit of some of the advantages which that country affords. At the close of the meeting according to his usual custom, Mr. Murphy gave the invitation to come forward, and sign the pledge. His father was advertised to speak on Tuesday, but was detained by illness until Wednesday evening, when he gave us a short, but very characteristic talk. On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Edward Murphy, with the help of Miss Anna Gordon, organized a Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which started with about twenty members, and now numbers between forty and fifty. It will be worth while for me to tell you about this union and of its different departments, which even in so short a time have done work the results of which are beginning to tell. The union comprises three departments, the flower mission, the social committee, and the department for juvenile work, and none of these have been idle. The flower mission sends between forty and fifty bouquets to the mission in Chicago, for distribution among the hospitals and jails. The part of our work which has been the most enjoyable in a social way, was the reception given to Mr. Murphy about a week ago. One hundred and seventy-five invitations were issued by the Y. W. C. T. U. The reception was held at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bradley, whose daughters are our strongest workers, kindly opened for our use. The grounds were brilliantly lighted, and as the evening was warm, those who desired, promenaded on the lawn. Many of the guests remained until a late hour, which showed that they enjoyed themselves quite as plainly as anything could; and we have Mr. Murphy's word for it, that the evening was a pleasant one. The juvenile work department have organized a band of children, who are known as "The Loyal League." They have weekly meetings, under the excellent supervision of Miss McDowell, who provided a very original entertainment last week, in the shape of a water melon party. Mr. Murphy's work in Evanston closed with the Sunday following its commencement when we were so fortunate as to have Miss Frances Willard and both the Murphys with us. Of course, the best part of Mr. Murphy's mission were the two thousand signatures for the pledge, and the awakening, which we hope will be lasting, to the fact that there is a need for earnest temperance work in Evanston.

KATE.

THE WORKER'S STORY.

I am sure, dear editor, you have not willingly overlooked Evanston in casting your watchful eye over your editorial kingdom, but you have left us and our good work out entirely, and for others' sake we want to tell of the blessed results from the Murphy mission held here a month ago. The work was begun by the "women of faith," the synonym of the women of the W. C. T. U.

With very little money and plenty of work on their hands some doubted the wisdom of taking a new and heavy responsibility. As is the habit of these wise women, they called a meeting for prayer, and at the close of the meeting they took the responsibility from God and trusting in Him the Murphy mission was inaugurated on Sunday afternoon by Mr. Thomas Edward Murphy. The meeting was small. Mr. Murphy looked young for so serious a work, but he was full of hope and he and the good women prayed again, and that night in our largest church was held the first public meeting. It was a good meeting, a few signing the pledge who had never done so before, and many Christians tied on the blue ribbon to strengthen the work. Monday evening the wisdom of the W. C. T. U. that is born of love, was shown by the choir of young people, mostly those who had never been identified with total abstinence work, but had been firm believers in the principle.

These young people became enthused and not only sang the hymns to God's glory but labored for the cause by inviting others to come to the meetings and by giving to Mr. Murphy and his father their kind encouraging words. This fresh material gave new life to a work that had gone on in our village for years. And each night during the week our eyes were rested by seeing bright, happy faces of young ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, coming up side by side with those whose lives have been blighted by intemperance.

At the end of this week that had brought cheer and fresh courage to many, a grand climax was proposed and carried out. Miss Willard and Mr. Francis Murphy spoke Sunday evening, the enthusiastic young people sang from their hearts, and a collection was taken that made the doubters promise never to doubt again. This closed the mission but "the truth goes marching on."

The following week Mr. Murphy Jr., and Miss Gordon organized a Y. W. C. T. U. of fifty members, from the best young women in our village, young ladies who not only are well educated and of a social position requiring them to give a good deal of attention to society's demands, but who are earnest Christians and proud of being identified with the work of total abstinence.

These girls are "wise as serpents," and if you could see our flower mission committee you would exclaim, "Yes, and as harmless as doves."

They said we will give Mr. Thomas Edward Murphy a reception, and while expressing to him our grateful friendliness we will at the same time draw society by a dainty esthetic chain nearer to a subject she proposes to pass by, and we will continue to draw her by these chains she has used so successfully herself, until she finds herself landed, she knows not how, within the safe and peaceful waters of total abstinence.

Mrs. Francis Bradley not only offered her house, where all the young folks love to go, and feel to home, but she and her daughters made the affair their own, and nothing could have been prettier and more complete than it was. This new union of characters is so full of suggestions for work in every line that it was hard to choose the neediest and wisest work.

The juvenile committee have sixty children in charge, and to understand how well they know how to win and hold these girls and boys you ought to have seen the water melon party given them one afternoon last week. The afternoon was perfect, the children gay and full of

*(Concluded on page 13.)*

# Official Communications.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.—RAILROAD RATES.

### At St. Louis, Mo., October 22, 23, 24, 25.

List of roads which will accept return tickets issued under the certificate plan:

Adirondack Railway,
Baltimore & Ohio,
Boston & Albany,*
Buffalo, N. Y. & Philadelphia,
Chicago & Atlantic,
Chicago & Grand Trunk,
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy,†
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh,
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago,
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton,
Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore,
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis,
Cleveland & Marietta,
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western
Detroit, Lansing & Northern,
Fitchburgh,
Grand Rapids & Indiana,
Grand Trunk,††
Indianapolis & St. Louis,
Indiana, Bloomington & Western
Lake Erie & Western,
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
Louisville & Nashville,‡
Michigan Central,
N. Y. Central & Hudson River,
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western,
N. Y., Pennsylvania & Ohio,
N. Y., West Shore & Buffalo,
Ohio & Mississippi,
Ohio Southern,
Pennsylvania Company,
Penneylvania R. R.,
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore,
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis
Scioto Valley,
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk,
Vandalia Line,
Norfolk & Western,
Shenandoah Vallay,
E. Tenn., Virginia & Georgia,
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific,§
Wheeling and Lake Erie,
Cairo & St. Louis,
Cairo Short Line,
Chicago & Alton,
Illinois Central,
Keokuk & St. Louis Line,
Keokuk Northern Line,
Louisville & Nashville,
Missouri, Kansas & Texas,
Missouri Pacific,
St. Louis & San Francisco,
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern,
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.‖

*To or from points west of and via Albany. †To Mississippi River points. ††Between Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Detroit or Port Huron. ‡Cincinnati to Louisville. §East of the Mississippi River. ‖West of Mississippi River.

State presidents will please furnish me the names and postoffice addresses of all delegates elected, that certificates may be furnished to them, and entertainments.

Presidents of local unions please write to me for the number of certificates needed for all attending the sessions of convention.

To delegates and visitors to national convention will you please send to me for railroad certificates, to which you will sign your name in the presence of the ticket agent from whom you purchase your going ticket, signing on the line following the words "I certify."

2nd. Obtain thereon the certification of the ticket agent that you have paid full fare, with a description of the route of the ticket.

3rd. Retain your certificate in your own possession to be again signed by me at the convention, signed by a ticket agent in attendance upon the convention, and signed again by yourself, in order to complete identification, that you may purchase a return ticket at one-third usual fare from St. Louis.

Don't lose your certificate or you will be compelled to pay full fare home.

Send me your name, full address, in a legible hand, route you wish to take, and a two-cent postage stamp for return letter, that we may not burden the national treasury.

MRS. ANNA SNEED CAIRNS,
*Supt. R. R. Rates, National W. C. T. U.*
*Kirkwood Seminary, Kirkwood, Mo.*

## DEPARTMENT OF HEREDITY.

*To the State Superintendents of Heredity, and to all interested in the work in unorganized States:*

DEAR SISTERS: — Will you please send me your state report of Heredity work for the year by the 15th of September, if possible.

Give at least approximately, the number of heredity institutes and mothers' meetings held, heredity Bible readings, chalk talks, kindergarten and Band of Hope lessons, young women's club formed for this study, prizes offered by unions and individuals for essays in medical and other colleges and public schools upon inherited effects of alcohol, tobacco, etc.

Papers presented by physicians at medical associations upon these topics, sermons preached, lectures given in schools and colleges, and to public gatherings and local unions. Also articles in newspapers bearing upon heredity, also any other work accomplished or plans laid.

I am organizing a national bureau of heredity statistics for our aid in private scientific researches. I am also arranging for the publication of a journal of heredity which will give the most reliable and latest scientific researches into heredity by our best men and women scientists.

MARY WEEKS BURNETT,
*Nat. Supt. Heredity W. C. T. U*

[Concluded from page 12.]

fun, the young ladies anxious to make their guests feel at ease, and the twelve melons perfect ones.

The social committee have in their plans drawing room meetings, musicals and many other charming social attractions to arrest the thought of our society people.

A fair is in preparation, and all this is beside and annexed to the monthly meeting held at the different churches.

A paper on the effects of alcohol on the human systemwas read by Mrs. Stannard at the August meeting. The subject of alcohol in all of its phases will be discussed during the winter.

I have neglected to tell you who were chosen officers for this beautiful union, and I leave this for the last that their names may be remembered by other workers: Mrs. Lewis C. Talmadge, president; Mrs. Frank Elliott, first vice president; Miss Blanchard, corresponding secretary; Miss Mamie Bradley, treasurer.

You may expect to hear from this union in the future, for it has a noble work to do and its members recognize this fact and are happy at the prospect of working for others and helping themselves.

M. E. McD.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. of the 13th congressional district will hold their annual convention in Jacksonville September 11 and 12, 1884. Great efforts have been made by the president and officers of this district to have this convention a great success. It will not be only a delegated meeting, for a general invitation has been extended to all those who are interested in temperance work. There will be noted speakers from abroad, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, of Ohio, Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Missouri, and others. This meeting will have the advantage of being held during the session of the national Prohibition camp meeting, which will add much to the interest and also afford the advantage of reduced rail road rates.

Brothers and sisters of the 13th district we want to meet you all on this occasion. Let us consider the duty of cleansing the home from the sin of alcohol, the very greatest of home duties, to be attended to at home and abroad.

MRS. S. J. STRONG, *Sec.*

FOURTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The third annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the fourth district, was held at Lake Bluff, August 20. Miss Helen L. Hood, the president, in the chair. The day was one of rare interest, addresses being delivered by many prominent workers in the temperance cause. Miss M. A. West, state president, showed very conclusively the importance of temperance being taught in our public schools. She advocated temperance in all things and deprecated the system of cramming practiced by too many teachers and parents. Mrs. E. B. Harbert spoke on the subject of "Temperance in Politics" and warmly advocated woman suffrage.

Miss Hood spoke out loudly in favor of prohibition, and said that it was to the Prohibition party that woman must look for her greatest help.

Mrs. Zimmerman's lecture on "Ways that are Dark," held up in a very dark light the nefarious practices of liquor dealers, too often aided by unprincipled government officers. A temperence scrap bag, consisting of piths and points on the temperance question as clipped from various sources, was read by Mrs. C. F. Lockwood.

The secretary's annual report showed a great increase of interest on the subject of temperance throughout the district during the past year, and a flattering outlook for the future. At the beginning of the year there were in the district, thirteen W. C. T. U.'s, six Bands of Hope, and one industrial school. There are now sixteen unions, four of which are Y. W. C. T. U.'s, twelve Bands of Hope, two industrial schools, and one temperance school. The total membership at the beginning of the year was 478; it is now nearly 700. Over $2,000 has been expended for temperance work during the year. The district has a most excellent plan of work by which it is hoped much good can be accomplished and great and beneficent results reached in the near future. Many who went to the convention lukewarm, came away pledged, in their hearts at least, to work for prohibition. The annual election of officers resulted in retaining the officers of the previous year, viz.: Miss Helen L. Hood, president; Mrs. C. F. Lockwood, secretary; Mrs. H. J. Berry, treasurer. Mrs. Lockwood was chosen as delegate, and Mrs. Hull alternate, to the national convention which meets at St. Louis, October 27.

L.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett will read a paper on "Heredity," at state convention. A rare treat will be given the delegates in the hearing of this.

—It is of the utmost importance that the letters of inquiry sent out regarding the nominees for the legislature should receive prompt attention, and replies be sent as requested to Mrs. M. B. Willard as early as possible. Please let there be no delay.

—Unions will please order freely of Leaflet No. 7, "The Story of a Great Conviction," and the four page "Temperance in Public Schools." They are sent to the unions in our state for mere price of postage, 10 cents per 100. They should be circulated in every public meeting held by the union, at state fairs, and other assemblies.

—The following railroads offer reductions *of one and one-third fare to those attending the state* convention, full fare to be paid going, and the reduction given on the return trip: Illinois Central, Chicago and Northwestern, (from Chicago, Dixon and Freeport), Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago and Alton, (from Washington, Bloomington or Delavan), Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, Indiana, Bloomington and Western. The Illinois, Midland, Peoria and Pekin, and Central Iowa, will sell *round trip tickets.*

## NEW YORK.

WYOMING COUNTY.—This county has been favored with two stirring Prohibition camp meetings during the month of August. The one on Camp Wesley of the M. E. church, opened July 31st with a lecture by Dr. Talmadge on High License, or the half-loaf, to a large audience. During the week the platform was occupied by Mrs. Emily McLaughlin, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, Mrs. Yeomans, Mrs. St. John, and Mrs. Boole, of Brooklyn. Also John Sobieski, ex-Gov. St. John, Dr. Boole and Dr. Dorchester. The meeting was all that could have been desired from such an array of talent, continued one week, and was followed by the annual national Prohibition meeting on the assembly grounds of Messrs. Mead and Stearns, which continued ten days. Many of the above named speakers were present at this meeting. Beside these was the Rev. Mr. Price, of North Carolina, Mr. Finch, G. W. Bain, Mrs. M. A. Woodbridge, Prof. S. S. Hopkins, who gave two lectures on political economy, and Dr. Purdy and Dr. Mann on alcohol, physiology and hygiene, Chaplaine Searles and Mrs. Fixen. Many of the lectures were worth reporting in full, but space only permits us to say the meetings were a glorious success, and we believe thousands of interested listeners will testify to the fact at the coming election.

One day was given to the county W. C. T. U. Mrs. Burt, state president, and Mrs. S. M. Wicks, county president, had charge of the meeting. Rev. Mr. Mead gave a very cordial address of welcome to the assembly grounds, which was responded to by Mrs. Prout and Mrs. Wicks. Addresses were given by Mrs. Burt, Miss Dr. Greene, and Mrs. Decker, and Mrs. Wicks, Mrs. Gardinier and Mrs. Peringo conducted black-board exercises and children's meetings.

The annual election of the county W. C. T. U. occurred at this meeting. Mrs. S. M. Wicks of Attica was renominated county president, Mrs. C. S. Jeffers, East Troy, secretary; Mrs. F. B. Lovell, treasurer, Attica; Sunday school secretary, Mrs. Ida M. King Perry; temperance literature secretary, Mrs. E. W. White, Castile.

SKANEATELES—W. C. T. U. has felt discouraged in the failure of some liquor suits, but the foundation of a Y. W. C. T. U. by Mrs. Fannie Barnes of New York, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Allis, has inspired them with fresh courage to press onward in their work.

HOMER.—W. C. T. U. enjoys THE UNION SIGNAL, is trying to distribute literature regularly among employes. We enjoy spiritual meetings.

SPENCER CAMP MEETING.—This is one of the twenty camps in St. John circuit. Here Gov. St. John, Col. Bain and Dr. Purdy gave earnest lectures from their standpoints, while W. C. T. U. representatives were there in Mrs. Fixen, Mrs. C. H. St. John, and Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, who delighted their audiences. It was indeed good to be there. Spencer union had been much disheartened, but seems inclined to reorganize, and turn their attention to juvenile work under the stirring appeals of Mrs. Lathrap, who formed the union some three years ago.

CORTLAND.—W. C. T. U. seems likely to accomplish good results. They have been organized but a few weeks, but have taken up several lines of work, among them scientific temperance instruction, literature, juvenile and press.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE W. C. T. U. of Bethany, Mo., held the largest ratification meeting of the season in honor of the nomination of St. John and Daniel.

CAINSVILLE (Mo.) W. C. T. U. organized last October with twenty-seven members, evidently has a mind to work, as its new building, to contain a hall and library will soon testify.

WARREN county (Ind.) fair ground is to be without its customary beer stand this year, and the directors have granted the W. C. T. U. the privilege of having an address upon temperance.

ENCOURAGING words are these from Rev. Dr. G. A. Nunnally, of Rome, Ga., corresponding secretary of the Home Mission Board of the southern Baptist church: "I need not tell you that I sympathize with you noble women in this great, grand, good and glorious reformation, revolution, and renovation of our customs, society and civilization. I am talking, working and praying for the same. May God bless and prosper you all."

A TEMPERANCE picnic was held at Cheney Valley, Ill., camp ground, August 15, by the temperance people of Rockford and Belvidere. After dinner the president of the Rockford reform club called the people to order. Telling speeches were made by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, followed by Dr. Dunn, Rev. Mr. Reeves and others. Mrs. S. M. I. Henry spent Sabbath 17 in Belvidere, spoke in the M. E. church in the morning, at 3 p. m. at temperance headquarters, in the evening at the Presbyterian church to a crowded house.

IN one of his recent lectures in Louisiana the Hon. W. H. Goodale, having incidentally mentioned the name of Miss Frances E. Willard, paused to pay her the following glowing tribute.

"God bless this noble woman! Others of her sex have charmed the world by their matchless beauty and won them by their great intellectual gifts; others still are enrolled in the long line of heroines who have devoted their lives to the glorious work of relieving suffering humanity and ministering to human necessities. These are recorded upon the scroll of the great and the noble who have helped the individual up to a higher life. But I count this woman the noblest of them all, since, the equal of the greatest in her individual gifts and benefactions, peerless in the grandeur of her personal character, she strikes at the very root of humanity's ills and raises up the individuals by elevating the entire race. So, above the great and the mighty that shine in golden characters on that azure firmament where those are written who have blessed humanity, she has set her name in a glittering galaxy of glowing gems that will sparkle in the pure sunlight of a universal gratitude so long as there exists light to reflect virtue or capacity in man to appreciate the good the beautiful and the true."

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

KING DODDS and his employers say: "Your license law is all you want, if only you enforce it." A Presbyterian elder, writing from Oakfield, N. Y., remarks that "experience is worth several tons of talk." They enforced the law vigorously for three or four years: "What was the result? It was just what any man with a head on his shoulders might have foreseen. It turned the business from an illegal into a legal channel. They took out licenses wherever selling without one, and conformed to the law within gunshot range. We could not see that it at all diminished liquor selling or drinking. It made radical prohibitionists of all who engaged in this movement. We concluded it was utterly useless to attempt to suppress intemperance under a license law."

THE ladies of the W. C. T. U. in Saratoga, Santa Clara county, California, are evidently alive and in good working condition. They are purchasing a St. John and Daniel banner, and organizing a glee club to sing stirring Prohibition songs during the campaign. Racks have also been put up in which to keep temperance literature for free distribution. Arrangements have also been made to have Mrs. Skelton, the well known German worker, with them soon. This is the same union we think which had public watering troughs placed along the roads so that teamsters would not be obliged to stop in front of a saloon to water their horses.

WE hear it talked that the Prohibition movement is only to injure the Republican party, as there are but few Prohibitionists among the Democrats. That may be true in the north, but we know it is not so in the south. Arkansas is intensely Democratic, and no state in the union has better temperance legislation. It stands in the front, and we are proud of it. We feel assured that the great mass of the Democratic party are not connected with the opponents of Prohibition.—*Southern Exchange.*

MURDER is no greater crime than persistent neglect of physical diseases that certainly lead to the early graves of your loved ones. Consumption is an awful fiend, but if Oxygen treatment, manufactured by Dr. Peiro, 85 Madison street, Chicago, is inhaled while yet there is hope, life may be prolonged many happy years. Send stamp at once for his interesting book of 120 pages, with four colored plates, free.

## Publisher's Department.

**Rates of Subscription.**

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| Single copy (Weekly) | $1.75 |
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☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

WE hope all our friends who are in arrear with their subscriptions will respond promptly to the statements just sent out. Should there be any mistake please drop us a note and we will engage to make the matter satisfactory. A glance at the tag on your paper will show up to what date your subscription has been paid. If it has expired please send on your renewal at once so that we may be able to dispense with book accounts.

Our short term offer remains open. Can you not send us a club of four names with one dollar for which we will send THE UNION SIGNAL for ten weeks with an extra copy to the person getting up the club? Send your national organ to your friends, pastors, physicians, editors, teachers and leading politicians during the political campaign, and let them know the position taken by the W. C. T. U. on the great questions of today.

THE W. C. T. U. National Anthem, "For God and Home and Native Land" should be used at all W. C. T. U. meetings and conventions. Miss Willard hopes to hear it wherever she is invited to speak. The price has been reduced to 10c. for single copies; fifteen copies for $1.

# Signal Notes.

## THE DRINK QUESTION IN RUSSIA

Between 1863 and 1867 inclusive, the brandy traffic was burdened with imposts amounting to 100 millions of rubles. Those imposts for the last four years now reach the sum of about 150 millions, showing an increase of fifty per cent. All this, of course, means an increase in the price of intoxicating liquors to those who consume them, yet somehow or other the consumers have risen to the occasion, bad as the times are, and the flow of spirits is even greater than before. Ten quarts of brandy is now the annual rate of consumption for every man, woman, and child in the empire. Every 224 men have a whisky shop to themselves in the country districts, including villages; in the towns, drinking establishments are provided in the proportion of one to every 120 inhabitants; in parts of Podolia, Volhynia, and the Ukraine there are places where as many as ten beer shops may be reckoned to a single village. That the measures contemplated by the government will really wean the population to any noticeable extent from its fondness for vodka by no means follows from the comprehensiveness of the measures, or from the flourish of trumpets with which they have been heralded. To treat the whole of the Russian people as having a natural penchant for liquor would be a mistake. In the middle and upper classes of society intoxicating drinks are very sparingly used indeed. "Morning nips," are unknown. "Liquoring up" is no essential part of the formality of a bargain in business, and if life is sometimes thought not worth living in this country, it is not because a good half of it has been spent in the atmosphere of a bar parlor. Most of the beer and whisky shops in Russia have been devised, not for the convenience of the tradesman, but for the use of the artisan and the peasant, and it is to these classes, one would think, that government measures should be most directed. The misfortune, however, for both town laborer and country laborer is not only that there are no philanthropists in Russia engaged as in the west of Europe, in combating various social evils by well-equipped social organizations, but that the national church herself, despite her vast wealth and immense facilities of influencing good for the very classes most concerned, should treat this drink question as one with which she has absolutely nothing to do.—*Correspondence London Globe.*

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SAID a sister at the meeting for prayer on behalf of the recent conventions, held by the Central Indianapolis W. C. T. U.: "To my thought the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has seemed the high priestess of the nation. As such we have come today into the very holy of holies to inquire of the Lord what He will have the Christian people of this nation to do. With a power which silenced the words of prayer on my lips, there has come to me the command, and I perceive that to others it has come also: 'Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward.' Our brethren, the people are expecting to hear the 'Thus saith the Lord,' from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Shall we fear—dare we refuse to declare the Divine command?"

In an English paper, we see a letter from Mr. William Hoyle, the great statistician, who visited Canada a short time ago. Before going home, he passed through the state of Maine, and here is his experience: "I went about Portland and the surrounding district a good deal during the four days I was there, but did not see the least indication of liquor selling or drinking. It is true the law is violated, but not so much as other laws, as, for instance, the education law, nor more than our liquor laws in England, if so much. The observance of the Sabbath, and the moral tone of Portland, are far, very far, ahead of any of the American towns we have seen. Nor do I know a British town that will compare with it."

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

—*For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

— Mrs. Jenny Eggleston Zimmerman's "Resume" is to be had FREE by writing Mrs. Buell at Headquarters.

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cleveland, O. She will acknowledge the same.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

— "Duties of the Medical Profession towards Prostitution and its Allied Vices," by Frederick Henry Gerrish, M.D., of Portland, Me. Mrs. J. H. Kellogg says: "I consider Dr. Gerrish's pamphlet adapted to the work in the 'Social Evil' department of our work, and I think our ladies would make a good beginning in placing a copy in the hands of every physician." (Price 25c. per copy).

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

☞ All who purchase one of these pictures in the future will be presented with a stereoscopic view of the picture *as it hangs* in the green room at the White House.

—"The Prohibition Hand Book" (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts), a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U. (price $2.40); children's pledge cards, bearing Miss Mary Lathbury's beautiful etching of the Child, the Cross, and the Star Spangled Banner (price $1.50 per 100); W. C. T. U. pledge cards in blue and black (price 60c.). in blue and gold, small size (price 40c.); membership rolls (price 60c. per 100); collector's cards (price 45c. per 100); and forms of constitutions (5c. per 100).

—"Our National Drink Bill." An object lesson that should be placed in every factory, shop and store. (Price 10c per copy.)

—The Annual Leaflet— envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo.* FREE in limited quantities. The Annual Leaflet is not intended for indiscriminate distribution, but should be *carefully placed* where it *will do the most good.*

—"A Brother's Inquest," by Rev. T. A. Goodwin. (Price 10c.)

—Parliamentary Rules. (Price 10c.)

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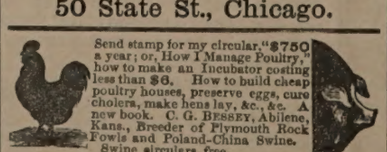

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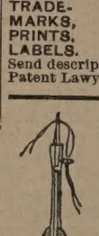

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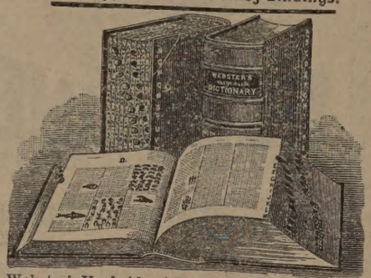


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# The Union Signal

*OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.*

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 35. CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


*THE constitutioual amendment putting prohibition into the constitution of Maine was adopted on Monday last by a majority of thousands—exact figures not known at this writing.*

MR. BLAINE takes pains to state to the country that he did not vote for the amendment, because he believes the prohibition question should not be intruded upon national politics. We scarcely see the relevancy of this objection to action in his capacity as a citizen of Maine.

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP gives all the pungency of a bitter truth to the statement that, a people who license the liquor traffic give a legal life to the saloon and are responsible for the evils wrought by it; and that there is one thing from which the government cannot defend its subjects, and that is the power of legalized rum.

IN all modesty and yet with strong desire that the truth may have free course and be glorified, we ask our readers to give attention to the article on our editorial pages entitled "The Governmental Liquor Traffic." It is our reason for the faith that is in us, our basis of conviction that the national evil of drink and the drink traffic demands national treatment and remedy.

TO AVOID railway restrictions upon the transportation of illegal merchandise, the brewers of Iowa have set out to deliver beer in wagons to any part of the state. This will give new zest to the old song "Wait for the Wagon," and emphasize the truth that civilization does civilize. The iron horse will not haul liquors in violation of law.

A private letter from our national superintendent of evangelistic work, Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, says: "I am a Prohibition party woman out and out. Any party that takes such a stand concerning women *ought* to have the support of every enlightened woman, and when to this is added prohibition, and all other pure and noble things I do not see how our women *can* withhold their support. I have prepared a leaflet on the elections which I propose to send to all our unions on my own responsibility."

UNWITTING testimony to the benefits of prohibition may be found in Governor Glick's speech before the convention of the Kansas Democracy. He says that, "during the last eighteen months not less than 250,000 intelligent, industrious and worthy people have chosen Kansas as their home." That is to say that the percentage of Kansas immigration has been one-fifth of the entire immigration of the country, which speaks as loudly and as well for the attractions to settlers in Kansas as any state could ask.

THE Jews, it is said, are not affected by the cholera epidemic. Sanitary law was a part of God's law to the chosen people and the observance of this law protects them. It is our misfortune and our sin that we do not always, in the Christian dispensation, remember that Christ said, "I came not to destroy the law but to fulfill."

PARISIANS consume upon an average over a pint of wine *per diem*, each man, woman and child of them. Eli Perkins says of them that, "they are all sallow, never a rosy cheeked girl to be seen and even the babies have a sickly look." He urges the substitution of a pint of milk as the daily beverage.

A GERMAN voice is heard from Kansas, saying that prohibition is a blessing. Here is its exact utterance:

Like most Germans I was very much opposed to prohibition before it was adopted in our state. Indeed my aversion was so great that I earnestly contemplated selling my farm and turning my back on Kansas. At that time I held it to be a great shame to live in a state where drinking was not free. Fortunately for me I could not sell. I say fortunately, because I have since found that I was greatly mistaken. The state instead of going down, as was prophesied by the liquor party, has experienced the height of prosperity. It was said that immigration would cease if prohibition was adopted, but the reverse took place. Immigration increases every day, and the price of land has raised in value considerably. Farmers are in better circumstances than ever before. Any man who opens his eyes can be convinced of this fact. Before prohibition was introduced, drinking and loafing were going on at every corner. Money was scarce and credit was the watchword of all business. But now almost everything is sold for cash at public auctions and paid for on the spot, which is certainly good proof that prohibition does no harm.

IT is very possible that the twentieth century will have unlooked for work to do. The tyranny of representatives in a republican government must sometime receive a severe rebuke, and it begins to look as if that time were near. American citizens are weary of petitioning legislatures to mend certain grave errors in government, and now we learn that the Swiss republic is afflicted with a legislature very like our own. The people petitioned for restrictive legislation concerning the liquor traffic, setting forth the fact that in no country is the *per capita* consumption of alcohol greater than in Switzerland; that the traffic in, and the use of brandy is rapidly increasing, and that misery, disease and death are the natural and dreadful consequences, statements that ought to move a body set apart to think, plan and act for the welfare of the whole people.

The federal council however refused to grant restrictive legislation, the chief ground of its refusal being *the revenue* of *thirty thousand dollars* accruing to the government from the drink traffic. Ever since thirty pieces of silver bought the betrayal of the world's Redeemer the clink of silver coin has stilled all holy voices, all piteous appeal.

America or Switzerland, it is all the same.

WE give our readers the benefit of a variety of opinions this week. Miss Armstrong writes up "the other side" of the drink question, or more properly, as she herself entitles her paper, the drink question from another point of view. It is one from which all of us take observations, but not all are so frank in giving them to the public. In our pages of correspondence, will be found a letter from our superintendent of legislative work, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, which evidences most clearly the freedom in which the National W. C. T. U., places both state and local organizations. As was stated in the address of the national officers, the "influence" pledged at the last national convention, to the party furnishing the best embodiment of prohibition principles, is not obligatory upon states when such influence would be detrimental to state interests. The Iowa W. C. T. U. very naturally and very properly "stands by" the Republican party of the state. The only criticism that can be made upon its position, is its attitude toward the National Republican party whose candidate for president has declared that it would be "a great beneficence" to make the revenue from spirituous and malt liquors, (consequently the traffic therein), "a permanent resource" of the nation, which "beneficence" Iowa has indignantly repudiated. Mrs. Foster is a consistent believer in state rights and has frequently avowed her conditional adherence to the Republican party, saying upon the platform at the recent temperance camp meeting at Franklin Grove, Ill., that if she were an Illinois woman she must inevitably be with the Prohibition party. THE UNION SIGNAL as the organ of the National W. C. T. U. is the mouthpiece of Iowa as well as every other state in the union, and next week we shall publish a letter from Mrs M. J. Aldrich president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., upon this same phase of Prohibition politics. It is our pleasure however to note that no other state has protested against, or dissented from the Detroit resolution.

THE topic of THE UNION SIGNAL'S Sunday school lesson for the third quarterly Sunday will be, The Story of Deborah. Orders should be sent at once.

# Contributed.

## THE CRYSTAL WAVE IS RISING.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS.

Dear Union Signal:—I send you a little St. John song which I hope will please you. I have composed a melody for it and sing it sometimes. Is not a great cyclone forming in Kansas? Let it sweep on! Or is not the Lord creating a Red Sea path for us to go through dry shod? Yours to help drive out America's third great oppression. Dwight Williams.

I.

The crystal wave is rising
That bears the good ship on,
The good ship Prohibition,
Commanded by St. John;
The surge is onward rolling,
Let all the land give heed,
We've called the Kansas hero
Our armies all to lead.
The crystal wave is rising
That bears the good ship on,
The good ship Prohibition,
Commanded by St. John.

II.

He fought upon the prairies,
And broke the tiger's jaw,
Till Kansas swung her banner
Protected by the law.
All hail the Kansas hero!
We've nailed the colors fast
Of brave St. John, and Daniel
The daring, to the mast.
The crystal wave is rising
That bears the good ship on,
The good ship Prohibition,
Comm nded by St. John.

III.

The stars and stripes dishonored,
And held by shameless hands,
Must from their grasp be wrested;
Come forth ye loyal bands!
Put down the great oppression,
Write on the nation's flag
The watchword Prohibition
To float o'er lea and crag.
The crystal wave is rising
That bears the good ship on,
The good ship Prohibition
Commanded by St. John.

*Cazenovia, Aug. 19.*

## A PLEA FOR PROHIBITION.

S. J. WEAVER.

There are many who object to the prohibition of the liquor traffic on the ground that such an act would be subversive of personal liberty. Government, they say, has no right to legislate as regards what one shall drink; this matter should be left to the individual judgment; each person should judge for himself and should control himself in this respect. As well might this be said of many things relating to the appetites and passions in regard to which government does legislate and which it endeavors to control.

This theory might do, perhaps, if individuals possessed no hereditary biases of appetite and no cultivated ones, arising from the ignorance and injudiciousness of parents and friends in their infancy and early years, and if they were not made subject to temptation, or had sufficient moral force to hold at all times all appetites and passions to their legitimate uses; but every one knows that such is not the case. It is a law of our being, acknowledged of old, that both good and evil tendencies, good and evil desires, dispositions and habits are transmitted from parent to child from generation to generation. It is also a fact which cannot be disputed that a large number of parents are very poor teachers in a moral and physical point of view to their children. We all know from experience and observation that many of the very best born, surrounded and disciplined, are very far from perfect in the control of their appetites and passions. It is no very uncommon thing for those even, who set themselves up as public teachers of the pure, self-controled Christ and his religion, to be slaves to some debasing habit or to an uncontrolled will. If these things are so under the best circumstances what ought we to expect of the bad born, the evil surrounded, the undisciplined, or those who make no profession of being followers of the blessed Master?

There is a grea lesson in this subject of heredity for all who would become parents; a lesson to make themselves pure and strong in mind soul and body for this sacred relation. It should not be assumed ignorantly, thoughtlessly, reckless of results. How much misery and wretchedness would be saved to their offspring, how much sin to the world, if all who enter the marriage relation realized the obligations they take upon themselves!

At a public meeting of women held in this city some days since a physician stated that in the last five years of her practice there had come to her the cases of fifty young girls of different families attending high school who without any apparent cause, or cause at all adequate to existing conditions, were full of languor and losing vigor and ability to prosecute their studies. This state of things finally led her to decide to go to the fountain sources of their existence to ascertain if the real cause might not lie there, and after thorough investigation she became fully satisfied that in most instances such was the case. She learned that the fathers of sixteen were hard drinkers and that the parents, one or both of twenty-four others were addicted to the use of wine and beer, and that most of the mothers before birth and during the period of nursing, took habitually wine, beer, or quinine as tonics, and this frequently by advice of physicians.

She further stated that these articles were used to a great extent in cities by both men and women as stimulants to the great injury of themselves and their offspring.

Up to this time she had been a disbeliever in prohibition and a strong advocate of moral suasion and the will power as the proper means to overcome the evil of intemperance, but these experiences had converted her and had forced upon her the conviction that "man is his brother's keeper," that society is to a very great extent responsible for the good or bad lives of those who compose it.

And herein lies a great argument in favor of prohibition and also of the necessity of hygienic and scientific instruction upon the nature, use and effects of such stimulants. Neither society nor government has any right to place, keep or allow a great temptation or evil to exist in its midst to destroy the peace, prosperity and lives of its members, to ruin such a vast army of its youth and make wretched, desolate and wicked so many of what would otherwise be happy, Christian homes. Society is organized, laws made, government administered in the interest and for the safety and protection of the whole people. This is our republican idea of government. How then can it consistently or righteously permit a great evil within its borders? much more how can it license such an one?

To see that liquor selling and intemperance are great evils, great crimes even, and should be made such by law we have only to refer to the countless statistics of our own and other countries relating to this subject, which show that three-fourths, and in some places, nine-tenths of all the poverty, crime and degradation is attributable directly or indirectly to them. Society hesitates not to make laws to rid itself of little nuisances, utterly insignificant as compared with these great nuisances, to call them by no harsher name. Is it legislating against the rights and liberty of a man any more to say by law that he shall not have the privilege of selling that which debases and ruins morally and physically youth and manhood, which leads them to commit all kinds of crime and taking in return means which mothers and children need for food, clothing and shelter? Is it taking away the rights of a man any more to do this than it is to say by law that his dog which worries his neighbor's sheep shall be killed or that a dog running the city street untaxed shall be shot? Are not youth and men of more value than sheep or a little property? or than the comfort arising from the prevention of a dog nuisance? Shall he who deliberately takes away the bread from a starving boy go unmolested and the boy who, famishing for food, steals a loaf of bread be punished? Shall he who in a fit of drunkenness commits murder be hung and he who continually sold him that which made him drunk go unpunished or be protected by law in doing it? Where have justice and mercy fled? Where is the public conscience?

Oh men! Christian men, fathers, you who so long have had the power why have you not united long ago to create public sentiment against and to make and enforce laws to destroy this terrible wrong? Why have you permitted political and business ambition, selfish appetite, indifference to human good, lack of courage to conquer you? Suffering women have worked single handed and alone for generations against it to little purpose, but at last, thanks to the Heavenly Father, they have found a way to combine mind, heart and physical strength to oppose it and in numberless ways to create public sentiment against it and urge on to making and enforcing laws to its overthrow. They are a great army, conscientious and earnest; trying to be patient, but vigorous and determined never to give over, but if need be to hand the work down to their daughters that they in their turn may carry it forward to its accomplishment. Oh! men, why will you not combine your forces and join them that this great evil may the sooner be eradicated from our fair land?

## ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW.

MINNIE W. ARMSTRONG.

What I have to say will no doubt fail to please many whose entire sympathy is with the drunkard. Let no one think that I do not pity a drunkard. I pity him as much as he deserves, but people differ as to what his deserts are.

Given a divine soul, a will to govern his actions, power to be good and true, he wills to be base and low, to degrade himself below the brutes. He expects and demands that mother, sisters, wife and daughters, be pure, chaste, and womanly, while he pollutes them by his mere existence. Ah, yes, I do pity such men, but my pity is mixed with scorn and contempt for those who have no care for anything but the gratification of a debasing appetite.

Some say, Poor fellow, he can't help it! He can't help it? He might have helped it once. No man can say that he was never warned to beware of liquor. How do women help it?

Does any one suppose that no—or very few—women have a taste for liquor? Many love it, but women don't dare get drunk, not even for the first time, for dishonor and disgrace is swift and sure; and just so soon as it is such dishonor and disgrace for a man to be seen drunk, just so soon will the liquor traffic receive a blow from which it will never recover. While we work for prohibition let us make the habit of drinking disgraceful. Perhaps girls will say, How can we refuse attentions from a young man who drinks, when our own brothers do the same? Don't expect other girls to go with your brothers, and let your brothers understand the whys and wherefores. How many young men, even those who get drunk, would be seen on the street with any girl who had once been drunk? Not one! They would shun her as they would the plague. Follow their example, girls.

This thing of girls reforming young men by associating with them has generally resulted in no good. Girls can have more influence by refusing to associate with a drinking man, than by lowering themselves to go with him while he persists in his degrading course.

If a boy gets drunk he is monarch of all he surveys. The entire family aim to please him and shield him from temptation. He must be humored, praised and indulged in every way to keep him from drinking. The girls may get along the best they can; no education, no money, no privileges, for they must be good any way. If they swerve from the path of duty their punishment is certain and sure. But the boy, there is no fear of punishment to keep him straight, and so he must be coaxed to make a man of himself, but if he chooses to make a brute of himself, then mother and sisters are censured by the community because their influence was not stronger than the example of the leading men of the town. He is

wept over, prayed over, made into the hero of the hour, thinks himself of considerable more importance than is the boy who never went on a spree. It's a pretty nice thing to get on a drunk once in a while, makes folks think he is "some." The temperance societies notice him; he takes the pledge and is held up as a bright and shining example to his companions, whom he soon rejoins and breaks his pledge. But every one is sorry. "He is such a good-hearted fellow, you know." He is re-obligated, which is wrong, for every time a man breaks his word he weakens his power of resisting the evil, and he ought not to be encouraged to his own ruin. He is pitied and caressed, and in time some loving, credulous girl marries him to bring upon herself a life of misery and to bring children into the world to inherit the father's weakness and degradation. It would be a mercy to her if her friends would burn her to death by a slow fire on her wedding day. No need for me to repeat the story of a drunkard's life, nor to tell of the sufferings of his family. We all know the story, alas too well! But I do say that we, by the course we take, do much to encourage drunkards as well as those who sell them liquor. If it, drunkenness, were treated as a disgrace and a dishonor, for it surely is disgraceful and dishonorable, there would be much less of it. If, when a boy tried his first spree he was punished by law and by society as he deserves to be, he would not repeat the offence, nor would his companions desire to follow his example if he persisted in his course. If a man who got drunk was lodged in jail and kept there a time, not a few hours but a few weeks, and no bail accepted no matter what his standing or business, he would not be in a hurry to "get on a little spree, for the fun of the thing, you know."

Of course I do not mean old drunkards when I speak of saving men from drink. I do not believe in the salvation of an old drunkard. There is no power on earth to save him from a drunkard's grave, and I sometimes am almost tempted to think that the sooner those graves are filled the better for the world in general and some families in particular. This sounds cruel, I know, but when I think of suffering mothers, wives and sisters I can't help it. It is well for us all that

> "When the stars are old,
> And the moon is cold,
> And the leaves of the judgment book unfold,"

we shall be judged and condemned each soul for its own sin, and not for the sins of others. But while we are here let us try to make the souls of others, as well as our own, as free from sin as may be, and as a special work let us try to eradicate that root of all sin, drunkenness.

*Edina, Missouri.*

## AN EXPERIENCE IN THE MATTER OF DRESS.

In the hope that it may help some of God's children who are longing to walk in everything so as to please Him, I desire to speak of what He has taught me with regard to dress; which though in itself so secondary, is a matter of no small importance to Christian women.

The promises of God as to the guidance of His children's minds and inclinations generally are very numerous, and one of the results of this guidance is what we may call spiritual instinct; an inward shrinking from anything inconsistent with or unseemlyfor a Christ-like walk.

I believe my own experience in this matter of dress is a very usual one among Christian women, and that many suffer great loss, as I did, from not recognizing the Lord's voice in their feelings concerning it. In the beginning of my Christian life I was so exclusively interested in the things of eternity, that there seemed no room for thought on such a subject as dress. But later on, when the effects of the new life necessarily spread outward, as well as existed within, I began to feel troubled about my dress, and longed to know just what would be right for me to do about it.

My friends being for the most part Christians, I relied on their explanation of the scripture teaching on the subject, and took it for granted that their practice was right; although I had many secret misgivings, and often wished that the course which seemed to me the only right one had been more explicitly insisted upon in the Bible. The longer I lived the more I shrank, sick at heart, from the fashions and ornaments of the world, which, alas! seemed to be so equally shared by the church; but my confidence in the piety and judgment of my friends, and my want of understanding the exact meaning of the scripture rules, kept me from yielding to the spiritual instinct which I now believe was the voice of God to my soul. And I cannot but think that were Christian women to be honest, the majority of them would confess to the same impressions.

All this was felt before I knew anything practically of entire consecration to God, or an hourly life of faith. But when the Lord in infinite love led me to receive Jesus as my all and in all, and to yield my whole self up to His control, I began to feel more strongly than ever that the outward conformity to the world, which appeared in my own dress and that of most other Christian women that I knew, was utterly opposed to the spirit of such commands as "coming out from the world and being separate," "walking as Christ walked," "letting our light shine before men," "not being conformed to this world," and numerous other similar directions. And I felt that even had there been no distinct commands on the subject of the dress of Christian women, these principles ought surely to be enough. But I still hesitated to make myself singular among other and better Christians, until I could understand just what the teaching of scripture implied. I therefore prayerfully examined the two well known passages on the subject, and determined to abide by the result. And I found the impressions already made on my mind by the Spirit entirely coincided with what seemed to me the plain and obvious meaning of the texts in question. In short, I believe our gracious Lord has condescended to give us very clear indications of His will on this subject, and that we are distinctly warned against the outward adorning of "gold or pearls or costly array." And to avoid these things, which honestly considered are very comprehensive, would bring about a marked changed in the dress of the large majority of Christian women. For surely the correct reading of these passages means, that the outward adorning is to be exchanged for "the inward ornament of a meek and quiet spirit which in the sight of God is of great price." And I feel entirely convinced, both from observation and my own experience, that no outward thing so separates a woman from the world, and so delivers her from its ensnaring influences, as this separation in dress; and that the laying aside of all that is doubtful in the matter is to us the removal of many a snare and hindrance, and does in a wonderful manner seem to leave the soul free to receive and follow the Lord's leading on every other point, besides giving an undoubted strong influence over others.

As regards the guidance of the Spirit as to details, I would only say that if we are troubled about any article of dress we must at once bring it to the Lord and ask Him to teach us. And if after thus committing it to Him we are still in doubt about it, the only safe course is to give it up, giving the Lord's side the benefit of the doubt; for we are plainly taught that he that doubteth is condemned if he eat, for whatsoever is not of faith is sin.

It must never be forgotten that this blessed life of union with Christ involves prompt obedience to His commands, and that the soul cannot rest in Him where there is failure to obey. We cannot give ourselves to God to live in His will, and have a single reserve at any time without getting into trouble. The only way to maintain an untroubled spirit and a straight walk, is to yield to His blessed teaching at every step.

My great desire, however, in putting these thoughts before others, is not so much to press the duty, as to set forth the privilege we have in being called to such an entire dedication, both within and without, to our loving and beloved Lord, that even in such an insignificant matter as our apparel He should condescend to take an interest and give us directions. It seems so wonderful and so delightful that we may even dress for Him, as well as speak or sing for Him. And to know it to be our calling and privilege so to live in God's will as that it should extend even to such trifles, makes for us a heaven upon earth.

"He that hath my commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me; and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him."

## HOME HELPS FOR VOTERS FOR OUR HOMES.

MARY LOWE DICKINSON.

"And what has the home to do with this question of prohibition, since the women and children cannot vote?" Everything. The beginning and end of the whole agitation is the home. Had women and children never suffered in body, mind or estate from the drink habit, there would have been no need of this new issue, of this new party, of the Pittsburgh convention, or the nomination of St. John and Daniel. Had women and children's homes not lain directly in the track of the whisky tornado that has swept resistless over the land, there would have been no need of Washingtonian societies, of Sons of Temperance, of Good Templars, of the National Union of Christian Women. Small need of the watchfires kindled on every hill, of the voices lifted in the churches, of messengers traveling from village to village all over the land, giving the note of warning, raising the cry of alarm, if all had been well with the home. Small need of temperance camp-meetings and conventions, and press agitations, but for the danger to the home. It is this danger that has sent mothers and wives and daughters of the country to their knees, and sent them forth again from their closets, strong in the might of an unquenchable purpose, born of the very breath of God. It is this danger that has stirred brave men's souls until they are as ready to battle against this foe as ever were men against pestilence and fire and sword. It is, all through, from beginning to end, a grand uprising for the protection of the centre and source of our national life, the family and the home. It calls for the manliest and noblest qualities in men. It can be no battle waged in a spirit of self-aggrandizement. For once, the high note of true patriotism is struck, and the movement is founded upon the divine principle of good will to man. If nothing be gained beyond a demonstration that true chivalry and the high heroic type of manhood is not dead, a great star will have arisen over a waiting world. We have almost been forced to consider politics as divorced from principle. We have too often been asked to uphold plausible and pretentious platforms where the thinnest veneering of regard for moral issues covered rotten planks of dishonor. We have seen the open smile take the place of the secret shame at corruption, until a platform founded upon eternal principles of truth and justice and honor is a surprise to the world, and breaks upon its night like a gray dawn that it can hardly believe shall deepen to fullest day.

Yet this is indeed a time when old men may safely prophesy, and young men may dream their dreams. For no highest hope of national glory and power that ever throbbed through the heart of youth, as it looked forth unsullied upon our country's life, can be greater than the glory that awaits us when this kingdom of temperance comes, and the beginning of the glorious day is in the individual citizen, and the first radiation is in the home, lighting and warming the heart of sister and mother and wife.

Think of this, women who hesitate and shrink and fear, and ask, what you of the homes can do? Not a drunkard in the land today but has drawn after him, down his track of degradation and sorrow, dragging by the very heartstrings that could not let him go—some suffering woman to share his shame. There is not a boy in the homes of today whom the home can really protect, or whose life is not bound to some woman's heart, that will bide with him through whatever depth of drunken dishonor he may pass.

And you ask, what has the home to do with the question? and what can the women do? The least they can do is to have the courage of their convictions, and on this question the conviction of the women of the land is far more unanimous than is generally believed. Democrat or Republican, sinner or saint, rum-seller or rum-drinker, let the husband be what he may, the wife is in nine cases out of ten, whether she has examined deeply into the question or not, *a Prohibitionist at heart.* She wants the drink and the misery it entails to come to an end, and though she may not say so, she welcomes every glimmer of light that promises the dawn. She may not say so at the polls, she can say so in the home. She may not be called to talk it on any platform, but

she can talk it to her boys around the evening fire, or when she steals into their rooms and leaves the benediction of her good-night. The time has come when no timidity on her part, no dread of domestic disapproval should hold back any woman from declaring her hope that the good cause may go on. "What, shall she differ from her husband?" Not necessarily, but if conscientiously she does differ, she should not be afraid to have him know the truth. "Peaceable" she should be, certainly, but first "she should be pure," and while she hides for any reason her honest conviction, she misses something of the purity of truth. The day has passed when men, or women either, count it a sin that others do not agree with them in opinions and ideas. It is only a mockery of freedom that does not permit a woman the utterance of her views. It is worse than lack of courage that keeps their sealed lips dumb. It is a mistake that her speaking her convictions in the home will injure the cause in the minds of those opposed. If she speak gently and in the spirit of love; if she neither rants nor raves; if she is reasonable and just and fair, at the same time steady and firm, these qualities all have their power. Here and there a man will oppose her attitude with scorn and anger and abuse. Then is she chosen to suffer for the cause and if men revile and say all manner of evil against her falsely, she ought to rejoice. But, far more frequently the silent power of her conviction, if never offensively paraded, will be felt. It may not be acknowledged, and it is not a vote, but in the great summing up of things, let us assure you, timid and hesitating women, it will count. If the honest desire of all the women in these United States who wish for the overthrow and destruction of the interest of liquor, could be expressed by their signature to a memorial that embodied that desire, such signatures would not be votes, but they would count. Could such a canvass of the homes begin, and every woman be persuaded, by the love of her home, by the fear for her children, by the never silent voice of God in her soul, to reveal her secret longing and desire, her utterance would lack the force of the ballot, but in the grand summing up of moral forces, that, after all, shall move the world, who shall tell how acts like this would count?

It is indeed a time of solemn significance to the women, no less than to the men of the land. The men who have entered the ranks of this grand crusade to protect and save the children and the home, look as did the knights of old, for sign and token of approval, for inspiration and cheer. It's a weary journey to victory; and it is a war that will tax armor and courage and strength.

What should we think of the woman who, when her house was threatened by the flames, added now and then some little drop of oil to the flames and frowned coldly on the firemen straining every nerve to save her? Yet just that is what multitudes of women are doing. The oil they add is that of helpless acquiescence, of soothing consent to the drink in husband or son. They fancy they are pouring this oil on troubled domestic waters, but in fact they are preparing a fuel for the flame, under which soon or late their fair hopes will shrivel and die. To the women who have been through the fires intemperance kindled in their homes, who have sat in sackcloth and ashes mourning their slain; to the women whose calm lives this sorrow has never yet touched; to the women who have seen their dear ones saved from the habit that eats into soul and body alike; to mothers who hope, mothers who watch and pray, mothers who tremble and fear—it is for you that the ranks are filling and the army of voters is moving—for you. Its banner is one that shields the cradle. Its fight is for God and the home.

Let it not go into this campaign uncheered or disheartened for lack of anything women can do. It's a home conflict; do not expect to let it go on without the inspiration and benediction of home.—*American Reformer.*

THE right to vote carries with it a share of the responsibility for the kind of government we have; and if the voter by his ballot assists in placing bad or inefficient men in office, or knowingly, either directly or indirectly, gives his sanction to the existence of any evil in our midst, eh cannot stand before God guiltless.—*Gov. J. P.St. John.*

TRUTH should be the first lesson of the child and the last aspiration of manhood.

## Correspondence.

### STATE VS. NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I am in receipt of many inquiries concerning pending political questions and the relation of the National Union to political action. I have endeavored to answer these by personal correspondence, but for many reasons I now desire to speak to our women through THE UNION SIGNAL. I believe our national organization should maintain a non-partisan attitude toward the political questions of the day. I believe the spirit of our organization demands this, and that we shall thus soonest accomplish the overthrow of the liquor traffic. I deplore greatly the attempt on the part of some of our ladies to ally our National Union with the National Prohibition party.

I believe that the resolution passed at Detroit was never intended to thus commit us. I believe the convention would have laid the resolution on the table if they had supposed any such construction would be put upon it.

It was an expression of our purpose to give individual personal influence in favor of political action embodying the principle of prohibition, so dear to all our hearts.

But if the resolution does bind the women to give the influence of our organization to "that party," etc., still the action of the organization must be by states, and not as a National Union.

All our W. C. T. U. women know that our plans of work are considered by states. Each one exercises its option as to plans proposed by the National Union. This policy has been fully set forth from time to time by resolution and otherwise. Great emphasis has been given to this as concerning the woman suffrage question, in regard to which some of the states are very sensitive. All our manifestoes are advisory not mandatory, and no state is disloyal in letter or in spirit which refuses to adopt plans proposed by the National Union.

Sad indeed will it be for the work of the W. C. T. U. if ever there shall be found among us a coercion of love as against a conviction of conscience. Such a condition of things would be as disastrous within its operations as is "boss rule" in party politics. Even if it is claimed that we must give the influence of the organization to some party, I should give my conviction that the demand for national prohibition is not the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and that the National Prohibition party is powerless to protect our homes.

Congress cannot, according to the constitution of the United States, prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in the states, and the demand that it shall submit the question of constitutional prohibition to the states while so very large a proportion of the states are shielding the traffic by license laws, is not a wise conservation of force in our great battle for God and home and native land. Is it asked, Why then have we as a National Union petitioned congress to do this, and why was the memorial asking this presented to the conventions of the national political parties?

I cannot answer for the purpose or design of other ladies, but for myself and my motives, I have to say, I approved these measures as a means of education and agitation, only that and nothing more. This is all a disfranchised class, as women are, can do in the political field. Methods which are permissible or even advisable in a great popular moral movement, may be futile or positively injurious in the field of party politics.

Could not congress wipe out the traffic in the District of Columbia and in the territories? Yes and no. It has the constitutional power to do so, but while so large a proportion of the members of congress come from states where the traffic is licensed, can they be expected to abolish from the nation's domain, that which is protected by the states which they represent? Can the same fountain send forth bitter waters and sweet? Will the action of the representatives of the whole people be more advanced than the action of the large majority of the people themselves? As a great question of political economy I believe every other political question to be of minor importance to the prohibition question, indeed all national questions are more or less interwoven with this question. I believe the temperance reform is doing more to elevate the character of our citizenship, to purify our civil service, to defend our institutions, than all other secular interests combined, and because I desire to see the forces of this reform utilized to the very best possible advantage, I am sorry for the seeming alliance of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union with the National Prohibition party. I expect to see the land I love freed from the curse. I believe that before a score of years shall have passed, there will not be a licensed dram shop in any spot the flag floats over, but prohibition by the terms of the constitution is not the subject of national legislation. It must come by state action, it can come in no other way, unless by an armed resistance by the traffic in the states, which resistance should be beyond the power of the states to quell, they should call upon the government to interpose its military aid as a war measure.

Peaceable revolution, according to constitutional methods, must come by state action until such time as three quarters of the states agreeing, the constitution of the United States could be amended, and the few remaining states be coerced into the adoption of the then national policy and national constitutional prohibition be the rule of the land. This I hope to live to see. But just as prohibition cannot be carried in a state until a considerable number of voters in the state are themselves prohibitionists, so national prohibition cannot be a political issue until a considerable number of states are prohibition states. It is sometimes claimed that the thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery in the states was submitted by congress before the principle had been incorporated into state constitutions. Yes, but not until there were so many free states as to control the government and carry on a great and terrible war.

Is it quickly answered, "But they begun the agitation long before they accomplished their desire. They were willing to stand in a hopeless minority, and thus to testify for a great principle."

I know the history of that old struggle. I grew up by its camp fires; its war songs were my cradle lullabies. On its moral side that reform and this new abolition movement are strikingly parallel; on the political side they are very dissimilar. The question of slavery on its political side was a question between states, concerning which the general government could be the only court of appeal. The prohibition of the liquor traffic is not a question between states but between the people of a state, and national political action is not at this time the proper place to try this cause. State political action is. I believe in that, and have often given service in state contests.

I have taught this doctrine from ocean to ocean; every day confirms my approval of it, but I have hesitated long in setting forth in the midst of a political contest in which so many of my dearest friends are hotly engaged, any views so wholly at variance with what seemeth to them good; I must be true to my conscience and the women who trust me. However we may differ as to methods, let us still "keep the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace." While for love of God and home, we labor to save those who are tempted on the side of appetite, and with righteous indignation, set forth the terrible sin of ambition that makes the politician willing to ride to place and power through and over the poor victims of the accursed traffic, God forbid that to ourselves as Christian women, or to our organization so highly honored of God, shall come the temptation to the sin of presumption. The devil thus approached the Savior when he suggested that He cast Himself down from the pinnacle of the temple, that through a miraculous interposition He might show forth His own glory.

Dear sisters, if we by a reckless impatience cast ourselves down, He will not save our feet from the stones. If He cast us down, it shall be to raise us up again, stronger for the chastening. Let us not "run before we are sent."

J. ELLEN FOSTER,
*Supt. Dept. Legislative Work and Petitions.*

### A KINDLY DIFFERENCE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Though wholly unacquainted with yourself or the managers of your paper, I take the liberty, as a friend of temperance and of legal prohibition, of writing to you a few simple words of encourage-

ment, which I presume will not be unwelcome at this particular time. Although a young man I am yet earnestly and sincerely concerned, as should be every citizen, in the welfare and prosperity of the country, which is, or at least should be, so dear to every American, and it is this love of my country which has led me to become interested in no small degree in the advancement and furtherance by all lawful and honorable means of the grand Prohibition warfare which is beginning to be waged throughout the entire length and breadth of this great country.

It requires no brilliant statesmanship to forecast the final outcome of this struggle which has but begun. In the first place I wish to give full meed of praise to the grand illustration of self sacrifice and devotion to home and country, which have been brought before the eyes of the American people as the result of the W. C. T. U. It is not the first instance in the history of our country when the tender and sympathetic nature of woman has first brought into the full light of day wrongs which have long been crying out for justice, and pleading before the bar of a stern and relentless public opinion which dared not express itself against a wealthy though heartless portion of the community. But in the present state of our national and state policy the voice of woman can only "rouse to action," but cannot carry into execution the noble plans which they have so wisely laid for the overthrow and utter destruction of the vile monster of drink, which has so long held sway in this country, and it is for the purpose, if possible, of bringing to the front some of the noble brothers, fathers and husbands of the grand women of your association that I take the liberty of intruding on your time and space.

Let me first say that I am, though but entering upon the duties of American citizenship a staunch Republican; that it will be one of the proud remembrances of my future life that I cast my first presidential vote for that grand lover of home and country, James A. Garfield, and I expect that it will be another proud remembrance of the future that in this coming election I expect to cast my second vote for the grand leader of the Republican party at the present time, a man who has for the past quarter of a century with such great honor and credit to himself and his noble constituency been bearing the standard of his country's honor and glory in the face of its bitterest foes. While I am thus so enthusiastic a supporter of James G. Blaine, I am nevertheless an admirer of the present leader of the Prohibition party in this country, Gov. John P. St. John, and I may frankly confess that after perusing the interesting proceedings of the Pittsburgh convention and the dignified and straightforward manner in which that convention placed the question of prohibition before the people, and seeing the noble patriots to whose care they entrusted the safety of their standards in the coming campaign, I say I must frankly confess that I wavered in my devotion and loyalty to party, and was almost tempted to cast my vote, though its effect and force might be ever so little, on the side of prohibition now and for all time. But I have concluded that the time is perhaps not yet ripe for casting aside entirely principles and questions which have not yet been finally settled between the two old parties which have waged such bitter warfare during the past twenty-five years, and though in assuming this attitude I am aware that I differ from the strongly expressed and strongly sustained position of yourself, I yet feel that you will not on this account refuse to accept the heartfelt and sincere expressions of sympathy with the grand movement which, as I have before said, is sure to succeed, if not in the coming campaign, certainly in the near future. Let me beg to suggest that this war is not being waged alone by the lovers of home and country. They have a grand Leader whose presence is never *seen* but whose mighty power is felt not alone by those who are fighting *for*, but also by those who are fighting *against* the cause of temperance and prohibition. The great God of nations, whose all-seeing eye penetrates to the depths of this darkest and foulest crime that ever existed on the face of the earth, has unsheathed the sword of vengeance, and is now only waiting for human hands to grasp it and execute His Divine will. I pray God that the valient heroes who are to "stand for the right and fight against the wrong," in this grand conflict which is but beginning to assume shape may not linger long on the outskirts of the field of action which is ever widening and opening before them.

But let them assume at once the promised "breastplate of righteousness and the shield of faith wherewith they shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked." Let them take the "helmet of salvation and the sword of the Spirit," and going forth in the name of the living God, strike down with manly and strong blows the great enemy, not alone of their country, but of their homes, their churches, and, greatest of all, the destroyer of the lives and the happiness of those who are nearest and dearest to their hearts.

In closing allow me to assure you of my deep and earnest appreciation of the work that has already been done, and my entire confidence and faith in the ultimate success of the movement which is now demanding the calm consideration of a large majority of the people of this country, who have its true interests at heart.

Respectfully yours, W. H. H.

## THE LUMBERMAN'S MISSION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—For the glory of God we place before you the first annual report of faith work among the lumber camps, mills and new settlements of northern Michigan. These things write we unto you that your joy may be full. That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you that the Lord is not slack concerning His promises. Thanks be unto God who always causeth us to triumph in Christ Jesus. Having heard of the spiritually destitute, yea, lost condition of these people we set out for the camps a year ago without money or the promise of any. The God that feedeth the sparrow cared for me and mine.

The motive was to honor God by proving to the world, the church and ourselves the truth of Mat. 6: 25–34, and kindred promises. At times it has seemed as if, for a time at least, the work must cease, but in due season needed help every time has come. At one time, not daring to look back while a day's bread was at hand, a letter with ten dollars came signed "Servant of the Lord." Is it too much always to presume and claim that God's promises are literally and personally for us unless to our consciences, not our reason, the contrary more plainly harmonizes with the whole teaching and character of God?

In the field all has not been sunshine, though often while traveling on foot through the deep hot sand with papers, singing books and Bibles, very welcome a shadow would have been.

In the camps we have, on the whole, been well received and held a meeting with the assent of the foreman in every camp and mill visited. In camp we have never been charged for bed or meals and with three or four exceptions the best has been cheerfully given. Many little acts and words of kindness have helped cheer us in the work.

An opinion widely prevails that the camps are hopeless. Now while there are bad men among them (and where are there none?) they are not sinners above all others; but Christ came to save sinners, even the chief of sinners. Where is there a mission so hopeful and one that has such claims on us not only as Christians but as patriots and as business men who know that sober, law abiding, honest, industrious, intelligent men are better neighbors, better citizens, help elect better men to office, and as employes do more and better work with less strikes and fires and loss of time, less waste and damage to material used, less injury to teams, machinery and other property they handle?

In camp we find men from nearly every nation in Europe, Canada and the United States. Of foreigners the Scandinavians are the most numerous, also the most respectful, attentive, and appreciative. Religiously inclined they all read their own language in which a number of papers have been sent us by the publishers and we hope for many more the coming year for free distribution. Unfortunately we cannot speak so favorably of others whose characters are perverted by the *Police Gazette*, the paper almost universally found in camp. Yet very many of these men have formerly been members of Sunday schools, sons of Christian parents and even ministers' sons are found there. The worst class from the cities do not work in camps because the work is hard and life monotonous. They plan to get money easier and faster by begging, tramping, gambling, stealing, saloon keeping, etc., and like beasts of prey they pounce upon the woodsmen after pay day.

The evils of camp life are owing largely to the lack of religious privileges, healthful restraints of society and the positively corrupt reading and filthy conversation of so many men herded together in camp; but chiefly when they come out into the towns where all manner of unclean dens are open for them. But the pure gospel of Christ, and that alone can purify and save these men.

The hopefulness of the work is not visible results (for we walk not by sight, blessed are they that have not seen and believe) but the command, Go teach, and the assurance, "So I am with you," "your labor is not in vain," "ye shall speak." Herein is our hope. Yet the field is not without visible signs of hope. Ten, fifteen, and even twenty years have been spent without a convert in foreign lands. In this the first year we count thirty-three. Do the churches average that number annually gathering in from years of seed sowing by preacher, Sunday school teachers, Christian parents and the Christian press. Again, without asking, fifty-six dollars have been contributed by the men themselves in a dull season. Does any other mission show such results from so small effort? Many rural districts with regular preaching do not show such results. With increased faith and hope and love we go forth another year in the name of the Lord, expecting to endure trials in proportion to the increase of faith. While success is very gratifying to the flesh the Lord has not said Be successful, but "It is required of a steward that he be faithful," "Be thou strong and very courageous." Our motto is "Thy will be done." Pray, dear Christians, that our faith, obedience and love be made perfect. The following is a numerical summary of the year's work ending July 1, 1884: Number of meetings, 214; number in attendance, 7,800; papers and tracts distributed, 55,600 pages; professed conversions, 33; persons reached, 11,000; Sunday schools organized, 5; funeral discourses, 2; Bibles sold and given away, 6; singing books, etc., 100; Sunday school lesson leaves supplied three months, 25. Total receipts for the year unsolicited from camps, $56.13; William F. Davis and wife $172.00; W. C. T. U. ladies at Flint, $7.65; Miss Frances E Willard, $4.00; others, $21.55; total receipts for year, $261.33. Sundry articles of clothing.

Religious, temperance, scientific and illustrated papers are very much needed, either denominational or undenominational, provided Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the all sufficient and only Savior he lifted up to save sinners through faith in His name. With only $261.33 toward the support of a family of nine but little could be spent for tracts and scripture t xts which are needed to sow broadcast in cars, depots, camps and wherever men are found. Anything mailed or shipped will reach me at Reed City, Mich. The Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad will refund any freight we pay for books or papers shipped over their road for the camps. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

Most respectfully yours in Christ,

J. D. MCLAULIN.

*Detroit or Reed City, Mich.*

## HIGH LICENSE AGAIN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Will you give me space to call the attention of the people to one point in the high license business which I have not so far seen noted by any one. We hear people say, often, that the high license paid by the saloon keeper will make him more careful to keep the regulations concerning the business and not lay himself liable to having his license revoked. Do people forget that "it is a poor rule that will not work both ways?" If the extra amount paid will make the saloon keeper more careful not to have his license revoked, will not the extra amount received make the town less careful to revoke the license when it should? Human nature is human nature and there is just about as much of it in councilmen and mayors as there is in other men.

AURILLA FURBER.

# Our Children.

## THE WILL AND THE WAY.

EBEN E. REXFORD.

There's something I'd have you remember, boys,
To help in the battle of life;
'Twill give you strength in the time of need,
And help in the hour of strife.
Whenever there's something that should be done,
Don't be faint-hearted and say,
"What use to try?" Remember, then,
That where there's a will there's a way.

There's many a failure for those who win;
But though at first they fail,
They try again, and the earnest heart
Is sure at last to prevail.
Though the hill is rugged and hard to climb,
You can win the heights, I say,
If you make up your mind to reach the top;
For where there's a will there's a way.

The men who stand at the top are those
Who never could bear defeat;
Their failures only made them strong
For the work they had to meet.
The will to do and the will to dare
Is what we want today;
What has been done can be done again,
For the will finds out the way.

—*Harper's Young People.*

## THE TWO PATHS.

*A STORY FOR BOYS.*

F. M. HOLMES.

CHAPTER I.—WHO WILL WIN?

"Bother the Greek," I say.

"I wish you would keep quiet, Philip; if you cannot study yourself you might let others do so."

"Oh, yes, it is all very well for you to talk. You are sure to get the prize. But it is of no use for me to try, and I shan't any more." And throwing his dictionary against the wall, the lad rose from his seat and rushed to the window.

"That's just like Phil Gregory," said another boy. "He always gives up at the first difficulty."

"Shut up, Jones!" exclaimed Philip, with great ill-temper. "The idea of you setting up to be a judge. You're just as bad."

"No, hanged if he is," cried the second boy, whom Philip had spoken of as being sure to win; "he plods on like a cart horse."

"Cart horse! I wish I had as much perseverance."

"No thanks for your comparison, Somers; but I would give all my perseverance for your quickness and clearness," cried Jones. "Those are the qualities which will win you the prize."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed Somers. "Every one has a good chance if they will only work. You remember what Dr. Sowerby said."

"Of course he said so," exclaimed Philip; "but I know I have no chance, and so I shall not worry. Hallo, there goes the tea bell. I am jolly glad." And, hustling his books into his desk, he hastily left the room.

Some of the boys quickly followed his example; but others lingered, and Somers was the last. And as he walked slowly away he pondered over his chances of success. The gaining of this prize would make a great difference to him. It was his last term at school, for his father had recently met with great losses and could not afford to keep him longer from business (for he was now nearly sixteen). The prize was to be in books or money, and the amount would be a great help to him.

After tea Doctor Sowerby commanded them all to remain in their seats as he had something of great importance to say to them.

The boys looked serious at once and became very attentive, for they knew it must be something of great moment to cause the doctor to speak in that manner, and most of them were in great wonder as to what it might be.

The good man did not keep them long in suspense. "Boys," he said, "I regret to say that one at least of your number has been guilty of a very great sin—the sin of drunkenness. I will save him the disgrace of mentioning his name, so that none but a very few of us will know who the guilty one is. But I want to take this opportunity of giving you all a warning. To drink wine or any intoxicating liquor is a dangerous thing—especially for boys—young men who have to fight their own way in life, as most of you will have to do.

"It is bad for your health; doctors tell us this repeatedly, although men may argue otherwise just because they like to drink. It is bad for your pocket, for by bowing to the drinking habits of society you will be called upon to spend much money upon this unhealthy and dangerous so-called luxury; and lastly it is bad as an example, for although you may be able to drink without continually getting drunk, yet there are many who can not do so, and your influence may be able to prevent some of these from falling. Remember, you are boys now, but in a few years many of you will be men, and upon you and your fellows will devolve, in your turn, the great responsibilities of controlling the destinies of this great country.

"Drunkenness is our national curse. It is that which stands in the way of every reform; it is that which lowers our national health and our national wealth, and our well being in every way. Now, which side will you take in this great battle against the drink? I want you to take the right side. I want you to fight it wherever you find it; to be men, and show your moral courage by refusing it in the social circle and in the counting house It may be difficult to stand the ridicule which abstinence may bring upon you, but then you show your courage by disregarding the ridicule. If it were easy where would be your courage? I do not wish to tire you or preach you a sermon, but I wish to warn you. Oh! my boys, my heart yearns for you in the future. Here you are, happy, healthy and contented. What you may be in the future depends largely upon yourselves. In a few years you will be called upon to go forth and play your part in the world. Like fair vessels riding easily at anchor in the harbor, or sailing in a sunlit bay, you have the most difficult part of the voyage before you. Beware, I say, of the sunken rocks ahead! You will find them —many of them—but the greatest and most dangerous is the sunken rock of Drink. The sea may seem smooth and fair above the hidden rocks, even as moderation in drink seems easy and right enough; qut, alas! many are the good ships wrecked on the sunken rocks, and many are the poor souls who thought they could drink moderately and have found a drunkard's grave. Steer clear of that rock, and you will find you have avoided many others.

"As for that poor boy who has so early learned what it is to drink and to suffer from its fell effects, I shall say no more to him than what I have already said in private. He deeply feels his disgrace, and has repented of his sins, and that is enough, for he has promised to abstain. And may the Almighty help him to keep his holy vow! Go now to your tasks. If you heed my words you will never repent taking the pledge, for there was never an abstainer yet who repented taking that step; and there may yet come a time in the far future when you will thank me for what I have said."

That night much whispering went on among the boys concerning the doctor's speech, and many were the guesses as to who the guilty boy could be. But the greater number among the lads did not know and could not guess, and those few who did know kept the secret most profoundly.

But there was one boy who felt the disgrace and bitterness of his sin deep down in his inmost soul, and from the depths cried unto God for help to keep his vow. The wise words and eloquent pleading of the good doctor had made a deep impression upon him, and he shuddered as he thought of the abyss of sin and degradation upon the verge of which he had trembled. And his poor father! Alas! now the boy understood only too well the causes of his father's losses and ill-health—he was a drunkard!

And this was the real reason why, just as the boy was beginning to appreciate the blessings of study, he was to leave school, and relinquish the hope that he had so ardently cherished of working his way to the head of the school, and enjoying a university career, and coming out as Senior Wrangler. It was a noble and laudable ambition, but it had to be abandoned, and he would have instead to earn his own living, and fight for his existence in the first situation he could find, no matter what it might be.

Never mind; he would work his way. He was to finish this term at school, and he had a chance of winning this prize, and win it he would, even if he remained indoors all his playtime and on every half holiday, but never again would he fly to the false friend wine to stimulate his power of working as he had done, unfortunately, on that last holiday. Thank heaven it was on a holiday, so that scarcely anyone knew; but it was getting late, and he wished to be up earl , so good-night to these thoughts. And in a few more minutes Harry Somers was fast asleep.

*(To be Continued.)*

A FAIR-HAIRED, fresh-faced little fellow, with not a trace of the Arab, the Italian or the Hebrew, in his features, came into our office with a basket of popcorn for sale. As this was something phenomenal in the procession of peddlers and beggars who are permitted to invade business and other offices, the young man was interviewed—his age, past six, his name Harry. But Harry did not come to grant an interview, but to transact business, and he began to move toward the door—but was called back with a suggestion that he might make a trade. "Very well, sir," said Harry, "I would be glad to sell you a paper of popcorn, but I can't waste any more time on you. I can't stay here all day, sir." Harry smiled at the laugh which followed, showing his baby-teeth in the place yet—a mouth which invited a kiss. Thirty years from now, if that boy lives, he will not need an introduction to the public.—*Interior.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S MAIL BAG.

DEAR CHILDREN:—I am very glad to have the pleasure of introducing to you the Band of Hope of North Berwick, Maine, who wish to join our group around the Camp Fire, and to bid them for you a hearty welcome.

Now I will let them speak for themselves:

NORTH BERWICK, Abg 18, 1884.

DEAR CAPTAIN DEBORAH: At our last Band of Hope meeting our teacher read a letter from another Band; and so we thought we would like to write one, and perhaps in this way make the acquaintance of other Bands of Hope.

Our Band was organized in November, 1880. There are about 100 names enrolled on the pledge, with an average attendance of thirty-five. We have all taken the triple pledge. We meet once in two weeks on Monday afternoon. At our meetings we have exercises consisting of readings, recitations, singing, blackboard exercises, and also lessons on the effects of alcohol on the human system.

Occasionally we have public meetings. At these we have exercises from the members of the Band, and sometimes the older ones who come in have something to say to interest us.

Last week we had our annual picnic, which was well attended and enjoyed by all.

Hoping to hear from other Bands soon,
I am yours, respectfully,
HELEN M. MANSFIELD.

You have all enjoyed this nice letter, I am sure; and now I am so glad to give you a hymn the little heathen children in India sing, for it tells us that they, too, are joining our grand temperance army:

Yes, I decide I'll never drink
The intoxicating bowl,
The cup by which all drunkards sink
To hell, body and soul.

Why bid a deadly viper choose
My bosom for his nest,
Why run the deadlier risk—to lose
My soul's eternal rest?

Shall I, "Deliver me from evil,"
To my dear Father pray,
And in the same voice call the devil
To tempt me, day by day?

No! rather I, to tempters all,
Will, "Get behind me," say,
And never touch the cup at all,
Whoever give it may.

Jesus, forbid that e'er I break
This vow, that while I live
Never myself the cup I'll take
Nor to another give.

"O, I'm glad *I'm* in this army,
And I'll battle till I die."

CAPTAIN DEBORAH.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498 Sharon, Pa.*

168. HIDDEN BIBLE NAMES.

1. Old Cudjo broke his cane.
2. What has Jaco been doing?
3. Willie's autograph is beautiful.
4. Vida! Vida! come here quick.
5. I want all of you, Amos especially.
6. Are you going to sing that solo Monday?
7. Let us rest here and cool off.
8. With Jennie and Sheridan I elbowed my way through the crowd.

CHARLIE D.

187. ANAGRAM.

Thehar vestis readyan dlab orersa refew
The resac allf or morerap esthereism uchye ttodo
Iff athersandmot hersbro therssistersandall—
Wouldtak eholdwi thawillth erumtrafficwouldfall.

E. F. A.

188. RHOMBOID.

*Across.*—1. Composed of different sorts. 2. Gems. 3. Certain beautiful flowering trees of China. 4. One of the teraphim. 5. A register of lands (Obs.) 6. A divine, (1600–1670).

*Down.*—1. A letter. 2. During. 3. An inclosure for swine. 4. A clown. 5. Entrance. 6. Nigher. 7. To entangle. 8. Active. 9. The plural for have (Obs.) 10. Musical syllable. 11. A letter.

ROMERO.
*Slater, Mo.*

189. SQUARE WORD.

1. A clasp for a staple; 2. A Hebrew month; 3. A dry, granulated starch; 4. An abbreviated title.

190. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in great, but not in small;
My second is in aunt, but not in uncle;
My third is in prose, but in poem;
My fourth is in fine, but not in coarse;
My fifth is in nine, but not in ten;
My sixth is idle, but not in industrious;
My seventh is in lie, but not in truth;
My eighth is in dear but not in cheap;
My whole is the name of a great man.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

179.—Grave, horse, no, youth, cat, hate. Have courage to say no.

180.—Tell my mother, when you see her,
That I fell amid the strife;
And for freedom and my country
I have given up my life.

Tell her that I sent this message
Ere my tongue refused to speak;
And you tell her, comrade won't you?
Tell my mother not to weep.

181.—"Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land and verily thou shalt be fed."

Answers have been received from Romero and Chas. B. Orendorff.

# Home Department.

## MARCHING ON.*

*Tune: The Battle Hymn of the Republic.*

Pass the word along the column now, and sound it with a will,—
"No saloon down in the valley, but a school on every hill,"
Ever let it be our watchword, then, and for it labor still,
As we go marching on.
*Chorus:*—There's a good time coming, hallelujah!
No saloon in the valley, hallelujah!
But a school on every hilltop, hallelujah!
As we go marching on.

Despair not, weeping mothers, for there still is hope for you,
Hope for the drunkard's starving wife, his ragged children, too;
Cheer up! The clouds are breaking; there are brighter skies in view.
As we go marching on.

Cheer up, ye weak and erring ones, to drink enslaved so long;
Come aid us bind the demon, now, in fetters fast and strong;
For God will ever help us as we battle against the wrong,
As we go marching on.

Guard well your home, your own sweet home,
Where'er that home may be;
Strike telling blows 'gainst all our foes till from the traffic free,
We raise our hallelujahs high in songs of victory,
As we go marching on.

## APPETITE BUILDING.

MARY HUBBARD MC'KEE.

In thousands of cases the craving for stimulants is but the cry of hungry nerves for food. The American disease (*Neurasthenia*, or a privation of nerve force, which prevails to such an alarming extent in this generation,) is largely due to the prevailing habit of eating impure foods, such as mush, hash and minced preparations. Foods so prepared are swallowed without due insalivation—consequently the chemical action of the alkaline saliva and acid gastric juice is not perfect, and while the fermentating mass lies in the stomach it produces an unnatural craving for some stimulant to aid its feeble digestive power. Then as it cannot be properly digested neither can it be assimilated, and while the waste of nerve tissue is constantly going on, through the tremendous draft of nineteenth century intellectual pressure, there is an inadequate supply and exhausted nerves, like the daughter of the horse-leech, are crying, "Give! give! give!" Alcohol will brace them up a little, will stiffen up their walls, and throw what little vital force is left to carry on the natural functions of the machine into the circulation, where it is quickly used up, and the poor abused human system becomes bankrupt in a short time. Temperance workers must study the subject of food supply, and educate the people of America up to the facts that if the nerves be kept well supplied with life-giving aliment, the terrible craving for stimulants will cease.

The women of the W. C. T. U.'s all over the country can do no better work for temperance and the home, than to study this question of food, its constituents, its proper preparation and adaptation to the wants of humanity. Certainly it is not best that we keep on feeding our families with the same fat and muscle forming foods which our grandparents needed, when our work is not of the same nature as theirs and our exhaustion needs a different supply. Where they thought on one subject, we think on twenty, and thinking uses up more nervous tissue than churning or chopping mincemeat. And the child of today, loaded down with piles of school books, working always under pressure, and at the same time expected to practice music, and learn Sunday school lessons, should be fed on more concentrated foods than the little one of fifty years ago who roamed the woods for nuts and fields for butterflies, supplementing that exercise with picking up chips and washing dishes.

If the brandy is not put into the mince pie, as an aid to digestion, better banish the mince pie, for surely anyone who eats the average article concocted after the famous formula, "Put everything under the sun into it, and then add a little more," will have a tremendous craving for some kind of stimulant, to brace him up, until his stomach is again free from the mince pie.

Temperance mothers, if you banish the brandy from mince pies, do go a step further and banish the mince pies. But lest I seem an iconoclast, who breaks the beloved image without giving an equivalent let me recommend a pie which can be given to children as nourishing food. Let the foundation be the homely and much despised carrot, the only vegetable, which supplies plenty of iron and sulphur and other organized substances needed to make rich and pure blood. Boil soft and mash through a colander. For one pie use four large spoonfuls of carrot, two eggs, pint of rich milk, and flavor with nutmeg and sugar. For crust, mix equal quantities of white corn meal and flour, with a little salt, and mix with sweet cream enough to roll out like dough. Bake carefully, eat fresh, and if you are dyspeptic you will make it again.

I hope to see a department in THE UNION SIGNAL filled by the committees on hygiene with articles bearing upon this subject, hence I send my first contribution.

## TEDDY.

ANONYMA.

The hot afternoon sun came pouring down upon a little frame house out on the prairie; there were no trees near enough to shade it. Three or four old Lombardy poplars in very frowzy old dresses of green and dead brown leaves and twigs stood off at a distance too great to afford any comfort or relief to the poor thin haired old woman who stood in the door shading her eyes with her right hand and looking down the road which led to the town of Mentor, about five miles off.

"I wish there never was a drop of whisky in the world," she said wearily, turning to go in, an angry look in her faded eyes. "It's half past four an' time he was here two hours ago. Teddy ought to've had that medicine three days back, the poor child, but I couldn't get the money and him spending everything for drink. How is it Teddy? How do you feel now?" she said, going to the bedside in answer to the child's faint call.

His haggard face had been bright with fever but now it was greyish and pale enough. He lay quietly looking toward his grandmother as she came near. "I'm going up to Jimmy Rodgers now, he said I might take his ball. Why don't you get my clothes grandma? I'm tired lying here so long. Is Jim there? I thought he came in. Don't grandpa, don't hit me again, I won't go any more, Oh!"

"There, there, Teddy, he shan't hurt you. I won't let 'im. Why Teddy what ails ye? Don't you know me? Why the child's out of his head."

The old woman had not before noticed the change. She dipped the piece of old toweling in the basin and bathed his face as she had done so often in the last two or three days, but the boy shivered. She asked him if he wasn't hungry and fumbled over him in a helpless, anxious way trying to make him conscious of her presence, but he knew her only a moment at a time, and then his mind wandered.

"I wish there never was a drop of whisky in the world." She seemed to find relief in saying it. She sat down in the rickety old rocking chair close to the bed, her hands knotted and brown and out of shape with hard work, clasping and unclasping nervously.

"What if he's spent the money for drink. If he begins he won't stop till he's used it all. He's so hard with me. I havn't had any comfort of my life in the last fifteen years. Why does the Lord let things go on this way? and here's Teddy sick enough to die and no medicine and no doctor near. Oh Teddy, Teddy, you're the only comfort I have. There, there, cheer up a little, he'll be here before long and bring some medicine or the doctor."

She sat there until dusk watching the life go out of the little freckle-faced, sandy-haired boy whose good temper and big heart had often been a comfort to her along the hard road she had traveled.

By and by the restless child hands were quite still. The moaning and crying and faint broken sentences ceased.

The woman closed the eyes, laying the poor little body straight in the bed and folding the hands upon the breast crying and sobbing all the while as one accustomed to do things whatever her griefs and trials might be.

The room was very quiet. She sat thinking, after she had lighted a candle, thinking of her troubles and the reason for them, so absorbed she did not hear the sound of uneven footsteps up the short walk, until the voice of her husband, whose unpleasant, quarrelsome face, flushed and blear-eyed appeared in the doorway, said,

"Well, what's up?"

She started up half angrily. "Where have you been all this time?" and then fell to crying.

"Stop your whining, will you! Where's the boy?"

"There," said the old woman, pointing to the bed. "Where's the medicine you were to bring? Couldn't you let the drink alone for this one time?"

"You're getting impudent, are you? I'll teach you to twit," and seizing her right wrist with one hand and grasping at the elbow joint with the other he brought it down with all his force breaking it across the edge of the heavy pine table which stood against the wall.

A sacred burden is this life ye bear;
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly,
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly.
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin.
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Sept. 21.] Third Quarter, No. 12. [1884.

## TOPIC: A SONG OF PRAISE.

LESSON TEXT.—Psalms 103: 1-22.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. Psalms 103: 2.

1. Well does Spurgeon say of this beautiful psalm: "It is as the apple tree among the trees of the wood, and its golden fruit has a flavor such as no fruit ever bears unless it has been ripened in the full sunshine of mercy." From a heart overflowing with gratitude and love as he recounts God's many wonderful works, his thoughts of love and mercy which cannot be reckoned up, but are more than can be numbered, and new every morning, David calls upon his soul, and all that is within him, to render the thanks so manifestly due.

A like gratitude, deep and pure, would seem the natured expression of every heart. A gratitude not alone of the lips but of the life. "Bless the Lord," falls easily and lightly from the lips, too often, becoming not the expression of heart gratitude, but actual profanity.

"True praise comes from the life rather than from the lip; and gratitude is a thing of actions rather than fine phrases."

2. While David does not fail to recognize the rich personal blessings which were his, the chief theme of the psalm is God's general goodness and infinite mercy, beautifully and forcibly set forth in verses 6–18. "The oppressed" include all that suffer at the hands of their fellow men.

The oppressors include as well those that are indifferent to oppression as those that are the active sinners. God executeth that which both fail to execute, judgment and righteousness. Well may the apathetic tremble.

3. To some God makes known his ways. We know not if He might not give us all more knowledge of His law and its operations, provided we were enough in sympathy with Him. "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him." Moses as a leader had to know much of God's methods; but then Moses kept very close to God, so near that he could hear His whispers.

4. This psalm affords a whole system of blessed comparisons. "As" and "so" mean very much to the soul that is waiting on God, when He uses them to show us by "feeble sense" the great and high truths of His love and mercy. The height of heaven, beyond all computation, shows His mercy. The breadth of the horizon, also immeasurable, guages His forgiving love. The pitying love of the tenderest father—and who shall say that it, too, is not unfathomable?—is like, only *like*, His whose heart is "very pitiful and full of tender mercy."

5. It is above everything else in the way of assurance to know that God's love and mercy are not only pledged to us, but to our children, for whose sake we could often wish ourselves "accursed" as did Paul in his agonizing desire for his brethren. "A thousand generations" is the only limit scripture sets to this priceless heritage. It ought to make every parent a child of God, just for the interests of their children.

6. The oneness of the Lord's host on earth or in heaven was known to David. "One family we dwell in Him." David could call upon his own soul to praise the Lord in one breath and with the next adjure the cherubim and seraphim to join in the chorus of the church universal. This psalm might be called David's "Magnificat."

* Sung by Mrs. V. C. Smith, of Springfield, Ill., at the Sangamon Co Teachers' Institute.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*Suppression of the Social Evil.* Mrs. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
*Evangelistic.* Mrs. H. W. Smith, 4653 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia.
*Prison and Police Stations.* Mrs. J. K. Barney, Providence, R. I.
*Work Among Railroad Employes.* Miss Jennie E. Smith, Mountain Lake Park, Md. Secretary, Miss Addie Sherman.
*Soldiers and Sailors.* Mrs. S. A. McClees, Yonkers, N. Y.
*To Secure the Use of the Unfermented Juice of the Grape at the Lord's Table.* Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt, Portland, Me.
*Young Woman's Work.* Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, 73 E. 54th St., New York city. Secretary Mrs. F. S. Evans, 71 East 54th St., New York city.
*Parlor Meetings.* Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
*Kitchen Gardens.* Miss Mary McClees, 141 Washington St., Yonkers, N. Y. Assistants, Miss Hallie Quigley, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. A. C. Robinson, Baltimore, Md.
*Flower Mission.* Miss Jennie Casseday, 216 East Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.
*State and County Fairs.* Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, 231 College Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
*Hayes Testimonial.* Mrs. C. C. Alford, 315 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Assistants, Miss Esther Pugh, Mrs. C. B. Buell.
*Legislation and Petitions.* Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Clinton, Iowa.
*Franchise.* Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, Indianapolis, Ind.
*Southern Work.* Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, Charleston, S. C. Secretary, Mrs. G. H. McLeod, 287 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.
*Work on the Pacific Coast* (except California.)—Mrs. M G. C. Leavitt (P. O. Box, 2647) San Francisco, Cal.
*Work Among Foreigners.* Mrs. Sophie F. Grubb, Kirkwood, Mo. Assistants, Mrs. Emma Obenauer. 157 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. N. Harris (Box 1589) Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, 161 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
*Work Among the Colored People of the North.* Mrs. Frances E. Harper, 1006 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.
*National Organization.* Miss Henrietta G. Moore, Morrow, Warren County, O.; Mrs. S. M. Perkins, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Boonsboro, Iowa.

These officers, together with many other well known writers constitute the corps of contributors and news gatherers of THE UNION SIGNAL. Its foreign correspondents are:

*England.* Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.
*Switzerland.* Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.
*Denmark.* Pastor Karl Eltzholz, Horsen, Jutland.


*ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION TOWARD POLITICAL PARTIES. RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING, DETROIT, MICH.:*

*We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.*

## THE GOVERNMENTAL LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

There is a class of citizens, in which may be found many adherents of the prohibition principle in government not yet alive to see the use and value of national, or, as it is called by some, "federal prohibition." We have in several past issues called attention to the fact that the federal congress can accomplish a great deal of national prohibition. To recapitulate:

1. It can prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in the territories and the District of Columbia, thus covering an area of more than one-third of the territory of the United States, and reducing the number of dram shops by something like 10,000.

2. It can prohibit the importation of foreign liquors, thereby cutting off from sale and consumption $11,000,000 worth of such liquors.

3. It can withdraw its protection from the liquor traffic carried on by American citizens in foreign countries.

4. It can abolish the great national distilling and brewing business now carried on by the government.

5. It can submit to the states an amendment to the national constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in the United States.

These several items constitute a wide basis for national prohibitory measures, but next in importance to the submission of a national prohibitory amendment, and necessarily prior to such amendment, is the action by which congress could abolish by its own will, the governmental liquor business.

What is this governmental liquor business? It is the more than four-fifths interest of the government in all the spirits distilled in the country. For instance, whisky is quoted at $1.10 per gallon today in the market reports. Of that sum the distiller gets twenty cents and the government ninety cents. It costs the distiller about fourteen cents to manufacture a gallon of whisky, and it will be seen that his profit is less than 50 per cent. It costs the government about six cents per gallon to secure its lion's share of the price per gallon, and it will also be seen that its profit is 1400 per cent. Considered as a partner, the government is a success. Its ability to dictate such terms of partnership rests upon its ability to abolish the business. The government holds the key of every distillery and distilling warehouse in the land. Every gallon of spirits manufactured in the country is made under the strict superintendence and by the cooperation of the government. A man who would engage in the business must first bond over to the government his entire premises, land, building and appurtenances thereto. He must build the distillery in accordance with plans approved by the government and submit it to government control when built. The government weighs every bushel of his grain, and locks it up securely after the distiller has paid for it. The government measures it into the tub, knows how much of the manufactured article it will yield, and takes out its profits not on the exact amount manufactured but upon the capacity of the distillery. The government watches every step of the distilling process, draws off the finished product and stores it away under its own lock and seal until the distiller can find a customer who will pay both partners their profits and take away the goods. Even here the government steps in and says to the buyer, if he be a dealer in such merchandise, "Pay me $200 (if a rectifier of spirits), $150 (if a wholesale dealer), or $25 (if a retail dram seller), or I will seize your property and close out your business." It says to every illicit brewer, distiller or saloon keeper in prohibitory states, "Pay me my profits, no matter what state laws may require." The governmental partnership in the liquor traffic of the country is today the back bone of the traffic. It is worse: its tacit sanction of that by which it benefits so largely, is the benumbing, vice-like grip upon the national conscience, which stifles conviction and smothers the agonizing cries of the nation's victims.

But some will say: Is it not far better to place the restriction of a heavy tax upon liquors and the traffic in them?

Restriction is only good by as much as it restricts. As a general rule no restriction is of much use save as it may be in the direct line of prohibition *e. g.* the prohibition of sale to minors, to drunkards and on certain days, is restriction which enforced, may be very useful. But a restriction whose active principle is permission, is not and cannot be, in the nature of things, much hindrance to evil.

Levying a tax of 90 cents on every gallon of spirits is a species of permission. *It is permission after the tax is paid.* It is the government's promise to interfere no further. It is not therefore a real restriction. But does it not restrict? Read the revenue reports for the past twenty years. Note the amount collected in 1863, $5,176,530.60 and then read that with an average tax of 75¼ cents through the twenty years, the revenue from distilled spirits has increased nearly 1500 per cent. in that period, the returns for 1883 being about $75,000,000. Does that look like restriction, and is not that sort of restriction just the sort distillers like? Could the free and untrammelled traffic have been worse?

And now is it not patent that a national

movement is necessary to dislodge and destroy a national evil? Is it not moreover clear that the government will not reform itself, that it will not condemn that which fattens it?

The government partnership with the liquor traffic is the great legal and moral (?) scaffolding by which that traffic has reared itself into a national, institution and an institution that will inevitably bankrupt and ruin the nation.

Let the people, to whom only government is amenable, and whose creature it is, decide if the national partnership with evil shall be continued.

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It is not generally known that by a recent decision of the supreme court of Kansas, the enforcement of prohibitory law has been greatly crippled, so that in many places the people find themselves powerless before the illicit and illegal dramshop. Previous to this decision, the county attorney had power to file a complaint and prosecute upon information and belief. But now if a county attorney files a complaint, and verifies it upon belief, he must also attach thereto a statement supported by the oath or affirmation of some other person willing to testify of his own knowledge that the facts and allegations stated in the complaint or information are true. If the county attorney has personal knowledge of the matters and things charged in the information, he may support it by his own oath or affirmation. A correspondent writes from Hutchinson: "We are very much discouraged. For two years we have had no saloons and had fought 'wheels' and other contrivances of the whisky men until we thought that prohibition did prohibit. But now we have a number of saloons, and it looks as if we were taking some backward steps. Our union has had a severe struggle during the past few weeks, because we have been trying to arouse the temperance men. The strongest paper we have in the county, while pretending to be a temperance paper, has turned its influence against us and talked about us unmercifully, because we are *determined* that we will agitate this question until our temperance men, our council, our mayor and our county attorney will do something to abolish this terrible state of things. We think that it is because of this decision and because re-submission is being talked of and worked for by whisky politicians all over the state, that the whisky dealers have become so bold. It seems to us that Kansas needs help just now more than she has ever needed it before, on this question."

These are the times that try men's souls, and women's too. But Kansas will endure the trial and come out the brighter and truer and stronger for it. "Hot grows the fire where wrongs expire."

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The Lake Bluff temperance convention wound up with a rousing St. John and Daniel demonstration. Between seven and eight hundred people listened to the presidential candidates on Wednesday of last week. It was a representative national assembly; Missouri, Maryland and South Carolina were side by side with Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Ohio and Illinois. Beside the presidential nominees there were the Prohibition candidates for governor in Illinois and Indiana, Messrs. Hobbs and Dwiggins. There was our own Mrs. Chapin, of South Carolina; Mrs. Hoffman, of Missouri, Mrs. McClellan Brown, of Ohio; Mrs. T. B. Carse, Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Mrs. Villars and Miss Hood, of Illinois. There were college presidents and professors, clergymen, capitalists, active business men, working men, all seeking to solve the great question of the abolition of the drink traffic. There was "mine host" Truesdell, with a St. John badge and a radiant face, on "hospitable thoughts intent," presiding over a fine dinner, and the afternoon meeting, with dignity and ease. Gov. St. John was in his best mood. He came to the west full of the enthusiasm of strong Prohibition party rallies in New York and Ohio. His faith rose to the height of prophecy as he answered the query, "Do I think I can be elected? *I know I shall be elected if every man in this country votes as he prays.*"

Mrs. Chapin pictured vividly the revolution of public sentiment at the south, especially among the colored people. Mr. Daniel gave the indications in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, as pointing to a considerable vote in each of those states. Mrs. McClellan Brown, of Cincinnati, made a philosophical argument for the triumph of party prohibition and all were jubilant that principle is so rapidly shaping policy.

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The long and painful illness of that dear worker and fully proved evangelist, Lois L. Smith of Rhode Island, is a grief which is shared by thousands who love and honor her for her own, and her work's sake. A constant cough, feverish days and nights, and inability to eat any solid food, have characterized her illness during the six months in which she has been such a patient sufferer. Her loved companion in health and sickness, "Cassie," says of her present state that there is one hopeful indication, a slowly mending appetite. Our hearts cling to this reviving hope, and while we pray for the constant presence of the Comforter in this trial, we remember also the Healer whose touch can make her whole. O, why are we not, as His disciples, able to "realize upon" His promise to those of old, "The works that I do shall ye do also, and greater works than these shall ye do, because I go to my Father."

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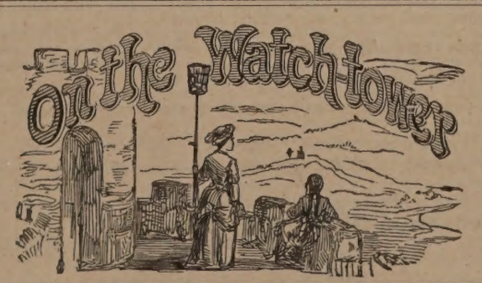


Here is a pen picture of a model W. C. T. U. mass meeting in Maine. Time, present campaign, W. C. T. U. to the fore. President in the chair, Opera House, Miss Willard speaker, 2,500 present, crowds turned away, band playing at outside entrance quarter of an hour before opening, overture by band Dixie, and Maryland, my Maryland side by side with Yankee Doodle and Star Spangled Banner. Elaborate decorations, flags, flowers and national motto arranged by the young ladies of the "Willard Benevolent Society," entire front of stage a bank of golden rod. Choice singing, "Good Ship Prohibition," etc., Crusade Psalm. Prayer, Rev. Mr. Ladd, Mrs. Chas. Green, of Savannah, on Platform.

* * *

Mrs. Leavitt says of the women of Olympia, W. T.: These women have actually elected a mayor and part of the council, and they are studying the laws and ways of working under them for the purification of the government. Miss Willard said rightly "This is God's corner."

* * *

The beloved president of the Philadelphia W. C. T. U. and state recording secretary, Mrs. J. R. Jones, has passed through a year of suffering and sorrow whose very record appalls one. Heroic nature and heavenly grace have stood her well in hand and she "mounts up with wings as eagles" as saith the promise.

* * *

The Maine W. C. T. U. held its annual convention at Gardiner, on the second and third days of this month. The Union Signal will no doubt be furnished a full account, so that I need not do more than chronicle a "good time," and the presence of Mrs. Pearson, the English visitor, Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens of California, and the national president.

* * *

Miss I. C. De Velling goes to Arkansas this month to aid the W. C. T. U. of the state in oragnization, agitation and education of temperance sentiment.

* * *

Mrs. Drusilla Wilson has organized thirty unions in Kansas during the last two months.

* * *

So says *Our Herald*, which is again a weekly, but by no means a weakly. Mrs. Gougar's "thinking for herself" makes a bright paper.

* * *

Mrs. Hobart, president of Minnesota W. C. T. U. keeps the crusade fire still burning. She leads a holy war for the children's sake, against drunken public school teachers and officials. All honor to these mothers of the republic who watch and gurad its highest interests.

* * *

The Rev. J. A. Hughes, of Georgia, makes good use of the broad and generous columns of the Wesleyan *Christian Advocate*, (Ga.), to tell the honest truth about the W. C. T. U. He says of it: "It is the only temperance movement that bears the name of the anointed Saviour."

* * *

An invalid W. C. T. U. sympathizer urges a work for the "shut in" sisterhood of the society. It is the careful clipping and pasting on sheets of paper, of all the items in newspapers of crimes and casualties which are traceable to drink. She thinks, and so do I, that a few annual summaries of these items would horrify people into prohibition.

* * *

I told a—I misstated the facts in regard to the Wisconsin state fair and its supposed freedom from the sale of alcoholic liquors. I was misinformed by one I had reason to believe a well-informed person. While Governor St. John addresses the multitude gathered at a great state occasion, the state authorities, by their agents, will be dispensing liquor at so much a glass.

* * *

Do not mistake! I do not say the state authorities will be selling, but the men they have authorized to do that work. Are they not the principals in the transaction, however?

* * *

The people of Wisconsin and its capital are not accessory. They have petitioned and petitioned, and when petition has been scorned they have protested, but all to no purpose.

* * *

Mrs. Merriwether's poem, "She Sails by the Stars," published in a late number of The Union Signal, is winning golden opinions.

* * *

Mrs. Maria Upham Drake, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will give the winter months to the W. C. T. U. lecture field. Her poems in The Union Signal have most happily introdued this gifted woman to a large and waiting audience. Her personal presence will be still more welcome.

* * *

I learn that she may be addressed at 433 Ninth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

On Duty.

# News From the Field.

## KANSAS.

Eskridge.—I am a constant reader of The Union Signal and feel that I gain much strength and inspiration from its pages, but week by week as the paper comes to hand my eye involuntarily turns to the "News from the Field." I am sorry that I so seldom see anything from our beloved Kansas, while other states almost weekly tell us something of what they are doing, and the glorious results attained. Now dear sisters in Kansas, those in high authority, please let us oftener hear from you. We in the little town of Eskridge feel that we are blest above our fellows. As to location we are lifted high in God's fresh, pure air, and also in a great measure far removed from the distress and sorrow caused by drunkenness; but notwithstanding this we feel that we must not lay down our oars and drift leisurely with the tide. We are trying to keep up a healthy temperance sentiment among the people. This we are trying to do by keeping the subject of temperance constantly before them. We celebrated the evening of May 1, "Prohibition Day," with an able lecture by Hon. Jetmore.

About the first week in May we had the great pleasure of a "chalk talk" by Mrs. Nelly Bayley, of Chicago. After the lecture was over we had no doubt of her divine call to this line of work. In June we held an ice cream and cake social. Sandwiched between the eating and chatting, we had some choice literary exercises. Mr. Mitchell, one of our attorneys, read an original paper entitled, "Eulogy upon Woman and Woman's Work." This was very fine. We also had the brass band in attendance. We had a good time and cleared $24.60.

We have conducted a course of lectures for the past year. The subject of temperance has been presented in as many phases as we have had lectures. Many of these lectures were very fine indeed; and not least among them was the one on "The Physiological Effects of Alcohol on the System," by our home physician, Dr. E. W. Weems. This lecture was published entire in the village papers.

But last week was the supreme week of our lives. We had with us Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Kansas city, Mo. She came to our healthful little town to rest, but her active brain and zeal for the cause would not let her remain idle. Her first lecture was given on the evening of the 10th. The church was filled to overflowing, and more than one hundred persons stood on the outside. Mrs. Hoffman captured her hearers at once, held their closest attention for an hour and a half; the deepest, and most thoughtful interest was manifested in every face. Mrs. Hoffman is a powerful speaker, wonderful in argument, touching in appeal. Nothing but praise of the speaker, and acknowledgment of the truths uttered have been heard since the lecture. But her Wednesday evening lecture was the most wonderful lecture I ever heard. Subject, "Political Aspect of the Nation from a Temperance Standpoint." The speaker seemed inspired from the beginning of her address. Commencing back with the Roman empire, she traced the history of nations down to the present hour. Power, position, place and parties melted before her, as the mists before the rising sun.

She used the language of a statesman, the arguments of a lawyer, the appeal of the minister of the gospel, mixed with the sublime power and pathos that is born in the pent up fire of the soul. In the audience was every phase of character. Whisky Democrats, whisky Republicans, prohibition Republicans, anti third-party Republicans. But she silenced all objections by the wonderful way in which she handled her subject. Not a word of criticism is heard. Mrs. Hoffman is not sarcastic, but her heart is full of love and sympathy that gains your love and confidence at once. Mrs. Hoffman talked to the colored people on Monday evening, and met with our local W. C. T. U. Monday afternoon. Yours for the success of the third party, Mrs. J. W. Sidwell,

*Pres. W. C. T. U.*

SECOND DISTRICT W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. of the second congressional district held a two days' convention at Garnett, on the 20th and 21st, which was largely attended, fifty-five delegates representing twenty-five unions

Mrs. Drusilla Wilson, district president, presided. The reports of the work were highly encouraging, and the tone of public sentiment may be best understood by the character of the resolutions. The most important are as follows:

*Resolved*, That while we are of a non-sectarian, non-political body we are uncompromisingly devoted to the cause of Prohibition, but that in the present crisis in our state, as the Republican party has in its platform given its hearty endorsement to the present law, and pledged itself to its faithful and honest enforcement, we will work and pray for the election of its standard bearer, John A. Martin, by such a majority, that the world may understand, that Kansas has no endorsement for the acts and utterances of George Glick, whose influence has been invariably in favor of the saloon and adverse to the home.

*Resolved*, That we are unalterably opposed to the re-submission of the prohibitory amendment.

Other resolutions were passed favoring a stricter observance of the Christian Sabbath, the necessity of evangelistic work, the organization of Bands of Hope and young ladies' unions and to faithfully work to secure a law for the compulsory education in scientific temperance in the public schools, and then a final resolution was passed denying the statement going the rounds of the press that "the W. C. T. U. of Kansas repudiated the action of St. John, and were violently opposed to him," but they expressed their admiration for his bravery in having the courage of his convictions, and in the speeches many expressed themselves heartily in sympathy with the Pittsburgh ticket.

Thursday evening the mass meeting was addressed by Mrs. Emma Molloy, who is a most persuasive, eloquent and logical speaker.

After a very pathetic appeal to the voters to stand by the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters in their warfare for home protection, she gave a scathing arraignment of the present state administration and counseled the voters to support the state Republican ticket and not to forget in the national ticket to rebuke the action of the Chicago convention.

She not only made a good many votes for Martin, but many were likewise converted to the St. John ticket.

The convention adjourned Friday morning, the delegates going to their different localities strengthened and encouraged to persevere in the work of the W. C. T. U. and grateful for the unbounded hospitality, warm welcome and courtesy of the W. C. T. U. sisters and citizens generally of the plucky little city of Garnett, whose citizens have taught the express companies a wholesome lesson of respect for law and have banished the saloons from their city.

## MISSOURI.

FOURTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The fourth congressional district of Missouri held its semi-annual W. C. T. U. convention in Savannah, Andrew county, July 17 and 18. Convention opened at 11 a. m. July 17, with Mrs. Bell Downey, district president, in the chair. The first session was devoted to devotional exercises, led by our grand state president, Mrs. Hoffman.

An essay by Miss Morris, also by Rev. Mr. Stephens, with discussions on juvenile work, formed the program of the afternoon. These exercises were enlivened by the coming of the Savannah Band of Hope, who sang "Our Temperance Band," their bright little faces and voices were a new incentive to effort.

At the evening session addresses of welcome from W. C. T. U., citizens and clergy were given by Mrs. Glazier, Mr. Danford, and Rev. Mr. Hawkins. Response on behalf of delegates by Mrs. Dodds. Mrs. Downey gave an interesting account of W. C. T. U. work in the fourth district since the first union was formed at Rochester in 1882. Mrs. Hoffman then gave us an eloquent address.

Friday's sessions opened at 9 a. m. with devotional exercises. Committee on credentials reported sixteen delegates present from four unions, not including Savannah which was represented by the entire union. The unions present made good reports. The president also reported eight more unions in the district not represented.

Mrs. Downey was re-elected president, Mrs. Montgomery, of Mound City, secretary; Mrs. Glazier, Savannah, treasurer; superintendents of Legislative Work, Press Work, and Scientific Instruction, and presidents for four counties, were also elected.

Committee on plan of work recommended that every effort be made to fully organize the district; that the convention take steps to raise a fund to be held by the treasurer to aid in this work; ($28 was pledged by the unions present) that the unions be urged to follow out the principal lines of work, especially juvenile and gospel temperance work. The resolutions were splendid. From them I quote the following:

*Resolved*, That we recommend to all unions a more thorough and systematic study of God's word, that they may grow strong and be armed for every good word and work.

*Resolved*, That we find but one standard of morality in the Bible for man and woman; and that mothers wives and daughters should exact honor for honor, chastity for chastity, and temperance for temperance, teaching our children the same.

*Resolved*, That we deplore the Downing law. That we believe it is never right to license wrong. We earnestly desire its repeal and will work for it; but while it is a law we believe its enforcement should be sought by all law abiding citizens.

*Resolved*, That woman's first duty is to protect her home and her children, and as a means to this end she shall persistently seek the ballot until she obtain it.

It would have done "our editor" good to have seen our ladies take a rising vote for woman's suffrage, almost unanimous.

Mrs. Hoffman gave the closing address Friday evening, which was said to be grand.

C. V. Jones, *Supt. Press Work.*

PRINCETON CAMP MEETING.

This was held Aug. 22 and 24, by the Reform Club, the Good Templars, and the W. C. T. U. Dr. A. M. Collins, of Cameron, Mo., gave two addresses which were well received. Mrs. Ida F. Burr, of Princeton, Mo., delivered a discourse of great power, showing a thorough acquaintance with the question of the day. She is simple, concise and logical in presenting her subject, and possesses a fine, clear, well-cultivated voice. She recited a poem "The Origin of the Crusade," with excellent taste.

Another of Missouri's daughters was invited here to advocate the cause, Mrs. Alice Williams, president of the W. C. T. U. of Cameron, Mo. For one hour the large audience on Sunday morning listened to her arguments with breathless interest. Many a voter resolved to support a prohibition governor in Missouri, while she pictured the cruelty, corruption and lawlessness of liquor parties. Her voice is sweet, clear and strong. I praise God for having sent two such laborers into His harvest-field as Mrs. Burr and Mrs. Williams. They are each willing to serve the cause during the present campaign. All who wish to see a prohibition governor and legislature in Missouri, ought, at once, to secure their services.

Mary M. Clardy.

Brookfield.—I send you a copy of the resolutions adopted by our W. C. T. U. in memory of Nancy J. Cox, wife of Rev. J. H. Cox, who passed out of this life at her home, the M. E. parsonage, in Brookfield, Aug. 3, 1884:

*Resolved*, That, whereas, our dear sister, Mrs. Cox, has been called away by death, we feel that our society has lost a friend whose presence and prayers were an inspiration, whose heart was love, and whose words and acts were always in the interest of suffering humanity and the cause of Christ

*Resolved*, That while we recognize also the loss the church, the community, the missionary society of which she was secretary, and the world sustain, we extend our especial sympathies to the family of the departed, while they labor on, remembering her motto, "The world for Christ," and feeling the assurance that she is at rest in the heaven which seemed so near to her in her last moments, and where there comes no sorrow or pain.

Mrs. M. L. Almroth, *Cor. Sec.*

Kansas City.—Will some reader of The Union Signal give in its columns a recipe for making apple butter, that will keep, without the use of cider, and oblige many temperance housekeepers?

## MICHIGAN.

ALLEGAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

I do not think you have heard anything of what we are doing in Allegan county in the temperance work. The county convention that has just closed was held in Martin. About forty-three delegates and visitors from abroad were in attendance. The weather was fine and there seemed nothing to prevent every one who chose getting all the benefit there was to be derived from it. The program was all carried out, every moment of time being filled to overflowing with its burden of instruction, help and encouragement. Owing to the absence of the county president, Mrs. Foster of Otsego, her place was filled by Mrs. Waldo, of Wayland, whose pleasant face and calm and dignified manner in presiding won all hearts. Resolutions were adopted by the convention promising their support to the Prohibition party; also recommending the use of Steele's text book in the public schools.

Well prepared papers were read on "Drifts of Thought," "The Relation of Women in the Rural Districts to Temperance," "What Shall we do with our Youth?" and the "Food Question in its Relation to Intemperance."

Wednesday evening Mrs. Blakeman, of Otsego, gave a spirited and earnest address, showing the failure of moral suasion to effect a cure for intemperance, and the great need of a new party.

Some of the practical results gained were fifty ten weeks subscriptions to The Union Signal and $3.00 of Union Signal stock taken, and eighteen additional members to the Martin W. C. T. U. bringing up our membership to fifty-nine, nine of whom are honorary, and we are only eight months old.

The concluding address of the convention by our Fifth District president, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, was filled with earnest thought and practical suggestion in regard to scientific temperance instruction in the schools, and the dire necessity of prohibition. She was listened to with close attention, and we felt like exclaiming to the convention "Thou hast kept the good wine until now." Some of the immediate results of this convention have been mentioned, but we hope for further benefits to our local unions, and that an increased interest, membership and earnestness will follow in the near future.

Mrs. M. E. Wylie, *Sec. Martin W.C.T.U.*

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

Plainfield.—August 19, 1884. This city has been full of triumph and holy joy today. Buildings draped with the flag of our Union, the stars and stripes, and various mottoes expressive of victory over old King Alcohol, were seen along the highway. Even our thirteen saloons, had a bit of bunting over their doors. Delegates from various portions of our state, and the citizens and temperance organizations of Plainfield, all congregated in the old Baptist church, made to look as good as new by skillful and loving hands, to dedicate the house to God and total abstinence. John H. French, president of P. R. club was in the chair. The club choristers and band gave us sweet music, Rev. M. Honeyman was called upon to offer prayer. In doing so he first presented on behalf of the W. C. T. U., a beautiful Bible. "As this work" he said, "had begun in the prayers of these women, so it had been carried on in prayer, and in faith in God's word." He read the scripture lesson from First Kings, chapter 8. After prayer Mayor Maxson delivered an address from which we quote as follows: "Fellow comrades in our war for humanity and home: The dedication of this beautiful temple is the growth and result of the dedication of manhood and manhood's guardian angel, womanhood, to the grandest and holiest cause that ever enlisted the sympathy of woman or the courage

of man. Through all times men have erected monuments, buildings, works of art, and dedicated them to the beings of their worship, the objects of their affections, or the memory of the past. * * * This dedication differs from all these, and speaks to symbolize no victory, to perpetuate no event in our history, nor to serve as a silent tribute of regard for departed worth," as those referred to, "but it speaks in mighty tones of a living present, of woman's prayers answered and children's tears dried in happy sunlit smiles; and poor shattered manhood, rescued from a yawning grave and looking into the red leaves, of a changed heart, chanting the glad song, 'I've been redeemed! I've been redeemed!' It tells of devotion to 'God, our country and our homes.'

In some sense representing the power and the integrity of this city, we hail this day as an augury of better days to the people, an event the most important in the history of Plainfield and of promise in the future. We recognize the hand of God in this great work, in sending Mabee and English to us, to lighten up the pathway of duty, and the presence of noble, self sacrificing woman to awaken within us the chivalry and the courage to follow.

To the W. C. T. U. we are bound by every tie of gratitude and loyalty. We have joined hands and hearts with them in this crusade against the destroyer of her peace and our happiness. Brethren of the club, let us meet in this our new temple to tell the old, old story of experience and devotion, and the new stories of newer conquest won."

## MAINE.

I feel grateful that Providence directed my vacation steps Maine-ward this season. The very air is charged with prohibition, and truly, "it is good to be here." I am certain that the eyes of all your readers are turned this way, and that all Christian hearts are praying that these voters may realize that they are to cast their ballots not for Maine alone; that the earnestness with which they utter their yes on the 8th of September, will inspire all the other states with the conviction that the time of their "redemption draweth nigh." Eternal vigilance is the price of prohibition, as well as of liberty, and speakers both native and imported are omnipresent. Among these, the eloquence of Hon. John B. Finch, of Nebraska, is carrying conviction to many hearts.

Of course, our dear Miss Willard could not stay away; She will not only speak in various places upon the amendment, but will be present at the state convention of the W. C. T. U. which meets in Gardiner upon September 3 and 4. I have had the pleasure of listening twice to Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, of San Francisco, presenting vividly the contrast between the condition of the people in her own wine-cursed California, and in Maine, with its long record of prohibitory law. She makes her audiences realize how reckless and abandoned would be the voters who could let such a heaven sent privilege slip from their hands.

The liquor interest all over the land is doing its most and its worst to defeat the amendment, but I have great faith in the people of Maine, and still greater faith in any movement which can count God on its side.

MRS. H. G. RICE, *Asst. Sec. Boston W. C. T. U.*

FRYEBURG.—Woman's day has been the banner day of the convention. In the morning Mrs. Wm. H. Stickney conducted a children's meeting at the stand. "Hold the Fort," was sung by the children, led by Miss Hattie Parsons, on the organ. A selection of scripture was read by Mrs. Stickney, and Miss Waterhouse offered prayer. A very interesting program was successfully carried out by the children. The efforts of the small people and their older friends were received with favor.

Before the children's meeting was fairly over, the morning train brought the speakers and musicians. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, state president of the W. C. T. U., opened the meeting with a brief address of welcome, and the introduction of Gen. Neal Dow, who occupied the remainder of the morning with reminiscences of the old times, and predictions of the success of the amendment.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bent and Mr. S. W. Fife, cornetists, Miss Lelia Waterhouse, organist, conducted a praise service in the afternoon, Mrs. Stevens read an appropriate psalm. Rev. M. B. Greenhaigh offered prayer. Mrs. Stevens then introduced Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens of San Francisco. This has been Mrs. Stevens' first temperance address in Maine. The impression made on the audience was favorable in the extreme. Graceful and winning in manner, her earnest words gained strength from the pleasing utterance. Temperance in general and the constitutional amendment in particular, was the subject of her remarks.

Miss Lucia Kimball, who is too well and favorably known to need other comment than the mention of the name, followed with an interesting account of the work and a ringing appeal for prohibition.

## INDIANA.

The Northern Indiana Baptist association passed the following resolutions at its last meeting:

Since it is an indisputable fact that the liquor traffic is the chief cause of at least three-fourths, if not nine-tenths, of the crime that is so common and constantly increasing; and since we regard that traffic as the common enemy of the human race, destroying health, reason, character and life; warring against the home, the church, the state; filling our almshouses with paupers, our prisons with convicts; blighting the fondest hopes of millions, sending up wails from broken hearts from thousands of otherwise happy homes; staying the process of education and moral culture; opposing itself as the greatest obstacle to religious teaching and the spread of the gospel of our blessed Redeemer, thus rendering itself the consummation of all evils, against which all good people should wage an unceasing warfare regardless of denomination, party, or nationality; threrefore

*Resolved*, That we are unalterably opposed to the enactment of any laws that propose to license, or in any way regulate, the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage—since all such enactments but provide for its continuance, and in no way protect us from its ravages.

*Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the great work being carried on by the National Temperance society, the Indiana State Christian Temperance Union; and that we exhort our members to actively co-operate with any or all of these organizations until a complete legal or constitutional prohibition of the manufacture or traffic in all intoxicating liquors, both malt and distilled, as a beverage, is secured in our beloved state of Indiana.

*Resolved*, That, to this end we recommend the forming of temperance societies in our Sabbath schools, and that, at least one temperance lesson each quarter be given in our schools; and that the pastors of our churches be urged to preach often and loud against this most gigantic of all evils, and that we cease not our labors until the goal of absolute prohibition be reached.

*Resolved*, That as a Christian denomination we declare ourselves opposed to any and every form of compromise with that hydra-headed, peace disturbing, law defying, soul destroying monster, the rum traffic; and, that we will be satisfied with nothing less than its complete extermination from our midst, and, that to this end we will pray and work, trusting in God for deliverance from this greatest and worst of all national evils.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

CLARION COUNTY.—The interest in the cause of temperance is moving forward with gigantic strides in our county. Thursday, August 21, was "temperance day" at the Clarion district camp meeting. The morning was warm and sultry—nevertheless when a carriage load of us reached the encampment, after a drive of thirteen miles from Edenburg, we found the advocates of prohition engaged in a prayer service, which was well attended for such an early hour. At 10 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Lusher, of Parker City, delivered one of the finest lectures on that subject that it has been our privilege to hear. At two o'clock, the W. C. T. U. held a platform meeting. There was a full attendance of ladies from the different unions in the county. Reports were read, interspersed with choice music. Rockland W. C. T. U. was represented in a very spirited manner by Mrs. Kate Davis Witherup; Lamartine, by Miss May Finley; Victory, by Mrs. Shanas; Clarion, by Miss Clara Rankin; Strattanville, by Mrs. H. L. Young; Elk City, by Mrs. Geo. Guyer; Edenburg, by Miss Hettie A. Keatley.

After reports were read, Miss Carrie Ferrin (whose business at camp meetings was especially to enlist the ladies in the cause of foreign missions) spoke on the subject of temperance in a very pleasant manner, much to the edification of all present. After the ladies had spoken there were short addresses delivered by Revs. Danon, Burns and Pinney.

It was immediately resolved to hold a W. C. T. U. county convention in Clarion in the month of November. Quite a number of places had delegates there asking for an organization. Mrs. Maj. J. B. Maitland was earnest in her department of work, representing the benefits of scientific temperance instruction in our schools.

In the evening we listened to an eloquent discourse on temperance by Rev. J. M. Bray, presiding elder of Franklin district.

Where only two years ago there were but two unions in the county, now there are a number and others being organized. HETTIE A. KEATLEY, *Cor. Sec.*

## MASSACHUSETTS.

SALLIE F. CHAPIN, IN NEW BEDFORD.—It is with a feeling of gratitude and pleasure that I write to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL, to inform them that this noble superintendent of southern work has been in our midst, cheering our hopes and encouraging us to action. She spoke to a large audience in New Bedford on her way from Martha's Vineyard, N. W. C. T. U. convocation, and she and her words were intended to unite north and south in one bond of union. Well does she fulfill the motto, "For God and home and native land."

In the morning she spoke in the jail, to a large number of prisoners, who listened with close attention, as she lifted high the loving Christ, explaining to them the hope there is for them, however low they may have fallen.

Mrs. Chapin inherits the self-sacrificing spirit and energy of the Huguenots, from whom she descended, forsaking home and friends, denying self, traveling through summer's heat and winter's cold, paying her own expenses, and all for the emancipation of both white and colored from the accursed rum slavery, which not only destroys body but soul also. Mrs. Chapin has consecrated her life to the cause of temperance, and her highest wish is that when she enters the gate of the heavenly city to hear this welcome sentence, "She hath done what she could." SUSAN V. SPARE.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in Milford, Sept. 24 and 25. Miss Lucia Kimball will give the annual address, and also have charge of a children's meeting. It is hoped that Mrs. Mary B. Willard will also be present. Each auxiliary union is entitled to three delegates, and it is earnestly desired that every union in the state shall be represented. Tuesday evening there will be a reception of delegates.

C. R. MENDELL.

## WYOMING.

CHEYENNE.—The second annual convention for Wyoming will be held in Cheyenne, September 22, 23, and 24. Our worthy president is making extensive preparations, and our energetic local union of Cheyenne, with the assistance of the corresponding secretary of the territory, are taking hold with a will to make the convention a grand success. A number of fine addresses have been promised, and a number of distinguished visitors are looked for, including Mrs. Sarah Perkins, Cleveland, National organizer; Mrs. M. E. Shields, president of Colorado, and others. The finest church in the city has been placed at the command of the convention, and the best of entertainment will be furnished visiting members. A cordial invitation is extended through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL to any who may wish to meet with us.

MRS. J. F. JENKINS.,
*Cor. Sec. of Wyoming Territory.*

## MONTANA.

REPORT OF ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The first annual meeting of the Montana W. C. T. U. was held in Helena, August 19 and 20, 1884, Mrs. R. H. Howey, presiding. Five of our eight local unions were represented. Though the attendance was small, all manifested deep interest. The thinking women of Montana feel that the foundation is being laid for the state and there is no time to lose. Next November the constitution, now before the people, will be voted upon, and as it has no prohibitory clause the temperance workers can not willingly see it accepted. An appeal to the people of the territory embodying the most important features of our work, and asking co-operation therein, was one result of the convention, and will be published in the papers generally. A meeting was held Tuesday evening, in which the ministers of Helena and others took part. Ringing speeches were made for prohibition, temperance education in the public schools, and the ballot for woman. Mrs. G. B. Morse, of Bozeman, was elected president for the ensuing year, and Mrs. Davis Wilson, Bozeman, corresponding and recording secretary.

MRS. JAMES KIRKPATRICK, *Sec. pro tem.*

## ILLINOIS.

OUR QUINCY GIRLS.

As nothing has been said directly of us, we think it high time to introduce ourselves to you and our other friends, through the columns of our paper, THE UNION SIGNAL. Though silent we have not been idle. Our union was organized one year ago last May, immediately following a series of lectures by Col. G. W. Bain. At its organization four of our churches were represented by vice presidents. The present number of members who have paid dues, etc., excepting honorary members, is about twenty. We decided to take children's work for our specialty, together with entertainments of various kinds, at all of which we would have our beautiful "Pledge Album." In September a lawn party was given which proved quite successful as a beginning. Between this and the first of the present year, parlor meetings were held in different parts of the city at the residences of friends, when there would be a short program of music, and recitation—the remainder of the evening given to social conversation, etc.

On January 20, we were favored with the presence of Mrs. Nellie Bayley, and held a very successful meeting with the little ones. This Sunday afternoon meeting was the beginning of our Band of Hope, which held its first meeting on the following day, seventy-eight strong, not including officers and teachers, of which we had a full corps. From this time until June, we met every Monday after school, and not once did the interest of the children flag—in fact many were very desirous of continuing through the summer, but we deemed it best to take a vacation during the heated months, that we might be all the more ready and earnest to take up our duties for the winter campaign.

This summer we have contributed $15.00 to the state fund; $5.00 as our part of share in THE UNION SIGNAL stock, have no debts, and money enough to reopen our Band of Hope in September. MIRA DUNCAN,
*Recording Secretary.*

CONVENTION NOTICES.

—The Seventeenth district will hold a convention at Vandalia, October 1 and 2. As it is the last convention

of the year we hope for a full attendance and a baptism from our Father to prepare us for future work.

A. V. BOULTER, *Pres. 17th Dist.*

—Please announce that our convention at Tuscola has been postponed from Sept. 10 and 11 to Sept. 16 and 17. Miss West, Mrs. Willard and Mrs. Bayley will be with us. MRS. F. C. JENKINS, *Pres.*

—The annual convention of the Eighth district will be held in Ottawa, Sept. 12, 13 and 14. Miss West, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Carse, Miss Hood, and Mrs. Nelly Bayley, will be present, ensuring a feast of good things. A large attendance is expected and desired.

MRS. L. A. HAGANS, *Pres.*

—The Sixth district will hold its annual convention at Rockford, Sept. 16, 17 and 18. A district executive meeting will be held the 16th, the convention proper opening on the evening of that day. Miss West, Mrs. Rounds, Miss Hood, and other prominent workers are to be present. ADELINE M. GOODRICH, *Pres.*

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Miss West will attend conventions in the Eighteenth district at Richview and Pocahontas this week, and the Fifteenth district convention at Tuscola the coming week.

—Mrs. L. S. Rounds begins a series of meetings under the auspices of Sycamore W. C. T. U. on Wednesday of this week. Mrs. Rounds will attend the convention of the Sixth district, at Rockford, September 16, 17 and 18. Unions desiring her services between last mentioned dates and September 28, can secure them, if application is made at once.

—Unions will please order freely of Leaflet No. 7, "The Story of a Great Conviction," and the 4p. leaflet, "Temperance in the Public Schools." They are sent to the unions in our state for mere price of postage, 10 cents per 100. They should be circulated in every public meeting held by the union, at state fairs and other assemblies.

—A live union was organized by Miss Irene Smith at Ebenezer, Calhoun county, Aug. 7, of twelve members, with Mrs. Candace Cresswell, president; Mrs. Jackson Love, vice president; Miss Anna Eaton, corresponding secretary: Miss Florence Greenba, recording secretary; Mrs. Jennie Andrews, superintendent juvenile work; Miss Lucy Love, superintendent UNION SIGNAL work.

—The following railroads offer reductions of one and one-third fare to those attending the state convention, full fare to be paid going, and the reduction given on the return trip: Illinois Central, Chicago & Northwestern, (from Chicago, Dixon and Freeport), Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Alton, (from Washington, Bloomington or Delavan), Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, Indiana, Bloomington & Western, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The Illinois Midland, Peoria & Pekin, and Central Iowa, will sell round trip tickets. Delegates and members of the executive committee please report to Mrs. E. G. Hibben, Peoria, for entertainment before October 1.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

At the recent session of the Parkesburgh association (Baptist) one evening was devoted to a temperance mass meeting held in the grand arbor auditorium, capable of seating an audience of fifteen hundred, the people bringing in their lamps and lanterns for illumination. The effect of the many lanterns hanging throughout the the arbor was at once pleasing and inspiring to the orators of the evening.

Prof. A. L. Purington, of the committee, submitted the report on temperance, and a vigorous one it is, from which we quote the following:

*Resolved*, That we declare our belief that intemperance is among the greatest and most destructive of the enemies of God and man, and that the rum traffic is the most stupendous crime of the age.

*Resolved*, That the laws which foster and protect such an inhuman traffic are altogether inconsistent, idiotic, and diabolical, and ought to be forthwith relegated to the dark chambers of oblivion and the companionship of the outgrown and discarded deviltries of bygone savagery.

*Resolved*, That laws in keeping with the humanity and enlightenment of this Chrisiian age, ought to be spread upon the statute books of all civilized governments, forbidding this monster crime, and punishing it in like manner, as other crimes of like heinousness, such as murder, theft and arson.

*Resolved*, That we hereby renew our respectful petition, heretofore urged; that the honorable legislature of West Virginia will, at its next session, submit to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment, forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, within this state.

*Resolved*, That we will use our utmost influence to secure the election of such a legislature as will grant this, our earnest petition.

The discussion on the report was fully as lively and vigorous as the report itself and, if possible, more so.

It is needless to add that the report was unanimously adopted with all its vigorous English.

At the Teay's Valley association (Baptist also), held the following week, the second and third of the above resolutions were adopted, with others equally strong, with hearty enthusiasm, pledging the active influence and votes of the members of the association, for such candidates for the legislature, and such only as are reliably and avowedly in favor of the submission of the prohibitory amendment, and giving most cordial support to the women of the W. C. T. U.

## WISCONSIN.

EUREKA.—THE UNION SIGNAL readers will be glad to know that we are keeping up our temperance work in the Sixth district. We have just had our annual convention at Dartford. A goodly number of delegates were present from different parts of the district and an unusual amount of interest manifested in aggressive temperance work.

At the evening meetings the attendance was large and the lecturers listened to attentively, and enthusiastically received.

The first evening Mrs. Phebe B. Whitfield, of Grand Rapids, Mich., gave a very interesting and practical lecture on "The Coming Woman," a temperance lecture treating the subject from a new standpoint.

The second evening Miss Amy C. Kellogg, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., addressed the people on another phase of the temperance question, prohibition, in an earnest practical manner.

The convention adjourned, all feeling that it had been a good and profitable occasion.

During Mrs. Whitfield's stay in our state she lectured in Eureka, Berlin and Ripon, giving in all five lectures to large, and judging from the close attention given, appreciative audiences. Beside her lecture on "The Coming Woman," which is a very instructive, practical lecture, she gave us one on "Prohibition, or Plain Facts for Temperance People," which was said to be the best, touching all points of the temperance question, that we have ever had here, and we thought we had had some most excellent ones before. Both lectures were enthusiastically received and universally spoken of as just what we needed to further the temperance work.

Mrs. Whitfield's appearance before an audience is pleasing, and her easy delivery and perfect articulation, leaves none in doubt as to a single word spoken.

MRS. S. A. ROUNDS.

## Resolutions Adopted by W C. T.U. of Salem, Mass.

At a neighborhood meeting of the Woman's C. T. Unions of Salem and vicinity, held in town hall, Salem, August 25, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. At a subsequent meeting of the Salem union, it was voted to send them to THE UNION SIGNAL for publication. Will you please give them a place in your columns? S. E. DALTON, *Sec. pro tem.*

WHEREAS, The memorials presented to the late National Republican Convention by Hon. Mr. Blair, of New Hampshire, by Miss Willard, president of the N. W. C. T. U., and by others, asking the convention "to declare in its platform and by its candidates, for the submission to the people, of a constitutional amendment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as a drink," were entirely ignored, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the late National Prohibition convention held at Pittsburgh, July 23, at which women were admitted as delegates, taking part in its deliberations, and voting on all questions equally with the men, is the only party that has any claims upon the women of the country, and the appeal of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony to the National Woman's Suffrage Association, equally with the appeal of Mrs. Livermore, to stand by a party that ignores both these vital questions, is not only inconsistent, but a reproach, and the cause of both temperance and suffrage is, in this way, more than in any other, "wounded in the house of its friends."

*Resolved*, That the one hundred thousand women composing the N. W. C. T. U., cannot consistently "stand by the Republican party."

*Resolved*, That the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. at its annual convention held in October last, passed a resolution, "That the Prohibitory party stands for right principles as no other party does; we therefore endorse its position, and bid it God speed;" and the appeal to the women of the country by Mrs. Livermore, president of the state union, to "stand by the Republican party," places the women composing the state union, in a most humiliating and equivocal position before the people.

*Resolved*, That the unions of Salem and vicinity in convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to the Prohibition party, and pledge to it our hearty support. And we appeal to the temperance women of the country, to heed no appeals, coming from what source they may, that would lower their standard, and bring reproach upon the cause of "God and home and native land," but to stand firm upon the rock of principle, against which the waves of party expediency and popularity shall beat in vain.

## OHIO.

"JUBILEE SERVICE" OF OHIO CONFERENCE CAMP MEETING.

The Ohio conference camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church, held its twelfth annual meeting on their grounds near Lancaster, Ohio, commencing August 14, and closing August 25, 1884.

This association recognizes the obligation of the church to the temperance work, and one day of the series of meetings is devoted to that cause. August 16, was temperance day. A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the morning, called the "jubilee service," commemorating the advance made for prohibition in the late second amendment campaign. Hon. Mills Gardner, of Washington court house, made a stirring speech, urging the people to hold the ground already taken, and press forward to the final victory which awaits the people of God.

The afternoon hour was given to the crusaders, all of whom were invited to the large platform. The meeting was led by Mrs. Sargent, of Columbus, Mrs. Burns, of Logan, read the scripture lesson, and Mrs. H. C. Lewis, of Columbus offered the opening prayer.

Mrs. Whitridge, of Cincinnati, a leader of one of the bands which were imprisoned, was present, and related the experiences of that hour. Mrs. Bing, of Delaware, and Mrs. L. O. Robinson, of Indianapolis, also made addresses, which were full of interest.

In order to arrange for meetings, and to further the cause, an organization has been formed, called the "Ohio Conference Camp-meeting Crusade Union," which held its second annual meeting August 25, for the election of officers, and other business. President, Mrs. James Taylor, Columbus; treasurer, Mrs. Kemp, Ironton; secretary, Mrs. H. J. Wylie, Columbus; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. A. Meeker, Circleville. SEC.

WELLINGTON.—The ladies of the Wellington W. C. T. U. conceived the idea of arranging an entertainment for a Sunday evening service, the theme of which should be temperance, and the lecturers boys and girls belonging to our homes and schools, thus utilizing a portion of the local talent among them.

Selections were made by a committee, covering nearly every phase of the subject, and assigned to those adapted to give them creditable utterance. Though the work was done in the hottest season, when many were lingering at summer resorts or away on a vacation, and bassos and tenors were, many of them, in Camp Wade, the concert, with what material was available, came off Sunday evening, August 24th. The large Congregational church was packed, galleries and all, and seats were brought into the aisles. The pulpit rostrum, which a few young people had banked with flowers, was occupied by two of our high school graduates, the gentleman presiding. Another who had since taken his high school

*(Concluded on page 13.)*

# Official Communications.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.—RAILROAD RATES.

### At St. Louis, Mo., October 22, 23, 24, 25.

List of roads which will accept return tickets issued under the certificate plan:

Adirondack Railway,
Baltimore & Ohio,
Boston & Albany,*
Buffalo, N. Y. & Philadelphia,
Chicago & Atlantic,
Chicago & Grand Trunk,
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy,†
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh,
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago,
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton,
Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore,
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis,
Cleveland & Marietta,
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western
Detroit, Lansing & Northern,
Fitchburgh,
Grand Rapids & Indiana,
Grand Trunk,††
Indianapolis & St. Louis,
Indiana, Bloomington & Western
Lake Erie & Western,
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
Louisville & Nashville,‡
Michigan Central,
N. Y. Central & Hudson River,
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western,
N. Y., Pennsylvania & Ohio,
N. Y., West Shore & Buffalo,
Ohio & Mississippi,
Ohio Southern,
Pennsylvania Company,
Pennsylvania R. R.,
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore,
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis
Scioto Valley,
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk,
Vandalia Line,
Norfolk & Western,
Shenandoah Valley,
E. Tenn, Virginia & Georgia,
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific,§
Wheeling and Lake Erie,
Cairo & St. Louis,
Cairo Short Line,
Chicago & Alton,
Illinois Central,
Keokuk & St. Louis Line,
Keokuk Northern Line,
Louisville & Nashville,
Missouri, Kansas & Texas,
Missouri Pacific,
St. Louis & San Francisco,
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern,
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.‖

* To or from points west of and via Albany. † To Mississippi River points. †† Between Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Detroit or Port Huron. ‡ Cincinnati to Louisville. § East of the Mississippi River. ‖ West of Mississippi River.

State presidents will please furnish me the names and postoffice addresses of all delegates elected, that certificates may be furnished to them, and entertainments.

Presidents of local unions please write to me for the number of certificates needed for all attending the sessions of convention.

To delegates and visitors to national convention. Will you please send to me for railroad certificates, to which you will sign your name in the presence of the ticket agent from whom you purchase your going ticket, signing on the line following the words "I certify."

2nd. Obtain thereon the certification of the ticket agent that you have paid full fare, with a description of the route of the ticket.

3rd. Retain your certificate in your own possession to be again signed by me at the convention, signed by a ticket agent in attendance upon the convention, and signed again by yourself, in order to complete identification, that you may purchase a return ticket at one-third usual fare from St. Louis.

Don't lose your certificate or you will be compelled to pay full fare home.

Send me your name, full address, in a legible hand, route you wish to take, and a two-cent postage stamp for return letter, that we may not burden the national treasury. MRS. ANNA SNEED CAIRNS,

*Supt. R. R. Rates, National W. C. T. U.*
*Kirkwood Seminary, Kirkwood, Mo.*

*(Concluded from page 12.)*

diploma, graduated from college and prepared for the ministry, led in prayer. We wished to emphasize the fact that the talent is always at hand if properly encouraged, and directed to make an entertainment worthy of the time of thoughtful men and women, and make a good and lasting impression upon those who take a part, and reaching certainly every family connected with them.

No ordinary Sunday evening service would bring out that kind of an audience or one so large. The truths the children learn becomes a part of their mental furnishing, and whatever their surroundings, they will feel that they are individually committed to the side of temperance, sobriety and virtue. Any sacrifice of time and labor expended by the ladies was more than repaid by the cheerful interest, the hearty co-operation, and the contact with the fresh young natures of dear children and promising young people.

MRS. J. W. HOUGHTON,
*Cor. Sec. Wellington W. C. T. U.*

GOV. ST. JOHN AT CLEVELAND.

According to previous announcement, the prohibition conventions for Cuyahoga county and the nineteenth and twenty-first districts were held at the People's Tabernacle, corner Ontario and St. Clair streets, Monday Sept. 1st. The day was most auspicious in every respect, and the fact that the presidential candidate was to be present and address the evening meeting called together a large and enthusiastic number. The building was suitably and tastefully decorated with banners, mottoes, wreaths, evergreen, and beautiful flowers. The picture of St. John was swung out over the platform, eliciting rounds of applause. Officers were nominated for county ticket, followed by speeches from Revs. Andrews and Delano, and Messrs. Burwell and Gage, after which the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That we declare our patriotic devotion to the Prohibition party and the purposes for which it was organized, as announced in the national platform of the party, and to the realization of which we pledge our time, money, lives and sacred honor.

The business of the district conventions was transacted early in the afternoon, and by the time the wheels were fairly in motion a large assembly had convened at the Tabernacle. Stirring speeches were the order of the afternoon, several being called to the platform, who made strong and urgent pleas in support of the national Prohibition candidates, and the necessity of seperate party action. Strongest of those was the speech of Hon. Gideon Stewart of Norwalk, who was interrupted by the arrival of the Kansas hero who was received with great enthusiasm, and spoke briefly concerning his work during the last two months, the outlook in western New York, his reasons for being a Prohibitionist, and the need of rallying to this standard. The evening meeting was thronged, and St. John was received with a hearty storm of applause, such as was due from the citizens of a drink-cursed state, to the champion of constitutional prohibition, who has proven by unquestioned heroism that it can not only be made a fundamental law of a state, but that prohibition does and will prohibit when true men stand behind it. He showed that total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state was the only ground of safety, that regulation of the traffic was impossible, and laws seeking to remedy the evil by such means were a fraud. He gave the reasons often quoted from his recent speeches why he arrainged the Republican rather than the Democratic party, viz.: that the latter pleaded guilty to the charge of complicity with the liquor interest. His plea was eloquent and earnest, holding the attention of the great audience for more than an hour. Many minds were swayed by his honest, candid presentation of facts and arguments, and wavering ones in considerable numbers accepted his as the true solution of this momentous question.—*Amendment Herald.*

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE W. C. T. U. bazaar and lunch stand on the Iowa state fair grounds is one of the attractions enjoyed by the crowds each day. The bazaar under the direction of Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Mahin was a tastily arranged display of pictures and fancy articles. The lunch stand is the work of the Des Moines unions, and all our women will understand something of what this means for the ladies in charge. They only hope the balance in state treasury, when the fair closes, will in some measure testify their efficiency in the endeavor to lighten the financial burdens of the state union.

THE Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. state convention will be held at Harrisburg, Oct. 15, 16, and 17. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt and Mrs. J. R. Nichols will be the speakers of the occasion.

In view of the 150 new unions organized during the year, and the plans for a vigorous campaign in the interest of the Scientific Temperance Education bill an especially interesting and enthusiastic meeting is expected.

IN Washington territory a strong effort is being made upon the part of the enemy for the repeal of woman's ballot, but the women are easily awakened, and Miss Moore is doing what one woman can to arouse the indifferent. She is urging them to the primaries, and they are in some places receiving appointments as delegates by both Democrats and Republicans.

MRS. H. A. HOBART, president of Minnesota W. C. T. U., recently organized a union in west St. Paul. The officers of the new union: President, Mrs. R. N. Hare; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. S. Matthew; treasurer, Mrs. Strong.

MISS HENRIETTA MOORE reports W. C. T. U. matters in Montana moving on finely. It is thought by some of their best posted workers that the temperance people hold the balance of political power. God grant that they may demonstrate their strength!

NOTE the numerical progression of anti-license towns in Illinois! The law under which they were possible is old. But by the natural coincidence of cause and effect, the first thirty towns to vote against license and put away saloons came to the front in the spring of 1876—six months after the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Illinois. The moral power of Christian women had begun to execute man's old law. As the local unions of women increased, the towns whose names voted anti-license increased. In the spring of 1877 one hundred and eighty towns stood no license, and in 1878 three hundred and ninety-five came into the galaxy of honor. Now, mark how the next session's harvest yielded just as women had sowed! It was in the spring of 1879, following the winter's active canvass for the great home protection petition. Then six hundred and forty-five towns voted "no license," and nearly two hundred others made the attempt. Has not thithe s look that women hold one end, at least, of the force that executes? Does it seem that brute force has much to do with executing the laws of the land?—*D. C. Cook.*

## Publisher's Department.

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☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to **CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN,** 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

ON October 1 we shall have ready for issue our Band of Hope Manual and Text Book. It will contain twenty-four lessons, twelve for pupils of the grammar school grade, and twelve primary lessons. Besides these it will contain songs for the quarter, opening exercises, and notes and anecdotes illustrative of the lessons. In addition to full instructions for organizing Bands of Hope. The lessons have been submitted to and have passed the inspection of a committee of eminent physicians, which ensures their scientific accuracy.

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They will be issued quarterly, price 5c. per number. All Bands of Hope should be supplied with them.

TEMPERANCE Lesson Leaf for September 28th will be ready in a few days. Subject: "The Story of Deborah." Price 50 cents per hundred, post paid.

TAKE advantage of our Short Term Offer to circulate THE UNION SIGNAL widely during the campaign. Can you not send us a club of four names with one dollar for which we will send the paper for ten weeks with an extra copy to the person getting up the club? Send your national organ to your friends, pastors, physicians, editors, teachers and leading politicians during the political campaign, and let them know the position taken by the W. C. T. U. on the great questions of today. We can hold this offer open but a short time longer.

THE W. C. T. U. National Anthem, "For God and Home and Native Land," should be used at all W. C. T. U. meetings and conventions. Miss Willard hopes to hear it wherever she is invited to speak. The price has been reduced to 10c. for single copies; fifteen copies for $1.

WE hope all our friends who are in arrear with their subscriptions will respond promptly to the statements just sent out. Should there be any mistake please drop us a note and we will engage to make the matter satisfactory. A glance at the tag on your paper will show up to what date your subscription has been paid. If it has expired please send on your renewal at once so that we may be able to dispense with book accounts.

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# Miscellaneous Selections.

## EX-GOVERNOR ST. JOHN.

The strictures upon Governor St. John so freely made by the Republican press of the state are in a great measure unjust. No Republican within the state, at least no man so prominent, has been truer and more devoted to the Republican party than he. Neither Senators Plumb or Ingalls, United States Marshal Simpson, United States attorney Hallowell, or even prospective governor, John A. Martin (to say nothing of many lesser lights) have been so much so. Few of them, indeed, have accomplished more for the party than he. That he now, in his zeal for the cause of Prohibition, has decided that he cannot sacrifice the higher duty he owes his conscience, is no cause for treating him with contumely. St. John is as devotedly attached to the cause of Prohibition as the great apostles of human freedom were attached to the cause of abolition, and with fully as good, if not better reasons, and in the judgment of the future will stand like them, fully justified and honored for the manly attitude he has always taken in support of his principles. *Because we others, for the hope of political or other gain, are seduced from our allegiance in the cause of humanity, it does not follow that the singularity of his integrity disgraces him, but rather us. We know the motive of our cowardice, does it necessarily follow that we shall escape criticism by imputing some motive to him for his courage? The fact that he abandons all prospect of political preferment in Kansas, backed by a strong following, with an absolute certainty of not gaining it elsewhere, stamps his motives as pure and genuine!*

That he could abandon the hope of preferment within the Republican party for the sake of some more coveted honor his critics understand, hence their accusations, but they cannot grasp the nobler idea that he can abandon a good cause for a better one.

St. John, thanks to the same critics, stands for a cause. For him to desert it would do it an irreparable injury, hence the chagrin of the men who sought to drive him from the Republican party when he and the party were united in the same cause. We cannot follow St. John in this matter, yet we do not condemn him, but rather honor him, and regret that we are not of sufficient value to the cause to warrant us in standing by his side.—*Kansas Herald and Record.*

## THOWING AWAY A VOTE.

Good men of both the old parties are afraid that to vote for St. John is to throw away their votes. Then what are the minority people always doing? What idiots the Democrats of the nation have been for twenty-five years! What idiots the Republicans in Fulton county have been for forty years! But these men have *not* thrown away their votes. They have not elected anybody, it is true, but what an influence these votes have exerted upon the party in power! Here is all the time a resolute minority ready to step into power the moment the ascendant party stumbles.

But especially potent are the votes of Prohibitionists. These are the votes of men of courage and lofty moral standing. They are the votes of men who cannot be bribed, who cannot be swayed from the right. These votes constitute a notice served upon cowardly Republican and rascally Democratic leaders: "If you don't choose to protect our homes and our children we will do that job for ourselves!"

So it is that every vote cast for St. John and Hobbs in Fulton county is a bullet sent whistling to the heart of the whisky ring that maintains the damnable groggeries at Havana, Peoria and Galesburg, which are ruining our Fulton county boys by hundreds!

Prohibition votes are not in vain. The arch fiend of hell started the idea that a vote for St. John is a "vote thrown away!"—*Fulton County Democrat.*

SOME ridicule is being visited upon the Prohibitionists for running their own candidate. Let them do it. They are honest in what they are about, which is more than can be said of some of the organizations which just now yield a greater power in politics. It did no good to throw Elijah Lovejoy's press into the river in 1837—nor to kill the editor himself, for that matter. The seed is under the earth; if it is an acorn, there will be an oak; if it is a thistle seed, there will be a thistle. Let it grow, and see.—*Chicago Current.*

A PROHIBITION club of sixty or more members has been organized at Galesburg, Ill. It proposes some excellent work.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

—*For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

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—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cleveland, O. She will acknowledge the same.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

— "Duties of the Medical Profession towards Prostitution and its Allied Vices," by Frederick Henry Gerrish, M.D., of Portland, Me. Mrs. J. H. Kellogg says: "I consider Dr. Gerrish's pamphlet adapted to the work in the 'Social Evil' department of our work, and I think our ladies would make a good beginning in placing a copy in the hands of every physician." (Price 25c. per copy).

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

☞ All who purchase one of these pictures in the future will be presented with a stereoscopic view of the picture *as it hangs* in the green room at the White House.

—"The Prohibition Hand Book" (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts), a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U. (price $2.40); children's pledge cards, bearing Miss Mary Lathbury's beautiful etching of the Child, the Cross, and the Star Spangled Banner (price $1.50 per 100); W. C. T. U. pledge cards in blue and black (price 60c.). in blue and gold, small size (price 40c.); membership rolls (price 60c. per 100); collector's cards (price 45c. per 100); and forms of constitutions (5c. per 100).

—"Our National Drink Bill." An object lesson that should be placed in every factory, shop and store. (Price 10c per copy.)

—The Annual Leaflet—envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo*. FREE in limited quantities. The Annual Leaflet is not intended for indiscriminate distribution, but should be *carefully placed* where it *will do the most good*.

—"A Brother's Inquest," by Rev. T. A. Goodwin. (Price 10c.)

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—Leaflet Petite." (Price 20c. per 100.)

☞ For all the foregoing and all helps and information about W. C. T. U. work, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.


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THE UNION SIGNAL Pledge Card neatly printed in red and blue is now ready and can be obtained at this office, price 60c. per hundred postpaid. Every worker should carry pledge cards and they should be found at all W. C. T. U. headquarters.


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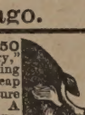

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This is no "penny-wiggle jim-crack," and no "penny-wiggle" agents are wanted, but men and women who amount to something, and want business, are invited to send for illustrated circular. J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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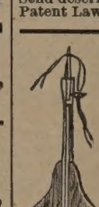

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# Signal Notes.

## LET US BE PRESIDENT.

Let us suppose a county where there is a Democratic vote of 2,000, a Republican vote of 1,600. For years it has stood just about so; but there has grown up a temperance sentiment in both parties. There can be counted 600 Prohibitionists among the Republicans, and 400 among the Democrats. For years the Democrats have held sway. The saloons were with them. A court-house ring has been formed. All sorts of deviltry have been going on unchecked. The Prohibitionists in both parties say: "We will stand this no longer," and organize a Prohibition club against the vigorous protests of both parties. The club grows until it has drawn say 400 from the Democrats and 600 from the Republicans.

Now this third party is in a position to co-operate with the Republican party, and both together they completely overthrow the liquorites by electing a combination ticket. The ring is broken and a clean temperance county administration inaugurated.—L. C. PITNER in *N. W. Christian Advocate*.

FOR the benefit of the many Christian gentlemen who honestly believe with Horace Greeley that all Democrats are men who love rum and hate niggers, and that all Republicans are the reverse, the *Herald* will compare the saloon keeping business in a few of the various states of the Union. If in strong Republican states there are fewer saloons than in strong Democratic states, the inference drawn by Mr. Greeley, and his successors might be justified, but such does not appear to be the fact. The census of 1880 shows that the number of saloon keepers and bartenders in certain states was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Georgia | 399 |
| Kentucky | 1,191 |
| Maryland | 1,276 |
| Mississippi | 323 |
| North Carolina | 171 |
| South Carolina | 200 |
| Texas | 1,259 |
| Michigan | 2,197 |
| Iowa | 1,858 |
| Massachusetts | 2,474 |
| Illinois | 5,575 |
| Wisconsin | 2,321 |
| Rhode Island | 445 |
| Delaware | 113 |

Georgia and Kentucky are two staunch Democratic states having the same population as Iowa, an equally staunch Republican state, yet Georgia had but 399 men in the saloon business, and Kentucky but 1,191, while Iowa had 1,858. Massachusetts has always been a good Republican state. Its population is the same as that of the Democratic state of Texas, yet Massachusetts has twice as many saloon keepers as Texas, and so has Michigan, another Republican state of about the same population. Wisconsin, a steady Republican state, has about 1,300,000 inhabitants, and so has North Carolina, a Democratic state. Wisconsin has 2,321 saloon keepers, while North Carolina has 171. Ohio, a Republican state, with only 25 per cent more people than Indiana, a Democratic state, has 50 per cent more saloon keepers, and little Republican Rhode Island has three times as many saloons as little Democratic Delaware.

DR FRENCH, in a recent work, "Nineteen Centuries of Drink in England," says that mead was the intoxicant of the ancient Briton. The Romans introduced wine. Cider was known at an early date, but the Saxons, Danes, and Normans brought in the secret of stronger beverages. Distilled liquors were introduced under the Plantagenets, and clergymen then began to tipple. In the sixth century men of all degrees "slumbered away their time in drunkenness.

BECAUSE saloons are prohibited within a certain distance of a school house, in Tennessee, the liquor-dealers have been instrumental in burning down the school houses in their locacities. The acadamy at Trimble was the laat to meet such a fate.

SIX hundred legal voters of Union County, Dakota, petitioned the Commissioners to grant no more licenses to sell liquor. The petition was granted and thus one more county of Dakota has joined the prohibition ranks.

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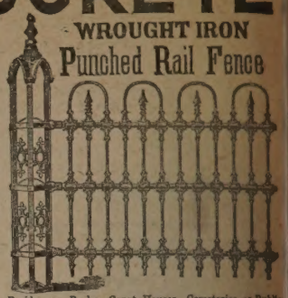

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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 36. CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 18, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


*THE Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in St. Louis, October 22, 23, 24, and 25. Preparatory to this meeting, and in accordance with the usual custom, Tuesday, the 7th of October will be observed as a day of prayer, that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon the convention and attend all its deliberations.*

NOTA BENE.—In our Sunday school lesson, page 7, 20th line from the top of third column, read James I., instead of Charles II. Mistakes will occur even in such well-regulated families as THE UNION SIGNAL.

THE five hundred dollars sent from Milwaukee to be distributed among the saloons in Rockford, Ill., *for young men*, on a recent political occasion, is another evidence of the desperate and bold front put on by the whisky oligarchy. It remains to be seen whether the Christian people of this land are going to sit idly by content simply to watch the encroachments of this unscrupulous and cruel foe.

THE Portland correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says in reference to the efficiency of the prohibitory law of the state: "So long as it exerts a *restraining* influence it is not a failure." He then proceeds to show by tables of relative statistics that in the last twenty years, as the prosecutions for liquor offenses have increased, evidencing thereby the increased enforcement of the law, the prosecutions for offenses against morality and chastity have in about the same percentage decreased.

THE Vermont W. C. T. U. is holding its annual convention this week at Middlebury; New Hampshire comes next week at Milford; also Wisconsin at Waukesha, Wyoming at ——, and Minnesota at Winona. Rhode Island W. C. T. U. will meet in annual convention Sept. 30. Of all the pretty programs, the "Souvenir" of Vermont takes the lead; tied with white ribbon, its clear typography, stiff covers, texts and mottoes, and its diversified promises of "fat things" it is a "joy forever."

THE women and children of the cities of Maine entered heartily into the work of election day. All day at the polls, ladies might have been seen offering bouquets and affirmative votes to the men who approached the ballot box. Little children piped up, "Will you cast a 'Yes' vote?" as understandingly as their elders and far more irresistibly. Doubtless the large majority of the Republican ticket is due to the unusual activity of the temperance workers who in their zeal for the amendment persuaded from their retreats, the laggard and indifferent citizens.

THE full text of the constitutional amendment adopted in Maine on the 8th of September is as follows:

The manufacture of intoxicating liquors, not including cider, and the sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, are and shall be forever prohibited. Except, however, that the sale and keeping for sale of such liquors for medical and mechanical purposes and the arts, and the sale and keeping for sale of cider, may be permitted under such regulations as the legislature may provide. The legislature shall enact laws with suitable penalties for the suppression of the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, with the exceptions herein specified.

THE Chicago papers of Monday morning while boiling over with rage at the "fanatics" who dare to endanger Republican triumphs, in their "mad career" for prohibition, yet give much space to the usual Sunday murder caused by whisky. Still later the governor of Illinois declines to interfere in the case of a murderer who is to be executed on Friday, and who on hearing of this last blow to his hope for life says sadly: "I did not know what I was doing; I was drunk." Here are four lives involved in one week's little scene in the great tragedy of drink. If four cases of cholera were in the city, it would be stirred to its foundations. "But cholera spreads," says the cautious citizen. Yea verily, but in its worst ravages it does not exceed the miseries of this constant and constantly increasing epidemic of drink.

MRS. WOODBRIDGE was very much amazed the other day in Maine at a children's meeting when the little folks were being as she thought, delightfully entertained by a charming speaker, to see how listless was the children's demeanor throughout the exercise. On appealing to ex-governor Perham, who sat beside her on the platform, for the reason of their apparent non-interest, she was answered by the governor in action and not in words. As soon as the speaker had finished endeavoring to waken the listless little people, the governor stepped to the front of the platform and asked quickly, "How many children have ever seen a drunken man?" No response. "As many as have seen one, raise their hands." *Not a hand was lifted.* Such testimony to the prohibiting of prohibition was irresistible, and the situation was at once explained.

ANOTHER bit of testimony comes to us through Mrs. Woodbridge and we feel that it is no more than right that our readers shall have the benefit of it. A prominent citizen of Portland and a "pillar" in one of the Congregational churches of the city gave his declaration publicly to the ticket of St. John and Daniel. On being asked by Mrs. Woodbridge if he was acquainted with Mr. Blaine and if he could substantiate the statement so often credited to Gen. Neal Dow, that Mr. Blaine is a total abstainer, he replied, "He is not a total abstainer in principle. Being in Washington over Sabbath, I was invited to dine with Mr. Blaine at his home. I declined as I do not go out on that day, but friends of my party accepted and had as grand a wine-dinner as can be furnished. Such facts can be furnished *ad libitum*." We do not believe in circulating gossip of this sort, so long as it is merely gossip, but in reply to the frequently published statements as to Mr. Blaine's vigorous temperance principles, the above has a legitimate place in temperance journalism.

BISHOP SPALDING'S article in the *North American Review* for September, entitled "The basis of Popular Government," ought to be read by every man who intends to vote in November. "It is manifest" says the bishop, "that our politics have become essentially immoral. Neither party dares to touch any question that is higher or holier than that of tariff or no tariff, looking upon a wretched financial problem as the only vital interest for a people who lack not money, but virtue. The eternal principles of justice and morality are ignored and our electoral contests have degenerated into mere struggles for office; and to suggest that conscience ought again to assert itself in American politics, is to make one's self ridiculous." He says further and with a more encouraging outlook upon national affairs, that "there is still left in the mass of the people a deep moral earnestness, which, if it can be called into action, may yet lift the nation to higher and purer life," and that the welfare of the nation demands that a new party springing from the deep yearning of multitudes for purer and nobler national life and upheld by the enthusiasm inspired by high moral aims and purposes," may take the place of the old parties which now bar the way to noble conquest. It is a notable contribution to the literature of the present campaign.

# Contributed.

## SAINT OGG.

MRS. LIDE MERIWETHER.

*Dedicated to Woman's friend and childhood's lover, Col. John P. St. John.*

Ogg, son of Beorl, the legend says,
Was a boatman poor, on the river Floss,
Who patiently spent his toilsome days
In ferrying passengers across;
Rowing, rowing, in calm or storm,
No matter if summer suns glow warm,
Or cold waves moan and toss.

It happened once, when the winds were high,
And the moaning waves rose black and wide,
And dun clouds swept o'er the evening sky,
That a woman came to the river side;
She was clad in rags, she was worn and wild,
And she bore in her arms a little child;
"Who will row me across?" she cried.

"And wherefore dos't thou desire to cross?"
The boatmen question, with wondering eyes;
"The rocks lie thick in the river Floss,
Tarry 'till morning, an thou art wise;
Take shelter here, from the gathering storm."
Her lips grow ashen with wild alarm,
"Nay, row me across!" she cries.

Then Ogg, son of Beorl, rose up and said,
(Not reckoning gain or loss,)
"I hear on the wind the rushing tread
Of the water wraiths of Floss;
The rocks lie thick, and the waves are rough,
But thy heart needs it, that is enough,
I will ferry thee across."

And it came to pass, as she stepped ashore,
That her rags into shining robes were turned,
Her face the beauty of angels wore,
And a halo around it glowed and burned;
And she said, "oh! blessed in thought, and deed!
Thou dids't not wrangle with the heart's need,
But thine own with pity yearned.

"Henceforth, whoever steps into thy boat
Shall be safe from peril, by wind or wave;
Unharmed, it over the rocks shall float,
And the lives of man and beast shall save;"
And the "blessed boat" gained a wondrous fame,
From its thousands saved, when the fierce floods came
From a yawning, watery grave.

And when Ogg, the son of Beorl died,
Behold! in the parting of his soul,
The boat was loosed, with the ebbing tide,
And softly over the waters stole;
Drifting seaward, beyond the swells
That echo back, as the passing bells
Their mournful tidings toll.

But 'tis said, in the floods of all after years,
When the evening star sheds its lambent hue,
St. Ogg, with his "blessed boat" appears,
Far out on the water's deepening blue;
And the blessed virgin sits in the prow,
With a sunbright glory around her brow;
And the weary rowers, who wait their doom,
With slackened oars, in the gathering gloom,
Take heart, and pull anew.

*Memphis, Tenn.*

## DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?

PROF. GEO. FOSTER, M. P.

*Does Prohibition prohibit?* "No," say all the retail sellers of liquor, all the brewers, all the distillers, and all the advocates of the makers and sellers of whisky and beer. And yet they band themselves together to fight Sunday closing in Great Britain, local option and total prohibition whenever an attempt is made to adopt and enforce either of these. In Canada they form themselves into a benevolent (?) association, subscribe $40,000, and hire the best available speakers to curse prohibition. Yet they all stand up and in united chorus declare "Prohibition does not prohibit, more liquor is drunk under it than under license."

If prohibition does not prohibit, what are they afraid of? Why do they spend thousands of dollars to defeat it? Why do they distribute their literature and hire costly speakers? If more liquor will be sold is not that what the brewers and distillers are after?

Their testimony is not trustworthy. They contradict their own assertions. They know their craft is in danger.

*Does Prohibition prohibit?* "Yes," says the advanced sentiment of the best countries in the world, which have partly embodied it and are rapidly more fully embodying it in their laws. Thirty-five years ago there was no such thing as prohibition in the legislation of Anglo Saxon countries. Today restrictive prohibition forms the chief element in all license laws, limiting the sellers to a very small percentage of the people, limiting the classes of persons to whom they shall sell, the hours and days of sale, and the conditions under which they may sell. Today partial prohibition forbids the traffic on Sunday in Scotland, Ireland and Wales, in all the colonies in the United States. Today local option prohibition shuts up the dramshops in three-fourths of the area of Massachusetts, more than half of Maryland, in ninety counties in Florida, in over ninety counties in Georgia, in one-third of Alabama, in one half of South Carolina, in seventy-five counties in Arkansas, in forty counties of Missouri, in one half of Rhode Island and Connecticut, in five counties of New Jersey, in a large part of Tennessee, and in large areas of New York, Illinois, Wisconsin and other states, and from two cities and twenty-eight counties and in the whole of the North West territory in Canada. Today total prohibition rules in 1,500 parishes in England, in eighty-nine estates in England and Scotland, in Bessbrook, (4,000); Saltaire, (5,000); Low Moor, (1,200); and other small British towns; in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Kansas and Iowa. The principle of prohibition has been affirmed in the British house of commons in 1883 by a majority of eighty-seven, in the Canadian house of commons in 1884 by a vote of 122 to 40, by the legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba, and the demand for its embodiment into law is today the advanced question in all Anglo Saxon legislatures.

Now is it possible that all this unexampled and astonishing growth of public sentiment is *wrong*, and that the liquor sellers and makers only are *right?*

Does Prohibition prohibit? *Yes, says the garnered experience of those who have tried it.*

*1. The Forbes MacKenzie act.*—Passed in 1854. Prohibits the sale of liquors on Sunday in Scotland. Three years before the law came into force the arrests for drunkenness and crime in Glasgow and Edinburg were respectively 71,648 and 28,905. The arrests for the three years succeeding the enforcement of the law were respectively 53,146 and 23,903. Decrease in three years in Glasgow 18,502, in Edinburg 5,002. In thirty-one cities in Scotland the arrests for Sunday drunkenness and crime were, for the year before the law, 11,471, and the year after 4,299 or a decrease of sixty-five per cent. No attempt has been made to repeal the law. When twenty-four years after, a similar measure was proposed for Ireland, forty-three out of forty-eight Scotch members voting in the house of commons warmly supported it.

*2. The Irish Sunday closing act.*—This was enacted in 1878 and applied to all but the five large cities. The result was a diminution in the Irish liquor bill of £1,576,634 in one year, a reduction in total summary cases of crime of 12,889, in cases of drunkenness of 8,702. The act was introduced in 1878 by a private member, and was enacted for five years. So satisfactorily has it worked that in 1884 it was introduced as a government measure, made perpetual, and to include the five cities formerly exempted.

*3. The 1,500 parishes in England and Wales.*—These have a population of 250,000 souls; have had for a long time neither public house nor beer shop. In 1869 a report of the house of convocation was presented to the queen in which this testimony is borne:

> Few, it may be believed, are cognizant of the fact, which has been felicited by the present inquiry, that there are at this time, within the province of Canterbury, upward of one thousand parishes in which there is neither public house nor beer shop; and where, in consequence of the absence of these inducements to crime and pauperism, according to the evidence before the committee, the intelligence, morality, and comfort of the people are such as the friends of temperance would have anticipated.

*4. Bessbrook, Tyone, Saltaire, and the English estates.*—Bessbrook, population 5000. Employs over 3000 hands in linen mills; no beer or spirits are sold, no pawn office, no drunkenness, no pauperism and no police. In Tyone county, an area of 61 square miles, population 10,000, no public houses, no policemen, poor rates half of what they were under license, and the absence of crime is re-remarkable. Saltaire, population 5000, a manufacturing town in Yorkshire, no public house or beer shop, rents promptly paid, morals high, homes comfortable. Low Moor, population 1,200, no public house or beer shop, no police, pawn shop, or lockup, average death rate low, community prosperous.

Of the English estates the Edinburgh *Review* says:

> We have seen a list of eighty-nine English estates in England and Scotland where the drink traffic has been entirely suppressed, with the very happiest social results. The peasants and fishermen are flourishing.

*5. Potter County, Pennsylvania.*—Population, 14,000. Thirty years ago it was noted for its drunkenness. No-license judges were elected for five years. The effect was such that at the end of the five years no-license judges were again elected and then the legislature was asked to prohibit licenses in the county. For more than twenty years they have had prohibition. Judge Williams in 1880 writes:

> As to results, I can say that, while the county has been steadily growing in population and business, pauperism and crime have steadily decreased. For the past five years the county jail has been fully one-half the time without any other inmate than the keeper and his family. The effect of this system is felt in many ways; taxes are reduced, the business of the criminal courts greatly diminished, industry and sobriety take the place of idleness and dissipation, and intelligence and morality are advanced.
>
> But one effort has been made to repeal this local law, and that has failed by reason of the decided protest of a majority of tax payers of the county.

*7. Maryland.*—More than one-half the state is under prohibition by local option. The first county gained was Worcester, in 1874. The official reports show a remarkable falling off in crime and taxation. For the three terms of court preceding prohibition the presentments made by the grand jury in three counties were as follows: Caroline county, 45; Worcester county, 116; Dorchester county, 100. For the three terms succeeding prohibition the presentments were for three counties, 22, 38, and 57 respectively, a decrease of 60 per cent.

The president of the State Prisoner's Aid Society in 1880 concludes his reports thus:

> The local option law has produced the most favorable results. Of this I have the strongest evidence in the decrease of prisoners, which I noticed in my visitations to certain counties, and in such districts where the law has been enforced. I have examined the prisons, and held special interviews with the sheriffs and other officers, who were expected to know its effects, and am informed that it has produced the most decided and happy changes in promoting peace, safety, and quiet, where formerly riot, noise and disorder prevailed; especially on public days and on Saturday nights after the working men were paid off.

*8. Vineland, New Jersey.*—Population, 11,000. Founded in 1861. Has had no liquor sold in it. The people vote each year on the question. Not more than thirty or forty out of 1200 voters are found to favor license. In 1880 their police cost $100; $600 was appropriated for deserving poor; they had no paupers or habitual drunkards; one small lock-up for occasional tramps. Twenty-four school houses, one of which cost $30,000; excellent churches, some costing from $20,000 to $30,000; splendid roads: seventeen miles of railroad running through, with six railway stations in the limits; more than one hundred manufacturing establishments, good stores and beautiful homes. The valuation of property is $6,000,000, and the rate of taxation three and a half mills on the dollar.

*9. Carroll County, Georgia.*—Twenty years ago no county in Georgia had more stills and bar-rooms in proportion to population. Drinking and its attendant evils were terrible. The good people set to work, and after a fight of twelve years secured prohibition. Haywood, of Emery College, in 1880 writes:

> The trade of the town has more than doubled. I do not know of a single merchant who would not vote against the traffic, on purely business grounds. The farmers are nearly all out of debt. Many men who were spending all their money for whisky have quit drinking and are making a support for their families. In a moral point of view the results have been perfectly remarkable. There is less crime in this county than in any other of the circuit. The soberness and quiet which prevail here even on election days and court week strike visitors as being wonderful.

*10. Edwards County, Illinois.*—The clerk of the circuit court writes:

> There has not been a licensed saloon in this county for over twenty-five years. During that time our jail has not averaged an

occupant. This county never sent but one person to the penitentiary, and that man was sent up for killing his wife while drunk, on whisky which he had obtained from a licensed saloon in an adjoining county. We have but very few paupers in our poor house, sometimes only three or four. Our taxes are thirty-two per cent lower than they are in adjoining counties where saloons are licensed. Our people are prosperous, peaceable, and sober, there being very little drinking, except near Grayville, a licensed town of White county, near our border.

*11. The State of Maine.*—The prohibitory law was enacted in 1851. A license law was substituted for two years, 1856 and 1857, but worked so badly in comparison that it was repealed in 1858, and prohibition has been kept ever since. What are the evidences of its success ?

(a). The testimony of governors, congressmen, senators, and eminent citizens throughout the State, men who have lived in Maine and are thoroughly acquainted with its work, stands published in warm and hearty commendation of the law and its beneficent results. Among them we may mention Governors Chamberlain, Perham, Dingley, Connor, Plaisted, and Robie. Senators Morrill, Blaine and Hamlin, and Hale, Frye, Reed and Powers, members of congress. Judges, attorneys, mayors and clergymen may be added in any number.

(b). The testimony of political parties and legislatures which afford one of the best indications of popular feeling.

No political party now thinks of putting a license plank in its platform. Both parties have accepted prohibition as a settled issue. In 1879 an attempt was made in the legislature to except native wines etc. from the operation of the law but it was rejected and the Maine Law affirmed it in its entirety by a vote of 129 to 17. In July, 1881, an attempt was made to exclude malt liquors from the prohibition of the law. The committee to whom it was referred *did not even think fit to report upon it.*

In 1882 a vote was passed by an overwhelming majority in both houses to submit a constitutional amendment to the people, by which they will make prohibition *a part of the constitution of the state.*

(c.) *The results attained.*—By common consent it is agreed that not more than one twentieth as much liquor is sold in Maine as before prohibition.

In 333 of the 600 cities, towns and villages in Maine there is no place where any one can buy a glass of liquor; in 152 it is merely suspected of being sold secretly, in 15 it is sold more openly, and mostly in Bangor, where the law has been poorly enforced. That is, in three-fourths of the State the liquor traffic has been absolutely banished, in most of the remaining portions it is so far driven out that it is merely suspected, and in a very few places, Bangor and Portland chiefly, it is known to be sold.

(d.) *Maine's comparative immunity from crime.*—In comparison with Ontario mark the official figures :

| | Ontario. | Maine. |
|---|---|---|
| Commitments for crime 1875 to 1880 | 69,340 | 13,738 |
| " for drunk and disorderly | 22,724 | 4,579 |

which shows that with three times the population Ontario has *five* times the crime and drunkenness of Maine. Taking Lewiston and Auburn in Maine with 28,000 people and comparing it with Hamilton, Ontario, with 36,000 people we find

| | Hamilton | Lewiston and Auburn |
|---|---|---|
| Arrests for all crimes | 2,543 | 282 |
| " drunk and disorderly | 780 | 80 |

which shows that Hamilton with one-fourth more population had more than *nine* times the crime and drunkenness.

If we compare Maine under prohibition with Connecticut under license we find for 1880 the following :

| | Conn. | Maine |
|---|---|---|
| Commitments to jail | 4,142 | 2,309 |
| Sentenced to state prison | 134 | 60 |
| Prison population at end of year | 837 | 414 |

So that with less population Connecticut had twice the crime of Maine.

*11. The State of Vermont.*—A prohibitory law was passed in this State in 1882. It has been amended from time to time, and to-day stands more secure, more beneficial, and more strongly intrenched in the hearts of the people than ever before.

*12. The State of Kansas.*—Prohibition in the form of a constitutional amendment was passed by popular vote in 1880, and the law enacted in accordance therewith came into force May 1, 1881. Ex-Governor St. John says : "Up to December 1, 1883, embracing 31 months of prohibition, there have been 972 persons tried, and 729 convicted, for violating the prohibitory law. The fines assesssed amounted to $95,200. Prohibition has driven every distillery out of the state, and closed nearly if not all of the 32 breweries that thrived under the old license system. Our population has gained more than 100,000 of intelligent, moral citizens, while the taxable wealth of the State has increased more than $40,000,000, and Kansas was never more prosperous than she is today."

Voter, in the face of all this testimony is there any doubt that prohibition prohibits ? Then vote accordingly.

## Correspondence.

### YOUNG WOMEN TO THE FORE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL, AND STATE AND LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS:—Sitting in the shadow of a great sorrow and an unutterable loss, the messages received from you of kindly sympathy, accompanied with encouraging news from your fields of labor have been a consolation; the active and efficient efforts of many of you have, in a sense, compensated for my inability to promote the interests of this department during the past year. While the valuable services of the national superintendents of Juvenile, Sabbath School, and Kitchen Garden work, have added largely to our numbers and strength.

We mourn most truly those who have been taken home when we seek to live as they would have us, and like them to have our work done in the day time, hence, although physically unequal to carrying out extended plans and keeping up the needed correspondence, yet the local work both in city and country has not been left undone. Returning to the field at this late hour is like thrusting in my sickle to garner that upon which others have bestowed labor, yet it is needful it should be gathered into our national store house that the sheaves may be counted and each gleaner receive her due reward.

Will all state superintendents of young woman's work, or state organizers who have given attention to this department, please send a concise report of their year's work to the address given below by October 1. We especially desire a complete list of all the Y. W. C. T. Unions, branch societies, and young ladies' committees in your state or territory, with the addresses of presidents and secretaries. We would also like answers to the following questions:

1. Have county (or district) and local superintendents been appointed?

2. Has anything been done in your state to enlist the young people in schools and colleges?

3. Where Y. W. C. T. U.'s have not been formed, are young ladies working with the older unions?

It may be remembered in the floral report given at Louisville, two years ago, that the states were represented by various flowers, and we were obliged to make the selection more with regard to the flowers that could be obtained for our basket than the language of the flowers or their appropriateness to the states, although we attempted to combine all. We now ask that the Y. W. C. T. Unions of the states will choose some flower as their emblem; also some text or motto, and as far as possible inform us of your choice when you send in your report. If any prefer to keep the flower given them two years ago, they are quite free to do so. New York state has concluded to keep the rose, but as there are many kinds of roses that need not interfere with the choice of any other state. The national department will keep the same text, Psalms 144: 12, and has chosen for its emblems a lily of the valley with oak and ivy leaves, indicative of purity and modesty, strength and tenacity. We expect soon to have this at the heading of our stationery and states desiring to have their emblematical flower and motto on their paper by sending designs and quality required to our secretary (whose address is given below) will obtain very reasonable estimates. For information regarding the silver Y. W. C. T. U. pin please address Miss Mary McClees, Yonkers, N. Y. We feel the necessity of a set of leaflets for young women's work and would like to have the state superintendents, in sending their reports tell us what kind they most need.

Last year we sent a personal letter to each state superintendent or state secretary. This year we have addressed you through the columns of our national paper for two reasons, that others beside yourselves may read and become interested in this department, and at the same time by this means to increase the circulation of the paper. Of course we expect every state superintendent takes one or more copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, but during the brief time before the presidential election we should be alive to every opportunity for using our influence for our party of principles, and our men of character, we hope you will be up and doing, getting many subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, and the bright, little campaign paper called THE ISSUE OF TODAY, which comes every week until after election for only 20 cents. Do not fail to enlighten the minds of your young gentlemen friends with clear, earnest arguments for the third party, the true party.

As many states hold conventions this month we hope they will not fail to place over the department of young woman's work an attractive, capable, Christian lady.

The question has been asked if Y. W. C. T. Unions not auxiliary either to the local, county or state W. C. T. Unions are to be reported ? We trust if there are any such unions they will at once become connected with our chain of workers. As we are not expected to report the missing links, but we need them all and are very sure they would be strengthened by becoming auxiliary, may they hasten to do so before their state conventions.

Hoping for an early response, yours sincerely,

FRANCES J. BARNES.

*73 East 54th St., N. Y. City.*

### PROHIBITION PROHIBITS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I wish every white ribbon woman could share my joy today. I have just returned from a two weeks' tour, in Illinois, Ohio and New York, and in crossing the Mississippi river, our eastern boundary, I said to my husband, "Let us go into the dining car and see whether prohibition prohibits on the line of the Chicago & North-Western railroad."

We had eaten on the car in Illinois and had seen the wine bottles in tempting display. The sable waiter showed his ivories, and in answer to my inquiries he said, "You'll see in a minute, ma'am." And sure enough, soon an employe of the road came aboard the train and into the car, locked the wine closet, took the key, sealed the door with the tin seal such as is used on express packages. On leaving the car he said, "This closet will not be opened till I open it next Tuesday, five days, on its return to cross the river and through Illinois to Chicago."

Do you wonder that I rejoice in this evidence of my own eyes? Yours, J. ELLEN FOSTER.

### A NEEDFUL ELIMINATION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL :—Even in such a well-regulated family as ours "mistakes will happen." Please give space for an explanation of one of them which has sorely vexed some righteous souls among us. In the appendix to the first edition of Steele's Hygienic Physiology, under the head of "frost bites," the use of "weak brandy and water" is suggested. This was in the appendix of the original book, "Fourteen Weeks in Physiology," and was marked for omission in the "Hygienic" in common with some other passages. By some unaccountable mistake this passage was retained in spite of marking and proof-reading. Prof. Steele says it is now corrected in the plates, and will give us no trouble in the future editions of the book. ALICE M. GUERNSEY.

*Rutland, Vt., Aug. 25, 1884.*

### GOOD CHEER.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL.—Let me say to the heartsick, disappointed worker who writes in your issue of August 7, as Aunt Hittie (an old colored woman) told a reverend gentleman who called out loud and quick about her pigs being in his field of timothy: "These things are good for us; if our patience did not get exercised it would never get strong; but my pigs shall never trouble you again." Just such a trial of our patience did we have down in Maryland when our legislature was in session

ast winter, and the senate passed the bill to introduce scientific temperance instruction in all schools supported by public money and the house voted it down by a small majority; but we would not be discouraged. Feeling that what we had accomplished was a victory we work on and next time we will get all we ask. As our school boards throughout the state have the power to adopt whatever books they see fit, we will not wait for our legislature but petition them separately and "go in and possess the land" whenever we can. W. C. T. U. workers who are called to this state please make a note of this and put in a "plank" for the children, whenever opportunity offers.

Yours for temperance sentiment in every avenue,

*Baltimore, Md.* Mrs. S. W. Tudor.

## LEAD PENCIL LETTER.—NO. IV.

### White Ribbon Work in Maine.

Dear Sisters of the Local Unions:—We are spinning along toward the Hub, after eleven days work in eleven different places in Maine with fifteen engagements, including Anna Gordon's four meetings for children. I have spoken in city halls, churches and parks. The people's response has been all we could wish, and I doubt not the three hundred other workers who have been equally busy for weeks past, could give a similar report. Headquarters in Portland prove the interest and activity. Our noble leader, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, president of Maine W. C. T. U. has generaled the white ribbon force in her quiet but unequalled fashion. The hearts of her sisters do safely trust in her. No figure on Portland streets is more familiar or so much beloved. Letters and telegrams pursue her as the mice did Bishop Hatto in the famous legend of the Rhine. But she never seems flurried though, so rapid in execution that electric force could hardly get ahead of her.

Rev. H. C. Munson, who leads the alliance of temperance men (and whose admirable leaflet on the amendment I enclose), is a noble, gifted minister, and so indefatigable that when I called to see him, confined as he was to his bed, the stenographer was taking his dictations and half a dozen workers were in his room at a time. So far as known not a minister in Maine opposes the amendment, and not a public journal openly, save one in Bangor. The liquor interest if doing anything, is on a still hunt.

The Democratic state convention would not hear for a moment the half dozen who spoke against the amendment, so Mr. Stevens tells me, husband of Maine's president and a temperance Democrat himself, delegate to the convention. The rural districts are solid for it and Portland Christians showed their interest by closing the churches and congregating in the city hall on the evening that I spoke, while to hear John B. Finch the prayer meetings of all the Bangor churches united at Old Norombega hall, on Wednesday evening, giving one hour to prayer, the other to Nebraska's Boanerges. Many workers are here from outside the state, chief among them being Mrs. Pearson, of England, with her ready wit and quenchless zeal, Mary A. Woodbridge, of Ohio, than whom not a woman in the nation is in greater demand as a speaker for our cause; Emily Pitt Stevens, of California, whose pathos and earnestness have so captivated the sturdy people of the Pine Tree state, that she is to remain there for the present, working for the W. C. T. U. Col. Chevis, an ex-confederate officer from Kentucky has spoken admirably and been received with great heartiness. Although strong advocates of St. John and Daniel, we have not deemed it best to divert public opinion from the non-partisan character of the issue, though Iowa's Prohibition party movement which was their most cogent "petition" for the submission of the amendment, has been brought forward as having "millions in it," to be thought about by men and women of independent mind.

The State W. C. T. U. at its convention in Gardiner, yesterday passed the same resolution that our "National" did at Detroit. Mrs. Johnson, of Aroostook connty, the wife of a Blaine elector, being chairman of the committee. By the way, the delegation from this distant county, whose area equals that of Massachusetts, deserve especial mention for their great practicality and "vim". They came four hundred miles to get such suggestions and help as they could, but the marvels wrought by them in the enforcement of law, the naturalizing of 100 Swedes that they might vote for the amendment and inducing even Canadian authorities to suppress sales across the border, entitle this delegation to the place of honor among their noble sisters. A resolution in favor of woman's ballot as a weapon for the enforcement of prohibition was unanimously carried. Mrs. Hunt was officially invited to the state to help secure a compulsory scientific education bill as the true supplement of Maine's present legislation. A request was made of the St. Louis convention to take such action as may furnish our W. C. T. U. workers with a training school; a state organizer was authorized etc. etc. All the officers we reelected unanimously and they are a rare group of women. Mrs. Stevens, president, Miss Sarah C. Lord, corresponding secretary, an accomplished young lady, whose father is the most influential citizen of that town, Miss Clara Farwell, of Rockland, recording secretary, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke and daughter of ex-Senator Farwell, successor of Hannibal Hamlin in United States Senate; Mrs. H. N. Jones, treasurer, a gifted Quaker preacher whose recital of Christian experience in yesterday's devotional meeting was a blessing to us all. Miss Martha Hatheway of Los Angeles, California, was present and spoke to great acceptance. She also is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, and was a teacher there. We are fortunate to have a woman of her culture and lofty Christian character as president in southern California. Last evening Mary A. Woodbridge gave a masterly address, the mayor of Gardiner presiding by invitation of the convention. (He had just declined to preside at a Republican rally where a drinking Maine congressman named Milliken was to speak). Doubtless the most interesting feature of the convention was the hour devoted to asking questions of Mrs. Woodbridge as to what women should do on election day to help carry the amendment. For the help of our workers elsewhere and because the methods largely apply to other occasions, I will give an abstract of the points brought out: Get churches to give last prayer meeting and Sunday services so far as practicable to the theme of God in government; send a printed address to each voter with "yes" ballot enclosed, asking them to represent their home constituency; have booths, or tents or hired store, near the polling places as possible adorned with mottoes and dispensing freely coffee, ice cream, temperance ballots, papers, etc., with the pledge for any who will sign; let the Bible be prominent, open on a cushion to the marked passage "Woe unto him who justifieth the wicked for a reward." Have children march and give cheers for the amendment; carry banners and sing songs; as a matter of course have an all day prayer meeting with leaders and topics for each hour. Teach the children, months beforehand, Mrs. Foster's "Amendment Catechism," which will do sure execution in the homes—no proselyters being so successful as the little folks. It was pleasant as well as surprising to see that the women of Maine, so many of them, seemed willing to go to the polls and stand at the ballot box pleading for representation through the voters. They explained this by saying, "All our leading men are so hearty for the amendment, and so many of them encourage us to go straight to the box itself, because they say if you give a man a "yes" ballot and do not see him put it in you cannot be absolutely sure of him!"

Anna Gordon's meetings have been of great interest to us. In Bath the cold water army met us at the train with banner and hurrahs; in Bangor they gave our assistant superintendent of juvenile work a Chautauqua salute in scientific style; everywhere their replies to questions showed their happy exemption from the wretched object lesson of the open saloon. A Belfast boy replied to the question, "How many saloons do you suppose we have in Chicago?" with an adventurous, "May be as many as twenty-five!" and a Bangor boy ventured to bound up so high as 100! But it is in the air of Maine, so bracing and so pure, that the liquor traffic is the essence of all that is contemptible and low. We never had meetings more carefully worked up, and, outside of California, none with such choice decorations. Everywhere they cheered me with our national anthem,

"For God and Home and Native Land,
Our motto here we arch it;
There is no foe we'll not withstand,
No battle but we'll fight it."

Drs. Rankin and Bischoff united to do us a grand service in this composition. It is the Marseillaise of our white ribbon army. At Biddeford the charming "Willard Society" of fashionable young ladies, surrounded the stage with a veritable hedge of golden rod, and hired a band to herald the meeting—an excellent idea and one our friends will find worthy of imitation. At Skowhegan they had one of the most elegant ornaments I have seen—our motto in great gilt letters on dark green ground with heavy gilt fringe. At Belfast, among most elaborate floral decorations filling the windows, transforming the pulpit into a bower of beauty, they had a ballot box—a *real* one with a white dove poised over it—carrying a "yes" ballot in its bill.

At Bangor I had the singular good fortune to meet one whom I had wished to see ever since, in my eleventh year, I had read "The Shoulder Knot." This was my first novel, and came into our Methodist home under cover of the "Ladies Repository," a literary journal now extinct, but then edited by Rev. Dr. B. T. Tefft. My father was of the strictest Puritan habits, and save this story and a surreptitious reading of "Norman Leslie," a religious Scotch novel, and "Jane Eyre," I knew nothing of such literature. How vivid are the characters still, impressed so early in that childish memory which is "wax to receive and marble to retain!" Richelieu, the Duke of Buckingham, Anne of Austria, and the rest. How I thanked the good Doctor of Divinity who gave food to hungry fancy in a fashion that fastened history like a nail in a sure place.

And here I found him, in his old home, Bangor, after seventy years of noble, helpful and scholarly living. It was a surprise, rare and delightful. Dr. Tefft has no superior in culture among the men of distinction whom I have met. He has spent years abroad, having visited Europe six times, once, by appointment of Abraham Lincoln, as our minister to Sweden. He is a trained scholar in the classics and modern languages, and a specialist in Christian apologetics. His work on evolution, the *magnum opus* of his studious life and result of twenty years' work, is soon to be published by Lee & Shepard. He showed me the introduction to it written by Bishop Simpson, his life long friend. I believe it will be the high water mark of American thought upon that fertile theme. The docter is simple and unpretending as a child, and of such rare sweetness of nature that he can talk to a St. John woman, lover as he is of the "plumed knight," listening to her arguments with perfect good nature and without a single eye-flash or explosive epithet!

Another pleasant episode was our visit yesterday to Brunswick and glance into the elegant memorial building and unique chapel, the last an embodied thought of that exceptional genius, Dr. Leonard Woods. We thought of Longfellow, Hawthorne and other famous "sons of Bowdoin," and coveted for the daughters of Maine the choice advantages of this noble old school, with its rare picture gallery and other delightful belongings.

Entertained at Prof. Chapman's (professor of rhetoric and oratory) we made the acquaintance of his lovely wife and bright boy Larry, an amateur editor, whose well appointed press and printing office in the attic, and whose admirable "Cumberland Monthly," showed what fascinating and elevating recreation cultivated parents can secure for an intelligent son. Prof. Chapman presided at my meeting, and made a brief speech for the amendment, which was a model in language and delivery, and what was best of all, had the ring of a true patriot's heart. But all these pleasant haps (for mishaps are unknown to me) beguile this restless pencil.

Two items and I close: Neal Dow's son-in-law, Mr. Gould, chief banker of Portland, I am told, is a St. John man, as decidedly as the general's son, Fred Dow, is a Republican (collector of the port).

Mary Woodbridge, speaks in the most "select" Congregational church of the city on Sunday next, by Mr. Gould's invitation, and is the first woman admitted.

Anna G., as aid to efficient Mrs. Weston, superintendent of literature, secured $26 worth of subscriptions for The Union Signal at Maine W. C. T. U. convention,

by quietly going from one to another during sessions. Why can we not pursue this plan always?

Yours for the amendment,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

*En route Gardiner to Boston, Sept. 5.*

## IOWA SPEAKS AGAIN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—As the Quakers say, "I have a concern" in regard to the course of your paper and the impression it seems desirous of creating, as to the actual and active affiliation of the National W. C. T. U. with the National Prohibition party, and I wish to speak my mind in behalf of the women of one state auxiliary to the National Union.

As an individual I could keep quiet, even while I might wish the course of the paper was different, but in behalf of our state union I think it is only simple justice that the strong, true prohibition element that is grieved and distressed by the course of THE UNION SIGNAL, and of our general W. C. T. U. officers should have a chance to be heard.

Iowa may be a laggard in her apprehension of, and devotion to prohibition truth, but Iowa prohibitionists believe they are still true to God and home and native land, even if they do not believe in the wisdom of the National Prohibition party; and the Iowa W. C. T. U. are not yet ready to be carried bodily into that party. Although the National Prohibition party has a large place in the sympathies and the prayers of many of our W. C. T. U. women, yet as an organization, we are united in the conviction that Iowa prohibitionists ought not to support the National Prohibition ticket inasmuch as without a separate prohibition party in Iowa, we have secured in our state the legal prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and we can not feel willing in any way to work for the destruction of the instrumentality through which it was gained, and through which it must be maintained. The resolution passed at the Detroit W. C. T. U. convention, as emphasized by THE UNION SIGNAL and interpreted by our National W. C. T. U. president, could not get the affirmative vote of Iowa delegates today, and could not have received such a vote at Detroit with such an explanation of its meaning as found in THE UNION SIGNAL of August 21, had that explanation been given before that vote was taken. Right here I would say that in future I think we shall be and ought to be, more careful about the adoption in convention, of resolutions and of measures, than we have been in the past.

When the resolution was passed at Detroit we all avoided any unnecessary discussion, on account of the shortness of our time, and I don't think there was in the minds of any, (unless of those who were desirous of committing us, as an organization, to the National Prohibition party) the thought of such an interpretation being given to that resolution, for this reason; that the delegates felt unwilling to thus commit themselves. In the discussion the thought was brought out, that in our different states we might be able to give our influence to different political parties, because of their position upon the temperance question.

I remember that in the discussion it was said that it committed us to no one party, for in the south the Democratic party might be that party, and in the north it might be the Republican party that would, in our judgment, furnish the "best embodiment of prohibition principles, and would must surely protect our homes."

We all understood what is so often asserted and conceded that, as states we were free to do as we pleased in regard to any line of work, outlined in any resolution; or, as Miss Willard says in THE UNION SIGNAL of Aug. 21, "This pledge is an expression of our sentiment . . . . but not technically obligatory upon any auxiliary or individual."

Any member of that convention knows that that resolution could not have been adopted if it had been understood as committing our National W. C. T. U. to active co-operation with the National Prohibition party, for while that party may seem to furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, we cannot consider it the one that would "most surely protect our homes," for the reason that the most sanguine national party Prohibitionists do not claim that party has the power at present to do more than simply to lift up a standard round which the growing temperance sentiment of all other parties can rally for future results—for the time being leaving our homes to the mercy of the aggressive liquor interest until the Prohibition party by its majorities can so protect them.

There are a great many who prefer for the present, while they are educating the people, to endure the evils they already have, evils that grow out of the ignorance of the people and the unwillingness of political parties to take up the temperance question, rather than fly to evils they know not of, and which they are confident must grow out of the wrecking of political parties. They believe it wise to so educate the people that make up existing parties, that they can use those parties for the triumph of this temperance reform, and for this reason we are grieved at what seems to us a misrepresentation of the position of the National Union, in the action based upon the adoption of that Detroit resolution under the circumstances of its adoption.

"With malice toward none and with charity for all," believing as one has so sweetly expressed it that "while there are diversities of opinion yet there is unity of spirit," I am, with a firm adherence to what seems to me to be truth and right, in behalf of our W. C. T. U.

Yours sincerely, MARY J. ALDRICH,
*Pres. Iowa W. C. T. U.*

*Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sept. 5.*

## MISSION WORK.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL.—Since reading, a few weeks since, the suggestion of Mrs. Matson, that the executive committee be asked to give of the thank offering money to send THE UNION SIGNAL to missionary stations, the importance of sending the paper to such fields haunts me continually. But, how to secure the fund necessary, is the great question, it seems to me. Undoubtedly that committee has scores of places and are racking their brains to know which are the most important places, what is the least they can possibly put here and there and how they can possibly make ends meet and do even one half they want to do, with that fund, without thinking of the mission fields. But whether the committee think best to act upon that suggestion or not the advancing of it must surely do good by setting us all to thinking of the importance of having such a work done. I tell you, sisters, I for one feel as if I must sacrifice something that I will feel, for this very purpose. It is Christ's cause. So is all temperance work you say. Yes, I know, but in connection with mission work is it not doubly so? Is it not more sacredly His? Every nook and corner of our globe, needs just such work as the W. C. T. U. with its scores of different plans is doing.

What can more hasten the evangilization of the world than to send this excellent, most excellent paper broad cast to both home and foreign missions? But how raise the money? What shall we sacrifice now in order to give when we feel as if we were already giving all that we can afford? Some of the dear sisters, I see from THE UNION SIGNAL, are giving their glove money for the temperance cause. That is a nice idea and I admire the love that prompts the act, but I think it will come mostly from the ladies with nice hands.

Those of us who do our own work that we may save money for all these good causes would almost feel as if we were breaking the Sabbath if we should go to church without gloves—with our hands of both unnatural size and color. I cannot conscientiously do that, but I pledge to go as far as anyone in giving up any *unnecessary article* from my table, either food or drink. So to begin I drop that which I *do like*—that is an *abundance* of *sugar* in good coffee. I know I take all the sugar my system needs in other forms, so all I take it in the coffee for is because I like it; and I shall do without it at least until I have saved enough to send this paper to one mission station. So I send $2.00 for one, to the editor, to send it wherever she thinks best. If I have courage to persevere, I shall send more before the year is out. Who will take hold of this plan to "enlarge our borders"—to hasten the day when our W. C. T. U. shall "belt the world," the day when we can see nominated our own beloved president for the international president?

Then, too, there will be a silent untold power in such a sacrifice (when we know to what place one paper goes) for we cannot forget, every time we are tempted to partake of whatever article we give up, to send up a petition that God's blessing will accompany each mission and abundantly bless every eye that beholds and every hand that handles it. M. KENNEDY EAST.

*Du Quoin, Ill.*

## A SPICY TELEGRIP.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—A few years ago I wanted to shake hands with Mary Dean, for some bright thing or other she had said in *Lippincott's Magazine*, and I expressed the wish that Edison would take five minutes and invent a telegrip, or telegrasp, or something, so that I could do so. Now, if he had, I should reach right across from Latrobe, Pa., to Edina, Mo., and say, "Shake, stranger," to Minnie Armstrong!

Her utterance in this week's UNION SIGNAL about young tipplers and their loving, but misguided, woman hero-worshipers, hits the nail on the head, and hits hard.

Oh that I, oh that all women, would take them at their true worth—lessness, until they make a manly, a mighty, and a persistent effort to conquer the drink habit.

But I will ask Miss A. not to give up the "old drunkard" quite so "tee to tally!" I know of more than one "regular old sot" who became a sober man, lived so for years and died so, giving good evidence of being Christians.

I have heard my father tell of a spunky old chap in Massachusetts to whom Medford rum was "eatin' an' drinkin'!" He was fairly soaked in the fiery liquid. The son who took care of him became tired of carrying off an empty jug and bringing home a full one, over and over, so he finally bought a barrel of rum, took it home, set it in the hall just outside the door of the old man's room, and told him, "Now drink just as much as you want to!"

The father took fire at once, and wrathfully told his too liberal son, "I know what you want. You want me to *kill* myself! I'll never touch it!" *He kept his word*, and never drank liquor again. If only grit or grace would accomplish the work oftener.

I sometimes wonder if there is not, in Scripture, an equivalent for "Let impatience do her perfect work." It seems we can "be angry and sin not;" I'm going to hunt for a passage which will fortify the position of our Missouri friend, and justify us in being right crisp and generously indignant with these grown-up infants. They play "man;" let them learn to *act* man, in good earnest, or put on bibs and take to "spoon vittles."

JULIA WILLARD.

## THE SOLDIER'S VOTE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I want to give information through your columns to all unions interested in the campaign for St. John and Daniel, that I have prepared a "Voter's Pledge Letter" addressed to my "soldier friends of America"; but really adapted for all voters. It is a campaign document embracing besides the letter, a "Prohibition Rallying Song," set to the tune of "The Battle cry of Freedom," the chorus being

"Hurrah for prohibition.
Hurrah, boys, hurrah,
Down with the Demon,
Up with holy Law.
While we rally round the flag, boys,
Rally one and all,
Shouting the battle-cry of Temperance."

Any one wanting a sample, can be supplied by sending me a penny stamp. They will be sold cheap by the hundred.

Will my co-superintendents let me hear from them promptly, giving items for the annual report of the National department of the work for soldiers and sailors.

SARAH A. MCCLEES.
*National Superintendent, Yonkers.*

TO THE LOCAL UNIONS:—*Dear Sisters:*—We are to determine at our national convention in St. Louis, Oct. 23, what style of pin shall be the badge with which to fasten the white ribbon of the W. C. T. U. Please see that your delegates bring suggestions and designs that this pin may be "made up of every creature's best."

Yours ever, FRANCES E. WILLARD,

# Our Children.

## THERE'S DANGER.

Write it on the liquor store,
Write it on the prison door,
Write it on the gin shop fine,
Write—aye, write this truthful line:
" Where there's drink, there's danger."

Write it on the work house gate,
Write it on the school boy's slate,
Write it in the copy book,
That the young may on it look:
" Where there's drink, there's danger."

Write it on the church yard mound,
Where the drink-slain dead are found;
Write it on the gallows high,
Write it for all passers by:
" Where there's drink, there's danger."

Write it underneath your feet,
Up and down the busy street;
Write it for the great and small,
In the mansion, cot and hall;
" Where there's drink, there's danger."

Write it on the ships which sail,
Borne along by storm and gale;
Write it in large letters plain,
O'er our land and past the main:
" Where there's drink, there's danger."

## THE TWO PATHS.

*A STORY FOR BOYS.*

F. M. HOLMES.

CHAPTER II.—YES OR NO.

As the prize day drew on, the excitement grew more intense. Notwithstanding Philip's remark that he should not continue to strive for the prize, he had in truth worked very hard for it. The remarks he had made were but the results of a passing fit of irritability consequent upon his failure to get on as speedily as he wished. Harry Somers, too, had been straining every nerve to ensure success, rising early and sitting up late to study the subject, and to write, re-write, and polish his essay.

He was under some disadvantage with regard to this prize, for he was not so familiar with the subject as some of the other competitors, he having only recently been moved into this class, in which most of the boys were his seniors.

Moreover the subject—Carthage—was not much to his taste, and he was fully aware that others, from their better acquaintance with Virgil and the history of the Punic wars, had a decided advantage over him. Nevertheless, he had pluckily worked hard to overcome the disparity between them. Thus it came about that the struggle lay pretty closely between Jones, Philip Gregory, and himself, and the other boys knew this and speculated largely upon the result.

Each of the three boys had their followers, and the school was pretty equally divided into three parts.

It came to the day before the prizes were to be adjudged. The essays had all been given in, and the boys were idly grouped about the playground discussing the morrow's chances.

Poor Harry Somers felt very dull. This was partly the result of the reaction after his severe overwork, but far more, it was occasioned by the thought that in a few days now he should leave this dear, well remembered playground for ever. His home, by reason of his father's drinking habits, had not been a happy one, and here had been spent some of his happiest hours. But these thoughts fled from his mind when Philip approached him and said,—

" I say, Harry, are you on for a spree to-night?"

" What's up?"

" Well, you know it's 'fair night' in the town. There will be all sorts of fun going on."

" But Dr. Sowerby will never let us out."

" Of course he won't. Who would think of asking him? But we can escape by the window when all the masters are asleep. Do come—it will be such fun. Your last term, too, and the last night, for I'm off to-morrow afternoon. We ought to have a regular jollification."

Harry paused. The project was very tempting and promised well. Tired and depressed by his long spell of hard work, he longed for an inspiriting change, and, as Philip suggested, there would no doubt be plenty of fun going on.

" Come," said Philip, seeing his hesitation, " say you'll go. I want to tell Harpur—he's making up the party. If we are discovered we shan't get into a row; the term is over and we are going home."

Still Harry hesitated. Conscience told him that to yield would be to break his resolve. True he might keep his pledge never to drink wine or strong drink, but it would be going straight into temptation, and he much doubted his power to resist if he went just now. But, apart from all this, it would certainly be wrong to go, for it would break the rules of the school and sadly offend Dr. Sowerby. These thoughts decided him.

" No," he replied abruptly, " I shall not go, Gregory."

" Not go! Why I was certain you would. You must go, for you're a good judge of wine, and we want you to get some good tackle for us."

Harry's face flushed. Did Philip know of his sin the other day? No, apparently not, for he added—

" I mean you have generally brought some first rate wine to school with you, and your father has sent you some. I always envied you and enjoyed your wine mightily. I made my father send me some because yours did."

Harry started. Already, then, his influence on others had been bad. Others had wished to drink and had drunk because he had taken wine. He said eagerly but decidedly—

" Phil, I am not going to drink any more wine. I am an abstainer now and forever. As you have followed me in drinking follow me now in abstinence."

For some moments Philip stared at his friend, in too great surprise to speak; then he said, " But why, Harry? What is the reason of this change?"

" I cannot tell you altogether," replied Harry, shrinking from revealing his own and his father's degradation. " But I may say that Dr. Sowerby's speech to us that day had a great deal to do with my resolution. And now promise me you will not go to this fair. Hang it! don't let us disgrace ourselves the last night."

" Well," said Harpur, coming up at this juncture; " have you decided, Somers?"

" Yes; I am not coming."

" Not coming. Why not?"

" Because he's given up drinking," cried Phil.

" You don't mean to say you are such a milksop as to become a total abstainer?" asked Harpur.

" I am no milksop," replied Harry, stoutly; " but I am a teetotaler, and I am not going to break rules."

" Why, you've turned quite a saint," sneered Harpur.

Harpur was a big lad, nearly at the head of the school, and his opinions were consequently held in high esteem, and Harry bit his lip as he heard Harpur's taunts.

" Come now, no nonsense, Somers? You don't really mean you have been such a weak-minded fool as to sign the pledge. That's all very well for the children in the lower forms, but for us in the upper class, its folly!"

" I see nothing weak-minded in it, Harpur. On the contrary, it appears to me to be courageous to stick to your principles, and I mean to stick to mine, so good-bye." And without further parley, Harry walked off.

" Stupid young fool!" hissed Harpur between his teeth. " Never mind, I s'pose he won't split on us. Come on, Phil. Let us go and arrange with Harris about our getting back."

" I don't think I shall go," said Phil slowly. " I think Harry is right."

" What! are you going to show the white feather, too? Tut, man, don't be such a fool! Why, Harris, here's Somers turned coward and won't go, and Phil wants to follow his example!"

Harris greeted this remark with a shout of derisive laughter, and in the end Philip yielded and agreed to go.

In some sense we might say that the life-battle of those two boys was decided here. For the boy is father of the man, which means that the principles a lad practises at school he will most likely follow out in after days. If a boy can say " No " to temptation at school he will probably say " No " to greater temptation in after days.

It was a hard struggle for Harry to resist—harder than at first sight would appear. It meant entirely cutting himself off from all his old companions, and though as he was about to leave the school, this might not matter much to him, yet he felt their sneers only too keenly, and would have mightily enjoyed a last " bit of fun " with them.

But that solemnly-signed pledge taken in the doctor's study could not be broken, and no longer could he contemplate the idea of infringing the rules of the school as lightly as he had previously done. That total abstinence pledge seemed to have raised him altogether on a higher platform—given him more self-control and a greater sense of personal and moral responsibility. Thus he had said " No " once, and at great cost; the second time would be easier, until at last it would become a fixed habit with him to resist temptation. In the same way Philip had said " Yes," and with him too the habit would increase. But the one path led upward and the other led downward!

Oh! boys and girls, learn when you are young, to say " No " to temptation. It may be that your happiness throughout eternal ages depends upon it. Within that chalice of sin that seems so sweet there lurks a poisonous serpent that may sting you with remorse throughout the infinity beyond the tomb.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Now is the time to begin to do right;
Today, whether skies be dark or bright;
Make others happy by good deeds of love,
Looking to Jesus for help from above;
And thus you'll be happy now,
And as the years pass on.

## FOREVER.

A little girl, whom we know, came in her night clothes very early to her mother one morning, saying:

" Which is worse, mamma, to tell a lie or steal?"

The mother taken by surprise, replied that both were so bad she couldn't tell which was the worse.

" Well," said the little one, " I've been thinking a good deal about it, and I've concluded its worse to lie than to steal. If you steal a thing, you can take it back, less you've eaten it; and if you've eaten it, you can pay for it. But'—and there was a look of awe in the little face—" a lie is forever."—*Zion's Herald.*

A little bit of patience often makes the sunshine come,
And a little bit of love makes a very happy home;
A little bit of hope makes a rainy day look gay,
And a little bit of charity makes glad a weary way.

Dare to be a Daniel,
Dare to stand alone,
Dare to have a purpose firm,
Dare to make it known.

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children:—Nowadays men are holding political meetings and getting up great processions. They call them " rallies ". I suppose they do them great good, for in this way they encourage each other and help to accomplish what they feel they ought to do. But it was not a political " rally " that I saw in Bloomington, Ill., last week, it was a Band of Hope " rally," a Prevention Army division drill. From Bloomington, Normal and Lexington, the crowd of little folks flocked into the Second Presbyterian church where the W. C. T. U. was holding a convention, marching in good army fashion with banners flying. The Bloomington Band had its banner inscribed with the motto, " Keep thyself pure." Lexington Band marched under a St. John and Daniel banner, and the portraits of these gentlemen looked down upon these little soldiers. The boys of this Band carried this legend, " We shall be voters by and by," and right behind them came the girls with their banner saying, " So shall we." Then such singing, O, 'twas glorious! If these boys and girls fight alcohol with as much " vim " as they sing, we shall have him destroyed before very long, sure. Then, too, the recitations, they would have done your heart good, and Miss Hood, of Chicago, and Mrs. Reid, of Normal, each made speeches that the children applauded with feet, hands, lips and eyes, and then stored away in good and honest hearts.

The Bloomington W. C. T. U. gave them all a substantial lunch supper and they went home as happy as when they came, which can't be said of children at all " rallies " you know. I've seen some Sunday picnics in this great and wicked city, when the company went out so gay and bright in the morning, children jumping and singing and laughing, forgetting, if they ever knew, that it was God's holy day, and then at night coming home all soiled and weary and crying, with drunken fathers and sore-hearted mothers and looking so dreary and unhappy that my heart ached for them. King Alcohol never trembled a bit when such a procession files past his throne, but when you fling out your banners of purity and truth, dear children, he almost tumbles off his throne.

Captain Deborah.

## A Minnesota Huzza.

Dear Captain Deborah:—The temperance school of Sleepy Eye wish to inform you that a small detachment of troops have enlisted under your banner in this place. As yet we are raw recruits, and have not been drilled nor disciplined. But we are storing up useful knowledge which we expect will serve well our purpose when the time comes to display our strength. We number thirty-five, and we wonder how many soldiers there are in our honored captain's army, we wonder if she knows. If she does, what a pleasant vision must be hers, when in her mind's eye she reviews her troops. And we think King Alcohol would tremble if he could view it, especially if he knew our opinion of beer. The first work that we have undertaken is to add members to our school. The object of this letter was to tell you of a picnic that we had a few weeks ago, and we have almost finished without speaking of it. But we wish that our captain could have been here and that all the temperance children in America could have as good a time as we did.

*Sleepy Eye, Minn.* H. M. B.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498 Sharon, Pa.*

190. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The sixty-four letters which I name may be found in Habakkuk.

God pronounces 1-25-18 against those who 17-r-6-25-k. 26-27-58-3, and against those 24-6-2 give 15-19-4-5-22-29-38-8.

Against 9-10-32-39-38 who justify 12-20-18-1-7-51-k-47-34 for 11-r-47-24-21-r-17. 1-46 33-39-43-50-54-53 46-47 widow, 35-36-37-63-6-3-f-41-40-46-47.r. 16-3-39 45.

Whose throne 28-39 61-p-49-18-31-34 12-54 30-31-23-2-17 and 55-56-57-58-44-60-14-62-48-64-38-39-63-41-42-16-52-45-6-47-48-49-59-63.

The whole may be applied to the license system of our land. B. C.

191. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in white, but not in black.
My second is in head, but not in back.
My third is in wing, but not in leg.
My fourth is in steal, but not in beg.
My fifth is in king, but not in man.
My sixth is in finger, but not in hand.
My seventh is in yardsticks, but not in canes.
My whole is something that steals men's brains.

CHARLIE DAVIS.

192. CHARADE.

The solvers should, before they pause,
Find *first*, which means "since" or "because";
And mayhap they will deem it pat,
To find "toward" or "by reason that."

For *second*, now, the solvers bold,
Should look or hunt for "to grow old."
The *whole* is neither wise nor good,
And means "to rove in search of food;"
You'll also find with little toil,
By looking on, "to feed on spoil."

*Slater, Mo.* ROMERO.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

PRIZE ENIGMA.

"Arise ye sons and daughters, here's a work for all to do. And even little children can help this great work through:"

Victory, persevere, strength, voters, failure, fashions, children, whiskey, cigarette, alcohol, Daniel UNION SIGNAL, love, seller, drunkenness water, health, Garfield.

183.—God speed the right.

184.—Faith, Celestia, Melinda, Ellen, Annie.

185.—ACROSTICAL ANSWER.

Do you desire this King to meet—
Engage in mischief on the street;
Vilest comrades then pick out,
In darkest nights then take a scout;
Love beer, tobacco, and to game,
In this you'll find this monarch's name.

Answers have been received from Mary Lester, A. M. Stratford, W. H. Earee and Isaac P. Monfort.

# Home Department.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

## QUARTERLY TEMPERANCE LESSON.—No. VII.

*September 28.*

BY MRS. MARY B. WILLARD.

## TOPIC: THE STORY OF DEBORAH.

**LESSON TEXT:** Judges iv: 4-24.

4. And Deborah, a prophetess, the wife of Lapidoth, she judged Israel at that time.
5. And she dwelt under the palm tree of Deborah, between Ramah and Bethel in Mount Ephraim: and the children of Israel came up to her for judgment.
6. And she sent and called Barak the son of Abinoam out of Kedesh-naph'tali, and said unto him Hath not the Lord God of Israel commanded, saying, Go and draw toward Mount Tabor, and take with thee ten thousand men of the children of Naphtali and of the children of Zebulun?
7. And I will draw unto thee, to the river Kishon, Si-era the captain of Jabin's army, with his chariots and his multitude; and I will deliver him into thine hand.
8. And Barak said unto her, If thou wilt go with me, then I will go: but if thou wilt not go with me, then I will not go.
9. And she said, I will surely go with thee: notwithstanding the journey that thou takest shall not be for thine honor; for the Lord shall sell Sisera into the hand of a woman. And Deborah arose, and went with Barak to Kedesh.
10. And Barak called Zebulun and Naphtali to Kedesh; and he went up with ten thousand men at his feet: and Deborah went up with him.
11. Now Heber the Kenite, which was of the children of Hbeab the father-in-law of Moses, had severed himself from the Kenites, and pitched his tent unto the plain of Zaanaim, which is by Kedesh.
12. And they shewed Sisera that Barak the son of Abinoam was gone up to Mount Tabor.
13. And Sisera gathered together all his chariots even nine hundred chariots of iron, and all the people that were with him, from Harosheth of the Gentiles unto the river of Kishon
14. And Deborah said unto Barak, Up; for this is the day in which the Lord hath delivered Sisera into thine hand: is not the Lord gone out before thee? So Barak went down from Mount Tabor, and ten thousand men after him.
15. And the Lord discomfited Sisera, and all his chariots, and all his host, with the edge of the sword before Barak; so that Sisera lighted down off his chariot, and fled away on his feet.
16. But Barak pursued after the chariots, and after the host, unto Harosheth of the Gentiles: and all the host of Sisera fell upon the edge of the sword; and there was not a man left.
17. Howbeit Sisera fled away on his feet to the tent of Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite: for there was peace between Jabin the king of Hazor and the house of Heber the Kenite.
18. And Jael went out to meet Sisera, and said unto him, Turn in, my lord, turn in to me; fear not. And when he had turned in unto her into the tent, she covered him with a mantle.
19. And he said unto her, Give me, I pray thee, a little water to drink; for I am thirsty. And she opened a bottle of milk, and gave him drink, and covered him.
20. Again he said unto her, Stand in the door of the tent, and it shall be, when any man doth come and inquire of thee, and say, Is there any man here? that thou shalt say, No.
21. Then Jael Heber's wife took a nail of the tent, and took a hammer in her hand, and went softly unto him, and smote the nail into his temples, and fastened it into the ground; for he was fast asleep and weary. So he died.
22. And, behold, as Barak pursued Sisera, Jael came out to meet him, and said unto him, Come, and I will shew thee the man whom thou seekest. And when he came into her tent, behold, Sisera lay dead, and the nail was in his temples.
23. So God subdued on that day Jabin the king of Canaan before the children of Israel.
24. And the hand of the children of Israel prospered, and prevailed against Jabin the king of Canaan, until they had destroyed Jabin king of Canaan.

**GOLDEN TEXT:** Judges v.: 20. The stars in their courses fought against Sisera.

**CENTRAL TRUTH:** One with God is a majority.

| OUTLINE. | HOME READINGS. |
|---|---|
| 1. Deborah the Judge. | *Monday:* Josh. 1: 1-9 |
| 2. Deborah the Leader of Armies | *Tuesday:* Ex 14: 10-31. |
| 3. Deborah the Victor, | *Wednesday:* 2 Kings 6: 8-18. |
| | *Thursday:* Isa. 41: 10-29. |
| | *Friday:* Psa 27: 1-14. |
| | *Saturday:* Rom. 8: 31-39. |
| | *Sunday:* Judges 5: 1-31. |

### THE LESSON STORY.

The Israelites had been in the land of Canaan for many, many years. They had disobeyed God's command and had not driven out the Canaanites, but settled down among them and intermarried with them. This was very displeasing to God, and as they had chosen to live with their enemies instead of conquering them in God's name and strength, He often left them to the mercy of these enemies.

At the time of this lesson the Israelites were suffering under the terrible oppression of the king of Canaan. His family name was Jabin, just as the family name of the Egyptian oppressor was Pharaoh. He had a large army and nine hundred chariots of iron with which he went to war.

**Deborah, the Judge.** Deborah was a woman who lived in Mt. Ephraim and the people came to her for judgment—i. e., for direction. God revealed His will to her and told her what He would have the people do. He gave her the command to Barak, who was a sort of general among the Israelites, that now was the time when Israel should be delivered from the hand of Jabin and of Sisera, the general of his army.

**Deborah, the Leader of Armies.** Barak said that he would not do as God commanded him through Deborah, unless she, herself, would go with him to battle. He forgot that God had said that He would be with them at Kishon and that He would deliver Sisera into his hand. Deborah agreed to go, but told him that for his faithlessness and cowardice, God would honor a woman with the victory and not him.

There were certain tribes who went cheerfully with Deborah and Barak, and others who would not help to throw off the oppressor's yoke. Zebulun and Naphtali whose territory was nearest the capital of Canaan, and consequently was most troubled and oppressed by them, were foremost in the battle. The tribe of Issachar, too, was represented by their princes. The tribes of Gad and Asher and Dan and Reuben stood aloof and let their brethren fight alone. They had their sheep to look after, their ships to sail, and their business to attend to. The Canaanites who so sadly oppressed their brethren, were their customers and their creditors, and they feared to offend or fight them, especially as they controled their cities and did not persecute them very much. Their selfishness and their cowardice was remembered, and it is said that no hero ever descended from these families, and that they were almost forgotten in the later periods of Jewish history. Meroz also was "cursed" for not coming up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, while Zebulun and Naphtali were honored of God through many generations.

The Lord fought with Deborah and Barak. He told them to lead their army of ten thousand men up on the mountain from which they could fight to great advantage, and then as Sisera's host advanced down the valley, He sent a great rain storm which beat right in their faces so that they were blinded and could not see where to attack the Israelites. Thus Barak discomfited them and put them to flight.

**Deborah the Victor.** Sisera was separated somehow from his soldiers and fled. He ran into a tent where lived a man by the name of Heber, and Jael his wife. These people were not Israelites, and yet they did not like Sisera nor Jabin, the king. Heber was descended from the father-in-law of Moses, and his sympathies were largely with the Israelites. Jael, his wife, received Sisera kindly but deceitfully, and taking a large tent pin, used for holding down the tent, she drove it through Sisera's head while he was sleeping. And so the last enemy was conquered and the land had rest again. Then Deborah sang one of the most wonderful psalms of victory that the Bible records. She gave God all the glory and showed how truly all her dependence was upon Him. She says in this psalm two things that you are to remember specially. One is this: That God avenged the enemies of Israel when the people *willingly offered themselves to obey His command.*

The other is this: That God has resources in battle which we know not of. "They fought from heaven, the stars in their courses fought against Sisera." If God be for us, all heaven is pledged to our victory. It was the storm of rain and wind from heaven that defeated Sisera, and not Barak's small army.

### THE LESSON APPLIED.

The people of our own country are very much like the Israelites in Canaan. Our nation was founded by those who wanted to serve God in a free country, where kings would not oppress them. But the Mayflower which brought the Pilgrims to America brought a worse king with them than Charles II. had been to them in England. King Alcohol came over in the hold of the vessel, in the shape of rum, beer, etc.

King Alcohol's chariots are strangely enough of the same number as Sisera's, only his were of iron, while King Alcohol's chariots are the nine hundred millions of gold that make up the nation's drink bill, and these are much more powerful than chariots of iron.

All through the history of our country attempts have been made to deliver the nation or parts of it, from this oppressive king, but the people have never been willing to dethrone him entirely; to destroy him as God commanded the Canaanites should be destroyed. Instead of destroying him they have permitted him to rule if only he would pay to the people so much money. At last a Deborah appears, who calls upon the men of the land to go up against this dreadful foe and to forever abolish and exterminate him.

It is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union whose motto is, "For God, and Home, and Native Land." Like Deborah, its members are "mothers in Israel," and they work, and pray, and wait for God to overthrow the enemy who makes prisoners and slaves of their husbands and sons. They teach the children in the Sunday school and the day school the Biblical and the scientific truth about drink; they reclaim the poor drunkard; they go out into all the world to preach the temperance gospel; they strive to get prohibition made the law of the land. The people of today are very much divided upon the temperance question just as the Israelites were of old. But this will not hinder God's battle if enough willingly offer themselves. Those who go out most cheerfully to the war against King Alcohol are like the tribes of Zebulun and Naphtali, those who have suffered most by him. But the people who are afraid of injuring their business, or alienating their friends, stay quiet in their "ships" and "sheep folds" as did Gilead or Gad, and Asher, and Dan. Those who feel afraid and have not quite made up their minds are like halting Reuben, for whose "divisions there were great searchings of heart." It is to be feared that like the old tribes which went into obscurity, these people by slighting God's command will lose a great opportunity, and when He shall call them to account at his judgment seat, He will say: "Inasmuch as ye did it *not* to one of the least of these my brethren ye did it *not* unto me."

The battle is pressing upon us, we must take sides one way or the other, for God and His kingdom, or against it. Let us offer ourselves "willingly," and by total abstinence on our own part help those who need such an example. Let us work for prohibition so that no man can lay a stumbling block in his brother's path by offering to give or sell intoxicating drink to him. The victory will come. The stars in their courses, and all heaven will fight against King Alcohol. We shall sing the song of triumph over the defeat of King Alcohol if we are true soldiers.

"There's a part in that chorus for you and for me."

### QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON STORY.

In what country is the scene of the lesson? Who were the inhabitants? Why were not the Canaanites driven out? Who was the ruler of this country? Who was Deborah? What were her duties? Who was Barak? What was the cause of war? Was it the fault of the Israelites that they were obliged to fight? Why? On what condition would Barak lead the army of Israel? Who was the general of the opposing army? How many chariots had he? Who went to the fight with Barak and Deborah? Why did Zebulun and Naphtali go so willingly? Why did Asher and Dan and Gad refuse to go? Who was Jael? Who fought for Barak and the children of Israel? How can fighting be done from heaven? How complete was the victory? How did Jael complete the defeat and rout of the enemy? Can you give anything from Deborah's song of victory?

### QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON APPLIED.

Has our own country an oppressor like Jabin? Who is it? When did he gain his foothold? What are his chariots made of? How have the people dealt with this foe hitherto? Have we a Deborah among us? What is her work? Do the people of the country enlist as soldiers willingly, as did some of the tribes of Israel? Who are the most willing? Who stand aloof? Will God honor those who do not come up to His help in this war? What will He say to such at the judgment? What can we do to push the war?

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.*

## A CITIZEN AT LARGE.

It seems then that the depositing of Mr. Blaine's ballot on the prohibitory amendment in Maine the other day must be classed with Disraeli's "Events that never took place!" His friends when bantered about it next day were inclined to doubt the report; because, they claimed it was so entirely unlike the brave boldness of the plumed knight. The report however was confirmed; and more, he made a speech to his Augusta neighbors about it. He had refrained from voting on that question, pro or con, intelligently and for a purpose. One can imagine the eagerness with which that audience waited for his explanation when informed he had one to offer. It must have been similar to the hushed Mormon expectancy in the Salt Lake tabernacle when John Taylor is going to make known some important revelation just received the night before. The case was a simple one: A question was submitted to the people of his state for their decision; he, a suffragist of that state did not vote on that question, and why? Had Mr. Blaine, in allowing his name to be placed at the head of a party ticket ceased to be one of the people, so as not to have the responsibility of voting yes or no, devolving on him like the rest? Does the fact that one is a candidate for the highest office in the nation, and even during the time of his candidacy, lift him so high that he is exonerated from the duties of a citizen of the commonwealth? Such queries are so absurd, and so plainly involve their own contradiction, that hardly any one in that expectant though somewhat puzzled audience would harbor them among their ruminations. And yet such is the revelation which the august citizen and ex-senator makes! This valiant son of the Pine Tree state excuses himself for not voting on the question as to whether his own state, through its constitution, should prohibit or sanction the sale of rum, on the ground that this was entirely a *state matter!* And had not his own state in deciding that important issue any claim on him? Oh, no! he was the chosen leader of a great national party, and hence could not with propriety touch that ballot with his (to be perhaps) presidential fingers!

What an astounding discovery this was! and what an anomalous position, if this be the true doctrine, a presidential nominee is placed in! It makes one think of the colored man's description of the difference between a railroad accident and a shipwreck. "Ef you git caught in a railroad bust," said he, "dare you am; but ef you go down in a shipwreck, whar am ye?" Mr. Blaine is caught somewhere into some kind of an intermediate cyclone that makes us echo Sambo's query, and say to him, "Whar am ye?" He seems to be a kind of a knight errant citizen at large, unhitched from state relations and obligations through the wizardry of a presidential nomination!

The situation was an embarrassing one we acknowledge, with the eyes of tens of thousands of prohibitionists, on one hand, and of beer loving Germans on the other, directing their searching blaze on that amendment ballot. How welcome, just in that nick of time, before he took that last step to the polls, to have that gleam of light, "light that never was on sea or shore" in connection with that subject before, flash upon him at once, so that he knew what to do, and how to explain it, viz., that it was simply a state affair, and hence required none of his attention! Desperate indeed must be the emergency when principle is remanded to the rear and policy steps to the front and commands a great captain in apologizing to the nation for the neglect of a solemn duty, to stultify his conscience by resorting to a subterfuge so glaringly shallow and base as this, *and he obeys!*

As to the prohibitory amendment in Maine, fortunately, the grand old state, without his help arose in her might on the morning of that election day, and with a solemn brow and an eye of fire put her speaking trumpet to her lips, and using her time honored motto, spake to all her sons, "Dirigo!" (I direct,) "I direct the doom of rum!" And from mountain and valley, from hill and gorge, from every hamlet and town, the voters came, and like the voice of many waters responded, "Aye!" seventy thousand more than enough.

## MRS. FOSTER'S UTTERANCE AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

Taken from her Annual Report as Superintendent of the Department of Legislation.

The desired prohibitory amendment to the federal constitution still awaits the action of congress; it has many strong champions; with a little more "back-fire" from prohibitory states it will before long be submitted for ratification by state legislatures. Let it always be remembered that senators and members of congress will not often rise higher than their constituences at home; the best way to secure national prohibition is to make prohibitory sentiment in the states.

I shall cause to be presented to the next congress petitions already circulated by our union for this consumma-

tion of our desires in respect to legislation. * * * * I ask temperance women throughout the country to study well the political situation, to scrutinize the position and the action of party leaders. Political parties are not known to the constitution, but they are a recognized and potent factor in our American life. They are voluntary associations of voters about accepted constructions of the constitution. Where the constitution is so plainly expressed that no differing construction is possible, then no political issues can be made. The early discussions of the question involved in national unity and state sovereignty all turned upon the question, What is the real spirit and intent of the constitution? In the present and more vital question, What shall be done with the liquor traffic? Prohibitionists have always claimed, and they have been sustained in their claim by state and national supreme courts, that the spirit of constitutions guaranteeing "protection to life, liberty, and property" justifies the absolute putting away of the liquor traffic; license advocates have claimed that restriction is allowed, as well as prohibition, and this construction also is sustained by the courts. It has been a very general belief among politicians of all parties that this question does not come within the domain of political action; the Prohibition party, in state and nation,—more recently named "The Prohibition Home Protection Party,"—has clearly set forth that the whole question is the proper subject of political action. The Republican party in Maine and Vermont has adopted prohibition as its settled policy. More recently that party in Kansas and Iowa has boldly taken the same position, but not until the people through the constitution had compelled such action. I know of no instance in which the Democratic party, as a party, has in state or national convention, endorsed the principle or policy of prohibition. The Greenback party has done this in several instances.

Please notice, I speak of these parties as acting in their representative gatherings. Individual instances of prohibition Democrats and license Republicans are so numerous as to greatly modify the effect of party records. The movement for constitutional prohibition is being recognized by all parties, and is an admirable means of coercing their action. *Every temperance woman ought to oppose, by voice and influence, the action of any party in which it ignores or refuses to submit this question to the votes of the people. She ought also to support the action of any party wherein it commands its representatives to thus aid the people in the expression of their will. In some instances this will lead women contrary to their otherwise political preferences; but since we believe the prohibition of the liquor traffic to be the subject of paramount importance, we are justified in so doing. We do not thus give ourselves to the support of any party as a party, but we do follow wherever we see the white banner of prohibition.*

*Do not be afraid of the charge of partisanship. A grand manifesto for principle will be of no avail unless the living personality of human effort makes it effective. The grand chorus of majorities, as in unison they cry "The saloon must go," shall possess no coercive force unless that unison, merged into legislative, judicial, executive harmony, and guided by the baton of a political party, shall take up the strain and still sing on, "The saloon must go, the saloon shall go, and by our hand its power is broken." God forbid that any temperance woman should with doubt or discord weaken the strain or cause the time to drag.*

*The force of the material world is applied by machinery; the cause of God among men is advanced by human hands; the Christian church conserves its interests through denominations; any great principle of governmental science which seeks recognition of legislation must be championed by some political party. The temperance reform is of full age: it has met an honest recognition from science, from philanthrophy, from Christianity, and now espoused by the dominant thought of a Christian nation, it waits in the temple of our civilization for the solemn rites which shall forever enthrone it in the hearts and homes of our people.*

The italics of the above are our own, but it would be difficult not to emphasize instructions so plain, and so exactly fulfilled.

In the first paragraph quoted, it will be seen that Mrs. Foster speaks of national prohibition as the consummation of our desires, and favorably of the petition to congress therefor.

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The press dispatches say that Maine has given 15,000 majority for the Republican state ticket and 50,000 majority for the prohibitory constitutional amendment. A statement affording food for thought, and involving several considerations worth noting.

1. In the estimation of the voters of the Pine Tree state, where prohibition has been tried for over thirty years, prohibition does prohibit; and they say so by 50,000 majority. Mr. Croaker over the "failure of prohibition in Maine," do you hear that?

2. Some prohibitionists are not Republicans. With 15,000 majority for Robie and 50,000 majority for the amendment, it is evident 35,000 of the votes must have been Democrats or something else than Republicans. But Mr. Blaine says, "some Republicans voted against the amendment," and some others may have followed the example of Mr. Blaine and his son Walker, and "dodged" the amendment. By just this unknown quantity must we add to the Democratic 35,000 votes for prohibition.

3. Mr. Blaine no longer appears as the ideal "plumed knight." In a speech from the entrance of his house Monday evening, he said: "Party discipline is powerless against the consciences of men," and in the same speech said, "For myself I decided not to vote at all on the question. I took this position because I am chosen by the Republican party as the representative of national issues." Would Mr. Blaine have it understood that he has no convictions on this supreme issue of the hour; no convictions on the great moral and economic question of this nation, or for the home as against the saloon? Out of his own mouth let him be condemned. Either he has no such convictions or he stands self-accused of the most contemptible cowardice.

4. A majority of the Democrats in Maine voted for the prohibitory amendment. The total Democratic vote was nearly 64,000. It is certain from the returns that 35,000 Democrats voted for the amendment and according to Mr. Blaine, "some Republicans voted against it." If we estimate that negative Republican vote at only one in ten, then fully 43,000 Democrats voted for the amendment, representing a majority of 11,000 on their total party vote.

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The following explanation from the national officers explains itself:

163, 14th St., New York, Sept. 10, 1884.

*Dear Editor*:—Please make this statement by way of explanation: We forwarded the "address of national officers" (in your number dated Aug. 28) in great haste. We were careful to separate by our official signatures the statement of facts from the suggestion of methods. In our haste the latter article was also signed officially but by next mail we sent a postal requesting that a distinction might be observed by striking off the official designation, but we learn that you did not receive this until the paper had gone to press.

If our W. C. T. Unions will review the address they will see the importance of this discrimination inasmuch as the first part was an official communication, while the latter was made up of practical suggestions and was not intended to be official. Yours for St. John and Daniel,

Frances E. Willard.

*Strickland's Price Current*, the advertising sheet of a wholesale liquor firm of this city, gives special notice to the trade in temperance towns as follows:

We put no marks or brands on boxes, and (except barrel goods) no one can tell that you get liquors when ordering from us. We use plain envelopes so that no one can tell with whom you correspond.

* * *

The same circular says that the firm has a United States permit, authorizing that its "Wine of Life" be classed as a proprietary medicine, and consequently it may be sold by dealers without paying U. S. internal revenue special tax as retail liquor dealer, and without a saloon license.

* * *

These are the good law-abiding citizens who propose to run the country for us, voting for no man for any office who is not favorable to their traffic.

* * *

Says the Chancellor of Chautauqua: "A woman who cannot train boys, and influence brothers and husbands to vote in the interest of mothers, sisters, wives and daughters, is neither worthy or competent to vote herself." Whereupon Dr. Bayliss, the live editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, trips up the chancellor neatly by asking how he would like to be deprived of his own franchise, because he could not influence half a dozen votes in the direction of his personal interests.

* * *

There is a class of people mentioned in scripture who lade other men (or women) with burdens heavy to be borne, but will not themselves touch them with so much as one of their fingers.

* * *

Some women *do* have influence enough to turn votes and the tide of business, too, though even this ought not to enfranchise them according to Dr. Vincent. I have just seen the signature of one who influenced her husband to root up his wine vineyard and set it out to table grapes.

* * *

The Wyoming W. C. T. U. at its annual convention next week, has the new feature of a "card receiver" in preparation. It will contain messages from all over the continent, bringing cheer and comfort to the workers.

* * *

The Band of Hope in Staunton, Va., gave a charming entertainment last month in the Presbyterian church of the city. The songs and recitations were warmly applauded.

* * *

Mrs. H. H. Harrison and Mrs. Saxon, both of Tennessee W. C. T. U., were among the "notables" at the Monteagle (Tenn.) S. S. Assembly, this year.

* * *

Mrs. S. M. Perkins, the irrepressible National organizer, is in Kansas, making every thing very busy and lively along her line of march.

* * *

Miss Narcissa White, after a short visit at Clifton Springs, is again at work and is full of engagements reaching up to the National convention.

* * *

Among the magazines for September, *The Woman's Century* is the noblest Roman of them all. It is the new version of Woman at Work, and outside and inside is full of the beauty and high art of the new dawning age for women. Mrs. Esther T. Housh is its guiding and informing genius.

* * *

Mrs. B. Sturtevant Peet, formerly of Vermont W. C. T. U., is now the superintendent of legislative work in the California W. C. T. U. She has issued a very comprehensive appeal to the unions of the state, for earnest efforts in behalf of constitutional prohibition.

On Duty.

# News From the Field.

## NEW YORK.

Yonkers.—The Union Signal has just come and as usual brought so much good cheer to us. The news from Y. W. C. T. Unions is always eagerly looked for by me and I was especially interested this evening in the account by Miss McDowell of the recently organized union in Evanston, and of the novel entertainment given to the children. As I read, I wished we might hear the summer experiences of our young ladies, and concluded to "open the meeting" with my own brief one. During July and August the meetings of our Y. W. C. T. U. were adjourned, but in July Mrs. Lasher, one of our members who has a lovely home surrounded by handsome grounds, proposed giving a lawn party or afternoon tea for the advanced class of kitchen-garden maids. Accordingly we began to plan for it, driving about to invite the girls, who, of course, were most happy to accept. The appointed day was a perfect one, and the girls came dressed in fresh ginghams or cambrics (some having been made for the occasion) and a number brought their aprons, seeming to forget they would not be marked for the omission of them, as at school.

Well, we gave them something to eat, of course, not watermelons, but lemonade and cake, prepared by the teachers; and we reversed the usual order of things, the little maids being seated while the young ladies served. Then we played games on the lawn, such as we enjoyed in our own childish days. Finally some one proposed we should take seats under a wide-spreading elm and play stage-coach. This we all joined in heartily, and our hostess who was called upon to tell the story made a pointed temperance lesson in relating the misfortunes of that stage-ride. She gave a chapter of sad disasters all due to the intemperate stage driver, who found many wayside inns where he could stop to take "just one glass," until having lost all self-control, he could no longer manage his unruly horses; and thus the result of the upsetting of the coach. I have since asked her if she had not read what Dr. S. I. Prime said about stage coach accidents, but she had not. Perhaps some of our readers have not. Dr. Prime says in going through the mountains he inquired of a driver the cause of so many disasters, and the man replied, "There are two reasons; self conceit and rum, but the most and worst come from *rum*." "I have been driving a coach since I was fourteen and am now nearly fifty, yet I have never had an upset in my life." "But" he continued, "I was never the worse for liquor and never tasted tobacco." "Good for you" responded Dr. Prime, "*we* are of the same persuasion."

The summer vacation is over now, and we have resumed our Y. W. C. T. U. meetings. We met yesterday and discussed methods for raising funds to furnish our new kitchen-garden rooms in the new temperance hall, and we think our future prospects bright and hopeful.

M. C. McClees.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Nashua.—Our W. C. T. U., was organized in 1876; numbers this year about sixty members. During the fall and winter of 1882-83 we had a brilliant course of six lectures in the city hall which netted us a small sum. The lecturers were Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Foster, Dr. Boole of Brooklyn, Col. Russell H. Conwell, Judge A. W. Tourgee, and Lieut. John W. Danenhower. During the last year and a half we have had a series of union meetings in the churches on Sabbath evenings. In this series we have had Mrs. McLaughlin, Miss Kimball, Mrs. Barney, Miss Greenwood and Mrs. Livermore. We also had Miss Willard one evening in December in the Opera House. These meetings have been free to all and expenses have been paid by generous collections taken at the close of each lecture. We secured a large number of names to the petition presented to our last legislature for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. The school board was reminded by our union of the passage of the law and the teachers were examined in accordance with it.

A year ago prizes were offered in the high and grammar schools for the best essays on the effects of the use of alcohol and tobacco. In the high school Miss Mattie DeWolfe won the first prize, $5.00; Miss Bessie Dodge the second, $3.00. In the grammar school, Master Charles Mills and Miss Ida Otis were the successful competitors, the former winning the first prize of $5.00, the latter the second prize of $3.00.

A fully attended and most interesting prayer meeting was held by our union last election day; the 27th of May was also observed as a day of prayer.

Last spring a small Y. W. C. T. U. was formed, the first in the state, which we sincerely hope will gird on its armor in the fall and prove itself worthy to be numbered among the white ribbon sisterhood.

June 14, we opened a pleasant reading room which has been well patronized by young and old. At present it is open only on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, but we hope to have means to keep it open every evening before long. Surely we have no reason to be ashamed of our work or discouraged because we have not accomplished more. Will not the good women of Nashua who may chance to read this stop and think before they criticise our work and say we are not doing anything. That hinders our progress a great deal. Won't you come in and help us and then we shall be able to do more?

E. P. F.

## NEBRASKA.

Clear Water.—I have thought perhaps you would be interested to hear from northern Nebraska, and of the good work being done in this part of God's vineyard. We live in the beautiful Elkhorn valley, in this new country, where people are flocking from all parts, settling up the broad and fertile prairies; making homes for many who have never owned a home before. Schools and churches are springing up all over the country and good strong temperance men and women are here working for God and humanity.

In our little village we have a Band of Hope numbering 70. Have meetings every Sabbath p. m. and monthly concert. The dear little ones can hardly wait for the concert, so anxious are they to recite the pieces they have learned and to sing their sweet temperance songs. The parents are interested and much good is being done.

At Neligh, our county seat, the last saloon has gone, and instead of saloons to curse the people, they have a fine Christian college, which is doing much to educate and Christianize this part of Nebraska.

God grant that the good work may go on all over our land.

Mrs. J. H. Kelsey.

## INDIANA.

WARREN COUNTY W. C. T. U.

A county convention was held at Williamsport, Ind., August 14, for the purpose of organizing a county W. C. T. U. so that the women of the county might work more effectually for the welfare of humanity. The following officers were elected: President, Sadie B. Whistler, Marshfield, Ind.; vice president, Mrs. Ann Fleming, West Lebanon; secretary, Emma Pitcher, Williamsport; treasurer, Mrs. J. Whitten, Marshfield. The services of Mrs. Anna B. Campbell were the light and sunshine of the convention. Besides assisting greatly in the perfection of a county organization, she delivered in the afternoon of the same day, an impressive speech to the convention and Normal students of the city, showing the importance of temperance education being taught to the children of our land.

Another address was delivered in the evening by Mrs. Campbell to a well filled hall. Her ideas on "The Necessity of Woman's Labor in the cause of Temperance;" and this as a means of *true prohibition* were clearly and accurately presented.

Among the resolutions adopted we note the following:

Whereas, We, as a union of ladies struggling to uphold the sacredness of the home, believe the liquor traffic to be the greatest enemy of our homes; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves to discourage the liquor traffic by all means within our power, and that we protest against all revenue to be derived therefrom, and that we demand the privilege of saying whether or no this monster evil shall flourish in our midst.

*Resolved*, That, as the teachers of Warren county are an important factor in the education of her people, we ask their assistance in our work for humanity by instilling into the minds of their pupils temperance principles, and by teaching them the pernicious effects of alcohol and tobacco upon the human system.

*Resolved*, That, we will work unceasingly for prohibition in such ways and avenues as promise *sure* soucses.

MRS. NICHOLS AT UNITED PRESBYTERIAN ASSOCIATION.

The United Presbyterian Missionary Association of Indiana Presbytery, in session at Spring Hill, August 20 and 21, devoted the evening of the 20th to a temperance meeting, at which Mrs. Nichols delivered her lecture, "Evil recoils upon itself." At the close a resolution was unanimously passed endorsing the work for a scientific temperance instruction law. Also the following:

*Resolved*, That this Missionary Association of the Presbytery of Indiana recognize the need of earnest prayer and work to put down this *great evil*, that we give our hearty co-operation and best efforts to aid in the progress of temperance work in our State, and that we will urge our brothers, fathers and husbands to vote as they pray.

INDIANAPOLIS.—COLORED PEOPLE'S WORK.

A more earnest, energetic set of girls we have never met than belong to the Indianapolis Y. W. C. T. U. No. 4. Though few in numbers, inexperienced in such work, and with little time of their own,—most of them being employed in work for others,—they were not daunted by these difficulties when it was proposed that they hold a paper fair, but fixed the date and went to work with such a will that all things were in readiness August 13—just a month and two days after their organization—and a most delightful entertainment crowned their efforts with deserved success.

The U. B. hall never looked fairer than with its walls adorned and tables filled with the many pretty and useful articles made of paper, and the bouquets and plants so natural that one involuntarily stopped to breathe their fragrance before discovering they were only paper. Then when one knew that the girls had learned this dainty craft, by which at so little cost they might tastefully adorn their homes, within the three weeks, and realized how great a step it was in their development, the articles became doubly attractive.

The gentleness and grace with which Miss Bell Harvey, the president, Miss Ella Hill, Miss Bell Fields and other young ladies received and entertained the guests soon relieved of any such idea those who came feeling that because it was a temperance affair it would be "poky." Two of the young gentlemen who came were so pleased that they became members of the union, and others avowed themselves as favorably impressed though not quite ready to sign the pledge and join the union.

Among those present were Rev. Alexander, of the Ninth Presbyterian church, and his accomplished wife; Mrs. M. E. Balch, vice president at large of the state; Mrs. J. F. Hall, who so kindly gave the assistance in making articles which her knowledge of kindergarten work enabled her to do; and Mrs. Hill rejoicing over the great success which the Lord had given; for not only did they see that their main object—the creation of temperance sentiment socially—was being accomplished but financial success was given them, and a very creditable sum would be realized from this first effort.

The secret of the success—was it the earnest work alone? Was is not partly due to the noon-day meeting for prayer and consecration?—*Organizer.*

## WAYSIDE GLEANINGS.

MRS. S. M. PERKINS, NATIONAL ORGANIZER.

So far apart are all my appointments! One Sabbath, two weeks ago, in Hartwick Seminary, Otsego county, New York. The next Sunday evening in Sharpsville, Pa. A little story is connected with the latter place.

Among the residents of Sharpsville is a Mrs. Chloe Pierce, a large minded, and a wealthy woman, who gave Buchtel College, Ohio, a donation of eleven thousand dollars a few years ago. I wanted to interest her in the work of the National W. C. T. U. In her own beautiful home I told her of the different departments of the work and hoped to awaken an interest.

"No, no!" she exclaimed, "let others work for that I am not at all in sympathy with the cause."

"Go with me to Chautauqua," I urged, "we are to have two days of temperance there."

"Yes, I will go, I want to see the place."

All temperance conversation was then dropped and we were soon speeding away to this Mecca of reform. It was interesting to watch the countenance of this woman as one speaker after another so ably presented the cause.

"I am converted," she exclaimed, at the close of the Friday meeting. On Saturday she returned to her home and I went to Cooperstown to revisit my early home. A letter came from her, saying, "Come to Sharpsville and give us a lecture next Sunday night."

I found a large audience and organized a W. C. T. U. with this same Mrs. Pierce for president. She is a worker and I know that she will succeed and that her influence will be a help in all that region for she never does anything by the halves. It was worth a little time and effort to make such a convert to the cause.

The next Sunday evening finds me in Leavenworth, Kansas. Had a full house, the Methodist minister presiding. This union supports a reading room and library and sixteen hundred dollars are raised each year to defray the expense of the local work.

Mrs. Fields and Mrs. North do not know the meaning of the word fail, and great good is being accomplished by the indefatigable workers. Kansas has doubled her unions during the past year. I am now in Atchison, a city set on a hill, and have a meeting this evening.

## FLORIDA.

Waldo.—While sending subscribers for The Union Signal, I thought I would just add a word or two to let its readers know that we were alive here in Waldo on the temperance question. Last week we had a Democratic meeting, and the W. C. T. U. raised a tent and furnished hot coffee and dinner to all who were interested enough in our endeavors to give us a call. Our Band of Hope was invited on the stand to sing America, and a temperance song. "When we are old enough to vote, we'll sweep the land of whisky clear." The last named song was heartily cheered. I have heard of several who will vote for St. John, and may the number increase who will vote for just and righteous principles, until we have men in office who love God and hate covetousness.

We are in correspondence with Mrs. Sallie Chapin, hoping to have her here sometime in the near future.

Mrs. L. A. Hallock.

## MISSOURI.

Thirteenth District Convention.—The second semi-annual convention of the Thirteenth Congressional District of the W. C. T. U. of Missouri, will convene at Springfield, Greene county, Mo., on Wednesday and Thursday, September 24 and 25, 1884. The program of the day sessions will include ladies who are identified with the work. For evening addresses we shall secure some of the ablest women in the state.

Mrs. S. A. Case, *Dist. Sec.*

Harrisonville.—We celebrated our first anniversary July 23d, with music and essays by the W. C. T. U., and short addresses by the ministers and other temperance

gentlemen. The exercises were well attended and highly spoken of, considering the cause grows slowly in our town, but we have no such words as "give up" in our society. With the loving Master for our captain we expect to march straight on to victory. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Mrs. M. A. Deane, president; Mrs. G. E. Shanklin, corresponding and recording secretary; Mrs. Maggie Brison, treasurer. MRS. G. E. SHANKLIN.

## TEXAS.

SUNDAY, August 24.—The Baptist association met at Old Shilch, a large audience present. I lectured in the afternoon on "Do the Scriptures Sanction the moderate use of Intoxicating Liquors?" It was the first time that body ever asked or permitted a woman to appear before them. I occupied the pulpit, many gentlemen came forward and sanctioned the lecture, etc. I had a very interesting and successful trip south. We will begin our young woman's work at the state meeting. Beginning at Paris, I have a string of appointments from Sunday homeward. JENNY B. BEAUCHAMP.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT DEPARTMENT OF UNFERMENTED WINE.

Will THE UNION SIGNAL please say to local unions in Pennsylvania that at my earnest request Mrs. Hunt, national superintendent, has kindly extended the time and I will receive reports up to October 8, for state report, but will be glad to have all sent in by September 18, in order to formulate a report for National? Please report your town or county so that Pennsylvania may not be behind other states as we feel sure much has been accomplished in this line of work. MRS. A. P. HAMILTON.

## NEW JERSEY.

STATE CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENT.

The tenth annual meeting of the W. C. T. U., of New Jersey will be held in Newark Oct. 8, 9 and 10, 1884.

Meeting of executive committee on the 7th, in the rooms of the W. C. T. U., corner of Mulberry and Market streets. As this meeting completes our ten years in the work, we hope to make it an occasion of unusual interest. S. J. C. DOWNS, *Pres.*

## ILLINOIS.

TEMPERANCE CAMPMEETINGS.

The *Illinois circuit* of temperance camp meetings, seven in number, which opened so auspiciously with the Franklin Grove meeting (already reported) August 9 and 10, included meetings at Lake Bluff, Watseka, Eureka, Lena, and Oak Hill, closing with the meeting at New Lennox, August 29.

Their object has been to bring our work, especially the gospel phase of it, before our country people who otherwise would know little of it. They have been held on Methodist camp grounds, on days just preceding the opening or following the close of the regular camp meeting, that we might have the benefit of tents, boarding arrangements, etc. Held thus in close connection with religious meetings, they have given prominence to our gospel work. Temperance in public schools, our legislative work and prohibition (on grounds where it was not prohibited), have also received much attention.

The LAKE BLUFF meeting, August 17, was held in connection with the Institute of Heredity and Hygiene, under the auspices of the Central union of Chicago.

Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, our "elect lady," presided over the services.

Mrs. Jennie F. Willing delivered the sermon, taking for her text Hebrews, 11, 24–26. "By faith Moses, when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season, estimating the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt." She said in effect: Every life is a succession of choices. The student chooses books. The business man forsakes study and sacred life, and chooses money. Moses' flawless choice of divine will brought all his choices into harmony with the divine authority. Spoke of what Moses gave up; of what he took in exchange for this giving up: how he came to make the choice, and what he gained. At this time Egypt was the proudest nation on the globe, and Moses, as the adopted son of a childless princess, was heir to its throne; yet he gave up this brilliant prospect. He had from his cradle been accustomed to the care of refined attendants; yet he took himself among a degraded people. He was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and to a man of Moses' cast of mind, it was doubtless hard to forego that association with the philosophers of his time; but he gave up all his opportunities for acquiring knowledge. He gave up his desire for power. It was no slight thing for a soul like his to step down and out and see the world go on without him, forgetful of his existence. Lastly he gave up self. This choice took Moses from the position of prince, philosopher and statesman to be fer a third of his life a simple Arab shepherd. He left the library and the palace for the shepherd's hut. He gave up all, and took in exchange what seemed utter wreck and loss. How did Moses come to make this choice? He had good blood, the blood of a monotheistic race in his veins, and this was fired by the confidence of his God. Appropriately the speaker expanded upon the subject of heredity, mentioning the notorious criminal woman among whose descendants are numbered 1,200 criminals.

At 3 p. m. Mr. Edward Murphy delivered an address. He devoted the greater part of his address to tracing the history of reforms, and pointing out the analogies to the temperance reform which may be found in them. Touching upon the reforms of Solon, William Tell, of Cleisthenes, of Luther, of Washington, of Wilberforce, and Clarkson, and the abolition of slavery in England and America, the speaker showed that all these were advocated by the minority, and dwelt upon the importance of the minority. All these reforms were in the interest of physical, intellectual and religious liberty. The speaker dwelt on the necessity of personal abstinence, showed the fallacy of moderation, and touched slightly upon the question of medicinal use. He then addressed himself to the young men, showing clearly the advantage in a business light, which the young man who is a total abstainer has over one who is not.

After a powerful appeal for individual effort in this work the lecturer invited the people to sign the pledge and put on the blue ribbon. Many responded to his appeal. A mass meeting was held in the evening, at which addresses were made by Mary Allen West in the interest of scientific temperance, and by Mr. Murphy.

LENA.—The Lena camp-ground, beautiful indeed for situation, was at its best at the opening session of this the first camp meeting of the Sixth district, on Saturday afternoon, September 22d. Miss West gave an interesting and helpful [Bible reading] at this first session, and the president of the district, Miss Goodrich, followed in a brief, earnest talk. Mrs. S. M. I. Henry conducted a gospel temperance service in the evening, reading and commenting upon the account of the man with an unclean spirit, whom no man could tame, as given in Mark 5, 1-16, and enforcing her remarks with incidents connected with her work in Rockford.

At 2:30 on Sunday a large crowd gathered for the children's meeting, despite the threatening clouds. Miss West read and commented upon the story of Daniel. Mrs. Rounds followed with a talk that held both children and adults, although the rain was falling and umbrellas were in great demand.

Mr. Edward Murphy gave the closing talk to the children, when it was found necessary to adjourn to the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. At the former, Miss West presented the subject of Scientific Temperance, to a small but very appreciative audience, while Mrs. Henry gave her address, "The Unanswered Prayer," at the Methodist church.

The rain continuing, services were held at both churches in the evening, Mrs. L. S. Rounds speaking at the Presbyterian church, and Thomas Edward Murphy at the Methodist church. Both addresses were spoken of in the highest terms. Mrs. Rounds presented various lines of W. C. T. U. work, giving especial prominence to that of Gospel temperance. Her strong words, her earnest appeals were received with cordial response and hearty enthusiasm.

Monday morning the clouds disappeared and the day was as lovely as heart could wish. The morning session was devoted to a discussion of "The Gospel in Temperance;" Mrs. Henry presented "Gospel Work;" Mrs. Rounds, "Temperance in the Sunday school," and Miss West "The Flower Mission."

At the afternoon session, Miss West presented our legislative work, dwelling particularly upon scientific temperance. The arguments and facts presented were clear and convincing, and must tell favorably for the bill that will be presented the coming winter.

A talk upon young woman's work followed. Miss Kittie Waugh, of Rockford, set forth most attractively the work that girls can do, giving the work done by the Rockford Y. W. C. T. U. in illustration.

The closing session Monday evening was a grand success. Mrs. Rounds presented strong reasons for hating the liquor traffic, solid arguments for total abstinence and prohibition, closing with an earnest appeal to voters, especially those casting their first vote, to see to it that their votes were cast in the interest of the home.

WATSEKA.—Two days were given to the W. C. T. U. right in the heart of a grand camp meeting. The blessing and baptising which had fallen upon the camp ground was shared with our society without making any the poorer, for the blessing of the Lord maketh everybody richer. Mrs. Willard and Mrs. Rounds were the speakers of the first day, the former outlining "the faith and aims of the W. C. T. U.," and the latter winding up the day with a ringing prohibition speech of rare convincing power. She read the tenth psalm as her text, showing its perfect adaptation as the portrait of a saloon keeper, and then went on to show why our faces should be set against his business.

On the morning of the second day a consecration meeting opened the exercises, and a season of deep spiritual enjoyment it was to all who participated in it. Mrs. Willard followed with a talk on the legislative work of Illinois W. C. T. U., showing along what line of experience the women of Illinois had been led to ask for the ballot. At the close, Rev. Dr. Gue, the presiding elder, asked for a rising vote of all women who would like to vote or would vote if the opportunity were given. Four-fifths of the women present rose. He then asked for an expression of the sentiment of the men present which was most cordially answered, only two or three remaining seated.

The afternoon meeting was given to Mrs. Rounds and Mr. Edward Murphy, both of whom delighted the people. Mr. Murphy made a very eloquent address in the evening and won a place in the hearts of central Illinois people which will make him a welcome visitor and worker in that part of the state always.

EUREKA.—This was a joint meeting of the Ninth and Fourteenth districts, opening Friday, August 15 and continuing four days.

Mrs. M. B. Willard, Mrs. L. S. Rounds, Miss M. A. West, Mrs. E. G. Hibben, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster were in attendance with other well known ladies of the two districts, furnishing a strong force of workers and such an able and varied array of talent as necessarily made the meeting a power for good. Unfortunately, the presiding elder of the district, who had most cordially and generously assumed the financial responsibility of the meeting, was ill and unable to be present. The ladies were not allowed to take the meeting in charge as on the other grounds, which was a great embarassment and detriment to their perfect success. A regular report of this meeting has not been received, consequently but little can be said of it.

NEW LENNOX.—This meeting followed closely upon the regular campmeeting, and was in charge of the efficient district president, Mrs. L. A. Hagans. About fifteen hundred people were in attendance. Miss Helen L. Hood was the first speaker of the day, giving her attention to temperance literature as a necessity in the work. Miss Hood forcibly set forth the need of earnest work in the cause and encouraged her hearers and sympathisers by reporting a large increase of the work force throughout the state and greater enthusiasm all along the line.

Professor Adolph Schmitz, of Chicago, now principal of the leading schools in Elgin, was next introduced and he delivered an excellent address. His subject was "German Work." He spoke of the similarity between the temperance movements and all great reforms of the past. Long after they were conceived did the final fruition of success appear. Only after patient labor and faithful promulgation did any great ethical revolution take place, and so it was with this work. Progress was being rapidly made, people were beginning to see its truth and the glad dawn of success was near at hand.

He spoke on the matter of personal liberty, so much discussed, and stated that the cry of "taking away our personal liberty," should not be made against the advocates of temperance, but against the liquor dealers and the liquor interests. He claimed that they were the ones who were taking away men's personal liberty by so debauching them that they hadn't mind enough to do anything and even sending men to fill drunkards' graves whose liberty and reason had been taken from them because of drink.

He showed that drink was at the bottom of all imprisonment and that thus it was most clearly demonstrated that drink was the destroyer of men's personal liberty because it was the cause of all liberty being taken from them.

He defined personal liberty as advocated by the enemies of temperance, as "the right to do all one pleases and all one can do," illustrating it by speaking of a traveling companion who wanted his watch but which he refused to give him, thus restraining his liberty.

Mrs. Carse, "the silver tongued," then asked that $75 be raised at once to help defray the expenses of the camp-meeting work. Father Hardy thought a hundred dollars should be raised and free will offerings were called for. The response was generous and in a few moments over $100 was in while the hats were still being passed.

The afternoon session opened promptly at 1:30. Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, wife of the gubernatorial candidate of the Prohibition party, reading the scripture lesson. Rev. Mr. Haley followed with prayer.

Thomas Murphy, son of the well known Francis Murphy, followed with a telling speech. The Joliet *Daily News* says of him, "Thomas is his father's superior as a temperance orator and equally as ready with wit and anecdote." He gave graphic descriptions of some of his experiences in the work with his father, exciting laughter and tears by turns. He believed that if whisky could be taken out of Ireland her troubles could be peaceably adjudicated and thought if prohibition could be effected in America hard times would cease and the land become a perfect El Dorado for the oppressed and afflicted.

After music, Mrs Mary B. Willard, editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, addressed the meeting. She spoke of "Home," of its tender influence and of the chords of love by which all were bound to it. She spoke of it as the foundation upon which the superstructure of this free nation was built, and declared that as the home instructed, so eventually would the life of the nation be conformed. Everything centered about the home. Home is the motive of every work. The perpetuation of homes of love, the building up homes of beauty out of squalor and filth should be the motive of all the workers ethically, politically, or commercially.

The old parties are losing sight of this fact; are for-

getting that the home interest is paramount to all others. They are allowing self-interest to take the place of the broad patriotism which once characterized them, and so a new party which has the home, its perpetuation and its elevation as its first principle, was necessary, and was being pushed forward under the name of the "Prohibition Home Protection Party."

Mrs. Carse then spoke of the official paper of the W. C. T. U., THE UNION SIGNAL. She told of its aims and purposes, its efficient work in the temperance cause, and asked for it the support of all sympathisers with the movement "for God and home and native land."—*Joliet Daily News.*

OAK HILL.—Elder Luckey, presiding elder of Peoria district, had the grounds at Oak Hill in charge, and did all in his power to make our meetings a success; in this he was warmly seconded by all the other ministers on the grounds. Nowhere have we been more warmly welcomed. The accommodations were exceptionally good, there being a large tabernacle with a shingle roof, a thing greatly appreciated during the pouring rain of Wednesday afternoon and evening. At Lena, under similar circumstances, the services were broken up, for there was no cover over the people's heads except the oak trees.

Mrs. Elizabeth G. Hibben, of Peoria, took charge of the meetings. The opening exercises were very impressive, the key note being that our bodies are the temples of the living God, hence should be kept pure as fit dwelling places for Him.

This was followed by an illustrated lecture by Mrs. Clara H. Smith, of Elmwood, our efficient district organizer. By the way, she has organized fifteen new unions during the past three months in this district, trebling our numbers.

The last thing of the morning was an address by Mr. Sedgwick, a clear-headed lawyer of Peoria, who has the courage of his convictions and dares to stand by them.

In the afternoon Miss West presented the subject of temperance in public schools to an unusually attentive audience. Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, of Chicago, followed, taking up the gospel work. She had charge of the three o'clock meetings in Farwell Hall for many years, and held her audience spell-bound as she recounted the triumphs of the gospel in that field.

The evening was spent in a prayer and experience meeting under the leadership of Mrs. Hibben. Topic, Faith. Elder Luckey and many ministers took part as well as several ladies and laymen. So deep was the interest aroused that the pouring rain, the thunder and the lightning were unheeded.

Thursday morning's exercises opened with a consecration meeting from eight till nine, conducted by Mrs. Emma Kirkpatrick, of Monmouth. All who have heard her on similar occasions do not need to be told that this meeting was an exceedingly interesting and helpful one.

At half-past 9 Miss West conducted a worker's experience meeting, introducing it by an exposition of the Lord's prayer, as especially adapted to our work.

Mrs. Hibben followed with touching experiences in the line of our Flower Mission department. Mrs. Davidson, Lewiston, told of jail work. Mrs. Kirkpatrick told of their industrial school, and other ladies and gentlemen, at the request of Miss West, recounted facts from their experience which might be helpful to other workers.

Mr. Francis Murphy was to have spoken at half-past 10 o'clock, but as he failed to appear, and the interest in the experience meeting was so great, it was continued until noon. We have seldom seen a more helpful meeting. Questions were asked and answered regarding the best methods of doing various kinds of temperance work, especially reformatory work, and discussions took a most practical form. Some reformed men were present who gave their experience. Valuable facts and suggestions were given by Elder Luckey, Elder Hunter, of Galesburgh, Mrs. Rounds, Rev. George, of Lewiston, Rev. Dow, of Peoria, William Reynolds and others.

The afternoon's exercises were opened by prayer by Elder Grier of Peoria. Mr. Wm. Reynolds presided, and introduced first Mrs. Rounds, who for an hour held the closest attention of the audience by her clear cut and logical eloquence. While ahe was speaking Mr. Murphy arrived, he having overslept in Peoria, after traveling most of the night, and missing the morning train came out on a freight. He followed Mrs. Rounds in a speech of over an hour, in his usual style, so well known to us here nine years ago. At the conclusion of his address, devotional exercises closed the services of this temperance grove meeting, the first held in our district, but we trust, not the last one.—*Ex.*

### A REQUEST FROM THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF JUVENILE WORK.

Will the district presidents please write to me at once, answering the following questions? How many children in Bands of Hope in your district? How many Bands organized this year? Have you tried the military drill, and with what success? What about industrial schools and kindergartens? Have you a district superintendent of juvenile work?

Please answer these questions *at once* and give what other information you can unless you want your superintendent to go to the state convention without a report. Address Mrs. Laura A. Gwin, Carlinville, Ill.

### ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Mr. Thomas Murphy is ready for active work.

—Rev. W. P. Stowe is preparing a lecture on "Temperance Instruction in Public Schools."

—Captain Linscott visited at headquarters last week and is ready for work.

—Unions will note that only about three weeks remain before our state meeting. Will they see to it that delegates are elected, dues collected and forwarded, before that time?

—A convention of the Ninth district will be held in Fairbury, Sept. 24. As this will be the last convention of the year a full delegation is earnestly desired that the business of the district may be finished satisfactorily, and plans laid for the coming year.

—Miss West has visited this month conventions at Pittsfield, Bloomington, Richview, Pocahontas, Ottawa, Rockford and Tuscola. She will fill no more engagements after the 15th of this month, as she sadly needs rest, as well as to prepare for the coming state meeing.

—Unions will please order freely of Leaflet No. 7, "The Story of a Great Conviction," and the 4p. leaflet, "Temperance in the Public Schools." They are sent to the unions in our state for mere price of postage, 10 cts. per 100. They should be circulated in every public meeting held by the union, at state fairs and other assemblies.

—The following partial list of speakers are announced as ready to fill engagements the coming fall and winter: Geo. Woodford, Miss M. A. West, Mr. Thomas Murphy, Mrs. Jane Zimmerman, Rev. W. P. Stowe, (except Sundays), Mrs. L. S. Rounds, Capt. J. F. Linscott, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry. Engagements made by sending to Helen L. Hood, 161 La Salle street.

—Many letters have been sent out concerning legislative candidates to which answers have not been received. Please let there be "no tarrying." October is near at hand and a report must be ready for state meeting. Our state plan of work pledges us to do all we can to elect a legislature that can be relied upon to give us the important aids to our cause which we seek. Interviewing the nominees is one of the most important means of securing this legislature, and loyalty to her state union demands this service of each woman who has it in her power to perform it.

—The following railroads offer reductions of one and one-third fare to those attending the state convention, full fare to be paid going, and the reduction given on the return trip: Illinois Central, Chicago & Northwestern, (from Chicago, Dixon and Freeport), Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Alton, (from Washington, Bloomington or Delavan), Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, Indiana, Bloomington & Western, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The Illinois Midland, Peoria & Pekin, and Central Iowa, will sell round trip tickets. Delegates and members of the executive committee please report to Mrs. E. G. Hibben, Peoria, for entertainment before October 1.

## CALIFORNIA.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.—Mrs. Skelton has been with us and has banded us together into a union. I am recording secretary. She has appointed me as agent to get subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL. We never had a union, and want to learn. Mrs. Skelton tells us we cannot do good work without THE UNION SIGNAL. Please send me sample copies and terms and I will see that our women all take it. MISS EMMA BARNETT, *Rec. Sec.*

## NEW YORK.

### ORLEANS COUNTY CONVENTION.

The first annual convention of the Orleans county W. C. T. U. was held at the M. E. church in Hulberton, N. Y., Thursday, September 4, at 10 a. m., Mrs. J. H. Ruggles, our president, presiding. We have held quarterly meetings during the year. Report nine unions in one county with a membership of 348; five temperance schools, with an attendance of 195 pupils, besides a Band of Hope at Medina not connected with the W. C. T. U., organized in 1867, which has a membership of over 300. Gospel temperance meetings are held every Sabbath afternoon in Medina and Albion. In every way the work in "little Orleans" looks gratifying and encouraging in temperance reform.

In the evening the convention was addressed by Mrs. St. John, of Colorado, who held her large, closely packed audience an hour and a half, with the thermometer up in the nineties, each one feeling more than repaid for personal inconvenience and sacrifice. As a result of this meeting we are hoping great benefits to our local unions in increase of interest and membership.

MRS. H. J. PARTRIDGE, *Cor. Sec.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.

### TEMPERANCE DAY AT SALEM CAMP MEETING.

Our worthy presiding elder, Rev. W. H. Hiller, granted our W. C. T. U. one day, Aug. 29th, at Salem camp meeting, for temperance work. The day was unpleasant, the rain falling until about 2 p. m. But with cheerful hearts, steady purpose, and unwavering trust in God, we commenced our work. At 9 a. m. we had a devotional meeting, led by Miss Underhill of N. Y., which was a season of great spiritual power; at 10 a. m. a workers' conference, led by Mrs. E. L. Stephens. This was followed by a very fine address, delivered by Mrs. J. T. Rodman, of Hawley, on Scientific Temperance Instruction. Literature on this subject was distributed, and all went from the chapel feeling that it had been a pleasant and profitable meeting.

At 1:30 p. m. a children's meeting was held in the chapel, led by Mrs. S. A. Brown, of Ariel. Mrs. Brown gave a very interesting object-lesson, using a chain made of paper for the purpose. This was followed by some recitations and readings by children and young ladies, which were very telling, and brought hearty applause from the audience.

At this time we found the rain had ceased, and it was sufficiently dry to hold the remaining services in the auditorium. Having adjourned to the auditorium, we were greeted by a large and appreciative audience, who listened with intense interest for over an hour to an address by Miss Emilie E. Underhill, of New York. After her address she organized Wayne county, with the following officers: Mrs. E. L. Stephens, of Hawley, president; Mrs. W. H. Dimmock, of Honesdale, recording secretary; Mrs. Dr. Niles, of Waymart, treasurer.

In the evening Miss Underhill favored us with another of her eloquent addresses, holding this large audience for one hour and forty minutes, spell bound. The only complaint heard was, "Why did she stop so soon? I could have listened all night." As a public speaker Miss Underhill has but few equals.

The high tone of spirituality running through the entire day was remarked by a number of ministers.

Thus ended one of the most profitable days ever enjoyed by the temperance people of Wayne county. It has

*(Concluded on page 13.)*

# Official Communications.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.—RAILROAD RATES.

### At St. Louis, Mo., October 22, 23, 24, 25.

List of roads which will accept return tickets issued under the certificate plan:

Adirondack Railway,
Baltimore & Ohio,
Boston & Albany,*
Buffalo, N. Y. & Philadelphia,
Chicago & Atlantic,
Chicago & Grand Trunk,
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy,†
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh,
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago,
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton,
Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore,
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis,
Cleveland & Marietta,
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western
Detroit, Lansing & Northern,
Fitchburgh,
Grand Rapids & Indiana,
Grand Trunk,††
Indianapolis & St. Louis,
Indiana, Bloomington & Western
Lake Erie & Western,
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
Louisville & Nashville,‡
Michigan Central,
N. Y. Central & Hudson River,
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western,
N. Y., Pennsylvania & Ohio,
N. Y., West Shore & Buffalo,
Ohio & Mississippi,
Ohio Southern,
Pennsylvania Company,
Pennsylvania R. R.,
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore,
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis
Scioto Valley,
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk,
Vandalia Line,
Norfolk & Western,
Shenandoah Valley,
E. Tenn., Virginia & Georgia,
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific,§
Wheeling and Lake Erie,
Cairo & St. Louis,
Cairo Short Line,
Chicago & Alton,
Illinois Central,
Keokuk & St. Louis Line,
Keokuk Northern Line,
Louisville & Nashville,
Missouri, Kansas & Texas,
Missouri Pacific,
St. Louis & San Francisco,
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern,
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.‖

*To or from points west of and via Albany. †To Mississippi River points. ††Between Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Detroit or Port Huron. ‡Cincinnati to Louisville. §East of the Mississippi River. ‖West of Mississippi River.

State presidents will please furnish me the names and postoffice addresses of all delegates elected, that certificates may be furnished to them, and entertainments.

Presidents of local unions please write to me for the number of certificates needed for all attending the sessions of convention.

To delegates and visitors to national convention. Will you please send to me for railroad certificates, to which you will sign your name in the presence of the ticket agent from whom you purchase your going ticket, signing on the line following the words "I certify."

2nd. Obtain thereon the certification of the ticket agent that you have paid full fare, with a description of the route of the ticket.

3rd. Retain your certificate in your own possession to be again signed by me at the convention, signed by a ctiket agent in attendance upon the convention, and signed again by yourself, in order to complete identification, that you may purchase a return ticket at one-third usual fare from St. Louis.

Don't lose your certificate or you will becompelled to pay full fare home.

Send me your name, full address, in a legible hand, route you wish to take, and a two-cent postage stamp for return letter, that we may not burden the national treasury.

MRS. ANNA SNEED CAIRNS,
*Supt. R. R. Rates, National W. C. T. U.*
*Kirkwood Seminary, Kirkwood, Mo.*

(*Continued from page 12.*)

already resulted in a county union, four new local unions, and others waiting to be organized.

We were also enabled to push the work of circulating petitions for scientific temperance instruction throughout the county. Dear sisters, let us push the temperance work in every possible way. Earnest work will bring speedy victory. Let us work and pray, pray and work. Don't pray and then leave all the work for God. Remember He uses instrumentalities. May He use us. MRS. E. L. STEPHENS,
*Pres. of Wayne County W. C. T. U.*

## MICHIGAN.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

Our work is progressive, and as the county president I want to say we are hard at work, have organized six new unions during the past spring and summer. Last winter I wrote to Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, our state president, telling her that Gratiot county needed her, then I waited, and after a number of weeks she wrote me saying she would come. The second week in April she came. first to Ithaca, the county seat, then to other points, giving us five evenings in the county. I went with her, and gathered much for future use, and it did the unions much good. Then I wrote to Mrs. Benjamin, of Portland, Ionia county, and secured her for five places in the month of May.

At the state convention I met Mrs. Marian Baxter; she told me she was doing missionary work for two months during the summer, and she was engaged, and spoke in the county thirteen times. She did good talking, but does not stand as squarely on the Prohibition platform as we would wish. Mrs. E. T. Freeman, our district president, has visited the county twice by request, first at our county convention, held March 26, at St. Louis, and again August 19, at a county temperance meeting, held at Ithaca.

At this meeting we had Geo. R. Malone and A. O. Crozier. Both gave us grand prohibition talk. We also put out our St. John and Daniel flag and did a little convention work, electing delegates to state prohibition convention held at Lansing, Aug. 27. As W.C.T. unions, we feel that David Preston, the nominee for governor, is the right man in the right place, (by the way why not have a ballot box for the women this fall, I do not want to vote for Mrs. Lockwood, but I would like to know how many women would cast a ballot if they had the opportunity, and how many of them would vote a prohibition ticket; to say the least it would be a good schooling.)

Just now I am in communication with the local union to put a speaker in the county through October for prohibition. We have eleven unions and think each can do a little for the paying of a speaker, and plan for two or three meetings in rural districts near them; this we think will help our cause. Ithaca W. C. T. U. has just secured rooms; we expect to have a formal opening about the 20th. We held a prayer meeting Sabbath, September 14, in connection with the Prohibition club that was organized September 8. The club are to use the W. C. T. U. rooms as well as the Good Templars, and altogether we expect the cause of temperance to take long steps this fall. MRS. T. H. THEYER,
*Pres. Gratiot Co. W. C. T. U.*

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THROUGH the efforts of the W. C. T. U. of Grand Rapids, Mich., no intoxicating liquors will be allowed on the grounds of the Northwestern Michigan fair, to convene next week.

THE new officers of the Charles City, Iowa, union for the coming year, are: President, Mrs. R. J. Huir; secretary, Mrs. S. E. Cobb; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah Bolton.

THE Plainfield (N. J.) Reform Club and their visitors, were given a collation by the W. C. T. U. on the occasion of the dedication of their new building. Three thousand persons were royally served, and $126.03 balance left from contributions in money received after paying expenses, was voted the club to assist in fitting up the basement of their new building.

ONE year's work has just closed with the W. C. T. U. of Wolcottville, Ind., and they are assured that they have not worked in vain. They have raised a Prohibition pole and, *rooted* out one saloon, thus convincing the citizens that they "meant business."

ATCHISON, Kansas, has recently had the pleasure of listening to Mrs. S. M. Perkins, of Ohio. Her address is spoken of in the highest terms. The Atchison Union is now in a prosperous condition. The ladies have been working very faithfully, are out of debt and are planning to do more and better work in the future.

THE W. C. T. U. of Marshfield, Ind., are rejoicing that at last their efforts have been crowned with success, and liquor, gambling, and all kindred evils have been banished forever from their county fair ground. They have rented the dining hall at the fair and are also to have a speaker during the fair.

THE W. C. T. U. of Wellsburg, West Virginia, were given an afternoon service at the Belleview camp meeting on Friday, August 29. The meeting was largely attended, being the first of the kind ever held in that section. The address was given by Mrs. Mary Bynon Reese, of Ohio. The camp meeting association were so well pleased with the service as to promise the union an entire day next year.

THE W. C. T. U. of Atlanta, Ill., are enjoying a series of "Health Talks" from Dr. Dunn, a resident physician. They are given the second Friday in each month and are free to all who are willing to come and listen to them. The Dr. has already given four of these lessons with blackboard illustrations and practical experiments showing the action of different kinds of foods and drinks in the process of digestion, explaining in simple, and easily to be understood terms, the action of alcohol when taken into the human system.

OF the W. C. T. U. ladies of Macomb, Ill., who had in charge a lunch stand at the fair recently held there, the Prairie City *Transcript* says: "While the inner man was being renewed, we were treated to a pleasant chat with the ladies who were managing the lunch stand. We need not say that they proved to be intelligent and cultured, as well as enthusiasts in the magnificent moral enterprise for which they worked. Never you fear for the results of their labors—prohibition can but be successful pushed on as it is by an army of earnest Christian women led by the noblest of their sex. We began to speak about the fair, but perhaps it is not unfair to devote a paragraph to the fair ones who identify themselves with the great living issue of the age.

## THE FLOWER MISSION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Our national superintendent of Flower Mission has been delaying this communication, hoping to gain strength sufficient to write you herself, but the peremptory order of her physician, as well as her own physical inability, deny her the pleasure, and devolve upon me the necessity of speaking for her. She says she has been so near the "valley of the shadow" this summer, that she thought her work here was ended perhaps, but the little spark of vitality is kindling again, and though reviving so slowly hope is inspired and we may have her yet many years to extend the beautiful mission over which she presides. She desires that the work shall not discontinue though the season for the flowers is at an end, for it is eminently a work of practical benevolence and not a mere sentiment, as some of the uninitiated insinuate occasionally. In the city mission here, which she originated, her plan is to have the workers assemble once a week at their headquarters and ascertain first what contributions have been sent; then make purchases of groceries, etc., if needed to supply any deficiencies. After arranging any flowers they may have for the sick and aged, and setting aside any delicacies they may have for the same, devotional exercises are held and then dividing into companies of two each, they go forth on their errands of love. This is a mere suggestion, not intended as a model.

Inasmuch as there have been so many reports of the work "Prison Day," and they are necessarily very much the same, there will be no more published; but every state superintendent is requested by Miss Casseday to send her annual report to me by the third week in September so that her report for the national convention may be prepared. It is quite necessary they should be sent as early as practicable. It was her intention to have had blanks furnished the superintendents for making out their reports but she was unable even to think of it, far less to direct their being prepared, so this year they will do as best they can without them.

EMMA P. BEELER,
*Cor. Sec. for Miss Casseday, Natl. Supt. 108 Jacob street, Louisville.*

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TEMPERANCE Lesson Leaf for September 28th now ready. Subject: "The Story of Deborah." Price 50 cents per hundred, post paid.

THE National W. C. T. U. seal can be printed on stationery, programs, envelopes, etc., at this office. State reports, blanks, leaflets, and all kinds of printing carefully attended to. Estimates furnished.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD has written an article entitled "The National Prohibition Party, or St. John vs. the Demijohn," which ought to be widely circulated by all friends of the third party movement. In leaflet form price 50c. per hundred, post paid. Address this office.

THE W. C. T. U. National Anthem, "For God and Home and Native Land," should be used at all W. C. T. U. meetings and conventions. Miss Willard hopes to hear it wherever she is invited to speak. The price has been reduced to 10c. for single copies; fifteen copies for $1.

NEW PLEDGE CARD.—We have issued a new and very handsome pledge card, printed in two colors, price 60c. per hundred postpaid. Just the thing for W. C. T. U. workers to carry. In single and triple form. We also keep in stock Murphy pledge cards and ribbons, Band of Hope Badges, sample 10c. National Drink Chart, price 10c. Leaflets, etc., for distribution. Handsome lithographs of the Prohibition candidates, price 25c. each, the two for 40c. postpaid.

ON October 1 we shall have ready for issue our Band of Hope Manual and Text Book. It will contain twenty-four lessons, twelve for pupils of the grammar school grade, and twelve primary lessons. Besides these it will contain songs for the quarter, opening exercises, and notes and anecdotes illustrative of the lessons, in addition to full instructions for organizing Bands of Hope. The lessons have been submitted to and have passed the inspection of a committee of eminent physicians, which ensures their scientific accuracy.

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## Signal Notes.

THE Wisconsin Prohibitionists met in state convention, September 4; New Hampshire, Sept. 10.

G. R. HADDEN, Lockport, N. Y.: Niagara county can be set down for 600 votes for St. John and Daniel.

THERE are forty voters in Boston, Allegheny county, Penn.; of these thirty-four are pledged to St. John and Daniel.

PRESIDENT Filmore signed the fugitive slave law because he thought he must stick to his party. His party died soon after.

EVEN in Keokuk the saloonist is convicted! John H. Wolf, after a three days' trial was found guilty of violating the prohibitory law. One of the convicting jurors was a German.

OLEAN, N. Y., has a St. John and Daniel club of 70 members, increasing daily. Four years ago one vote was cast for Neal Dow; this year there will be over 200 for St. John and Daniel.

J. B. GARDNER, Boston, Mass.: As to the Prohibitionists, their chief leader in the state, whose political predictions have seldom failed, told me the other day that St. John would poll 20,000 votes in Massachusetts.

IT is said that if the present "boom" continues until election day, the vote for St. John and Daniel in Bradford, the "wickedest town" in the Pennsylvania oil regions, will be equal to that cast for either Blaine or Cleveland.

THE New York *Tribune*, which is by no means a fanatical temperance paper, recently stated that "one in twenty of the inhabitants of this country are rendered idle and incapacitated for work through the liquor traffic; and these, if not idle, would, at ordinary wages, earn $200,000,000 annually."

IN all our missionary fields, distinct efforts are made in relation to temperance. Each people has its peculiar narcotic or stimulant to which it is addicted. A catechism for young children, recently issued in Harpoot, contains a temperance hymn, which compares favorably in respect to thought with our own Sunday school hymns.

HERKIMER (N. Y.) *Democrat*, August 13: Major C. B. Cotten, of Dun's Mercantile Agency, of New York, is spending a few weeks at his home in this village. The major seems to be in splendid condition morally, physically, religiously and financially. We regret to say, he has gone back on his Democratic record, and declares his intention of voting for John P. St. John and the Prohibition ticket generally.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* publishes a brief note from Roscoe Conkling, addressed to W. R. Nichols, Esq., secretary of the "Plumed Knights" of Albany, declining to permit his name to be used as an honorary member of that organization, and adds editorially * * * "We are assured that on the 4th of November next he will deposit a ballot for the Hon John P. St. John.

THE Prohibitionists of Dubuque, under the guise of the Law and Order league, have inaugurated a new deal on the liquor interest, enjoining them to quit the business, by serving an original notice upon forty saloon keepers to appear in the district court, September 16, to defend an injunction restraining them from continuing the beer and liquor traffic. In case an extension is granted, the cases will be set for the January term of the district court. The saloon men are worked up over the summons, and have employed able counsel to defend their interest.

AS the semi-annual convention of the Mass. W. C. T. U., held in Holyoke, Mass., April 23d and 24th, 1884, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

*Resolved*, "That the Mass. W. C. T. U. endorse the Hygienic Physiology, by Joel Dorman Steele, Ph. D., published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, and edited by Mrs Mary H. Hunt, superintendent of scientific instruction of the national W. C. T. U., as a standard work on the action of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics, and recommend it to the school board of the state as a text book."

VOTERS will do well to remember 1st, That to choose the least of two evils when sin is involved in both, is to commit sin.

2nd. That the servant is not greater than his lord, and if we vote for the servant, we endorse the principles of his lord.

3rd. If we vote for the right, our vote is not thrown away. If we vote for the wrong, it is worse than thrown away.

4th. The paramount political evil of our country, is just the one we should oppose by our vote.

5th. The real issue in the coming election is protection to our homes, or to our saloons, which?

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

*—For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

— Mrs. Jenny Eggleston Zimmerman's "Resume" is to be had FREE by writing Mrs. Buell at Headquarters.

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cleveland, O. She will acknowledge the same.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

— "Duties of the Medical Profession towards Prostitution and its Allied Vices," by Frederick Henry Gerrish, M.D., of Portland, Me. Mrs. J. H. Kellogg says: "I consider Dr. Gerrish's pamphlet adapted to the work in the 'Social Evil' department of our work, and I think our ladies would make a good beginning in placing a copy in the hands of every physician." (Price 25c. per copy).

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

☞ All who purchase one of these pictures in the future will be presented with a stereoscopic view of the picture *as it hangs* in the green room at the White House.

—"The Prohibition Hand Book" (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts), a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U. (price $2.40); children's pledge cards, bearing Miss Mary Lathbury's beautiful etching of the Child, the Cross, and the Star Spangled Banner (price $1.50 per 100); W. C. T. U. pledge cards in blue and black (price 60c.). in blue and gold, small size (price 40c.); membership rolls (price 60c. per 100); collector's cards (price 45c. per 100); and forms of constitutions (5c. per 100).

—"Our National Drink Bill." An object lesson that should be placed in every factory, shop and store. (Price 10c per copy.)

—The Annual Leaflet— envelope size— should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo*. FREE in limited quantities. The Annual Leaflet is not intended for indiscriminate distribution, but should be *carefully placed* where it *will do the most good*.

—"A Brother's Inquest," by Rev. T. A. Goodwin. (Price 10c.)

—Parliamentary Rules. (Price 10c.)

—Leaflet Petite." (Price 20c. per 100.)

☞ For all the foregoing and all helps and information about W. C. T. U. work, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.

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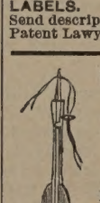

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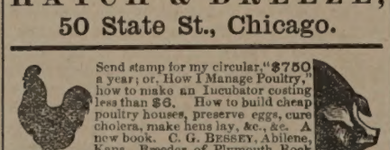

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## Miscellaneous Selections.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE following, from the New York *Tribune*, shows high standard in the moral sentiment of one of the foremost political journals of the day: "The saloon is an institution which makes the poor poorer continually. If only half the annual expenditures of the wage-earning classes upon drink were saved, the elevation of those classes would proceed by leaps and bounds. The saloon, however, is ever lying in wait for the weak or the social wage earner. In this great city, on any of the main avenues, he cannot walk a block without passing a manufactory of misery. At every turn the purveyor of drink entices him, gets between him and his family, between him and his manhood, between him and his happiness. The pervading influence of rum pursues the slaves of appetite unceasingly, and makes their lives a constant struggle or a succession of disastrous falls. This subtle, prevalent influence is the bitterest curse that rests upon modern civilization, and it will destroy civilization if it is not itself destroyed. For the discontent, the anarchic tendencies, the seditious doctrines, the dangerous dispositions that are manifesting in centres of population, together with the vices of administration which alarm the thoughtful, and the difficulties in the way of reform which are due to the intractability of the material dealt with —all have their spring and origin in the habit of drinking, that potent drink influence, which baffles the enthusiasm of the reformer and laughs to scorn the appeals of religion, of reason, of self respect. This evil influence is degrading and brutalizing society, and progress will be slow and unsatisfactory until a public opinion is formed which refuses to palter with the abuse longer."

PARTIES are not made to order, like a wagon turned out at a shop. They grow, and can grow to national proportions only from great demands as wide as humanity. Prohibition is one of those demands. As an evil, pressing like an incubus on the country, alcoholism is the peer of slavery, if it does not rank it. As a financial and moral question, a question of public policy, it stands head and shoulders above every other before the people. That cowardly and time-serving politicians should ignore it, deceives nobody who is not willing to be deceived. The only cure for alcoholism is Prohibition. The Republican fiction that Prohibition can be attained by a license system, may be very plausible in theory, but it is not sustained by facts, and this the people are coming to know.

All which means that with many a throe of pain a new party is born, whose manly hands shall hold the sceptre.—*Ex.*

Over five thousand barrels of whisky have been shipped to Europe within the past three months for storage by Pittsburgh distillers, and it is expected that during the fall and winter enough more will follow to swell the aggregate to ten thousand barrels. The distillers are doing this to escape paying the tax which they will be compelled to pay soon, owing to the refusal of congress to extend the time of whisky in bond. The three-year limit is now expiring, and the time has come when the owners of the stocks must either get it out of the country or pay the revenue tax, which amounts to about $3,600 per 100 barrels.

IT is stated that France is compelled to import wines for home consumption, but that makes no difference in the exports of wine from France to the United States, and the inference is that if France should cease to export wine entirely, French brands of the sparkling beverage would be quite as plentiful as when the product was at its height. It is the bottle and the label which make the French wines nowadays.—*Christian at Work.*

FOR it seems as if them as aint wanted here are th' only folks as arn't wanted i' th' other world.—*Adam Bede.*


# AYER'S Ague Cure

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**Books.**

## TEMPERANCE PUBLICATIONS.

**Wife's Engagement Ring, The,** 12 mo, 278 pp. By T. S. Arthur, 1 25

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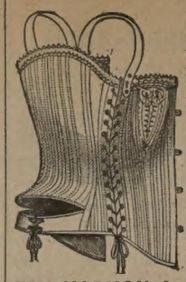

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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 37. CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


*THE Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in St. Louis, October 22, 23. 24, and 25. Preparatory to this meeting, and in accordance with the usual custom, Tuesday, the 7th of October, will be observed as a day of prayer, that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon the convention and attend all its deliberations.*

THE subscriber in possession of a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL of April 26, 1883, who will kindly send us the same, will receive the thanks of the editor.

"THE practice of social drinking brings a cheerful temper into society," say the Swiss councillors. Temper, not so cheerful also, as is attested by the murder of young Clay.

BANGOR, the wickedest city in Maine, from a temperance point of view, gave the amendment more of a majority by 100 votes than the majority of the Republican ticket in the same locality.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE says: "No historic event is so important as the advent of a conviction of a new truth. These convictions of the human soul build up institutions, change the course of events and alter the tendencies of human affairs."

THE Sunday murders that fill the papers of a Monday morning are as reliable as the sun. This week, among many other victims, is a youth of noble name, Harry Clay, a young Kentuckian, shot by a saloon keeper of Louisville. He was a grandson of the great Henry Clay, but he is "my poor boy" to a heart-broken mother.

THE *Champion*, the liquor dealers' organ of the northwest, places in double columns the letter of Neal Dow pledging the vote of James G. Blaine to the constitutional amendment, side by side with the speech of James G. Blaine on election day, in which he states why he would not as a presidential nominee deposit his ballot upon a state, or "local issue."

IN connection with Mrs. Livermore's letter on 4th page, we think it well to refer to the action of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. convention last fall, of which she was chairman by virtue of her office as president of the state society, and which reads as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Prohibition party stands for right principles as no other party does; we therefore endorse its position and bid it God speed.

THE Maine W. C. T. U. convention at Gardiner, endorsed the Detroit resolution concerning "that party by whatever name called, which shall give us the best embodiment of prohibition principles and will most surely protect our homes." Kentucky is said to have done the same, and Vermont in its annual meeting last week, took up the strain and sang it clear through to the end.

MRS. B. PEARSON, of Nottingham, England, vice president of British Woman's Temperance League said in an address at Round Lake, Saratoga county, N. Y., July 5, "Though millions flow in" (as revenue from license), "yet they flow out to remedy the evil wrought. When I was a little girl my mother told me that "a sixpence saved is a sixpence earned." Here is a lesson in political economy that some of our high license men would do well to consider, and put in practice. The same speaker says, also, what all must admit as truth, "God's blessing can never rest upon any revenue received from the work of the devil."

THE *Independent* as a Christian journal advises the people to organize, work and vote for Governor St. John, in case the Republican party shall neglect or refuse to withdraw the name of James G. Blaine. It also expresses strong hope that the faithful pushing of Gen. Butler's candidacy may secure the defeat of Grover Cleveland. Of our candidate this paper says: "Governor St. John is a sound, intelligent, conscientious, patriotic citizen. He is a man who can be trusted, and is the kind of timber now specially wanted in a national ruler. He would fearlessly administer the laws in New York, California, or Utah, and would be a terror to evil doers everywhere. Such a man very likely might not suit the wire pullers and secret managers of any party, but he would surely 'turn the rascals out' of office, and try to put good men in their places."

THE "fruit of the vine" in Palestine is not always the harmful drink which so often fills the sacramental cup of today. The Rev. Chalil Jamal, a native missionary in Salt, a city supposed to be one of the three cities of refuge east of the Jordan, writes to an English missionary periodical that in that locality there are upwards of 2,500 vineyards, and yet intoxicating wine is not known to the natives. The grapes that are not consumed fresh are either made into raisins or pressed, and the juice made into dibs, (a kind of honey) and milban, (a kind of sweetmeat), which are stored up for winter use. They are used also to make the madcoca of raisins, which is composed of crushed and mashed raisins made into a good sized lump, which also is stored against the winter. Salt is famous for its grapes, which are very fine indeed, and their deliciousness and beauty are known only to those who have seen and tasted them.

THE opposition to prohibition springs often from a sense of its invasion of certain personal, inalienable rights. In all cases, the thought of personal right eclipses the equally self-evident society right. If every man, woman, and child is endowed by the Creator with certain liberties that no person or government may abridge, so is society endowed by the conditions of its existence with as certain, inalienable rights as is the individual, and the right of society, not even the rights of the individuals may contravene. As says James G. Blaine, "The rights of the individual ceases when the rights of society begin." The right of society to protect itself covers, we believe, the duty to prohibit that which takes away all power of self protection on the part of the individual; that which destroys the citizen; that which wastes the resources of society; that which murders the innocent. The right of the individual to drink, ceases where the rights of his family, his neighbors, and his country begin.

AT the recent meeting of the British Medical Association in Belfast, considerable time and consideration were given to the topic, "Alcholism in Childhood and Youth." Dr. More Madden, of St. Joseph's hospital for children in Dublin, stated that several cases of juvenile alcoholism had come under his care, one of which was that of a child eight years old admitted for delirium tremens, he having been tippling for nearly two years previously. Another boy about the same age was also brought in for alcoholism at the same time. In other instances children were admitted for disease or accident resulting either directly or indirectly from their parents' alcoholism, and themselves exhibiting unmistakable evidence of its inherited influence. In the great majority of these and the many other similar cases which the speaker had met with in his long experience in connection with the children's hospital, the tendency to alcoholism seemed to be of hereditary origin, and was most marked in children whose mothers were inebriates. He said further that the period of childhood had of late years become so abridged by the necessity of entering on the struggle of existence before the moral, mental or physical powers were sufficiently developed, that a premature breakdown in any of these was no longer exceptional.

## Contributed.

### ST. JOHN.*

MRS. GEORGE PORTER.

Breaking across the mountain tops,
I see the glimmer of the dawn;
Brave leader of the new crusade,
Our loyal-hearted, true St. John,
To victory lead on.

From out the furnace of defeat,
Thy courage shines as pure as gold;
All dross of self refined away,
True hearts with thee enrolled,
To victory march on.

"For God, for home and native land";
Like lilies shining on thy shield,
Those mottoes blaze; the lance of truth
Thy trusty fingers still shall wield,
To victory march on.

Hands that have placed sweet flowers,
Alike above the blue and gray,
Hands far too weak to bear a sword,
Souls that are strong in faith to pray,
To victory point on.

Through the dense wilderness of wrong,
How broad and fair the path of right;
And woman's prayers shall compass thee,
Like angels in the thickest fight,
Her faith shall lead thee on.

The banners of the Lord of Hosts,
Are waving in the sunlit air;
The billows of a grand reform
Are sweeping forward everywhere,
Our cause is marching on.

God's bow of promise spans the clouds,
Bright symbol of a day most fair;
Rise, champion of the people's wrongs,
Rise up to do, rise up to dare.
Lead on, true heart, lead on.

* Lines suggested by Mrs. Willard's address at the convention in Pittsburgh.

### MAINE VINDICATA.

LUCIA E. F. KIMBALL.

I borrow the text of Bishop Hurst's article on Iowa in the New York *Independent* of March 20, for this reason. Again and again it has been affirmed in the west by the opponents of temperance that Maine was tired of her prohibitory law and would gladly be rid of the same.

But Maine has spoken and by the verdict of at least between forty and fifty thousand majority of her people has silenced forever these lying tongues, and proved her own vindicator. After thirty years trial she certainly has a right to speak and ought to be heard from ocean to ocean, as she will be.

*Laus Deo* is on my lips and in my heart as after the blessed victory at Louisville. And the one occasion calls for such praise as truly as the other. This was God's battle and the song of Deborah is ours once more. "They fought from heaven; the stars in their courses fought against Sisera."

The Portland *Daily Press* of September 9 gave the following:

*The Amendment Carried.*—The advocates of the constitutional amendment were in jubilant spirits last evening over the the result of the vote. It was stated at the temperance headquarters that 200 towns polled 74,500 ballots marked "yes" and 20,595 marked "no," making a majority of 53,906.

Returns from the smaller places are not in and of course there can be no certain figures except that we are sure at least of between forty and fifty thousand majority.

I wish all our weary workers could have been at the state headquarters in Portland, Monday evening, as the returns came in. Song after song echoed through the rooms from Rev. H. C. Munson's "Gospel and Maine Law Temperance Hymn Book," prepared for the campaign. When the telegraph flashed the good news that Bangor gave three for the amendment to one against it, we rose and sung "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Portland gave five hundred majority. Deering, including the suburbs of Stroudwater, the home of Mrs. Stevens, and Woodfords, my own summer home, gave nearly five for to one against. Aroostook county gave a unanimous "Yes" on the amendment, and those who know the good work of its W. C. T. U. are not surprised. Indeed it is generally conceded that the efforts of the W. C. T. U. throughout the state, both preceeding the day of voting and on that occasion, in the meetings of prayer and at the polls, were most powerful agencies in this glorious issue. Many feared Portland would go against the amendment, as money and whisky for free distribution were sent in large quantities to buy votes, but the white tent of the W. C. T. U. and the persuasion of the women elsewhere was a banner of protection to the home for which the contest was being urged. The daily paper spoke of their efforts after this fashion:

At the polls there was little or no excitement to take the attention from the voting except the unusual sight of ladies distributing the ballots on the constitutional amendment. In front of Ward 4 wardroom a neat tent had been erected, and inside were placed large blocks of ice, hollowed out, from whence draughts of ice water were distributed to the thirsty. Beautiful *boutonnieres* were also placed on the gentlemen's coats by the ladies in attendance and "Yes" ballots placed in their hands. The tent was prettily draped with flags, and bore placards in aid of the object.

Dear sisters at the west, if you could know what a cross it was to the conservative women of the east to make this "new departure," and how in some places they shrunk from it till it became a matter between their own conscience and God, and then remember that all over the state they did "go to the polls," not "near by" but into the very midst of the fray, you will give them large and generous praise. And it was found by them, as it always is, that *womanly* women are respected by the rudest class. The story of Iowa and Ohio was lived over again. Above all and inspiring all were the meetings of prayer, where the appeal for suffering humanity was taken from the court of earth to the court of heaven. As I left the women of Winthrop, where I spoke Sunday, after an hour with them Monday morning in their blessed meeting from 9 o'clock to 12 and in the afternoon came into the all day meeting at Portland and caught its kindred glow of spiritual fervor, I felt the leader's words presaging certain victory were already fulfilled, and Iowa's motto came swiftly to mind, "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." Of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, president of the state W. C. T. U. of Maine, and her part in this victory we can truly say in the dear old Scripture words: "Give her of the fruit of her hands and let her own words praise her in the gates." This result, which shall bless our entire land, was not born of a day—but is the white blossom of years of hard, patient, heroic sowing and waiting and watching. Added the faithful toil of the men and women of the state in the generous volunteer service of Miss Willard, Mrs. Woodbridge, Stevens, of California, Pearson of England, Washington of New Jersey, and others. I never heard Miss Willard speak more grandly than in City Hall, Portland, to an immense audience who came to hear her despite the dreary evening and went home I am sure, from the expressions I heard, repaid a thousand fold for the coming.

Rev. H. C. Munson, secretary of the state campaign committee, and his lovely wife have been most faithful and efficient in their work and the speakers under their auspices have done great service for the cause. The W. C. T. U. shared the expense of headquarters in Portland with them and from this has gone out the magnetic and compelling power of organized efforts. It is quite impossible for those unfamiliar with the peculiar environment of this question in Maine to rightly estimate the magnitude of the victory. Many were opposed to the constitutional amendment, declaring that "the prohibitory law was good enough," and more failed to realize that the result would be taken as the verdict of Maine, not simply upon the constitutional amendment but upon her prohibitory law as such. This was the very class that could not be reached by public meetings or the printed page. A still larger class were lulled into inactivity because there was no open opposition on the part of the non-temperance element, and there was therefore, "nothing to fear." One of the most gifted pastors of Portland, and an earnest temperance worker said to me last year, "If the amendment is defeated it will be because of indifference and lack of information concerning the question at issue." There was no leading secular paper like the Iowa *State Register* pouring its hot shell of facts and arguments into the enemy's ranks. There was no leading religious paper like the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* of Chicago, stirring the conscience and faith by its thrilling appeals.

But the victory is won and by an unprecedented majority so far as any former state amendment in Maine is concerned. To the ministers who aided so nobly in this work, to the Sunday school children who distributed "Yes" ballots and added their sweet persuasions, to Dr. McDonald, who gave the much needed $500, and to the many all over the land who prayed, "God speed the right," manifold thanks are due.

It is another great moral victory and will hasten the day, whose dawning already flushes the sky, when we shall rejoice in a national prohibitory law, and an education sufficient to secure its enforcement.

*Woodfords, Me., September, 1884.*

### OUR DUTY.—A WORD ON THE COMING ELECTION.

HANNAH WHITALL SMITH.

When election day comes this autumn there will probably be hundreds and thousands of voters, north, south, east and west, who will want to vote the Prohibition ticket, but who will find themselves unable to do so for want of ballots. It is very likely that in some of the states there will be no Prohibition electoral ticket nominated, and in such states it will be absolutely impossible to vote for St. John. In other states a Prohibition ticket may be nominated, but there may be no systematic arrangement made for putting the ballots within easy reach of the voters on election day, and so voters who wish to vote for St. John, being unable to get any ballot, will be driven to vote for their second choice, Blaine, Cleveland or Butler, as the case may be.

Any effort to call out the temperance vote on any occasion, national, state or municipal, is entirely idle, unless systematic arrangements are made for supplying the ballots at every voting place on the day of election, and all day.

There are in the city of Philadelphia, for instance, about 700 voting places. In the whole United States there are probably about 100,000. At each voting place throughout the country there will be stationed a man with a Blaine placard on his breast, and a full supply of Blaine tickets, which he will be ready and anxious to force upon every voter willing to take one and vote it. There will also be a Cleveland man similarly equipped. There should also be a St. John man, or woman, but there will not.

There are many voters in both the old parties, who are anxious to be connected with a pure party, and who will gladly vote the St. John ticket if they have a chance. And the large vote some states may roll up for him will be evidence, not so much of the greater temperance sentiment therein, as compared with other states, but of the systematic and thorough arrangements adopted for having a full supply of ballots on hand at every voting place all day. It seems as though a rather remarkable and unlooked for set of circumstances had made the coming election an unusually propitious time for securing a very large temperance vote. But it will avail nothing if the voters cannot get the ballots on election day.

If the south could only be thoroughly organized so that at each voting place there should be an assured supply of St. John ballots, a very large southern vote might be cast for temperance. Entirely apart from all other considerations, it would be an unmixed good if the temperance vote in the south should be the means of enabling us to say good-bye forever to the old Mason and Dixon line in politics. It seems indeed as though, in the providence of God, the time had come for the breaking up of the old, and the formation of new parties, and it behooves the temperance people to make sure of being well up to the front.

A few practical suggestions may be helpful.

The constitution of the United States provides for the election of president as follows: "Each State shall ap-

point, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector."

In printing the ballots the utmost care is required to have the name of every elector correctly spelt, as a single mistake vitiates the vote. Great care must be taken of the ballots up to the hour of opening the polls on election morning, and throughout the day. If there is any neglect in guarding them, they may fall into the hands of designing parties, who may destroy them when it is too late to procure a fresh supply, and thus there could be *no temperance vote cast* in such localities.

If people are hired to stand at the polls and offer the St. John ballots to the voters, they must be carefully selected as being entirely reliable, since vigorous efforts will doubtless be made to buy them off. In many places it will be wise to have relays of men or women to supply the place, in order that the labor of standing all day and offering the ballots to voters may not fall too heavily upon any one individual. Whoever assumes the duty should have the following placard displayed conspicuously: "Prohibition ticket for St. John and Daniel. Ballots given here."

For full information concerning the St. John and Daniel movement, address the corresponding secretary of the Prohibition executive committee, A. J. Jutkins, 87 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

We commend this subject to the prayerful consideration of every Christian man and woman whose sympathies are with the Prohibition party; and would especially urge members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to do all they can for this party, which embodies so many of their highest ideals, and which is foremost in the battle "For God, and Home, and Native Land."

Of course it will be understood that no criticism of those who endorse either of the other parties is here implied.

Copies of this circular and of the St. John placard can be had free by application to Hannah Whitall Smith, 4653 Main St., Germantown, Pa.

## "COME, LET US LIVE FOR OUR CHILDREN."

MRS. P. R. STOWELL.

I have been reading Miss Burnett's talk on "Juvenile Work in the Sunday School" and am moved to say a few words upon a pet project of mine in regard to our day schools. I have long thought about the ignorance of our school children. Even after years of schooling they have but little knowledge of the world of literature outside of text books, and we all know that our reading goes more to build character than instruction from teachers who confine themselves to the three "R's." There is really a deep felt need on the part of adults for a higher instruction than schools and colleges can give under the present system. And Dr. Vincent is truly a benefactor, in that he stimulates our youth to a greater desire for knowledge by devising the reading union. I have just received the first issue of the Chautauqua *Young Folk's Journal*, and the thought occurred to me that it could be made available in our public schools as a means of inducting the scholars into that vast realm peopled by poets, scientists and historians. The course for the ensuing year is all one could wish. Just read the promised treat. Rose G. Kingsley writes charmingly about "The Children of Westminster Abbey." What an insight into English history these twelve illustrated papers will give; a teacher using them would have no difficulty in interesting her class, and pupils would not complain that "history is so dull."

What more fascinating recreation than reading Mrs. Fremont's "Souvenirs of my Time"? I was charmed with an article of hers that appeared in *Wide Awake* last year and only wished I could read more from her pen. Then all temperance workers will be interested in "The Temperance Teachings of Science," twelve articles by able authors. The first number contains an introduction by Mrs. Livermore and bears the suggestive title, "The Need of Knowing theFacts." This would be our opportunity to open the door for instruction on the vital issue of the day, and if this were supplemented by the charts showing the effect of alcohol upon the system our children would be as ably instructed on this subject as the most earnest advocate could desire.

Edward Everett Hale writes of "Boys' Heroes," the first paper telling of Hector, with extracts from the "Iliad," and an illustration of Thorwaldsen's Bas-Relief Hector and Andromache. I think many a boy would be eager to know more of that grand old story after enjoying this short sketch.

"Ways to do Things," treats of practical handiwork for young folks. This department will be of great interest to each and every scholar, while "The Entertainments in Chemistry" will entertain the curious youth and arouse a desire for a better understanding of a science that should be taught in every grade of school-life.

Art is not neglected in this feast of good things. Mrs. Sarah W. Whitman contributed twelve papers treating of the artist's ways and means and the various mediums of pictorial expression.

"Days and Nights in the Tropics," by Felix Oswald, is a series of papers giving one glimpses of a wonderland. The "Search Questions in American Literature," conducted by Oscar Fay Adams, will stimulate all readers to know more of our eminent writers. A unique feature in the journal is the "Ethnological Bureau," for the answer of questions about foreign people and countries. This is in the charge of Mr. Yan Phon Lee, of China, now of Yale college.

This journal in the high school and grammar department would enliven the routine of study and could be effectively used in the preparation of essays, a task arduous and uninteresting because the pupils have nothing but their imagination to draw upon; while the range of subjects is such as to suit all minds. We must be educators of the children, broadening their views, enlarging their ideas and stimulating them to study and investigation aside from the curriculum of text-books in the school room, else we fail in forming independent, cultured men and women. We have different lines of work for the training of the young, as the Sunday school and the various temperance organizations, but in these we fail to reach a large class that might be helped in the daily school-life, since there the instruction is more frequent. "Line upon line, precept upon precept," five days in the week would accomplish more for intellectual and ethical culture than the weekly meetings where one especial subject is taught. While we are waiting for school suffrage we can be laying a broad foundation upon which to rear the beautiful superstructure of a liberal education.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe says: "By taking an active interest in the condition of our schools, we can add to the moral and intellectual wealth of the community." Let every woman of the W. C. T. U. consider this opportunity of good her especial work, and every local union take action upon the introduction of supplementary reading in the schools. Gain the sympathy and co-operation of the teachers, canvass the town and interview the families; then apply to the directors to carry out the wishes of the patrons of the schools. It is our religious duty and the most imperative duty, second to none other, that we provide for our children.

Miss Abby W. May, in an address at a school suffrage meeting said: "The schools are the source not only of the intellectual but also of the moral training of our children." Here is a field where all can work; every mother will be a volunteer in the service of her children, and will give her mite or lend her aid to make the school perfect in its appointments and environments. We too often neglect the immediate and constant opportunities of doing good; the mental vision accustomed to telescopic objects sees not the microscopic; adoring the sunflower we tread on the violet. We have in our unions committees on foreign work, committees on flower missions to penitentiaries, committees on this and that, but where are committees on schools? Who visits little ones shut up within cheerless walls during the fairest hours of the day? who gives prizes to faithful scholars? who encourages teachers and aids in lightening the work of instruction? what band of women works at entertainments to procure books, maps and charts wherewith to furnish school-rooms? Our teachers have commenced their work, let us begin ours and fall not behind them in our enthusiasm.

## A PASTOR'S OPINION OF THE W. C. T. U.

[At the recent Hartford convention, Rev. Graham Taylor, a prominent Congregational pastor, made the following introductory address. The animus of our work seemed so clearly comprehended by him and was so felicitously expressed that I begged his speech for publication. F. E. W.]

There is one place in the world of our vision that God has reserved for Himself. Wherever the lifeless becomes the living there God is, and is ever to be found.

Men may come very close to the Life-giver's place as observers or the agents of His power, but they cannot occupy it, they cannot give life. Wherever that perpetual miracle is observed the same phenomena are to be seen.

Whether star eyed science watches the origin of the forms of physical or social life, it sees first the drawing of the constituent elements to the life center, then the formation of the organization or body about the vital germ, and last the impulse from within which makes the whole a thing of life and motion. So moral sentiments and spiritual principles are embodied.

Ideas and feelings exist apart in individuals and are grouped and formulated in societies, and their tenets, but to become one organism of life and power God must breath upon them. For God is the only master of assemblies.

Now every observer of our social life has seen the drawing together of the temperance sentiments which have long, if not always, existed somewhere among the people. Organizations and organized efforts have also constantly and vastly multiplied. But if I do not greatly misjudge the facts, we stand here in this Woman's Christian Temperance Union nearer the point of attraction, nearer the source of divine power than is any other standpoint within this whole reform. Here as nowhere else that I know of is the temperance sentiment a living thing, which lives, and moves and has a being always and everywhere.

Where else are all the social, industrial, economic, scientific, legal, political, educational, moral and religious elements of this reform so combined and unified, made to live and constantly brought to bear every where and upon every one?

Not one of your unions exists any where, however small in numbers or humble in membership, or lonely in its work, that has not a far greater influence than it is aware of or than the community recognizes.

The fact of its being, and praying and waiting and working is felt in the pastor's study and pulpit, in the editorial room, in the court of justice in the legislative hall, in the school house, the home and the church.

Nowhere can the awful facts of the liquor curse and the personal responsibilities and obligations it imposes upon all be entirely unfelt, or easily disregarded, or readily set aside where such a band of Christian women are praying and singing, gently pleading and patiently, effectively working. They are to be congratulated therefore in being chosen by God to be the generators of this His quickening power.

If hidden away from public notice, they are hidden as the heart is in the body, to be the vital center of all the members, binding each to the others as it holds all to it; and supplying to every part, from head to foot, what it must have to live and do its work. However great may be the direct and visible results of your efficient efforts, I venture to suggest that the indirect and uncredited effects of your influence upon and through others are still greater, and that to wield this influence and produce these effects may be the highest calling and the best work of your union.

Standing as you do, within the church of Christ, and so near to God Himself, and so highly honored and mightily used by Him in this His holy cause, every one who loves our Lord, and the lives He died to save, bids you welcome and Godspeed.

## "GIVE US ST. JOHN BALLOTS."

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

The "vest pocket vote" will tell in the campaign of St. John and Daniel, as no other vote ever told before.

If the national committee of the Prohibition party will see that electors are chosen in each state and territory, and will print tickets suited to each, the W. C. T. U., Good Templars and others will help to send them by mail, or house to house visitation, to tens of thousands who would not otherwise receive them. These votes could be quietly cast, in many cases, by men who might not care to say just how they voted. Let the executive committee with Brother John B. Finch at its head, look well to this and get some of our wealthy men to invest a sum of money in the printing of millions of ballots which may be sent in good season to every part of the United States where a temperance society or a faithful individual worker can be found. There is an immense possibility in this suggestion, simple as it may appear. To what an amount of temperance argumentation this canvass gives occasion! The people love issues incarnated in men. Nothing rouses them like that. It is the charm of the concrete over the abstract. The war of words is waging at this hour at the point of a million tongues. In shop and street, in field and home they still wag on. A good white ribbon woman said to me the other day, "It fairly tires my husband out, the amount of talking he does to convince our minister that he ought to vote for the only clean candidate in the field. They begin the argument over again every time they meet, and I can see plainly that our pastor is under conviction." Let the war go on!

*Boston, September 8.*

## Correspondence.

### MISSOURI REPLIES TO MRS. FOSTER.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I have read with interest and no little amazement the letter you published (Sept. 11), from Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, superintendent of legislative work and petitions in the N. W. C. T. U.

So utterly illogical and inconsistent is the whole article I should unhesitatingly deny her authorship of the same, but for the signature of her name.

She says: "I believe our National organization should maintain a non-partisan attitude toward the political questions of the day." If the National should maintain this attitude, then logically the states must maintain it too, because they constitute the National union. Every intelligent woman in the W. C. T. U. knows that such an attitude is not now, and never has been in accordance with the purpose and principle of our organization. The women of our white ribbon host know well that votes have influence; and always and everywhere have they allied themselves to that party promising their homes and their children protection from the liquor traffic. They have done this in state, and county, and municipal elections. Sometimes the party to which they gave their aid and influence was Democratic, sometimes Republican, sometimes Independent.

Mrs. Foster seems to forget that in the interest of a third party candidate for governor of the state of Iowa she spoke in every county and principal town of the state.

By the action of this third party party the Iowa Republicans were compelled to promise a submission of the question to the people.

Then what attitude did the W. C. T. U. of Iowa including our able superintendent of legislative work, assume?

Every agency that could be devised by Iowa's most cultured and most Christian women was brought to bear. And wherefore? To elect the *party* that promised prohibition. Was this non-partisan?

In a letter to Rev. E. K. Young, (Aug. 27) Mrs. Foster declares that "having been chosen by the National union, superintendent of the department of legislative work and petitions I must keep myself free from partisanship." Yet before she closes the paragraph she gives the strongest possible endorsement to the presidential candidate who dared not vote for prohibition in his own state. Here the special pleader crops out and the true client—the Republican party is revealed.

She "deplores the attempt on the part of some of our ladies to ally our National union with the National prohibition party and says, "that the resolution passed at our National convention last November was never intended to thus commit us," "that the convention would have laid the resolution on the table if it had supposed any such construction would be put upon it." This resolution, the reader will find at the head of the editorial page of THE UNION SIGNAL. It was passed by a full convention of representatives from states and territories—passed without a dissenting vote after a second careful reading of the resolution.

Mrs. Foster says: "It was an expression of our purpose to give *individual personal* influence in favor of political action embodying the principle of prohibition, so dear to all our hearts."

Did Mrs. Foster require any action of the National convention to express or strengthen her "individual personal influence" in any direction she pleased to exert it? As a member of that convention I protest against this interpretation of the spirit and intent of this resolution. No woman in that convention needed any resolution passed concerning her "individual personal influence."

In the letter addressed to Rev. E. K. Young, Mrs. Foster says: "I believe the larger part of our membership, and our best advisers deplore what they consider an unwarranted and untenable position." Mrs. Foster and her "advisers may deplore" but I must believe her statement to be "unwarranted and untenable" with regard to the greater part of our membership. Missouri is largely Democratic, and intensely conservative—sensitive in localities over the woman suffrage question, yet I do not hesitate to say that the women of her W. C. T. U. with few exceptions, do favor the National Prohibition party, and the endorsement of it, by our society.

Mrs. Foster surely knows that from the very first inception of our work, the largest liberty has been accorded to the individual, the union, and the state. Manifestoes have always been advisory—never mandatory.

Neither has any state been regarded disloyal in letter or spirit because failing to adopt plans proposed by the National union. Then why this mournful foreboding concerning the "coercion of love as against the conviction of conscience." This implied condition of things, "disastrous within its operations as 'boss rule' in politics."

Mrs. Foster is, with every other woman of our society, entitled to her views and the fullest expression of the same; she, with every other woman, is at liberty to choose her own course of action, though that course is sometimes mysteriously changed. At Clear Lake, Iowa, in July last, Mrs. Foster assured the writer that were she in any other state save Iowa, she would advocate the National Prohibition party; that she did not wonder that states like Illinois, Ohio, New York, should have become disgusted with the Republican party.

But I cannot consent that she shall speak for me, and for the thousands of women all over our land who daily offer earnest prayer to God for the success of the Prohibition party. Nor can I remain silent while the action of our national union is misconstrued.

Again, if congress is powerless in the matter of prohibition, what child's play is it for our National union to petition congress in the matter. Yet Mrs. Foster says, "I approved these measures as a means of education and agitation; only that and nothing more. This is all a disfranchised class, as women are, can do. Methods which are permissible, or even advisable in a great popular, moral movement, may be futile or positively injurious in the field of party politics."

The methods that Mrs. Foster approves, "education and agitation" have only been transferred from congress to the people, and why a "disfranchised class" may not "educate and agitate" among the people as properly as among legislators is hard to see. The watchword of the W. C. T. U. has always been "Prohibition;" and while the movement may no longer be "popular" in certain circles, and for certain reasons, it has lost not a whit of its morality, although its methods may be "positively injurious" to some party in the field of politics.

We are warned against the "sin of presumption." Wherein have we presumed sinfully? We have not forgotten that we are still disfranchised. We have no intention of making an attack upon the ballot box on election day. We have not "run before we were sent." First, we were called, invited, urged to attend the Pittsburgh convention. Second, we were "sent" by our constituents, the women of the W. C. T. U.

CLARA HOFFMAN, *Pres: W. C. T. U. of Mo.*

### WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL: I copy below a campaign document which was effectively issued in the recent state election in Oregon. I was told by a prominent citizen of that state after the election was over, that the supreme judge, and every district judge in the state were elected at the dictation of the Liquor Dealer's Union of Oregon. The words "strictly confidential," were printed in large capitals:

*STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.*

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 24, 1884.

The Liquor Dealer's Union of Oregon, by a unanimous vote hereby invites your co-operation, and through you all your friends in your vicinity, engaged or interested in the liquor business, toward securing the election of W. W. Thayer, and the defeat of L. Flynn, for the position of judge of the supreme court of Oregon, for the reasons: First, because of Mr. Flynn's well known prejudice against the liquor traffic; secondly, he is a strict prohibitionist, and as such his prejudices must necessarily affect his judicial opinions on the bench should questions involving the liquor interest come before him.

You are also asked to exercise your best indeavors to defeat nominees for legislature in your county who are prohibitionists, irrespective of party.

It is only by a timely exercise of our power that we can prevent our enemies from absolutely destroying our business by which we honestly support our families, and which is taxed more heavily and unjustly than any other business in the Union. Yours truly,

HENRY FLEKENSTEIN, JOHN BERRY, BEN. L. NORDEN, } *Corresponding Committee Liquor Dealer's Union of Oregon.*

It is hoped that every member of the W. C. T. U. who intends to support by her influence the Republican party or the Democratic party in the coming national struggle will note that liquor men are voting for their candidates, "irrespective of party." Is it not quite time that Prohibitionists vote for the only man before the people as candidate, who believes in prohibition, John P. St. John?

I have just received a most interesting letter from Miss Carrie M. White, of Fidalgo, Skagit county, West Washington territory. Miss White was elected to the position of organizer in that jurisdiction, at the annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of West Washington territory last June. I quote from Miss White's letter as follows:

It seems the liquor element is angered and frightened by the way the women of the territory have used their influence and ballot as voters, and they propose to elect to the next legislature such men as will repeal the suffrage bill. Hobelling & Co., a wealthy and influential wholesale liquor firm of San Francisco, have supplied the larger part of the saloons on Puget Sound, as well as in other parts of the territory, and they agree to furnish money by such men as will strengthen the opposition to the suffrage bill. They have agents and runners all through the country, and are working very, very quietly.

Then Miss White recounts the wise and prompt steps taken by her and Mrs. Price, of Seattle, to put the W. C. T. U.'s on their guard, and set them to work to save the bill.

At the Republican primary at La Conner, about twenty ladies were in attendance. I think some of them will attend the Skagit county convention. I hope they will at least, for I am delegate to that convention from our precinct, and am the only woman among the county delegates. I shall attend, and I shall try to do my duty as a voter.

MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

### MRS. LIVERMORE'S POSITION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL.—I am in a worse plight than Mrs. Foster. She is in receipt of many inquiries concerning "pending political questions" only. I am burdened with letters of inquiry concerning myself, and, "my (supposed) apostasies." For THE UNION SIGNAL'S paragraph concerning what it was pleased to call my "political manifesto" has brought down on me a little avalanche of letters. "Have you abandoned the temperance cause?" I am asked. "What was your manifesto?" "Send me a copy of what you wrote!" And a jolly friend and old-time neighbor of Chicago, writes, "What on earth have you been doing, in the immaturity and verdancy of your sixty summers, that compels THE UNION SIGNAL to sit down on you with all its might?"

I shall never find time to reply individually to the inquiries heaping my table, chiefly from the west, and so

solicit the courtesy of making answer, once for all, through THE UNION SIGNAL.

I am sorry to read in a late number of our official paper that "there is not much suavity about duty," but that it is "blunt and brusque." For the same authority that commands us "to do with all our might, what our hand findeth to do," bids us "be courteous." It is not impossible to obey the two commands at the same time. Workers for a common cause should be slow to accuse each other of moral obliquity, when they are unable to agree on methods of work. For people may differ as to methods, and be unable to pronounce the "shibboleth," of the same organization, and yet neither party be wrong.

So much of my "Word to Women," as criticised the National Prohibitory party for not placing woman suffrage in its platform, on the same broad footing as Prohibition, I here retract. For seven letters lie before me from long-time members of the old Prohibitory party, all affirming that their organization has always advocated full suffrage for woman, on the broadest ground, until this year, when they were compelled to take a narrower position, by the temperance women who joined their ranks. One gentleman writes me as follows:

I was a member of the Pittsburgh Prohibitory convention, and personally objected to the clause of the woman suffrage resolution which relegates the settlement of the question to the several states. But when it was made clear to us, that the entire delegation of ladies present would have nothing broader, that Miss Willard herself wrote the clause to which you object, and desired nothing more of the convention, what could we men do, but accept her proposition and keep silence? Please understand that the male portion of the convention was willing, with scarcely an exception, to advocate constitutional woman suffrage, as broadly as constitutional prohibition.

My criticism of the Prohibitory party would not have been written had I known these circumstances, which I had no means of knowing. I cannot but regard the action of the women who declined the large opportunity offered them as very unfortunate. They will regard it a mistake themselves, eventually.

Ever since the days of "John and Jessie," in 1856, I have been a Republican, and in many of its earlier years I put to the service of the Republican party my pen, my voice, my influence and my purse. I have never yet seen it my duty to advocate a third party, in furtherance of either woman suffrage or prohibition. What I might do were I a man, with a vote to execute my will, I cannot tell. But as a disfranchised woman, with only ability to agitate, and to help shape public opinion, having very deeply at heart both the woman suffrage and the temperance reforms, and seeing that there must be a greatly enlarged public sentiment before any decisive gain can come to either, I am sure it is not wise for either, as an organization, to enter into an alliance with any political party.

It is, perhaps, impossible for us, as individuals, not to have a preference for one party or the other. That is each one's right. But to put the American Woman Suffrage Association, or still more, the N. W. C. T. U., with its grand organization, its perfect machinery, and its large resources at the service of a political party is another and very different thing. It ought not to be done, even under the pretext of the Detroit resolution, unless by the unanimous consent of the state and territorial unions.

My "Word to Women," not especially to temperance women, was given over my individual signature. I was very careful not to add to my signature any official weight. It was my individual advice, given to individual women, possessing such value as may inhere in the character I bear, and in my forty years' large experience.

Either Mr. Blaine or Gov. Cleveland will be president. The time has not yet come when it is possible to elect the candidate of the Prohibitory party, although that candidate be Gov. St. John, spotless and stainless, a "Chevalier Bayard, without fear, and without reproach." As between the two, one of whom will be elected, I prefer the former and his party, to the latter. For the uplifting of woman, that has glorified the last thirty-five years, has come through the Republican party. Under its administration and influence, most of the unjust and tyrannical laws relating to women, that defaced the statute book thirty years ago, have been repealed.

About the time that Republicanism began its career, there were not a dozen employments open to women, now there are nearly three hundred. Only one college was open to women, and that was grand old Oberlin, now there are one hundred and fifty-three. Women have full suffrage in three territories, and partial suffrage in twelve states. The medical, legal, and to a large extent, the clerical professions are open to them. So also is the lecture platform, and they are serving in post offices, on boards of health, charity and lunacy, on boards of prison commissioners, and filling various appointments under government. All this has come about through Republican influence.

The same is true of the cause of prohibition. Whatever gain has been made in temperance legislation, and it has not been insignificant, has been the work of Republicans. That both reforms have moved too slowly, and received too little help from the Republican party to suit our righteous demands, and ardent desires, I admit. That the evils of intemperance are so vast and dire that we should welcome any agency that may deal them a death-blow, is my creed. And it is because I fear that alliance with any political party will, in the present stage of our progress, hinder rather than help our work, that I counsel caution, deliberation, and common sense.

There is a day after today. The fourth of November will soon be past and the political madness that now rules the hour, will then be spent. Again, we shall turn to legislatures for aid in obtaining constitutional state prohibition, compulsory education in the physiological effects of alcohol, local prohibition, and other like enactments. Shall we stand a better chance of obtaining these needed measures, which will give us wonderful advantage, if we work for the defeat of the Republican candidate, as we shall this year if we work for the success of the prohibitory candidate? Is it a light thing for women to propose to aid in the defeat of the Republican candidate, knowing that his competitor, who will then be elected, is a man who has committed flagrant sins against woman, which are admitted by his friends, and condoned as "little irregularities," and the "natural sowing of wild oats?"

Not more widely and certainly does intemperance blast the nation, poison the home, and curse woman than licentiousness. They are twin evils, which have dug the graves of nations, buried in the highway of the past. They are the joint foes of governments, the perpetual menace of woman and the home.

The motto of the great jurist, Sir Matthew Hale, was "*Festina lente!*" "Make haste slowly!" Goaded by the memories and suffering of the past, spurred on by the mighty anxieties concerning the future, impelled to work for the world's salvation by the great motherly heart that beats in every woman's bosom, let us take the motto of Sir Matthew Hale, as ours—"MAKE HASTE SLOWLY!"

MARY A. LIVERMORE.

## ANOTHER W. H. H.

In THE UNION SIGNAL of September 11, appears an earnest, warm-hearted article entitled "A Kindly Difference," and signed W. H. H. The writer expresses hearty sympathy for the prohibition cause, admiration for its standard bearers, and confesses that after the Pittsburgh convention he was inclined to support "the noble patriots to whose care," that "dignified, "straightforward," convention, "entrusted the safety of their standards in the coming campaign." That he "wavered in his devotion and loyalty to party," and was "almost tempted to cast his vote on the side of prohibition now and for all time." As we read his earnest words we could but say, "Would to God that not only thou, but also all men of temperance principles were both almost and altogether persuaded to 'vote on the side of prohibition.'"

If they were, the time would be fully "ripe," and the long prayed for victory assured.

No reason is assigned by W. H. H. for his decision not to vote for what he desires should, and believes will succeed in the near future, unless it be that "the time is perhaps not yet ripe."

Having written so frankly will he consider a few reasons, expressed with equal frankness, for an opposite decision?

There is not the slightest probability that the Democratic party, as a party, will do anything it can help doing for prohibition. Although there are thousands of temperance men in that party's ranks, and as Mr. Blaine says, "many Democrats" in Maine, "voted for the amendment," yet the party is pronounced against all prohibitory laws, and will, whenever possible, prevent the people from expressing their will at the ballot box.

So much for the Democratic party; now how about the Republicans? is there any more hope from them?

In a few northern states there may be a few more temperance men in the Republican ranks than in the Democratic. But that does not assure or promise, prohibition by means of that party. That the Republican party machinery will be used to defeat prohibition when possible, is beyond a doubt. Thirteen or fourteen states had prohibitory laws when the Republicans came into power. During their uninterrupted rule those laws were all repealed except in the three states of Maine, Vermont and Iowa. In the latter the law was so modified as to render it abortive until the people by independent action forced the party to make prohibition an issue in that state. In the states of Maine and Vermont the Democratic party sustained such relation to the issue that the Republican party could at no time repeal the law without suffering defeat. The state of Kansas is the only one added to the prohibition list by the Republican party, and that was secured by an independent movement that threatened Republican rule.

As another consideration let it be observed that the Republicans in power today in prohibition states do not favor national prohibition, but endorse the national platform with its endorsement of the Raster resolutions. The popular senators from strong Republican states, who opposed the bonded whisky extension iniquity, were defeated for re-election by legislatures strongly Republican. With congressional control most of the time, for twenty-five years, the District of Columbia today has a saloon to every seventy of its population, the territories are overrun with whisky, and the Indians are maddened to bloodshed by fire-water sold under Republican administration. The White House is polluted by the liquor curse, the lamented Garfield's funeral train was a whisky saloon on wheels, and the Yorktown celebration was a drunken carousal. The enormous and disgraceful liquor bills of the Yorktown celebration, and Garfield funeral were paid for by congress and neither Mr. Blaine or Gen. Logan entered a single word of protest. For twenty years Mr. Blaine represented a prohibition state in congress, yet on what occasion has he ever uttered one word to assist other states to like measures, or raised his voice against the monster crime of the age?

He not only was indifferent and silent but he did write a letter to a Philadelphia paper in favor of making the revenue from whisky a "permanent fund" to be divided among the states, and holds out the inducement that the fund would have a "tendency to increase," as thus hedged about it certainly would. Mr. Blaine's sympathy with the liquor traffic was again manifested at the election in Maine last Monday, when the supreme issue of today was before the people of his state. Mr. Blaine said that evening, "Party discipline is powerless against the convictions of men." "That he had determined not to vote on the amendment" as he had been chosen to represent national issues.

The Republican nominee, therefore, either has no convictions on this great question, or his party has power against his convictions, which would be cowardly. In either case he is not fit to rule a great people.

To the successful enforcement of law, officers are necessary who are not only not in sympathy with lawbreakers, but will to the best of their ability arraign evil doers. To secure such officers we must support the party that desires such enforcement. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party desires the enforcement of the liquor laws whether restrictive or prohibitory.

As to the issues between the two old parties, only the fragment of a much used and frightfully soiled bloody shirt remains. I was one who carried a musket in the bloody conflict and marched with bleeding feet to the defense of Gettysburg, but today I have less fear of all the "Johnny Rebs" in the south, than of the politicians who stand between the people and their desire, or for the saloon against the home.

WM. H. HOLMES.

# Our Children.

## "HERE WE ARE."

MRS. M. F. BUTTS.

A jolly little army,—
I seem to hear their feet,
Patter, patter, tread, tread,
Beat, beat, beat!
Here they come, there they come,
From happy hours of play,—
Down hill, across dale,
"Here we are!" they say.

A jolly little army,—
Tramp, tramp, tramp!
From the seaside cottage,
From the mountain camp;
From the dear old homestead,
Hidden far away,—
Down hill, across dale,
"Here we are!" they say.

A jolly little army,
Many thousand strong,
Wild roses on their cheeks,
On their lips a song;
Coming back to school again,
Bright with rest and play,—
Down hill, across dale,
"Here we are!" they say.—*Standard.*

## THE TWO PATHS.

*A STORY FOR BOYS.*

F. M. HOLMES.

CHAPTER III.—ORPHANS.

Contrary to Harry's anticipations the morrow found him being whirled swiftly toward his home, in answer to a telegram telling of his father's dangerous illness and bidding him come at once.

How that journey passed Harry never knew. He seemed to be completely dazed, and to know nothing. Rapidly the country fleeted by on either side, and the train stopped at the various stations, but he neither saw nor heard, for his father was dying, and all things else seemed as nothing to him.

At length he reached the station, and giving up his ticket he hurried through the streets of this little country town, on the outskirts of which his home was situated.

With white, set face he entered the lodge gates and passed up the broad carriage sweep which led to the front entrance. But on the threshold he paused. All was still save for the murmuring evening breeze in the trees without. All around him appeared the familiar scenes of his boyhood, where often he had played with his father and his brother, and now, alas! all was changed. He could bear these conflicting feelings no more, but dropping his bag in the hall he hurried up stairs.

The door of his father's room was slightly open, and he went softly in. Here were hushed voices and shaded lights; the blinds were all drawn, and the nurse and the doctor were whispering together. Both started at sight of Harry, and then the nurse, without a word, led him gently to the bedside. But the boy drew back in surprise and great distress at the dread sight which met his view. Could this worn, emanciated figure be his father? He looked again, and slowly began to distinguish the features, notwithstanding the dire disfigurements which vice and disease had wrought. The cheeks were worn into deep hollows, and the eyes, though now closed in slumber, were sunken and ghastly, while the face was of that deadly pallor which once seen on the face of the dying is never forgotten.

Suddenly, as Harry was bending over him, the patient opened his eyes, but no recognition came into them as they rested for a moment on his son. Wild and rolling they appeared now, and distraught with terror. It seemed as though they were fixed upon terrible objects, which frightened him out of his senses. These objects seemed to draw nearer, and force him from his bed, for with a loud scream of terror he leaped from his couch, and with his hands outstretched as though to ward off his imaginary foes, he crouched in a corner of the room, moaning with fright.

The nurse hastened to his side; but with another loud cry he again sprang forward and evaded her grasp. Grinding his teeth he sought to tear his own flesh, and writhed on the floor in agony; over and over he rolled, while he twisted his hands in his hair and tore out the iron-grey locks in handfuls. Perspiration stood in thick drops on his forehead, and blood trickled from his self-inflicted wounds.

Harry stood transfixed with horror. He had never imagined anything so fearful, and to see his father thus suffering seemed almost to deprive him of his reason.

But the patient was now silent and still from sheer exhaustion, and the doctor and the nurse lifted him again to his bed.

Then after giving him some medicine the doctor beckoned Harry away into the next room.

"Your father had a change for the better," he said, "after I sent you the telegram. I thought the end was nearer than it has proved to be, but I fear the worst from this paroxysm. This is another relapse."

"What is he suffering from?" asked Harry, slowly, his mouth so dry that he could scarcely articulate.

"I hardly think I ought to tell you," replied the physician, "but you will doubtless hear soon enough from others, therefore it is perhaps advisable you should know. Your father has delirium tremens—a terrible disease caused by drinking alcoholic liquors. Yes," he continued, speaking now as it were more to himself, "it is almost incredible the number of cases which exist of this terrible malady, and yet people continue to practise the absurd and dangerous habit of drinking these liquors. They begin to take a glass now and then, and it becomes a habit of which they cannot break themselves, until at last it leads to this or other diseases. To drink moderately is like playing with fire. But perhaps I ought not to complain," he said, smiling, "for if the drinking habit of society ceased to exist people would be so healthy that very few doctors would be needed."

At this moment Harry's younger brother came in. He had heard of Harry's arrival from the nurse, and hastened to greet his brother. He was but a child of four years, and having lost his mother when quite a baby, regarded Harry with perhaps warmer feelings than some younger brothers regard their elders, for the brothers and sisters of ages between the two having died, Harry had been very good to him, and perhaps more tender than he might otherwise have been.

"I'se so glad you's tum home," and the child rushed forward and sprang into his brother's arms at one bound and hid his face in his neck. "Papa's ill; they wont let me see him. I do 'ove oo, bluller (brother) Harry."

Harry sat in the nearest chair and kissed and fondled his little brother, but all the while that dread scene he had just witnessed was in his mind. The servant brought him refreshment and lit the gas, for the evening was now far advanced.

It was time also for Teddy, the younger brother, to retire, but he clung passionately to Harry, and would not be removed. And presently the nurse came with tears in her eyes and said in a hushed voice that their father was now conscious and asking for them. Awed by her solemn manner, they went hand in hand into the sick room.

The doctor was by the bedside, holding one of his patient's hands, and the boys noticed that it trembled very much, and that his whole body was trembling. But the sad, sad look on the face, its ghastly pallor and its frightened eyes—oh, it was a terrible sight!

Teddy was afraid and clung to Harry as if for protection. And then their father spoke, and the sad, hollow tones rang through the darkened room with fearsome sound.

"My boys! shun the wine cup as you would the plague. It has brought me to this, and it has made me ruin your prospects. Kiss me once before I die, and forgive your wretched father." But as they drew near with terrified faces, convulsion after convulsion ran through his frame. A hoarse rattling sounded in his throat, and he relaxed his grasp of the doctor's hand. Yet still he fought with death, and struggled for breath. Convulsively he clutched the air with his outstretched hands, but at last he fell back, the eyes remained fixed and glazed, the hands ceased to move, and Harry knew that he and his brothers were orphans.

*(To be Continued.)*

## THE CHALK TALKER AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

Dear Captain Deborah:—I have been ill nearly all summer,—am not at all well yet, and may have to rest more, but I began to work last Thursday in Marshall, Illinois. Nearly all the work there has been done by two ladies, who have had an up-hill time of it, but they have a flourishing and enthusiastic Band of Hope. Brighter and happier faces I have never seen. They have a beautiful silk banner with "Band of Hope" in gilt letters, and a star on the other side, so they named themselves the "Star Band of Hope." Oh, it was pleasant to see how proudly they carried their banner. They don't quite do as boys do with their first new boots, wear them to bed, but they put a night-cap on it every night with the tenderness and solicitude of a mother over her babe. And now I am going to tell you something nice, and you can whisper it to the children. Mary S. Redick, that indefatigable worker, whose heart is as brim full of plans for the boys and girls as if they were her very own, has prepared a beautiful concert piece called "The Golden Nine." Her Band of Hope executed it at my Chalk Talk entertainment, and it certainly was the finest thing I ever saw. It has nine banners, and devices and mottoes, and marching and singing, etc., and she is going to have it in leaflet, so that all the teachers can buy them, and as soon as this is all learned she has another equally beautiful. Oh, I tell you, we've struck a bonanza now. Almost daily I am in receipt of letters asking for just this very thing, and I am sure the teachers will take heart again.

O, before I forget it, I was in a good bishop's family the other day, and the mother told me she overheard her little boy one night say at the close of "Now I lay me," "and, oh Lord, please to never let me drink anything, wine nor cider, nor beer nor pop, nor smoke nor chew tobacco, and please give sister a nice good husband and don't let him drink, nor smoke, nor chew; and if he wants to, let her have influence on him so he won't. Amen.

Nelly Bayley.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 188 Sharon, Pa.*

193. Missing Consonants.

"– –i–e –a– – –a– – –i– – ou– a– – –i–e e–e–ie–; – –y –i– – –a– – –a– – –i– – ou– – –o–e – –a– –a–e – –ee."

194. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 80 letters.

My 46, 9, 55, 50, 75, 53, 14, 56, 42, was the earliest instructor of Alexander the Great.

My 29, 78, 8, 16, 33, is the name of a poet long since deceased.

My 11, 56, 58, 74, was the winter residence of the Persian kings.

My 20, 30, 70, 64, 69, 8, 19, 33, 41, is the name of a populous city.

My 39, 7, 12, 3, 79, 10, 6, 16, is a lady's name.

My 25, 38, 31, 2, 49, 67, 51, is what all persons of taste admire.

My 42, 4, 79, 47, 8, 78, 75, was a wise man.

My 39, 15, 57, 24, 27, 38, 22, 79, 41, 68, is one of the books of the Bible.

My 8, 13, 17, 22, 21, 46, 70, 56, 11, is a gentleman's name.

My 54, 69, 44, 62, 32, 43, 58, is acid.

My 70, 55, 48, 72, is sometimes the greatest joy and sometimes the greatest curse of life.

My 73, 10, 22, 40, 34, 68, is what every body wants.

My 22, 1, 6, 5, 10, 9, 42, is what all children love.

My 63, 69, 67, 77, 11, what all ladies are partial to.

My 65, 66, 37, 80, 36, 38, 8, 72, 68, what most persons are complaining of.

My 45, 43, 71, 69, 76, is a person's name.

My 23, 35, 18, 25, are worn by gentlemen.

My 28, 26, 30, is a favorite beverage with old ladies.

My 61, 62, 59, 60, what some people complain about.

My 52, 69, 77, 61, 64, is what some children do.

My whole is a passage of scripture taken from Proverbs.

M. B. N.

196. Anagram.

Cliff, an earnest woman, sir, is so loved in Ills.
One guess, seven words, and a hasty glance
Gives an earnest worker for temperance.

*Slater, Mo.* Rombro.

196. Missing Consonants.

Following are the different names by which a certain temperance orator is called. What are they, and which is right?

-o-ie--ie, -o-e--i, -e-o--i, -oie---a, -e-o--a, -o-o--i.

I. P. M.

197. Word-Square.

1. Part of a bird; 2. Thought; 3. Nice; 4. A door.

Charlie D.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

186.—Job, Jacob, Esau, David, Moses, Solomon, Esther, Daniel.

187.—
The harvest is ready and laborers are few;
There's a call for more reapers, there is much yet to do;
If fathers and mothers, brothers, sisters and all
Would take hold with a will, the rum traffic would fall.

188.—M A S L I N
S T O N E S
Y U L A N S
T E R A P H
T E R R O R
R E Y N E R

189.—H A S P
A D A R
S A G O
P R O F.

190. Garfield.

# Home Department.

## A LAMENT.

C. A. S.

The following beautiful lines were written by the late Richard Siles, Esq., of Danville, Va., a gentleman of genius, a fine scholar, and a lawyer of distinction. The lines speak of the sad experience and fate of the author:

I have been to the funeral of all my hopes
And entombed them one by one;
Not a word was said
Not a tear was shed,
When the mournful task was done.

Slowly and sadly I turned me round
And sought my silent room;
And there alone
By the cold hearth stone
I wooed the midnight gloom.

And as the night wind's deepening shade,
Lowered above my brow,
I wept o'er days
When manhood's rays
Were brighter far than now.

The dying embers on the hearth,
Gave out their flickering light,
As if to say
This is the way,
Thy life shall close in night.

I wept aloud in anguish sore,
O'er the blight of prospects fair;
While demons laughed
And eager quaffed
My tears like nectar rare.

Through hell's red halls an echo rang,
An echo loud and long,
As in the bowl
I plunged my soul
In the might of madness strong.

And there within that sparkling glass,
I knew the cause to lie;
This all men own,
From zone to zone,
Yet millions drink and die.

## HARRY'S CHOICE.

ELIZABETH CUMINGS.

There were five peas and a small potato in the peck measure. Nobody cared for them, and when farmer Skimp wanted the measure he tossed them into the rubbish heap at one corner of the barn, where they lay forgotton. But they were not lonely, for the potato, like many small creatures, was very wise, and the peas were wide awake and eager for knowledge, and had what one might call an aspiring turn of mind.

"Have you any idea what will be our future state?" asked the fattest pea of the small potato.

"Yes," said the potato, "I have been told that each one of us may become a beautiful vine, which will bear flowers and fruit."

It was a long winter, but the six friends spent it happily, for they did not know that their new life could not begin till they had died to the life they knew.

Grandma Wagner, when she had closed her book smiled at the boy sitting opposite her in the big cushioned chair on the other side of the fire-place. He was a square-headed boy, with brown eyes very like grandma's own, but there was a slower current in his blood than there was in hers, so for a few seconds he returned her look in silence. Then he said slowly:

"Suppose they had preferred not to be planted."

"That's going beyond the story," said Grandma, quickly. "But something always is left out, either the large or the small things. We cannot have both Good-night."

Harry rose at once, and after kissing his grandmother, went at once to his own little room across the hall. Grandma Wagner, ever since he could remember, had either told him a story or had read one to him from a volume marked "Record" every Sunday night. She kept the book in the little old desk that stood by her bed, and he secretly believed that she was the author of its contents herself, so unlike were the stories to any he found in his books.

On his bureau was a green goggle-eyed frog into whose open mouth he had been dropping money through the year. It was not a large sum, but out of it at Christmas he had bought a large print Testament for his grandmother, and a red silk handkerchief for Polly the cook, and there were four dollars left with which he meant to purchase a pair of club skates. He had a pair of old ones, which had belonged to his father. The runners ended in a great coil, beyond his feet, but even with these he was one of the best skaters in town. So it was not strange that he gave an affectionate shake to the frog before he sprang into bed, and that as he lay coiled up in the blankets he should think of the wonderful capers he would cut in club skates. His dreams too, were about skates, and he slid down hill and up hill, and over foaming rivers, while the green frog sat under a sweet-pea vine, and timed him by a big silver watch, shaped like a potato.

The next morning it was so cold the snow squeaked, and the air was full of peculiar crisp noises, but Harry felt nothing but happiness. He was going to have the curled club skates, and was going to give his old ones to Phil Nelson. And it was New Years' day, and they could spend the whole afternoon on the pond.

Phil was a shy, slender boy, wonderfully clever at his books, and always very shabby as to his clothes. Some of the boys called him Joseph, because of the many patches on his roundabout, but most of them had a wholesome awe of what he could do in arithmetic, and of his friend Harry Wagner whose fists were always ready to avenge his friends' wrongs. Perhaps Harry would never have become such a staunch friend if Phil had seemed more prosperous and better able to fight his own battles. He certainly would not have become one so quickly, for Phil's parents had only lived in Blockville a year, and Harry was slow to make acquaintances. It was a curious intimacy. Harry never went beyond Phil's gate. If a shrill whistle did not bring his friend out, Harry went away. But Phil often sat by Grandma Wagner's fire, and more than once had had his Saturday's dinner at her table. Phil's father, though evidently a gentleman by birth and breeding, was a drunkard, and that made all the difference.

Arrived at Phil's gate, Harry gave a whistle that would have done honor to a locomotive, but Phil was slow to answer, and when he did come, looked so pinched and white, that Harry stopped short in his eager invitation to spend the afternoon on the pond, and said abruptly, "Why-ee—what's the matter?"

Phil's face twitched. He hung his head and kicked one battered shoe against the snow drift before him.

"Not much," he said, crowding his hands into his trousers' pockets, and then overcome by a great need of sympathy, added painfully, "We—that is mother'n the baby'n me—we haven't any breakfast,—an' father's—" He could say no more, and bent his head lower, shaking with sobs.

Harry's brown eyes grew dark and round, a strange lump seemed to have filled his throat and he swallowed once or twice, before he said brusquely, "You just hold up." Then with swift strides and leaps, hurried home.

In half an hour he returned with a large basket which needed nice handling. The shrillest whistling failed to bring out Phil, and at last, with some fear, he tapped at the shabby door. Not even a thin wreath of smoke curling from the chimney, proclaimed the house occupied, and Harry would have liked to have left the basket and run away. But he was a gentlemanly boy, and as no one came to admit him, he opened the door himself. Carpets, easy chairs, and fires he had always thought of as essential parts of a house, as his nose and eyes were parts of his face. He had never imagined that anyone could be quite without them. But this room contained nothing save a stove, now fireless, two wooden chairs, a table, and a shabby bedstead heaped with ragged clothes.

A slender woman with a baby in her arms opened a door from an inner room, and Harry, taking off his cap and bowing, murmured something about his grandmothers compliments. He did not know how to tell a lady he had brought her something to eat, so he said instead, "If Phil's busy ma'am, I'll split some kindlings and make you a fire."

"He's gone for the doctor," said Mrs. Nelson dropping into a chair, "and there are no kindlings, no coal, nor anything." She had turned very white, and the poor little baby would have fallen, had not Harry caught her. Dropping her on the bed, he poured out a cup of steaming coffee, and somehow managed to get some of it down the throat of the mother, when he sped away to Mr. Tucker of whom his grandmother bought coal.

"The Nelsons want coal, do they," said Mr. Tucker grimly, "m' well, let 'em send the money. They owe me for two ton a'ready. I don't run a private poor house."

Mr. Tucker was a kind man at heart, but he hated laziness and unthript, and always secretly ached to beat every drunken man he saw. He was out of sorts too, this morning, Christmas festivities had been followed by New Year's bills, and some of his debtors were not prompt. Harry knew nothing of the causes of his irritation, but saw the results of it, and thought him hard and cruel. Wondering what he should do he thrust his hands into his pockets, when his fingers touched the coin tied up in his handkerchief. He shut his eyes, and for a moment saw a pair of perfect club skates, then with a hot blush that he had waited for ever so brief a period, he drew the money out. "Send them four dollar's worth of coal, Mr. Tucker," he said with an indignant flash in his brown eyes. "As they haven't any fire, I wish you'd hurry."

That evening Harry and Grandma Wagner sat up later than usual in the cosy sitting room, and talked of the events of the day. "I've sometimes thought my life a hard one," said grandma, "Husband and children are gone, and I've lost most of my property, but tonight, I know I have been happy. Think of that poor young woman made a widow today! She is a lady too. But worst of all, Mr. Nelson's death must be a relief to her."

"Yes," said Harry stretching out his hands to the fire. "Phil said the hardest part is that he cannot help being glad. I never thought before how awful a bad man is."

"We don't live for ourselves," said grandma gravely, "but sad as the day has been, it has been good to see how kind the world is after all. That poor little house is full of comforts. Mr. Tucker not only sent six tons of coal, but he has taken entire charge of the funeral."

"Mr. Tucker!" exclaimed Harry, who had been with grandma's old pony all day in the Nelson family's behalf.

"Certainly, he's a very kind man. Did you find time to buy your skates?"

"No—m," said Harry turning very red.

"I'm glad," said grandma. "I want some change. You give me yours, and I'll give you four silver dollars."

"I guess I shan't sail round on club skates this winter," said Harry a little nervously, "I— replanted 'em—and they resprouted."

Gradma drew down her spectacles and looked expectant.

"I gave the money to Mr. Tucker for coal," he added frankly. "You said something has to be left out, and I went without skates, that's all."

"Ah," said grandma softly "that's not all, you did more than you know."

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Oct. 5.] Fourth Quarter, No. 1. [1884.

## TOPIC: SOLOMON SUCCEEDING DAVID.

LESSON TEXT: I Kings 1: 22-35.

GOLDEN TEXT: And thou Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy father and serve Him with a perfect heart and a willing mind. I Chronicles 28: 9.

TIME: B. C. 1015.

PLACE: Jerusalem.

1. Bathsheba is a good representative of a mother's earnest loving and planning for her son. She had treasured in her heart the promise that David had sworn to her, and now that there seemed in his age and weakness some danger of his forgetting it, and turning over to a usurper the kingdom of Israel, her heart took alarm and she made personal and brave appeal for her son. God has made promise of a kingdom to every son of a believing mother. He has sworn by Himself that the covenant of this kingdom which is "within you" shall not depart from His people even to the third and fourth generations. When our hearts are fearful that the promise is about to be set aside, let us plead it boldly as did this ambitious mother, and be sure of a better reward even than was hers.

2. Adonijah is a fair antetype of many pretenders, all of whom begin their traitorous work by beguiling the people. He is patterned after by many in modern times who see their way to the hearts of the people through great feasting and eating and drinking. To a political barbecue Adonijah invited his followers, and they all cried out with the docility of sheep, "Long live King Adonijah." Absalom began his usurpations at a banquet, and it has been the custom of politicians all through the ages to appeal to the lower nature of man. If a candidate wishes to draw the rabble after him he can do so by coming down to the rabble's level. Beware of the man who seeks alliance with such forces and by such means.

3. Nathan, the prophet, seems to be a messenger of God not only to warn of sin, but to shape the policy of the kingdom in the interest of righteousness. What a picture of holy boldness is he in his visit to the king, endeavoring to frustrate what may have been done with David's weak consent. How many preachers of righteousness today will dare to attack the government in its apparent weak complicity with wrong? How many arraign it for its support of the greatest evil of our times, in their pulpits, in the homes of the people, in the council chamber or at the ballot box? How often the statement is made that "ministers must not meddle with politics" when only by such meddling can government be reformed. Nathan is a good example of him who stands between the people and God.

4. Often the most prosperous devices of the wicked but serve to open the eyes of the weak and indifferent and so fulfill God's beneficent purposes. If David had died before Adonijah made his dastardly attack upon the throne, he might never have proclaimed his successor to the people. As it was, aroused from the lethargy of his self indulgent age, he clearly indicated by a solemn public act, his decision for the kingship. The seeming success of wrong is often the near precursor of the reign of right.

5. The trickster and the fraud is always a coward. Adonijah no sooner saw his own defeat than he most abjectly humbled himself before the new king. This he did not for repentance' sake, but for fear. There is nothing weaker than conscious wrong, nothing stronger than conscious integrity.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

151 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*I give and bequeath to the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union the sum of $—— the same to be paid the treasurer of said society for its use by my executors.*


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*ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION TOWARD POLITICAL PARTIES. RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING, DETROIT, MICH.:*

*We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.*

## TWO HARMONIOUS FORCES.

A great mistake is made by many good people, in assuming that moral and legal suasion are two opposing forces. Moral force is the persuasion of the human will to act in accordance with intelligent conviction. Legal force is the compulsion of the human will when intelligence and conviction are wanting. The one is for the willing and those amenable to instruction, all that is necessary. The other is made necessary for the good of all when a part are unwilling to know the truth, or to act in accordance with it. Moral and legal forces are necessary so long as these two classes of persons exist. The state or government decides that a certain line of policy is demanded by the public welfare or safety. The large mass of citizens give their allegiance to the policy because convinced of its necessity. A small minority oppose themselves, and for the sake of this minority legal force must needs supplement the conviction and opinion which have settled the question in the broader minds of the majority. In the temperance reform, the great majority of people have decided that drunkenness is an evil. A large proportion, if not a majority, agree that drink in any form is an evil and total abstinence a blessing. Moral suasion consists in changing the opinion of those who still deny this proposition. Father Mathew, one of the greatest of moral suasionists, persuaded the Irish people to give up five of the eleven million gallons of whisky they were annually consuming. Just as he reached this point of success he commenced to be defeated, because of the failure to connect or add to his moral force the legal condemnation of the drink habit. Because of this lack moral force has been shorn of its beneficence, and the Irish people are today drinking more in proportion to their numbers, than before the total abstinence movement of Father Mathew. So long as the appetite for drink exists in man, so long there will be need of these two forces in overcoming drink. One to persuade the weak will to forego indulgence, and the other to legally fortify it by taking away the temptation.

This being true, how hopeless seems the work of moral suasion when law, the embodiment of legal force, sanctions instead of condemns the evil against which we would persuade men. Unless the two be set side by side in the relation of the right arm and the left, there is little need to write down, or in any other way, attempt to sweep away the drink habit and the drink traffic of the land. Until the smooth stones from the brook are hurled mightily from the sling of legal action they will never sink deep into the "horrid front" of the giant Philistine of our day. Unless the two oars of moral and legal force propel our brave temperance life boat, it will be dashed about in the surf of passion and avarice, unable to land its precious freight and eventually powerless to keep itself above water.

## READ DILIGENTLY AND PONDER SERIOUSLY.

At the Woodstock Fourth of July celebration in 1883—under the management of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of the New York *Independent*, the Hon. Henry W. Blair was one of the speakers, taking for his topic, "National Evils Require National Remedies." The national evil discussed was the drink traffic of the country—the remedy—national prohibition. The arguments are so timely "in this day and age," when statesmen, politicians and philanthropists are remanding the prohibition question back to the states as the only ground for its settlement, that we give all that we have space for in the interest of clearer vision and a broader comprehension of the matter:

No general public evil has ever been permanently removed or generally restrained without the agency of law. Indeed, how can it be removed unless there is a public opinion against it? Unless public opinion is pronounced against it, there is no evil which the forces of society will endeavor to remove. Law is the inevitable result of moral suasion whenever it is effective, and to say that there shall be no law is to say that there shall be no moral suasion to demonstrate the existence of the evil.

The premises involve the conclusion which logically follows. Therefore, whoever asserts the existence of a general evil destructive to society and inflicted wholly on or in part by its individual members upon each other, asserts the necessity of a law to assist in its removal and to prevent its restoration.

We have already adverted to the nature of the evil of alcoholism, and to the self-evident fact that but for the production of the cause through the agency of a great industry protected by law, the terrible consequences could not exist.

If, then, laws to prohibit or restrain the evil of alcoholic intemperance should exist, the only inquiry which remains to me on this occasion is, what is the best law to effect the purpose? The object of the law should be to extirpate the evil. Is alcoholic intemperance a national evil? If so, should it not be prohibited by national law?

But if a national evil, it follows that it is one cursing all sections—every territory and every state. If so, unless exclusive jurisdiction over it has been confided by the states and people to the general government, the law-making power in every state should also prohibit the evil by its laws. But we find on examination of our complex form of government, embracing in one grand whole that of the nation and those of the states, that what is called the police power is in the states and the people at large; that no substantial part of it has been confided to the general government, at least no more than it may be necessary to exercise in order to preserve the powers expressly or by fair implication delegated to it in the fundamental law.

The police power is that under which the traffic in intoxicating drink must be controlled and prohibited, if at

all—and it resides in the states. But the states and people have expressly given to the general government the right and power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several states, and with the Indian tribes. The general government recognizes and protects alcohol as property and as an article of legitimate commerce. So long as any state, domestic or foreign, continues to permit the manufacture of alcohol and the traffic therein, the general government stands pledged to exercise all its powers of legislature, judicature and execution, to protect and facilitate the continued infliction of the curse.

States may do much to rescue their people, and public sentiment everywhere may cry out in its extremity, but so long as the constitution and laws of the United States guarantee the safe importation and transportation of alcoholic beverages in the original packages through the ports and over the avenues of interstate commerce of this country, the extinction or substantial restraint of the evil is impossible. If the demand did not really exist, local laws and public opinion might, perhaps, suffice; but not now when every hamlet, and, I had almost said, some inmate of every house in the whole land is crazed by the unnatural desire. I would not be understood to discourage the efforts to secure prohibitory laws, both constitutional and statutory, in the states. They are indispensable, and even when these efforts fail, or, the laws being enacted, their purpose partially fails, still, they constitute the nucleus of that agitation which forms public opinion, and lead gradually up to that universal public judgment, which, sooner or later, will amend the constitution of the country so as to prohibit absolutely this baneful traffic everywhere by national law. It should be observed that such an amendment of the national constitution would not be an infringement upon the police or any other powers of the states and of the people. Quite the contrary; for this power, now in the general government, to regulate commerce in alcohol, nullifies the police powers of the states to protect their people from an evil which falls under their absolute jurisdiction, in theory, and which in its tremendous scope includes almost every burden and crime, to prevent which the state governments themselves exist. Such an amendment would, first, remove all restrictions from the efforts of states, and second, would place the general government affirmatively on the side of the interests of the whole people and of all the states, in their efforts to deliver themselves from the body of this death. Commerce with foreign powers must be regulated by national laws, and there are states and territories of the United States, wherein, if left to themselves, the manufacture and trade would exist, it may be, forever; consequently, under our complex system of government, it would be impracticable to remove the causes of alcoholic intemperance without an amendment to the national laws. Such an amendment of the national constitution is the proper immediate objective point of all temperance agitation and work. There has been labor enough long since expended to have secured the result if directed to this great end. There will never be any substantial and permanent temperance reform in this country, so far as the same is dependent upon law, until the sporadic efforts of states and sections are made to converge upon the real citadel of the rum curse, which is the national constitution.

There is another fallacy or misdirection of energy which is now, fortunately, being generally remedied. Prohibition has been directed against the sale merely, while the manufacture has not been interfered with; so that, as a matter of fact, there has never been a prohibitory law in this country. It is impossible to enact a prohibitory law, in its true sense, by any state. It is apparent that to prohibit the sale while the manufacture and transportation are unrestrained and the appetite everywhere exists is nugatory. No prohibition of the manufacture and transportation can be effective unless by virtue of national law, because the manufacture for the world can take place on any single square mile of the continent, and transportation is controlled by national power. Those who sneeringly say that prohibition does not prohibit, should remember that there never yet was a prohibitory law in this country. When the nation has prohibited the importation, manufacture, transportation and sale of intoxicating beverages, and that sort of prohibition does not prohibit, it will be ample season to cry out against the efficiency of enactments which seek to extirpate crime from the land by the removal of its great exciting cause.

It is often said that it is impossible to prevent the manufacture of alcohol for use as a beverage. Why is it more difficult to prevent the manufacture than the sale, for improper uses, by law? All civilized governments attempt to regulate or prohibit the sale. The nation knows every distillery, and taxes and thrives upon its product. Some states permit and regulate the sale for legitimate uses, while others license and regulate the sale for all, and the right to do one implies the right to do the other whenever the public good may require.

What difficulty, then, could the nation experience in prohibiting and preventing substantially the creation and transportation of alcohol for any but medicinal, scientific and other indispensable uses, if the attempt were seriously made? Even if only partially successful, why not make the most reasonable efforts, if we are to make any, to remove the evil or abandon the field entirely? I have no argument with those, if such there be, who are opposed to any legislation against the liquor traffic—with those who would either license it or make t wholly free. Such people, to be consistent, should repeal the whole criminal code, and recite the golden rule to pirates and snakes.

If we are to legislate at all upon the subject, why not aim to ascertain the real nature and full extent of the evil, and then enact laws whose jurisdiction is complete, and whose penalties and prohibitions are commensurate to the end? Hitherto all legislation has been by the states. Necessarily it has been confined chiefly to the sale and use by individuals. The states can partially reach the sale and use within their own borders, but the manufacture and distribution are practically beyond their control, and therefore may almost as well be unrestricted by the states, since to prohibit within their respective limits is merely to drive capital and labor elsewhere without perceptibly diminishing the production, sale or use by their own citizens. Such attempts by the state are like removing the Mississippi river in sections, or abolishing the east wind by law.

For half a century, the working life of more than two generations, gigantic efforts have been put forth by noble men and women, by philanthropists, by statesmen and by states, to restrain and destroy the alcoholic evil, through the operation of moral suasion and by state law. Public sentiment has been aroused and public opinion created, and at times, in my belief, it might have been crystallized into national law had the labor been properly directed. But it has failed as it will always fail, so long as we save at the spigot and waste at the bung, if I may borrow an expressive simile from the business of the enemy.

The temperance question is in its nature a national question, just as much so as the tariff is, and more so than slavery was. It is waste of time to deal with it only by towns and counties and states. All possible local effort should be put forth against the liquor death everywhere. The yellow fever should be fought in the by-ways and hospitals by the physician and the nurse as well as by the quarantine of our ports, and the suspension of infected traffic by national law; but the enemy will forever come in like a flood unless the nation, which is assailed as a nation, defends itself as a nation. Battle-fields are local, but the powers which contend upon them are national. What progress would have been made in the restoration of national integrity, if the war for the Union had been conducted by the states in isolation, and their efforts had been confined to their own geographical jurisdiction respectively?

What the temperance reform most needs is unification of effort, nationalization. Samson was not more completely hampered by withes than is this giant reform by the geographical lines of states; and if its supporters would but use their strength, they would at once find their natural arena circumscribed only by the national domain.

How shall this be done?

By concentration upon the enactment of a national constitutional law.

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THE floodgates are opened, the deluge is upon us, our correspondents may submerge us for the time, but "we still live," and will not drown. It is the hand of a friend that bears us down each time, and we say to all, "Faithful are the wounds of a friend." This time it is our honored Mrs. Livermore, whom once we ventured to accuse of inconsistency, in that she championed the cause of Republicanism versus Prohibition, when the party of the latter part embodied her cherished reforms and the other ignored them. Now that she retracts her criticism of the Prohibition party on subsequent information, we are still further moved to say in the interest of truth, that the lack in the Prohibition platform of that complete and unmeasured endorsement of woman suffrage which so many of us feel in common with Mrs. Livermore, was not the concerted advice of the temperance women of the convention. At least one woman we know, submitted a plank which would have taken all the edge off our friend's former sharp criticism, but it was disregarded by the platform committee. While we hold that the party is committed to the principle of woman suffrage, there were many women delegates who would have welcomed an unequivocal utterance in favor of national action, who feel that the new party of moral ideas must not flinch in its beginnings, and trust that a truer position may be taken ever hereafter.

John Allen, of Maine, is a Methodist preacher, 90 years of age, who has participated in 352 camp meetings. He is a great temperance man, and at several of the W. C. T. U. meetings of the campaign recited the scriptures with a quaint emphasis most refreshing in its contrast to the regulation style of many a pulpiteer.

* * *

Well I'm glad there is one thing wherein state and national policy may agree, appreciation of the laborious worker. Some of her friends, "state and national," have surprised Miss Pugh, the national W. C. T. U. treasurer for many years, with a birth-day gift of a new and capacious *escritoire*. I know not if it be "Wooton" or otherwise, but she says its locked drawers, its cupboards and pigeon holes are "a joy forever."

* * *

She says, too that the new desk is consecrated to prohibition effort, now for St. John and the party which nominated him, hereafter for the prohibition president of the United States, whoever he may be.

* * *

Mrs. M. A. Cornelius, president of Arkansas W. C. T. U., is in the north seeking a restoration of health lost in her too laborious campaigning for home protection in Little Rock. The Lord grant her as large measure of vigor as she already has of zeal.

* * *

Mrs. McPherson, of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. had her heart gladdened and rested the other day by a letter from the school superintendent of the District as follows:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1884.

DEAR MRS. MCPHERSON:—I take pleasure in tendering you my thanks for your valuable services in interesting the teachers of the public schools of the city, in physical culture and hygiene. During the past year it was largely through your efforts that several classes of teachers were organized and instructed in Swedish gymnastics, and several other classes for the purpose of informing themselves more fully on the important subjects of physiology and the laws of health. Intellectual culture is quite fully appreciated, but physical culture is generally neglected, and it requires just such energetic efforts as you have made, to secure for it anything like proper attention.

Very respectfully,
J. ORMOND WILSON, *Superintendent.*

* * *

Here is a cheering note for such a time as this:

All growth in wisdom, all pure love's increase,
All noble daring and endurance meet,
All battles for the truth, all sighs for peace
The presence of the Comforter bespeak.

We seem divided, scattered and alone,
The tranquil heavens with discord ring,
Meanwhile He binds us all and every one
In bonds of growing union to our King.

* * *

Mrs. J. R. Nichols says that contributions to the "Bric a Brac Fund" of the National W. C. T. U. are beginning to come in finely. Some people are making little collection baskets out of corn husks, for this Fair-y collection, saying as they do so that they would rather have the husks represent the industry of their states than the whisky made from the kernels. Of course everybody understands that these articles are to be sold at the St. Louis convention for the benefit of the national society.

* * *

That was a happy thought (the exquisite consideration of a mother who knew that her son would appreciate it) of Mrs. Jonathan Blanchard, to take two shares of stock in THE UNION SIGNAL, in memory of the gifted Cyrus L. Blanchard, who was its devoted legal friend in its early years. "Being dead, he yet speaketh" by his life, by his work, and now by the types of prohibition and every phase of the temperance reform.

ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

MERCER COUNTY CONVENTION.

We Mercer county women have just held our annual convention. Mrs. McLaughlin was with us one week previous to the convention, and gave seven lectures at different points, and she was also with us the second day of the convention, and addressed the evening mass meeting; our local papers are full of complimentary notices of her work, many of these notices being editorial.

Mrs. Rev. Eckles, of Lawrence county, filled the chair in the absence of our county president, Mrs. Wolfhill, who was called away, but sent us a little talk on paper with "advanced action" as the text. The suggestions for future work contained in the address were, on motion, referred to the committee on plan of work.

We met in the Presbyterian church, Greenville. The pulpit was draped in blue and white, with baskets of flowers about, and the evergreen letters W. C. T. U. suspended over the stand, the national motto in raised white letters on brown ground, a beautiful one; above this letters. Statistics, on posters, were pinned to the walls of the church, a literature table was placed in front of the pulpit, and furnished by the county literature superintendent, assisted by the literature superintendent of the Greenville union, with Illinois leaflets, THE UNION SIGNAL, Julia Colman's beer and cider readings and lovely chromo cards, etc.

Mrs. W. J. B. Findlay gave the words of welcome in a way that made us all feel at home, and Mrs. Simons, our recording secretary, responded with cheerful words, looking on the bright side, as she always does.

Delegates and officers were present during the meeting from thirteen local auxiliaries.

The reports were a blending of sunshine and shadows in W. C. T. U. work. Some were glad, some were sad. We can't stop to tell about it all, but we want to speak of Greenville union, the next to the youngest child in the family, not quite a year old, which has raised and expended $135 for the work, and has an honorary member who pays $10.

The first evening session was devoted to young ladies. There were several fine recitations and a paper on "What can they do? or Girls' Work in the W. C. T. U."

Our Narcissa White gave the main address of the evening. Subject, "Ghosts, Real and Imaginary!"

One of our local editors spoke of her as "easy, earnest, eloquent," but we workers felt that she surpassed herself and talked like one inspired. Sweetly and bravely at the close of her address she explained the attitude of the W. C. T. U. toward political parties; she was listened to by thoughtful looking voters, with close attention and profound respect. God bless and keep our Narcissa White!

The second evening session was devoted to reports of superintendents of departments, and was full of practical work and discussion. Mrs. McLaughlin, Miss White, Mrs. Douglass, of Meadville (state literature superintendent), and Mrs. Wyman and Taylor, of the same city, being with us to aid in planning.

Part of our regular program was crowded off, we became so enthused with county fair department. A committee was appointed and reported, and I was so busy about something else, I can scarcely tell a straight story about it, but I believe our county W. C. T. U. is to "pitch a moving tent" at all the county fairs this month, and sell and give away literature. Next year we hope to venture farther and have speakers.

At the afternoon session we had a Bible reading, on "our workers psalm," conducted by Mrs. Eckles.

Mrs. Hamilton read an anniversary essay, just crammed full of good things, which was highly appreciated by the listeners. Mrs. Douglass gave a carefully prepared paper on "Education, and its place in the W. C. T. U.," and then we stopped off short, to make room for the children who came marching in to the music of the organ, led by Miss Adda Burch, one of Greenville's busy teachers, who is a perfect success in training children. The subject of the entertainment was "Signal Lights along Life's Pathway," and was the most beautifully arranged and carried out of any children's temperance work we ever saw. One of our oldest and "far traveled" workers said, "I never in all my life saw anything like it."

Interspersed with this exercise the children sang "When we are old enough to vote," "Temperance boys and girls," "Tramp, tramp," etc. (Miss Burch was elected juvenile superintendent of county work for the ensuing year)

Mrs. McLaughlin addressed the children briefly before they marched out. Major Ormsby, Democratic candidate for assembly, who voted right on the amendment bill two years ago, was present in convention, was introduced and made a speech; also J. M. Nilson, Prohibition nominee for congress. J. P. Reed, who is called the "brother-in-law of the Sharon W. C. T. U.," was introduced and responded. W. H. Cour, chairman Prohibition congressional committee, was also introduced and we were invited to attend a mass meeting of the party at Stoneboro.

The late address of the national officers, published in THE UNION SIGNAL of August 28, was recommended to the "careful and prayerful consideration of all our workers," (copies of it were immediately distributed.) The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That no candidate upholding the principles of license can in any sense be acceptable to the members of our W. C. T. U.

We respectfully appealed to the managers of county fairs to discourage the offering of premiums on domestic wines. A department of hygiene was created with Miss Mary Dumars, Greenville, superintendent. Officers for coming year were elected as follows: president, Mrs. Wolfhill, Sharon; vice president at large, Miss Sarah Pew, Mercer; recording secretary, Mrs. Simons, Salem; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. J. Kerr, Mercer; treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Nilson, Sharon; superintendents of departments for eleven of the different lines of work were appointed. THE UNION SIGNAL was presented, and a list of subscriptions obtained which will be forwarded soon. With many wise helpful lessons learned, and new friendships and acquaintances formed, we adjourned our tenth annual convention, feeling that "the Lord of Hosts is with us," and that He had been better to us "than all our fears."

MRS. J. W. STEVENSON.

## MICHIGAN.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NINTH DISTRICT W. C. T. U.

The Ninth District W. C. T. U. met in convention in Reed City, Tuesday, Sept. 2d. It was the most profitable and progressive meeting of the organization ever held in the district. The church was decorated with flowering plants and cut flowers among which I noticed an exquisite bouquet sent by our district flower mission superintendent who was unable to be present. Encircling an arch in the rear of the pulpit, was our motto "For God, and Home, and Native Land, and just above, the word—"Welcome." The convention was opened promptly at 2 o'clock by the president, Lucy F. Morehouse of Big Rapids, who read the Crusade Psalm with soul inspiring comments, and all joined in prayer with J. D. McLaulin. Mrs. A. P. Thomas then delivered the address of welcome to which Mrs. M. A. Croly responded in a few well chosen words.

Mrs. J. H. Kellogg, National superintendent of Hygiene, was then introduced to the convention, and with her husband, J. H. Kellogg, conducted a Normal institute, occupying the remainder of that day and evening and the following day and evening.

A review of a similar institute having been given so recently (Aug. 28) in your columns, we will not reiterate, only say that this rare opportunity for studying this important branch of our great work is very highly prized by the women of the Ninth district.

Thursday morning, convention was called to order at half past 8 a. m. The first half hour was devoted to a prayer and conference service, after which the convention proceeded to business with the greatest earnestness and enthusiasm. The rest from all care during the hygienic institute had prepared each delegate for the enjoyment of a day of business, and never was more accomplished in so short a time, which was due to the carefully and prayerfully laid plans of the president.

The committee on credentials reported forty delegates present, beside a large number of visitors.

The treasurer reported a balance of $13.05 in the treasury.

The president then read her address which was full of practical suggestions to the unions.

Report of work done in the district during the past year was then called for to which each president responded.

Lake county reported more unions than any other. One of the saloon keepers at Chase sent an invitation to the Methodist minister to come and open his saloon with prayer, offering to pay a dollar each time. He went, accompanied by three members of the union. Their audience was large and seemed deeply moved. Upon going the next morning the saloonist said he had changed his mind, and they were not allowed to hold services. Steele's Hygienic Physiology has been introduced into the schools.

Manistee county had sent temperance speakers to largest number of towns. Also sent 100 copies of the *Lever*. During Francis Murphy's ten weeks' work 3000 signed the pledge.

The ladies, 500 strong, attended the annual school meeting and elected a temperance school board. Kitchen garden work is carried on successfully.

Muskegon county reports that Whitehall has placed in their midst a well with town pump bearing the suggestive inscription, "W. C. T. U."; Muskegon Union—that last winter the temperance school fell entirely into the hands of Mrs. Addie Eldred, the president, who, hoping to unite common industries with temperance teaching, introduced the needle into the school; it suddenly grew in numbers and favor to such an extent, the school board volunteered to furnish rooms and pay all necessary expenses to carry it on. Three kindergarten schools, are also supported by the city at an expense of $1,500 for teachers. An organization of cadets of temperance numbering fifty boys is another branch of union work. Jail work is carried on with faithfulness, not more than six Sundays having passed in two years and six months without a visit being paid and work done, and inmates have been helped to live temperate lives after being released. Reed City excelled all others in the quantity of temperance literature distributed. Wexford county reported a general temperance revival at Cadillac dating from the tenth anniversary of crusade.

Steele's Hygienic Physiology is used in the public schools.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Lucy F. Morehouse, Big Rapids; corresponding secretary, Ann M. Hood, Big Rapids; recording secretary, Maria B. Bruce, Big Rapids; treasurer, Ella Wheeler, Manistee; county presidents: Lake, Martha Joiner, Chase; Manistee, Mary Bowie, Manistee; Mason, Laura Fralick, Ludington; Mecosta, Julia A. Upton, Big Rapids; Muskegon, Annie Swan, Muskegon; Osceola, Fanny E. Holden, Osceola; Wexford, M. A. Fallas, Cadillac.

The following superintendents of departments were appointed by the convention:

Sunday schools, Julia A. Upton, Big Rapids; scientific education, Mrs. R. B. Cormany, Reed City; prisons and police stations, Mrs. M. F. Reed, Muskegon; soldiers and sailors, Alice Jacques, Big Rapids; flower mission, Ann M. Hood, Big Rapids; kindergarten, Adele C. Murray, Muskegon.

The following are a part of the resolutions adopted by the convention:

*Resolved*, That we look with distress and alarm upon the influence that tobacco and light, trashy literature are exerting upon the minds of our youth; that while tobacco destroys the energy and strength of their will power and the reading degrades their moral nature, these evils go hand in hand, and as a Christian organization it is our duty to do all in our power to suppress them.

*Resolved*, That we use our best endeavors to advance the prohibition party in our district, and that we rejoice in the brave and manly acceptance of the nomination for governor by Hon. David Preston, and will use our influence to secure his election.

WHEREAS, The people of this state have framed a law which empowers city councils and town boards to approve or reject bonds which may be offered by persons wishing to engage in the liquor traffic, therefore

*Resolved*, That it is our duty as W. C. T. U. workers to interest ourselves in the elections and use our influence to secure the election of men who will not approve bonds for liquor sellers; and seeing how much we could influence if we could express our choice at the ballot box, we desire that our state superintendent of franchise shall consider the advisability of working to secure from the coming legislature a full municipal ballot to all women of proper age.

*Resolved*, That we recommend our local unions to appoint local superintendents of franchise who shall work in conjunction with the state superintendent.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler, of Manistee, entertained the convention with a history of the kitchen garden work of that city, illustrating the work with a set of juvenile furniture, such as is used in the school.

We hope that the table of temperance literature introduced for the first time at our district convention, the success of which was entirely due to our corresponding secretary, Ann M. Hood, will continue to be a feature in our conventions.

The convention closed with a large and very enthusiastic mass meeting addressed by Mrs. S. F. Chapin, of South Carolina.

MARIA B. BRUCE, *Rec. Sec. 9th district.*

GRAND RAPIDS.—Our W. C. T. U. is alive and doing a good work. We have purchased a beautiful St. John and Daniel banner, presented it to the Prohibition club, and it now is suspended over our principal street, midway between the Republican and Democratic banners. It was "flung out to the breeze," just as Ben. Butler's carriage passed under it, on his recent visit here. We have also secured a pledge from the president of the Northwestern Michigan fair, that no intoxicating liquors will be allowed on the grounds during the fair to be held here next week.

The W. C. T. U. propose to occupy a tent, and distribute temperance literature, and serve a lunch with tea and coffee.

We have hung in different parts of our city, in conspicuous places, about twenty of the charts, "The Nation's Drink Bill."

We now have seven W. C. T. Unions in the city, and they are organized into a "Union of Unions" for the purpose of carrying on general work.

MRS. J. M. WHEELER.

## MASSACHUSETTES.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF STATE CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. of Massachusetts will hold their eleventh annual convention at the First M. E. Church, Wesley Square, very near Union Square, Somerville, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 8 and 9, 1884. Sessions at 10 a. m., 2 and 7 p. m. The exercises will consist of reports, addresses, discussions concerning methods of work, and devotional exercises. Each auxiliary union is entitled to two delegates, with credentials, who alone can participate in the business deliberations; but all temperance organizations of women in the state are invited to send delegates to take part in the discussions. All delegates are requested to wear badges of white ribbon. And all delegates, whether of auxiliary unions or not, will be provided with entertainment.

N. B. The Union Square, Charlestown street cars, that pass the Eastern, and Boston and Maine railroad stations, and the east Cambridge cars go direct to Union Square, whence it is but a few steps to the Methodist church, in Wesley Square. The Charles river street cars go directly by the church.

MARY A. LIVERMORE,
*Pres. Mass. W. C. T. U.*

ELIZABETH P. GORDON,
*Sec'y. pro tem Mass. W. C. T. U.*

## MISSOURI.

LA MONTE.—The first annual meeting of the La Monte union, was held on Tuesday evening, August 28. The decorations were fine and in good taste. We trust that while the occasion was a pleasant one, some good seed may have been sown that shall spring up and bring forth fruit to the honor and glory of His name. A very fine program consisting of reports, recitations, readings and songs was rendered to a large concourse of intelligent people, who lent us the most respectful attention to the very close and expressed their satisfaction by frequent applause.

Except necessary correspondence with state officers, superintendents of departments, publishers, public speakers, and others enlisted in this glorious cause, we have confined the work of the pen to an occasional contribution for the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL, *New Age* and LaMonte *Record*, together with the stated notices and reports of our meetings. In addition we have gleaned from other journals, statistics, letters and pithy items for republication in the *Record*. We have secured twenty-five ten weeks, and three yearly subscriptions, besides fifty copies gratuitously distributed of the memorial number, of THE UNION SIGNAL. Sometime since, a petition was sent by us to the International Sunday school lesson committee, asking for insertion in the quarterlies of a monthly temperance lesson, which I understand will appear quarterly in the regular course.

Though our weekly gatherings have not been omitted, with the exception of two weeks during a series of revival meetings held last spring, but have been sustained with unabated interest, yet it would seem that the union has been taking recess from active service. During ten months of the year, we have met in private parlors. Number of paying members, twenty-five, besides five honorary members.

Our treasurer reports total amount received, $44 32; paid out on orders, $26.41; balance on hand, $17.91. The officers for the current year are as follows: President, Mrs. Sarah Eastwood; corresponding secretary, Miss H. M. Harmon; treasurer, Mrs. C. G. Hall.

H. M. HARMON, *Cor. Sec.*

CONVENTION OF THE TWELFTH DISTRICT.

The second semi-annual convention of the Twelfth congressional district of the W. C. T. U. of Missouri, will convene at Butler, Bates county, Mo., Thursday and Friday, October 2nd and 3rd. Mrs. Hoffman, our state president, also Mrs. M. M. Clardy will be present, as well as many other good state workers.

GRANT CITY.—Our union numbers 42; organized two years ago last March, by Mrs. Cochran. We have not done as much as we might had our members all been more in earnest, but we have been enabled so far to keep the saloons out. We have in their stead three drug stores, and we shall strive very hard this fall to see that such men are put in office as will enforce the law to the full extent. We hold gospel temperance meetings once a month, on Sabbath evenings. We have organized our Band of Hope after the plan suggested by Miss Willard, and think it will be much more successful. We have a Reform Club organized by Mr. Holt one year ago. They meet once a week, also a St. John Club, of which some of our best citizens are becoming members. I must tell how much I think of THE UNION SIGNAL. I receive so much strength and encouragement from it, watch for its coming each week as for the visit of some loved friend. I have worked for it every chance I have had since I have held my office, and the list now stands, ten trial subscribers and eleven yearly. I think a canvass this winter will be more successful than ever before.

MRS. KATE GARDNER,
*Pres. W. C. T. U.*

## WISCONSIN.

The Wisconsin W. C. T. U. offered the following circular to every visitor upon the Madison fair grounds. It was not only generally received, but generally approved:

"Our fair ground is invaded by saloons! They have paid the agricultural board high; they have paid the town officers high for this opportunity of defying the best sentiment of sober citizens; of tempting our young men and bringing disorder into our assembly. Think one moment what you wish. Express your sober judgment.

"If you desire that the saloon shall force its way everywhere, step up and drink; if you wish it to keep to its own place, turn aside.

"If you wish the great agricultural festival of the year to be a place of noisy debauch to which good citizens go with reluctance, step up and drink; if not, turn back.

"If you think the saloon should come where we come with our mothers, wives and daughters, step up and drink; if not, turn away.

"If you think our young men need this extra temptation, this unusual opportunity, give your money to these eager saloon keepers; if not, withhold it.

"If you feel that the many children who gather here have something good to learn from the saloon, by all means support it; if not, condemn it.

"If these crowded grounds require the recklessness of drunken men to make them agreeable and safe, then drink, drink at once and drink often; but if sober attention and gentle courtesy are in order, then bring your rebuke to these men, who seek their own gain without reference to the well being of others.

"We ask you to do what you do with a good purpose and a sound reason. To do it for God, and home, and native land."

Large posters, presenting the same appeal, were also put up wherever opportunity offered. It will be remembered that the W. C. T. U. made a strong effort to have the sale of liquors on the fair ground prohibited, but their plea was denied. One man, a German, on the town board, stood out to the last, and refused to sign the permit. For fear of the Law and Order League the saloons each have a license from the town of Madison, for which they pay $75, and also pay the United States $18.

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

CLINTON.—A new W. C. T. U. organized here recently by Mrs. S. T. Ellis, enrolled sixty members. The *Gleaner* has received a letter from the secretary of said union, asking instruction with regard to the best temperance papers to be had and circulated. THE UNION SIGNAL and the *N. J. T. Gazette*, have been recommended.

NEWARK.—No. 1 union of this city are rejoicing in great prosperity, financially and spiritually. Eighty-four conversions have taken place since their new hall was dedicated. They have received from Gov. Ward's heirs, according to his promise in life to help them, $500 to help pay for their building. The reform club will occupy this hall on Thursday evenings. This club has organized for Prohibition and on Tuesday last unfurled their banner, with St. John and Daniel and our national motto, "For God and Home and Native Land," on the face of it. Thousands of people gazed upon that motto, and were led into the hall, by a band of music, where they were addressed by Hon. Thomas B. Cator, for over an hour. The ladies provided refreshments for speaker and guest, and left for home at a late hour with clear heads and cheery hearts. This union distributes a large number of THE UNION SIGNAL and other temperance papers. They also distribute one hundred copies of the New Jersey *Temperance Gazette* and fifty of the New York *Witness* as campaign documents.

WESTFIELD.—The W. C. T. U. of this place, dedicated their new hall the 10th day of September at 7:30 p. m. Chauncy Schaffer, Esq., and Judge Good, of Plainfield, addressed the audience. At this neatly furnished place the W. C. T. U. will hold their meetings. They give the use of the hall to the reform club on Thursday evenings of each week. The speaker's desk was furnished with a gavel and a box placed on the wall beside the platform for collections, its object lesson: "Help those women." The hall was beautifully draped with flags and decorated with flowers. A collation was served after the meeting adjourned to speaker and invited guests.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TEMPERANCE SOCIABILITY AT THE CAPITOL.

A highly enjoyable breakfast party was given by Mrs. S. D. La Fetra, at Temple hotel, Washington, D. C., Saturday, Sept. 13, in honor of Miss Frances E. Willard and Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of South Carolina. All of the appointments were in excellent keeping with the true idea of total abstinence, so perfectly pictured to the world by these queenly women whom the company delighted to honor. The party consisted of Miss Willard and Prof. N. J. Arbeely, of Damascus, Syria; Mrs. Chapin and Rev. Dr. Huntley, chaplain of United States senate; Miss Anna Gordon and Dr. A. J. Arbeely, late physician to the Turkish governmcnt; Prof. and Mrs. Wm. F. Mitchell, of Howard University; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Cassidy, of Boston; Dr. H. J. Hunt, of Pennsylvania, and other guests of the house, and their friends.

After the repast, which was made delightfully social by interchange of thought and feeling, the parlors were made sacred afresh by that sweet hymn so dear to us all, "Blest be the tie that binds," after which Miss Willard offered prayer for the land we love so well, and for the strengthening of the broad circle of the W. C. T. U., unt ilall nations and all hearts shall respond to the "Home, Sweet Home" cry, whose chords vibrate in the lives and devotions of the hundred thousand women who comprise our matchless organization. H.

## LOUISIANA.

MINDEN.—The memory of a very pleasant visit in August, from our state secretary, Mrs. Goodale, has not yet faded from our minds and hearts. On the 15th of that month, a large audience assembled in concert hall to hear an address from a woman! The address was delivered with grace and dignity, and was replete with charming thought, and excellent advice to the W. C. T. U. Twenty accessions to our union proved that good seed had been sown. The national temperance anthem was beautifully sung, and white ribbons and flowers were conspicuous.

Col. W. H. Jack, a lawyer, recited an original poem entitled "The Court of Death," with thrilling effect.

Hon. W. H. Goodale then followed with a timely and touching talk on temperance, and a scathing arraignment of the late legislature for obstructing our efforts at reform. The meeting then closed with the temperance doxology, and crowned with success. E. C. T.

## ILLINOIS.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

At 9'oclock on the morning of Sept. 10 the district convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the thirteenth congressional district was called to order on the fair grounds by Mrs. E. E. Orendorff, of Delevan, the faithful and energetic president of the district union.

After devotional exercises led by Mrs. Hart, of Jacksonville, Mrs. Morris Collins, of the Jacksonville union read the address of welcome. Miss Irene Smith, of Quincy, was requested to make the response on behalf of the convention, Mrs. J. P. Barnes, of Delevan, not being present. Although summoned to make the response on very short notice, she spoke with fluency and ease and earnestness. Under the head of reports of superintendents of counties, of unions, and of bands of hope, Miss Howard, of Arizona, was called upon and responded with a forcible and encouraging talk.

Arizona is famous for its immorality yet they have there a flourishing and hardworking W. C. T. Union.

Prof. R. E. Hudson reported for the progress of the work in Ohio. He asserted that the W. C. T. U. in Ohio has done more work for temperance in Ohio than all other organizations in 100 years.

Mrs. Kelley, of Chapin, presented a report full of encouragement and good tidings from which we make the following extract:

At our last election superintendents were elected in the following lines of work: Evangelistic, scientific instruction, railroad, UNION SIGNAL, juvenile, literature, and tea meetings. We have been holding monthly public meetings; have usua'ly had a program utilizing our home talent, with an occasional speaker from abroad. Not much has yet been done in the line of scientific instruction. As it is a new thing with us it will require sometime to effect much, but we are working and hoping. We have not done much railroad work. We have a box for our depot, which we expect to keep filled with good literature and a weekly copy of THE UNION SIGNAL. There are 12 copies of THE UNION SIGNAL taken. Our Band of Hope now numbers 80. We have introduced the military drill among the children which is creating quite an interest. We have distributed 100 leaflets at our public meetings, and as we have only recently adopted this plan, we hope to have a longer report next time. We have been holding tea meetings once a month to raise our assessment of $20 for state work, and with three of these we raised $29.20. So we paid our assessment and now have in our treasury over $30, part of this is dues but the greater part is money raised by the members and friends of our union giving a temperance cantata last winter.

Every alternate meeting of our union we have Bible readings which are quite interesting. The pressure against us is very great, for Chapin is not a temperance town.

The reports from all the unions in the district were in the main very encouraging. Mrs. Emma Kirkpatrick, of Monmouth, presented in a forcible and pleasing manner the subject of national, state, district and county work. She sketched the rise and progress of the crusade, and then the W. C. T. U. movement, and the necessity of the various divisions of the union work, the chain of organization of which the local union was the first link, the real work shop of the reform, and showed that all this W. C. T. U. work must be done systematically, and in a business like way, and their meetings must be attended conscientiously.

The last topic discussed on Thursday, was Woman's Ballot, by Miss Irene Smith. She acknowledged herself a recent convert to female suffrage. She was not for woman's rights, had all the rights she wanted, but was for equal rights. The ballot was the shortest cut to prohibition, and that was all she wanted it for, a means to do good. The liquor traffic always says "no" to putting the ballot into woman's hand. She made a strong and yet womanly presentation of the subject. Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge gave the evening address to a crowded house.

Friday morning's program included the election of officers for the coming year, which resulted in the re-election of the old officers; a discussion on the raising of funds to carry on the work in county and district; a talk on "Finance" by Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who confined her remarks mainly to the importance of a state fund adequate to the needs of the work; and a "question drawer."

Prof. Turner arose when the questions were being asked and stated that he had more faith in the efforts and organization of women and children, than in bass drums, torches and military drills. He offered to donate the sum of $20 whenever the Jacksonville union should organize the children, including the colored children.

In the afternoon a number of excellent papers were read, including one upon "Why Unions Die," by Miss Jennie Harris, of Petersburg, which was a review of the various causes and considerations tending to the disorganization of unions and enumerating the kinds of work necessary to overcome such influences and tendencies.

Mrs. Susan M. Janes, of Jacksonville, had a remarka

bly forcible, clear and exhaustive paper on the interesting and important subject of "Heredity." It was finely read and manifestly had been most thoughtfully and studiously prepared.

From the report of committee upon resolutions, which was unanimously adopted, we quote the following as especially suggestive:

*Resolved*, That since so large a proportion of every community is made up of tempted men and youths, and no legal enactment can ever make wrong right, nor evil good, we will use our utmost endeavors to secure local, state and national prohibition of the liquor traffic, and also as one of the sure means to this end we pledge ourselves to work for woman's ballot.

*Resolved*, That as a Woman's Christian Temperance Union we will do all in our power for the upholding and strengthening of the demand for an equal standard of purity for men and women, training our sons to meet this, and our daughters to require uprightness and virtue for virtue.

*Resolved*, That we recommend the same financial plan of work as that of the fourteenth district, and generally adopted by the districts of the state.

In the evening Mrs. H. M. Goldsmith, of Grove city, delivered an address upon "Revenue," which gave startling facts and figures regarding the enormous expense of the liquor traffic in the United States. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss Irene Smith, and Rev. M. A. Hewes followed with earnest telling speeches.—*Ex.*

NORTH SIDE W. C. T. U.

CHICAGO.—The second annual meeting of the North Side Women's Christian Temperance Union, was held Thursday, September 11. The report of the secretary gave many interesting facts in connection with woman's mission in the temperance field, and cited numerous worthy acts that had been performed by the union during the past year. The treasurer's receipts, $950.83; expenditures, $947.74. Balance in the treasury, $3.10. The committee on Sunday school work reported that over 5,000 temperance leaves had been distributed, and the same number of tracts had been given out. Mrs. C. T. Boyce, the missionary of the union, reported that since February 1, 1884, 112 meetings had been held, 7 prayer meetings and 16 Bible readings, 165 visits had been made to families in the localities covered by the union, and more than thirty visits had been paid to those who were sick and suffering. The number of conversions were six, but a much larger number had shown a disposition for reform. Mrs. Sprinks, from the committee on fermented wines, reported that they had visited all of the clergymen in their district, and found only three who preferred to use fermented wine in the service of communion; the others all use a wine in which no alcohol is found. The old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

PROHIBITION RALLY IN LOGAN COUNTY.

On the 21st of August, the first Prohibition rally for Logan county, was held at Ophir Springs, or the Gold Mine. The township in which this rally was held is named Eminence township, on account of its hills. The place is lovely, grove, hills and cold spring water combine to make it beautiful. A number of speeches were made and a tall St. John pole was raised on the highest point of a hill from the side of which bursts forth as bountiful a stream of water, we fancy, as that which watered all Israel. We named the hill St. John's hill, and the spring which flows from its bosom is emblematic of the pure and sweet blessings which shall flow from the administration of our brave knight whose name it now bears.

The W. C. T. U. of Lincoln, presented the Prohibition forces with a new flag and three banners, the writer making the presentation speech. Upon the first banner was Iowa's motto, "A school house on every hilltop and no saloon in the valley," with the W. C. T. U. motto "For God, and home, and native land," on the reverse side. The second banner bore upon one side a reminder to all Christians to "Vote as they pray," on the other, the text "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon," teaching that faith and works are inseperable and that Christian voters should show their faith by their works, that is, by their votes. The third banner is peculiarly our own, one side proclaiming "St, John our evangelist, Daniel our prophet," the other side, "King Alcohol we'll C to U."

St. John is an embodiment of the truest chivalry; he may not bend to kiss a lady's hand or wear her colors on his lance, but if he had the power would put into her hands an effectual weapon for home protection, the delicate, white ballot. We send him forth as our evangelist to preach the gospel of temperance, Daniel from the land of Mary is our prophet of what is to be in the near future. We commission him to interpret the bad dreams of the present political parties, and to send the ruling Nebuchednezzar, the Republican party, to grass, to feed with the beasts of the field and to be wet with the dews of heaven until they are covered with feathers and have nails like bird's claws.

The whisky men in derision have called our organization the "We'll see to you" and as many a true word is spoken in jest, we accept their rendering of our name and intend to see to it that their occupation is spoiled and that King Alcohol shall be dethroned.

SARAH L. D. CORTRIGHT.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Rev. W. P. Stowe is preparing a lecture on "Temperance Instruction in Public Schools."

—Secretaries of local unions please send their reports at once to Headquarters, 161 LaSalle street.

—Mrs. Rounds' time is all engaged up to state meeting and engagements are being made up to the first of November.

—Delegates and members of the executive committee will forward their names AT ONCE to Mrs. E. G. Hibben, of Peoria, for entertainment.

—The president of the new union at Warrensville, Du Page county, is Miss Martha Mullenix, instead of Miss Florence Williams, as was stated a few weeks since.

—Unions will note that only about two weeks remain before our state meeting. Will they see to it that delegates are elected, dues collected and forwarded, before that time?

—The Central Union of Chicago is to have a lecture course this winter, including John B. Gough, Miss Frances E. Willard, Mr. Robert Burdette, Mr. Thomas Murphy, The Nashville Students, and Mr. Thos. Nast.

—The opening exercises of the state convention will take place Tuesday evening, October 6. An executive committee meeting will be held Tuesday. The business session of the convention will open Wednesday, October 7, at 9 o'clock. Let all who are coming to the convention be there promptly.

—The following partial list of speakers are announced as ready to fill engagements the coming fall and winter: Geo. Woodford, Miss M. A. West, Mr. Thomas Murphy, Mrs. Jane Zimmerman, Rev. W. P. Stowe, (except Sundays), Mrs. L. S. Rounds, Capt. J. F. Linscott, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry. Engagements made by sending to Helen L. Hood, 161 LaSalle street.

—See Publisher's Department for full description of two invaluable campaign documents just from the press, The National Prohibition Farty; or, St. John vs. the Demi-John, and The Governmental Liquor Traffic. Unions will find both of great service, and it is most desirable that they be circulated freely. Price of the former 50c. per hundred; of the latter, 40c. per hundred.

—Unions will please order freely of Leaflet No. 7, "The Story of a Great Conviction," and the 4p. leaflet, "Temperance in the Public Schools." They are sent to the unions in Illinois for mere price of postage, 10 cts. per hundred. They should be circulated in every public meeting held by the union, at state fairs and other assemblies. N. B. These leaflets issued by and for the Illinois W. C. T. U., *are sent only to Illinois unions at above rates.* Price outside of Illinois, $1 per hundred.

—The following railroads offer reductions of one and one-third fare to those attending the state convention, full fare to be paid going, and the reduction given on the return trip: Illinois Central, Chicago & Northwestern, (from Chicago, Dixon and Freeport), Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Alton, (from Washington, Bloomington, or Delavan), Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, Indiana, Bloomington & Western, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The Illinois Midland, Peoria & Pekin, and Central Iowa, will sell round trip tickets. Delegates and members of the executive committee please report to Mrs. E. G. Hibben, Peoria, for entertainment before October 1.

## MISSOURI.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

*Dear Sisters of Missouri.*—The great political parties of our state have nominated their candidates for governor of the commonwealth.

John S. Marmaduke is outspoken against restrictive legislation, whether of the Sabbath or of the liquor traffic. By sentiment and by practice he promises that moral barriers shall be torn down and the floodgates of vice thrown wide open for the destruction of our homes and our children.

Nicholas Ford, Republican candidate, is a wholesale dealer in the commodity that is an ever increasing curse to our land and a perpetual menace to the safety and happiness of our sons. He has pledged himself to the liquor fraternity, of which he is an honored member, that he will not favor restriction nor the submission of this question to the people's decision.

From these parties thousands of Christian men who fear God, who love righteousness and humanity, have withdrawn. They have nominated John A. Brooks as their candidate for governor of Missouri. Dr. Brooks' lifelong work has sought to elevate and ennoble mankind. Messrs. Marmaduke and Ford, by effort and example have sought to tear, to demoralize and destroy. As wives and mothers what should be our attitude in this issue?

In the name of the Lord who is our trust, for the sake of our homes and our boys, I appeal to you women of the W. C. T. U.— to you women of Missouri— "To you mothers who hope—mothers who watch and pray—mothers who fear and tremble—for you and yours the ranks of prohibition are filling and the army of Christian voters moving on."

Will you give your aid and sympathy, your influence and moral power to the right against the wrong—to the home against the saloon? How can you influence this election?

1st. You can scatter the printed page, campaign prohibition literature: THE ISSUE OF TO-DAY published by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association. In our state *The Conflict and Life;* and other literature for prohibitory legislation. See that it reaches every voter.

2nd. You can arrange for public meetings, where the issues of the day may be presented; where every heart and conscience may be brought under the white heat of truth. Agitate, agitate, agitate!

3rd. You can organize and drill the children, that with sweet melodies they become a power reaching all hearts. The Prohibition victory in Iowa was largely, very largely due to the women and children of that state.

4th. You can aid and encourage the forming of Prohibition clubs. You can influence votes in your district for the legislator who will favor submission; for the officers who will enforce law; and for the able, Christian gentleman, Prohibition candidate for governor, John A. Brooks.

You can create sentiment that shall crystallize into ballots for the candidates of our National Prohibition party.

The banner that shields the cradle is unfurled in state and nation. Will you gather beneath its folds? Will you, like Deborah, come up to the help of the Lord—to the help of the Lord against the mighty?

Yours for the homes of Missouri,

CLARA HOFFMAN, *Pres. W. C. T. U.*

SPECIAL CIRCULAR.

I want to announce to all of your patrons in Missouri that the occasion of the National W. C. T. U. convention in St. Louis, in October, will furnish the temperance people of this state rare opportunities for securing eminent speakers on the different lines of W. C. T. U. work. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, and its most gifted, eloquent advocate, will fill a limited number of engagements here immediately after the national convention. Mrs. Nelly Bayley, our inimitable temperance chalk talker, will talk to the little folks for a few weeks, if desired. Mrs. H. W. Smith, our worthy evangelist, will also tarry with us a few weeks, if desired. Miss Jennie E. Smith, whose labors for the conversion of railroad employes is simply phenomenal, ought to be secured for a few days in each of our railroad centers. Mrs. J. R. Nichols, superintendent of state and county fairs, ought to make the tour of all our county seats, wherever there is a union, and instruct them in this very important branch of service.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the brilliant orator and able advocate of constitutional prohibition, both state and national, already well known in Missouri, should come to our aid just at this time, and last but not least, Mrs. Frances E. Harper, who does such good work among her own people, north should find many avenues open to her for the next few weeks after the convention.

It may never again be so convenient to secure the services of these eminent women. Address me at No. 20, East 6th street, Kansas city, for terms and dates. I omitted to mention the name of Miss Jennie Newby, who has labored so successfully in North Carolina during the past summer. She is a true daughter of Prohibition Kansas, and believes in St. John. She has such a sweet womanly presence and musical voice that I am sure you would all want to hear her if you should once meet her. She visited our headquarters this week, and partly promised to fill a line of engagements in this state during this fall and winter.

Applications for all the above named lecturers should be made to me as early as possible. Mrs. Clara Hoffman has engagements for every night until election. She deals strong masterly strokes for prohibition and our worthy standard bearer.

Yours for the destruction of the saloons and multiplication of churches and school houses.

ROSE PHILLIPS.

## IOWA.

STATE CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENT.

The annual meeting of the Iowa W. C. T. U. occurs at Oskaloosa October 7-10, commencing Tuesday at two p. m., Miss Willard being present the evening of the 9th. A meeting of the executive committee will be held on Monday and the morning of Tuesday.

## MRS. HOFFMAN'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Springfield, Thirteenth district convention Sept. 24, 25; Marshfield, 26; Lebanon, 27, 28; Ash Grove, 29; Lockwood, 30. Butler, Twelfth district convention, Oct. 2, 3; Frankford 9; Eureka, 12; Webster Grove, 13; De Soto, 16; Ironton, 17. Kirkville, First district convention, 28, 29: Albany, 31; Bethany, Nov. 1; Grant City, 3.

A LAWN fete, under the auspices of the Y. W. C. T. U. of Parkersburg, W. Va., is a recent noteworthy event.

The ground of I. H. Johnson, the genial editor of the West Virginia *Freeman*, were brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and presented a beautiful spectacle. Two locomotive headlights spread their beams over the croquet grounds, where lovers of the amusement engaged in the game. Others strolled about over the grounds engaged in conversation, and still others were gathered inside to hear music. The city band was also present, and discoursed fine music. The refreshments consisted of a bountiful supply of the most delicious watermelons.

# Official Communications.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.—RAILROAD RATES.

St. Louis, Mo., October 22, 23, 24, 25.

List of roads which will accept return tickets issued under the certificate plan:

Adirondack Railway,
Baltimore & Ohio,
Boston & Albany,*
Buffalo, N. Y. & Philadelphia,
Chicago & Atlantic,
Chicago & Grand Trunk,
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy,†
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh,
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago,
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton,
Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore,
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis,
Cleveland & Marietta,
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western
Detroit, Lansing & Northern,
Fitchburgh,
Grand Rapids & Indiana,
Grand Trunk,††
Indianapolis & St. Louis,
Indiana, Bloomington & Western
Lake Erie & Western,
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
Louisville & Nashville,‡
Michigan Central,
N. Y. Central & Hudson River,
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western,
N. Y., Pennsylvania & Ohio,
N. Y., West Shore & Buffalo,
Ohio & Mississippi,
Ohio Southern,
Pennsylvania Company,
Pennsylvania R. R.,
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore,
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis
Scioto Valley,
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk,
Vandalia Line,
Norfolk & Western,
Shenandoah Valley,
E. Tenn., Virginia & Georgia,
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific,§
Wheeling and Lake Erie,
Cairo & St. Louis,
Cairo Short Line,
Chicago & Alton,
Illinois Central,
Keokuk & St. Louis Line,
Keokuk Northern Line,
Louisville & Nashville,
Missouri, Kansas & Texas,
Missouri Pacific,
St. Louis & San Francisco,
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern,
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.‖

State presidents will please furnish me the names and postoffice addresses of all delegates elected, that certificates may be furnished to them, and entertainments.

Presidents of local unions please write to me for the number of certificates needed for all attending the sessions of convention.

To delegates and visitors to national convention. Will you please send to me for railroad certificates, to which you will sign your name in the presence of the ticket agent from whom you purchase your going ticket, signing on the line following the words "I certify."

2nd. Obtain thereon the certification of the ticket agent that you have paid full fare, with a description of the route of the ticket.

3rd. Retain your certificate in your own possession to be again signed by me at the convention, signed by a ticket agent in attendance upon the convention, and signed again by yourself, in order to complete identification, that you may purchase a return ticket at one-third usual fare from St. Louis.

Don't lose your certificate or you will be compelled to pay full fare home.

Send me your name, full address, in a legible hand, route you wish to take, and a two-cent postage stamp for return letter, that we may not burden the national treasury.

MRS. ANNA SNEED CAIRNS,
*Supt. R. R. Rates, National W. C. T. U.*
*Kirkwood Seminary, Kirkwood, Mo.*

*To or from points west of and via Albany. †To Mississippi River points. ††Between Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Detroit or Port Huron. ‡Cincinnati to Louisville. §East of the Mississippi River. ‖West of Mississippi River.

ST. LOUIS has 100,000 children under 15 years of age that are patrons of saloons and beer-gardens on Sunday, yet the Sergeant of police notified the Fourth Baptist church, corner of 12th and North street, that they could not hold an open air Gospel temperance meeting on their own church property. This is "personal liberty."

THE building known as the Gum Tree saloon, and formerly used for the purpose of dispensing liquid poison, has been rented by the Prohibition Club of Haywards, Cal. The grove adjoining the building will be used for holding public temperance meetings. One room of the building will be used as a club room, an other will be fitted up for a reading room

# Publisher's Department.

**Rates of Subscription.**

Single copy (Weekly).....$1.75
" " " 6 months.....1.00
" " " 3 months.....50
In Clubs of ten or more.....1.50

☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN,
161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD has written an article entitled "The National Prohibition Party, or St. John vs. the Demijohn," which ought to be widely circulated by all friends of the third party movement. In leaflet form price 50c. per hundred, post paid. Address this office.

THE National W. C. T. U. seal can be printed on stationery, programs, envelopes, etc., at this office. State reports, blanks, leaflets, and all kinds of printing carefully attended to. Estimates furnished.

THE W. C. T. U. National Anthem, "For God and Home and Native Land," should be used at all W. C. T. U. meetings and conventions. Miss Willard hopes to hear it wherever she is invited to speak. The price has been reduced to 10c. for single copies; fifteen copies for $1.

THE Governmental Liquor Traffic, a most able article showing the partnership of the government in the liquor business, also extracts from the Internal Revenue Reports giving the exact amount of revenue derived from distilled and fermented liquors for each year from 1863 to 1883, the Raster resolution,—the propositions of Messrs. Blaine and Logan, with other facts of interest. Specially adapted for general circulation. Price 40c. per hundred, postpaid.

NEW PLEDGE CARD.—We have issued a new and very handsome pledge card, printed in two colors, price 60c. per hundred postpaid. Just the thing for W. C. T. U. workers to carry. In single and triple form. We also keep in stock Murphy pledge cards and ribbons, Band of Hope Badges, sample 10c. National Drink Chart, price 10c. Leaflets, etc., for distribution. Handsome lithographs of the Prohibition candidates, price 25c. each, the two for 40c. postpaid.

ON October 1 we shall have ready for issue our Band of Hope Manual and Text Book. It will contain twenty-four lessons, twelve for pupils of the grammar school grade, and twelve primary lessons. Besides these it will contain songs for the quarter, opening exercises, and notes and anecdotes illustrative of the lessons, in addition to full instructions for organizing Bands of Hope. The lessons have been submitted to and have passed the inspection of a committee of eminent physicians, which ensures their scientific accuracy.

The two grades of lessons have been prepared by Mary B. Willard and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts. Mrs. Crafts is a primary teacher of national reputation, and these lessons are in her best style.

They will be issued quarterly, price 5c. per number. All Bands of Hope should be supplied with them.


HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its many years of test, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all dealers in medicines.

MEDICAL EDUCATION for WOMEN

For College announcement and full particulars, address DR. GEO. C. PITZER, No. 1110 Chambers Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH

Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

MAKE THE MOST OF THE FAIRS!

To aid this object, and with Mrs. Nichols' approval, we have made up a "Fair set" (15c.) from which selections can be made of tracts for distribution. But people come to Fairs to spend money and the wise worker gets them to spend some of it for Temperance Literature. To this end we have made choice selections of pamphlets at popular prices, and new low priced but effective Cards from 3c. to 10c. per set and upwards. We keep $5 and $10 parcels already made up to send off at short notice, or those who prefer can make up their orders from "Methods of Work." These supplies have thus far given excellent satisfaction. "All sold out," and, "Delighted with them." Address MISS JULIA COLMAN,
72 Bible House, New York.

As a table delicacy, very few things are superior to Ridge's Food. Recipes accompany each can for Puddings, Custards or Blanc Mange, etc., and unlike many preparations, the 'little ones' need not be denied when the dessert comes, but may eat their fill. It is safe and nourishing, being a concentrated preparation of wheat, thoroughly steam cooked in its manufacture. Sold by Druggists. In cans, four sizes: 35c., 65c., $1.25 and $1.75 No. 4 the cheapest for families. WOOLRICH & CO., on label.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you FREE, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

I WANT AGENTS TO SELL THE MISSOURI STEAM Washer

And to intelligent men and women of good character will afford a liberal chance to test it before paying, and return at my expense if not satisfactory. It works on a new principle, and is, by common consent, the only washer worthy the name.

The Omio Furniture Co., Omio, Ks., write, "We did two large washings in three hours. We cannot say enough in its praise. Send six at once. We took the orders yesterday."

Mrs. S. E. Jordan, Harrold, Dak., writes, "Have washed everything from a lace collar to duck overalls. Does its work perfectly. Send 6 more at once."

Jac. Naumann, San Antonio, Texas, writes, "Am here to get the last 12. Ship 24 more at once." Mrs. Bettie Barnett, Central Grove, Miss., writes, "It has surpassed my most sanguine expectations."

Parker & Lewis, Nelsonville, O., write, "Ship 25 more at once. Mrs. Lewis will order again in a few days," and that's the way hundreds are writing.

This is no "penny-wiggle jim-crack," and no "penny-wiggle" agents are wanted, but men and women who amount to something, and want business, are invited to send for illustrated circular.

J. WORTH,
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Cured permanently and without any inconvenience whatever. We challenge investigation and give positive proofs of the unequaled merit of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Double Chloride of Gold treatment; 10,000 cures speak for themselves. Books free. Call on or address THE LESLIE E. KEELEY CO.,
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Her quiet, gentle manner of approaching the chair, and the firm but careful handling of the instruments cannot fail to encourage the timid and convince the skeptical of her proficiency and skill as an operator.

Mrs. Lawrence having accomplished for me what others have failed to do, I cheerfully recommend her to the ladies of the W. C. T. U. A MEMBER.

Short Line. The use of the term "Short Line" in connection with the corporate name of a great road, conveys an idea of just what is required by the traveling public—a Short Line, Quick Time and the Best of accommodations—all of which are furnished by the greatest railway in America.

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It owns and operates over 4,600 miles of road in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota; and as its main lines, branches and connections reach all the great business centres of the Northwest and Far West, it naturally answers the description of Short Line, and Best Route between

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CHICAGO, BELOIT, JANESVILLE and MINERAL POINT.
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J. T. CLARK, Gen'l Supt.
GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt.

☞ Our friends will oblige us, when addressing advertisers, by always mentioning that they saw the advertisement in THE UNION SIGNAL.

## Signal Notes.

The women at Hazleton, Gibson county, Ind., raised a prohibition pole, a woman of seventy years assisting and rejoicing that she had lived to see the day.

St. John and Daniel Irrepressibles.—The Prohibition club of Oil City have opened their campaign headquarters in the annex to temperance hall. They have put out a transparency, and call themselves the "St. John and Daniel Irrepressibles."

One of the most singular sentences ever imposed was by Judge Krekel of the United States District Court of Missouri, recently. An illiterate prisoner was sentenced to jail till he could learn to read and write, and another offender was sentenced till he could teach the former the art. In a little over three weeks the prisoner appeared, able to write a fair letter at dictation, and both men were discharged. —*State Prohibitionist.*

The 43 Baptist churches of Broad Run Association, W. Va., representing a membership of 2,600, adopted resolutions at its recent session petitioning the legislature, at its next session, to submit to a vote of the people an amendment to the state constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, in that state, and recommending that the power of their votes as well as the power of their influence be for prohibition.

There are some white men who are equally puzzled with the Indians to see the consistency of the laws relating to intoxicating drink. The Seminoles say, "The white man first licenses a man to distil fire water, then he licenses another to sell it, then he pays a policeman to catch those who drink it and take them to jail, and when they come out they drink and are put in again. Don't understand."

The United States consul at LaRochelle, France, says in a recent report that "all French brandy might properly, and perhaps ought to be, excluded from the United States on sanitary grounds." He adds that the so called "cognac" sent to this country is prepared from grain, potatoes and beets, and says: "Its characteristic effect is to produce an intoxication in which the patient is especially inclined to rage and physicial violence, while hopeless insanity is the inevitable consequence of persisting in its use.

The Western Indiana Christian Conference, at Darlington, J. T. Phillips, president, passed the resolution, "that pastors are requested to insist that the ladies of their charge organize Woman's Christian Temperance Unions." Mrs. Rachel Kenyon, of Westfield, Hamilton county, suggested that in accord with that a union at Darlington be organized, and on Sunday, at 2 p. m., one was organized, with twenty members. Ladies from Sullivan were present who had just organized a union at Mrrion.

A minister who had lately occupied the pulpit of a brother, was dining with the family of the absent minister, when the conversation turned upon the subject of teetotalism. The lady who presided at the table said, "Ah! I do not like your doctrines, you go too far in refusing the good creatures of God." No notice was taken of the remark for some time; the minister kept on with his dinner, but at last he said, "Pray, madam, can you tell me who made this?" pointing to a glass of water that stood beside him. The lady replied, "Why, God, I suppose." "Then," said the minister, "Madam, I think you do us an injustice when you accuse us of refusing the good creatures of God." Silence again reigned. By-and-bye he said, "Madam, can you tell me who made yours?" pointing to the glass of beer that the lady preferred. "I can't exactly say I can." "Then, madam," replied he, "allow me to say there is some apparent inconsistency in your first remark. You refer taking a thing that man has made to that which God has bountifully provided, and yet you accuse me of rejecting God's creatures, because I prefer water to beer. Madam, I leave the matter to your more serious consideration."

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

*—For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

— Mrs. Jenny Eggleston Zimmerman's "Resume" is to be had FREE by writing Mrs. Buell at Headquarters.

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cleveland, O. She will acknowledge the same.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

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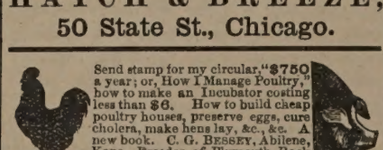

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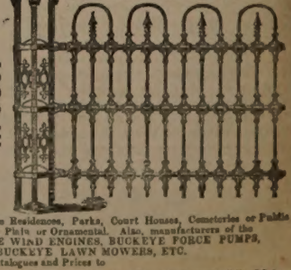

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It has often been my good fortune to have him a guest in my home, and no man meets a warmer welcome at its doors. From the little woman whose voice will never bid him welcome to an earthly home again, down to the Prince, the whole house was glad when his well known voice was heard in the hall, and many a long afternoon and merry evening has flown away like an hour with anecdote, reminiscence, argument, suggestion, story of travel and adventure of long ago dropping from his lips. All children love St. John; and he knows how to talk to them.

Some of the best addresses to the little people I ever heard were made by him in the little villages of Ardmore and Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, to the most delighted audiences that ever listened to a presidential candidate. His voice, his manner is pleasing, easy and attractive; his eyes are tender as a woman's; his sympathies quick and earnest, and withal he carries in his well-poised head a stock of hard, honest rare common sense. He comes of good old Huguenot stock, as his name indicates, and "Saint" is the quaint and pleasant name by which his near relatives address him. He makes friends of men without apparently trying to win them; where he is best known his strength is greatest, and whether he polls ten thousand votes or ten million he will be the same St. John—a big-hearted, clear-headed, honest, consistent man. I am aware, by the way, that the *Hawkeye* isn't an overwhelmingly enthusiastic St. John paper, but then it is a great broad-souled paper that rejoices to speak the truth about a foeman worthy of its steel pen.—R. J. BURDETTE, in the *Burlington Hawkeye*.

THE New York *Tribune's* advice to voters is this: "The best course still open is that of independent earnest, manly criticism and revision by the people of the acts and decisions of whatever body or bodies shall henceforth assume to provide them with ready made candidates, whether for federal or for state offices. *Treat all nominations simply as suggestions, to be followed or resisted as your own judgment shall dictate.* A caucus of members of congress formerly made (in effect) both president and vice-president, that power was abused, and the people set their heel upon it. National conventions will doubtless in good time travel the same road and encounter a kindred fate. *Meantime hear and heed all proper suggestions of candidates: then vote exactly as your own unfettered judgment shall dictate!*"

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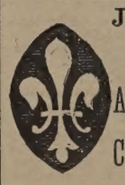

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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 38. CHICAGO, OCTOBER 2, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


*The Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in St. Louis, October 22, 23. 24, and 25. Preparatory to this meeting, and in accordance with the usual custom, Tuesday, the 7th of October, will be observed as a day of prayer, that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon the convention and attend all its deliberations.*

The Rev. Howard Crosby, announced in last week's *Independent*, that he should vote for Gov. St. John, not because he believed in the principles of the Prohibition party, but because he believed in *the man*.

The *Capital*, of Iowa, official organ of Iowa's W. C. T. U. does not see how we are to secure a prohibition congress by voting for St. John. The prohibition ticket if elected, will secure this congress, as the ticket will include congressional candidates as well as presidential. Every vote cast for the ticket will be a step toward national prohibition, territorial prohibition and the dissolution of national partnership with the liquor traffic.

The Rev. D. P. Livermore, writes us that Mrs. Livermore was in no wise responsible for the resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., which advocated a National Prohibition party; also that the position of affairs was vastly different then from now and therefore that resolution can not properly influence present action. We have had no desire to represent Mrs. Livermore's present attitude toward political parties as inconsistent, but only to point out that the W. C. T. U. over which she presides, is committed by its latest utterance, to a different policy.

E. W. Chafin, of Waukesha, Wis., has added a good method to those already pursued and the Baltimore *Sun* of recent date indicates that candidate Daniel has caught the same inspiration. A column on a prominent page of these papers has been bought for the campaign. Mr. Chafin paid $40 for the three months, and there he can print just what he will. This is an excellent way to "circulate temperance literature." We thus come into every home with our ideas, through the local press, and at no cost of precious time in distributing the same. All temperance workers please take note.

Iowa has a new state association. It is called the anti-prohibition association and is made up of liquor dealers, determined to overthrow the law of the state. Suppose a set of horse thieves n any state should band together in a state organization, hold public meetings in the towns and cities, advocate the open defiance of the laws protecting private property, and avow their determination to make them of none effect and to violate them on all occasions, would not the governor of such a state be justified in calling out the militia to suppress the rebellion? Gov. Sherman will not let this organized rebellion go unpunished if he is true to the promises he has made the Prohibitionists.

The Northwest Iowa Conference of Methodist ministers at its session just closed, passed the following "stalwart" prohibition resolutions:

That as the Republican party of this state has indorsed prohibition and given us our present excellent law, we will stand by the nominees for state officers of the party in so far as they are known to be personally in favor of prohibition; but as we were men before we were partisans, we will in no way consent to a stultification of our manhood by voting for nominees for offices who are known to be hostile to constitutional or statutory prohibition, no matter by what party nominated.

That we emphatically repudiate the idea that prohibition is not a national issue, but do most earnestly affirm that it is the duty of the general government to suppress the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia and all the territories of the United States, and to suppress interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors, which interferes largely with the execution of prohibition laws in states where they exist, and also to prohibit the importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors.

"O you ought to come with us," said a Republican college professor to a keen-sighted, level-headed Prohibitionist, the other day.

"Why should I go with you?" was the rejoinder.

"Well, because the majority of the Republican party are temperance men and you will get prohibition by us sooner than in any other way."

"You say the majority of the Republican party are temperance men, do you?" returned the other. "Well, I think perhaps it may be true, but if so, why under heaven do you keep truckling to the whisky minority, and above all, why do you ask me to come and truckle along with you?"

The college professor subsided.

The *Northern Christian Advocate* justifies its partisan (Republican) utterances after declaring for a non-partisan policy, by saying that the Prohibition party encroachments on the religious press necessitate the exercise of partisan liberty and the removal of restriction upon partisan utterances. The official organ of a society, whether ecclesiastical or benevolent, ought in our opinion to be open to the expression of the views of the various members and officers of the organization, no matter how varied these views may be. If the organization has determined upon a certain policy, the organ should shadow forth and champion such policy. The general conference of the Methodist church has expressed the opinion that Methodists should not permit themselves to be controlled by party organizations that are managed in the interest of the liquor traffic. The official organs of this church it would seem, should therefore promulgate this opinion in their respective columns.

Listen to "Aunt Hitty" on "Throwing away your vote." "Wal now, Jonathan, mebbe yere right, an then agin, mebbe yere wrong. I spose 'tis ruther agin a man's pride to be a doin suthin that can't count right away, but if I recollect rightly, the Lord hes allerz hed a way of askin people to do jest that sort o' thing for righteousness sake. Don't ye mind them seven air walks roun' Jericho, one walk a roun' a day thet never amounted to nothin. I spect some of them ole Israelites pestered Joshua's life half out o' him, runnin' up every day or two an sayin' whinin like, "Don't ye see Joshua, yere jest throwin' away yere walk?" But Joshua kep' right on, coz God had commanded of him tu, an I guess thet's the best thing you kin do, Jonathan; keep right on votin' prohibition, blowin' ram's horns an all thet, an bime-by 'll come the long blast, an Jericho'll be flat before yere face an' eyes."

The steamship City of Rome, Inman line, has recently afforded such a disgraceful scene of mid-ocean gambling and drinking as calls for indignant remonstrance from the traveling public. There were quite a number of ladies among the crowd of passengers, who found themselves practically shut out from the library by a class of the male passengers who carried on smoking and gambling there, though they had another large room, called the smoking room, to themselves. A number of gentlemen who were unfavorable to the gambling and smoke nuisance sided with the ladies, and a big smoker knocked down a little remonstrant on Sunday. A scene of great indignation and confusion followed on both sides. Complaint was also made of the smoking and gambling to the steward, who would do nothing, and a remonstrance was drawn up to the owners and officers of the City of Rome, which was signed by a large number of the aggrieved passengers of both sexes.

The open bars of all steamship lines need crusading. While nearly all forbid the service of grog to sailors, they leave open a wide door to drunkenness on the part of passengers, and unpleasantness, if not danger, is the consequence.

# Contributed.

## WAIT ON THE LORD.

ANNA HOLYOKE HOWARD.

"Our help is in the name of the Lord."—Psalms cxxiv: 8. "I wait for the Lord, my soul doth wait, and in His word do I hope." "My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning, I say more than they that watch for the morning."—Psalms cxxx.

We look to Thee, most gracious Lord,
With prayerful, steadfast eye,
Our trust dear Lord, is in Thy word,
Oh! hear Thy children's cry!

How long, O Lord! How long shall sin
And Satan ride apace?
How long, O Lord! shall evil win
And triumph in the race?

Arouse Thy slumbering church O Lord!
To hear the groans and cries
That daily from ten thousand hearts
In intercession rise.

Direct us, Lord, and send us might
When Satan's hurts assail,
Thou only canst defend the right;
With Thee we must prevail.

*Brooklyn, N. Y., July 20, 1884.*

## WHY VOTE FOR PROHIBITION?

MRS. ANTOINETTE CONKLING.

This may seem a strange question to be considered by those who are supposed not to vote at all yet I have been gravely asked by a politician if I am going to vote for prohibition and I as gravely answered yes. We do not believe with a certain loved and honored bishop that the Christian women of this land are responsible for the continuance of polygamy in Utah. Neither can the sin of intemperance be disposed of in that convenient manner. The scape-goat refuses to be led into the wilderness bearing away the sins of the lawmakers. Yet as voting is defined to be the expression of the mind, will or preference, either by voice or ballot I doubt not that every one in this sense will vote. True, the greater portion of us will only be permitted to vote by voice yet to every one of us this question is pertinent. First then and chiefly we should vote for prohibition, because it is right in principle and cannot therefore be wrong in practice. To argue before an intelligent audience that it is right to prohibit a great wrong, the fruitful source of nearly all other wrongs would surely be a waste of words.

The right to prohibit what is detrimental to the physical or moral welfare of the people is one of the oldest and simplest functions of all government, human or divine. It is curious to note in this connection that the first prohibitory law given to the race in its representative heads was one which in modern times would be termed a sumptuary law, viz., "Of the fruit of the tree that is in the midst of the garden, thou shalt not eat." Thus in the glad dawning of creation's morn, while earth was yet bathed in the dewdrops of its christening, did He who made man and knew what was in him, prohibit, not regulate, the indulgence of harmful appetites.

Then we should vote for prohibition because it is practicable. By this we mean that prohibitory laws can be as well enforced as other laws. That they are so enforced now in several of the states cannot be doubted by those who take the pains to investigate. That they will be enforced in others despite tombstones and revolvers is morally certain. The sentiment that secures the law sustains it, and the enforcement of the law soon crystalizes public sentiment. But we are told that while such legislation is right it should be kept out of politics. "Politics is the science of government....the protection of citizens in their rights and the preservation and improvement of their morals." How legislation upon any question in which a moral issue is involved can be secured without trespassing upon the domain of politics we should like to know.

But keep it out of party politics. Vote upon it separately, keep it free from entanglements with other questions and with party candidates. Experience has proved that men elected upon other issues do not, as a rule, feel bound to enforce prohibitory laws, their official oaths to the contrary, notwithstanding. Nor can we expect it to be otherwise. We must make a square issue, and elect men pledged to the enforcement of such laws or they will be dead letters.

We are told that it is perfect folly to organize a National Prohibition party because it would take at least fifty years to secure a ratification of constitutional amendment by three-fourths of the states, but that a state amendment can soon be secured in nearly all of them. We wonder how much greater our country has become than the sum of its parts. There are, moreover, cogent reasons for a national administration elected upon prohibition principles. The revenue department has the power to grant a license for the sale of liquors, even in states where a prohibitory law has been enacted, thus defeating the will of the people of the state. It is asserted that no state law can prevent the introduction to the state of liquors direct from foreign countries, while the national government protects it. A prohibition administration could prevent the importation of all foreign liquors. It could prevent their manufacture and sale in the District of Columbia, and in all of the territories. It could enforce the laws prohibiting its sale to the Indians. It could withdraw its protection from liquor dealers abroad. It could dissolve partnership with the traffic and cease to foster the views of the people, in order to reap four-fifths of the accruing profit. It could submit to the states a national prohibitory amendment. All this at least, could be done by a prohibition president and congress without an amendment, and yet we are assured that such election would have no immediate bearing upon the question. The friends of the traffic know full well that its bearing would be both immediate and weighty. True, one would suppose that even a reasonably sober administration might do some of these things, but that is merely a supposition. In short we would agitate this question at a national election because it is a national question, and can be settled at no other time, and in no other way. But is not present separate action premature? Should we not wait patiently until public sentiment shall so change that one of the existing parties shall accept it as a part of their platform? Let us see what is the outlook. One of the great parties in its national platform has planted itself so squarely against this reform that there will scarcely be space enough in the remainder of the nineteenth century for it to wheel about gracefully in. True, the other leading party has, in a few of the states, espoused the cause of the people, and fought a good fight. All honor to whom honor is due. But we cannot forget that in others they have received with defiant scorn, and even jeers the petitions of those who helped to elect them, and thus insulted American citizens in the exercise of one of their most sacred rights.

In their national convention they have refused all recognition of the temperance sentiment of the party or the country. Their nominee for the highest office in the land is in favor of "making the tax on spirituous and malt liquors a permanent resource to all of the states," thus giving to each state in which we are exhorted to work for prohibition a permanent financial interest in preventing its accomplishment. They have chosen for his assistant one who desires to make our school fund largely dependent on the liquor traffic for its support. It would then become a patriotic duty to drink whisky for the benefit of the rising generation. Indeed many of our legislators seem to have been acting upon this latter principle in advance of special legislation. Their nominee for governor however thinks one gallon of beer per day sufficient for a laboring man. So the party in this state must be rapidly tending toward a prohibition platform. But seriously are great reforms in church or state usually wrought through existing organizations? Did Luther reform the Romish church? Did Wesley make the English church of his time a model of purity? Did the anti-slavery men who clung to the old Whig party make it an anti-slavery party? Nay verily but from these organizations the better elements went forth to form new combinations and to be God's instruments for the accomplishment of His own grand purposes. History is ever repeating itself and it needs but a glance at the political horizon to discern the signs of the times.

Briefly to recapitulate we would vote for prohibition because it is right, because it is practicable, because all other methods of dealing with the question have proved impracticable. We would not keep it out of politics because we could not get it out if we would. We would treat it as a political question because we believe it to be the most important political question before the American people. We would vote for it in connection with candidates pledged to its enforcement, because we already have enough ornamental temperance legislation to gratify the most æsthetic taste. We would do it through a new organization because we cannot do it through existing ones.

We would do it in view of all that our national government is doing to encourage the vice of intemperance and in view of all that a prohibition administration could do to discourage it even without a constitutional amendment. We would vote for it in this year of our Lord 1884, because we believe the time has come to call a halt in the weary, sad procession marching hopelessly to the drunkard's doom. Because we believe that He in whose ear the wails of the perishing are heard above the battle cries of partisan strife bids us break every yoke and let the oppressed go free. Because we would remember the hungry when we pray, "Give us this day our daily bread." Because we would vote as we pray, "Thy kingdom come."

## WHISKY HERALDRY.

REV. LEWIS MEREDITH.

One of the things to which the proud aristocracy of the Old World clings, first and last, is the heraldic crest, viz.: the peculiar little emblem which belongs alone to such and such a family, and which is emblazoned on their gold and silver plate, and on all their equestrian equipments.

We don't know whether it originated from a desire to give the business a sort of dignified send off or not, but it is a fact that the liquor selling taverns of the old countries participate in this heraldic feature. Each one has an emblematic crest or "sign" above the door; and whatever that emblem may be, such is the name by which the house is known. A wonderful variety characterizes this sign lore. Creation through has been laid under tribute to bring supplies thereunto. Earth, air and sea, field and forest, beast and bird, insect and reptile, and man's avocations and ingenuity, have all contributed their share to dub the wayside inn with its own peculiar crest or sign. There is any number of horse inns or hotels, of any and every color: "The Black Horse Inn," "The White Horse Tavern," "The Elephant," "The Unicorn," "The Eagles," "The Red Lion," "The Golden Lion," "The Swan," "The Raven Inn," "The Goat," "The Boot," "The Blue Bell," "The Beehive," and any number of others, are names and pictures in the whisky heraldry with which one's eyes and ears grow strangely familiar in those latitudes.

In this motley crew of ensigns one runs against some strange apparitions. Even the much-abused ass is found among them. "The Ass Inn" was at one time one of the most popular taverns in one of the towns of the English lakes. George IV. stopped at this hostelry during one of his royal peregrinations. In honor of this occasion the landlord thought he must do something handsome in order to manifest his loyalty. He changed the name of his house into "The George IV. Hotel;" which resulted, of course in taking down from over the entrance the representation of the poor ass, in order to make room for a large painting of the royal visitor. There was another Boniface in that region who was shrewd enough to have been a born Yankee. He saw in this a good opportunity, Knowing by what name the other house had made its reputation, he at once adopted the discarded sign for his own; and when the season came for the usual arrival of the tourists, he kept his runners ready to meet the enquiry for "The Ass Inn." The stream of custom was turned; and "George IV." suffered so much in consequence, that the frightened host was driven to a desperate expedient; not daring to take down his majesty the king, he still wanted to have the

public know the trick played on them, in order to induce them to come, as before, to the proper house; so he had printed in large letters under the royal portrait: "This is the real Ass!"

One peculiar thought in connection with this heraldry of rum is the significance there is in every sign when held in the lurid light of the traffic carried on beneath it. All the horses represented in this array are vicious brutes, sure to throw every rider and upset every vehicle harnessed to them. Whisky carriers and conveyances have only one destination for all who trust them—*ruin*. These "elephants" are not the sagacious and trusty quadrupeds suggested by the name, but rather reminders of the terrible and destructive "rogue elephant," described by Baker in his "Rifle and Hound in Ceylon." These lions and unicorns and eagles and ravens are cruel beasts and birds of prey. The visitors at The Boot Inn are unceremoniously *booted* out when the money is gone. Those who go after the honey of these beehives never escape the fatal sting of the bees. Those who take passage on board these "ships" are doomed to certain shipwreck. The frequenters of The Goat Inn are in sure training for a place among the goats at the last day.

A tourist sauntering along in one of the towns of Lancashire one day, saw the sign: "The Flitch of Bacon Inn." "Ah!" he thought, "many a poor man's flitch of bacon hast thou filched into thy larder." In another town in Great Britain there is a sign which is strangely characteristic of the whole traffic. It is "The Labor in Vain" tavern, and the sign board has on it the picture of a negro in a tub, and a Caucasian on the outside trying to scrub him white; and underneath, the words: "Labor in vain." If this black traffic could be got into a tub of sufficient dimensions and the hands of all the distillers and brewers and saloon keepers in the world, and of all other friends set to work to scrub it white, and make it respectable, it would still be "labor in vain." And over the whole picture would pass the muffled thunder of holy writ: "For though thou wash thee with nitre, and take thee much soap, yet thine iniquity is marked before Me, saith the Lord God."

## THE MISSION OF THE KNOT OF BLUE.

MRS. C. R. VAN OSDELL.

"Come boys, take a drink." The words rang out on the morning air, and looking up, the passer by saw a man of grand physique, with half a dozen followers, entering a saloon. He was commanding in appearance, genial in nature, and made to lead, and yet what was he doing with his many God given gifts? He was treading them beneath his feet as he followed hard after silliness. Harry was the subject of the most soul-thirsty, cruel and relentless master of our land, one in whom all the hellish powers seem combined, by name Alcohol.

Strong to drink, he was one to which the weak could point as an example, forgetting that they themselves ought not to dare to step where he could enter with even tread. All loved his ready wit and generous heart. Over him the good wept. At home a loving wife saw his downward course and prayed "Oh! Father, save him." He saw her deprived of the comforts of life, saw her tearful countenance, yet the tempter held him fast. At last the swift messenger came, and without one moment's warning his beautiful boy was borne on the bosom of angels to the better land. A great loneliness filled his home, and a tiny voice called him to a better life. But now he turned to the cup to bury his sorrows. His wife was an earnest worker of the W. C. T. U., and found consolation in fighting this, her worst of foes.

A temperance meeting was in progress. The fingers of wives, mothers and sisters were tying on the blue ribbon upon those they loved and with each ribbon there floated up to the ear of God a prayer,....God save them and give this little blue knot a power for salvation. At the evening meal after a day of earnest thought and prayer, our friend's wife said, "Come Harry with me to the temperance meeting and hear the new speaker, he will do you good."

Harry thought a moment, saw the tenderness and love that lay beneath the request, could feel little fingers clasping his, and hear a sweet voice saying, "Come papa," and consented.

The house was crowded, every one noticed him as he entered, and many heads bowed in prayer as he took his seat. The voice of the speaker held him with a strange and new-born interest, showing the evils of this monster, and how strong the cords at last become, that at first seem but a thread, to be broken at will by the victim. In word pictures he set forth the woes of a drunkard's family, the tears of wife and children and at death the despair of the ruined soul, until a deep sigh of relief filled the room as the voice of the speaker ceased.

Then the little blue ribbon must needs do its work. A young man put it on, bravely saying, "I have no need, but it may help my friends." A father, whose head was whitening with the frost of time, took it, that Edward, his boy, might follow father's example.

Then there came a poor trembling old man, who wept over his lost life, and whose unsteady hand could not write his name unless another held the pen for him. A fair maiden tied on the blue ribbon, and whispered, "God help you, Grandpa."

The tears started and heavy sobs came, for it had been long since one had called him such. A little fairy with golden hair and eyes of blue had died of sorrow and neglect. The last faint whisper was, "Grandpa, meet me in heaven." He went home, holding fast on to the little knot of blue, and in his closet the angels saw the old man kneel, and heard the earnest cry, "Save me." The Savior lovingly whispered, "Though thy sins be as scarlet," in the redeeming blood they shall become "white as snow." An angel form fair and gentle clasped its arms around his neck, and in accents of heaven exclaimed, "Grandpa!" The old man clasped the angel, bowed his head, and in the morning the kindly neighbors found him. His soul was saved.

So the good work of the knot of blue was being done. And where is our friend Harry. With a firm step he too passed up with the others. The kindly hand of a clergyman led him (God bless our clergymen), and the little blue token of a new life was placed upon the lapel of his coat. Many were the warm handshakes and God bless you, as he went out. As for his wife the stars danced strangely, and she could hardly see. A moisture dimmed her eyesight, but her heart kept time with the stars. At home, soon the sleep of the blessed was theirs, God had his angels near them.

Morning came and our good Harry awoke, dressed, and as his wife was resting, he passed out into the morning air, and according to habit into the next door saloon. He had forgotten the night before. He stepped up to the counter and ordered his usual drink. Taking the offered glass he was about to put it to his lips, when looking opposite him, in a looking glass he saw the little blue knot. Down went the glass, and he rushed out of the saloon. The astonished saloon keeper picked up the fragments as best he could, muttering, "What ails the man?" The little blue ribbon had performed its mission. He never again touched the vile thing. Thank God for this means of grace. He was saved and today Harry is doing much good. He has developed into an orator and has faced the enemy even at the point of a pistol. He holds his audiences spellbound as he pleads for temperance and for prohibition. A saloon keeper wrote him, "Mr. B. I am coming to meet you and one of us must die." He answered, "Be prepared to die, for I am not the man." The saloonist chose the better part of wisdom and never put in an appearance.

So the mission of the blue ribbon is blessed and we know our enemies look upon it as the forerunner of their still greater foe, prohibition.

If our fingers tingle with love for souls, we may do a mighty work for Christ, with the little knot of blue always tying it into our prayers.

## SHORT TEMPERANCE TALKS.

MISS C. S. BURNETT.

*No. 14.—Our Duty to the Fallen.*

Have you ever helped the drunkard to become a better man?
If you have not from this moment do for him whate'er you can,
He's your brother, though so fallen, and his keeper you must be;
Talking, coaxing, helping, loving, is the work for you and me.

Sisters, in our efforts to secure effective legislation and the proper education of our youth in regard to the nature and effects of alcohol, and at the same time to extend our borders until every community in our land shall be reached, is there any danger that we shall forget that we are also called to "rescue the perishing"?

The temperance work in the beginning was only a work of reformation. To this has been added that of education, and now comes largely the call for legislation. But the poor drunkard, bound by the strong cords of appetite and lust, still appeals to us for help. Shall he ask in vain?

"What can I do?" you say. I do not know just what you can do, but you can at least say a kind word. Do not wait for an opportunity to do something great, but do the work that is nearest at hand. It may be at your own door. Make a special effort to save some one. In your efforts go not alone to the low, but to those who have wealth, those who have education, those who have genius—but go in the spirit of kindness. Yes, kindness will open the door to the heart when all other forces clamor in vain. Men are not saved by standing off and beckoning to them, but by going down to them and giving them the helping hand. This is the sure road to the heart.

Is it not a noble work to lure from their thralldom the victims of this most cruel habit, and to help the weak and needy? We ought at least to try to lift them up to a true manhood. It is possible that you may incite in some one a desire for reformation. If you reach but one soul you will be rewarded for any sacrifices you may make. Will you make the effort? Again, we must help those who have taken the first step. If we expect our work to be lasting we must exercise a continual care over those who have been the victims of this habit and are trying to reform.

How often do we induce them to sign the pledge and that ends the matter. The signer is left to himself and a world of temptation. No wonder he falls. Are we not, as temperance workers, partly responsible for this? These men are not wholly free. The chains of habit are still clanking about their feet. We should not cease our efforts till every chain is broken; till they stand forth redeemed, saved, restored to perfect manhood. These men have a right to expect this of us, for

"All humanity that suffers,
From humanity may claim,
A helping hand when reaching upward
To a better life again."

Can we refuse this helping hand and be guiltless?

# Correspondence.

## TWO MORE CONVENTIONS: WASHINGTON AND VIRGINIA.

Dear Union Signal:—In the church of which President Garfield was a member, and whose elegant new edifice is a memorial of him, the W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia has just held a two days' convention. Adorned with flags, mottoes and flowers, the mellow-tinted auditorium presented an attractive scene. Indeed I do not find the surroundings of any other meetings quite so womanly and tasteful as those of our own gentle sisterhood.

There is no attempt to imitate the conventions of men, but rather a thoughtful study to make the very environments suggestive of a homelike taste. It has been predicted that as years went by this distinctive character would fade from the manner, tones, and tastes of our workers, but my observation proves that the opposite is true. Every year the adornments grow more beautiful and delicate and as for the women, they have a steadiness, an equipoise and considerateness which give the best possible guarantee that they cherish the motto: Womanliness first: Afterward, what you will.

We have noble leadership in the District of Columbia. Mrs. Clara L. Roach has proved equal to many a great emergency and her hold upon the workers is evinced by another re-election.

The personnel of her "constituted advisers" is of the first quality and the departments of work well wo-manned throughout. All were sorry for the resignation of our genial Mrs. Sallie La Fetra, whose Temple Hotel is a delightful home for temperance people and testifies for

the faith in the nation's focus of influence. At first my good friends seemed a little anxious lest I should speak of the Prohibition party, but the spirit of the W. C. T. U. prevailed, they were not willing to dictate any utterance and I had full course to speak out the faith that is within me. This faith has warm sympathizers in Washington as elsewhere, but the local situation is such that, beyond the expression of my individual opinion, nothing was said upon the subject. Sallie Chapin was here and her bright wit and earnest pathos did much to vary and inspirit the proceedings. She is with us for St. John. I have never seen this heroic worker in better heart or more effective as a speaker. Rev. F. D. Power, the well known pastor, participated in the evening meeting and expressed himself to me, as in sympathy with the progressive features of our work as I tried to outline them. I met at this convention for the first time, Mrs. Gen. Bidwell, of California, one of the leaders in that state, brought into our ranks by noble Mary Clement Leavitt's earnest words and work. Mrs. Bidwell is the daughter of Hon. Mr. Kennedy, superintendent of the census under two administrations years ago, and long an influential resident of Washington. Though moving in those "fashionable circles" last to be reached by philanthropic and other reforms, the family always took strong ground against intoxicants and this popular and lovely daughter of the household was willing to be considered "singular," even at Lord Lyon's table by drinking the "healths" in the only health-bringing beverage, cold water. When Gen. Bidwell came from California as a representative in congress, his noble nature and pure habits correlated so truly with those of this sweet girl that they were married and she went to the wine cursed state to be a help meet indeed, for one so royal as Gen. Bidwell must be from all the accounts given by Californians.

He is one of the leaders there, a man who pulled up a vineyard to plant table grapes instead, who believes in woman's enfranchisement and will vote for St. John and Daniel. He doubtless believes with many others of us, that only by building up a party which holds the balance of power between the two old ones, can the influence of the "solid" liquor vote in that state be offset and prohibition gained. It was indeed a delightful episode to meet this scintillating little spirit, Mrs. Bidwell, who at her husband's suggestion, came from California two weeks earlier than she had intended, that we might become acquainted and talk of the interests of the work beyond the mountains. It is probable that she will be at St. Louis.

After a delightful breakfast at Mrs. La Fetra's, with several distinguished people, among them Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell of the college (cousins of Mary Woodbridge and Maria Mitchell), Sallie F. Chapin, Chaplain of the senate Huntley, Professor Arbeely of Palestine and his son, *et al.*, we wended our way to Petersburgh, Va., where we spent the Sabbath and introduced the work of the W. C. T. U. to a most conservative Virginia population. On Monday we reached Staunton and the convention of the W. C. T. U. of Virginia, mother of states and statesmen, develops peculiar characteristics. They are a noble, gifted people, but one skeptical toward "innovations." Yet even here, we have the outline of a grand work, pioneered by Quakers, "to the manner born," a people loyal to our cause always. It seems to me the quiet womanliness of these brave hearts, after generations of "equality" in home and church, is the finest object lesson of history in favor of doing away with woman's artificial and conventional "sphere."

Let her *make* her sphere, say I. "Heart within and God o'erhead," were always her guiding stars. Well, we had a lovely president in Mrs. Rebecca Wilson, of Lincoln, Va. She understood what she had to do, and with gentle dignity performed her part so well that she was unanimously re-elected. In Margaret Crenshaw, of Richmond, we had a recording secretary worthy of the place and in Mrs. Anna M. M. Fultz, the corresponding secretary, a lady beloved in Staunton, we have one of our choicest workers. She leads the Band of Hope, numbering 300, and at Anna Gordon's great meeting for the children, they marched in grand procession. Mrs. Maj. Newton is one of the pioneers, she welcomed me in January, 1883, when I founded this union, and has been true to its interests ever since. Rev. Mr. Smithson is its president, a true, courageous heart, who dares to stand up for St. John and Daniel. It is expected there will be an electoral ticket in the field, and Major Newton, Mr. Crenshaw and others are working the matter up.

Mrs. Judge Cochrane, of the University of Virginia, is treasurer. She helps on with the sinews of war. We hope she may come to St. Louis. A progressive woman, and great social power in that center of intellectual Virginia, we should be thankful that she came to us early and stands by us always. Mrs. William Pleasants, of Richmond, the former president, is known to many of us, having been present at Detroit. She "holds the fort" grandly at the capital. We were encouraged by the presence of several young ladies as delegates, one of whom, Miss Taylor, of Richmond, read an interesting report of the Y. W. C. T. U. We were entertained in the home of Col. Jed Hotchkiss, a distinguished scientist and enjoyed the company of his charming wife and daughters. Anna Gordon had a meeting for young ladies and the kind assurances of some leaders among them gave her much hope for the future. We had for the first time the pleasure of hearing an evening address from Mrs. Chapin to her own people and it was a rare treat. She held, throughout the evening, an audience (most of whom had never heard a lady speak before), by her spirited, pathetic and amusing accounts of the work, interspersing anecdote, argument and choice illustration from history and poet, with the unfailing fund of personal reminiscence in the recital of which she has no peer. It was "the beginning of much," that clear-cut talk of a southern lady to "her very own" and its motto was throughout "For God and Home and Native Land." These words cut in gilt, arched above her over the pulpit of the Lutheran church while she talked. More and more am I convinced that the subtlest essence of the 19th century spirit "upon the gospel plan" is with the work of the W. C. T. U. Yours in this blessed bond,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

*En route, Staunton (Va.) to Chicago, September 18.*

## MRS. WOODBRIDGE ON NATIONAL POLICY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—As one of "our women" addressed by Mrs. Foster in her letter in your issue of September 11, and in that "unity of the spirit, in the bond of peace" which she implores, allow me space to reply, which should have been made last week had health permitted. Mrs. Foster writes:

"I believe our national organization should maintain a non-partisan attitude toward the political questions of the day. I believe the spirit of our organization demands this, and that we shall thus soonest accomplish the overthrow of the liquor traffic."

The annual meeting of the National W. C. T. U. is composed of the general officers of the organization; officers of the state and territorial unions and of the District of Columbia; the superintendents of departments; the editor and publisher of our national organ, THE UNION SIGNAL; and delegates chosen as per constitution, aggregating usually about two hundred.

A plan of work is each year adopted, so broad, so comprehensive, that each state may choose therefrom lines of work which will advance the cause within its own boundaries. These are always "advisory, not mandatory," the same lines being impossible of prosecution in al states, as, for instance, prohibitory constitutional amendment, a work which we all approve, but cannot be pursued in those states where such amendments have prevailed, while in *those* states, some *other* line, (it may be, impossible elsewhere), *can* be adopted, all under the general scope of the plan of work of the National W. C. T. U. which organization is expected to be largely a conservator and mentor for auxiliaries.

As all officers of state and territorial unions and of the District of Columbia, women from the watch-towers, are members of the annual meeting, with delegates chosen at the annual meetings of these auxiliaries, none could more perfectly represent the constituency.

Such a body of women gathered at Detroit in October, 1883, with God given convictions of duty. From heart and lip continually ascended prayer for guidance; that God's will, not theirs might be accomplished.

They looked forward to a presidential campaign, with desire that some action be taken to prevent the strengthening of the liquor traffic (which opportunity such campaign always presents), and a consequent four years of moral and political degeneracy, which by lessening our intelligence and virtue would weaken the foundation pillars of our republic, and adopted the following resolution: "We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes." Mrs. Foster says:

"I deplore greatly the attempt on the part of some of our ladies to ally our National Union with the National Prohibition party. I believe that the resolution passed at Detroit was never intended to thus commit us. I believe the convention would have laid the resolution on the table if they had supposed any such construction would be put upon it."

The women of the convention represented all parties by family, or by personal interest. Naturally each looked to the party of her choice with hope. So clearly had the people, north and south, declared for prohibition, it seemed impossible that party leaders could be deaf to their voice. Thus not by intent were we committed to the Prohibition party, neither at that time was "any such construction put upon it," nor did "some of our ladies" form the alliance, but it was the logic of events which afterward transpired. No other party met our demand, furnished any "embodiment of prohibition principles," or suggested the protection of our homes. Again she writes:

"It was an expression of our purpose to give individual personal influence in favor of political action embodying the principle of prohibition, so dear to all our hearts."

And to this we most heartily subscribe. The aggregate of personal influence is in increasing ratio, family, township, state, or national influence.

The National W. C. T. U. is made up of auxiliary state, district, county and local unions. The individual expression in the latter combines in the next higher, and the next, and on and on until the great national body brings this influence to bear upon some focus of power; in this case, upon national political parties, an action perfectly understood by the convention, as a memorial to be presented to all parties was endorsed independent of the resolution under consideration.

As directed by the convention, equal pressure was brought upon each political party to secure "the best embodiment of prohibition principles." Had the Republican, Democratic, Greenback or National party met the demand, to that party support we should have been pledged, and only because the Prohibition party did meet it, we are pledged to lend it our influence. Mrs. F. says further:

"But if the resolution does bind the women to give the influence of our organization to 'that party,' etc., still the action of the organization must be by states, and not as a National Union. All our W. C. T. U. women know that our plans of work are considered by states. Each one exercises its option as to plans proposed by the National Union. This policy has been fully set forth from time to time by resolution and otherwise."

But few states have held their annual meetings since the resolution was adopted at Detroit, but Michigan speaks with no uncertain sound:

WHEREAS, the dominant political parties have in their several state conventions entirely ignored the one living issue of the hour, viz., Prohibition, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, the S. W. C. T. U. of Michigan, hereby express our sympathy with the National Home Protection Prohibition party, and the Union party of Michigan, as declaring the principles embodied in our national motto, "For God, and Home and Native Land."

The National Republican convention now in session in Chicago, has treated with marked disrespect the National W. C. T. U. Memorial presented to that body, and in the platform offered to the convention have studiously avoided any reference whatever to the Prohibition question.

Ohio said:

Believing that there is no interest before the American people of such vital importance at this time as the drink problem, we hereby affirm our great desire that congress will submit to the states for ratification the question of a National Prohibitory Constitutional Amendment. We further believe that temperance electors of all parties should support such candidates only as are in favor of such amendment, whether of the national or state constitutions.

*Resolved*, That we express our hearty and grateful appreciation to that political party which has adopted as a part of its platform the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Maine endorsed the national resolution without a dissenting voice, and this is being done by district and county unions. But a few weeks ago I saw a woman rise and endorse it by her vote whose husband is a Republican nominee for the state legislature. The word has just been received, "Stark County W. C. T. U. has sounded the tocsin note for advance; she will not falter." Praise God for His convictions to human souls, and His power by which they are heeded, though earthly hopes must fail. We rejoice that the adoption of the resolution has in no case been under "coercion" but in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, of whom Salmon P. Chase has said, "When he called his cabinet together for the last time

to consider the emancipation proclamation, he entered upon the business by saying, 'The time for the annunciation of the emancipation policy can no longer be delayed. Public sentiment I believe will sustain it, many of my warmest friends and supporters demand it, and I have promised my God that I will do it."

The remainder of Mrs. Foster's letter touching powers of congress etc., has been better answered by your able editorial than I could possibly do it. I must, however, express deep regret, which is shared by many of our women, that Mrs. Foster, to whose words we have listened with delight, should so strangely contradict her utterances of the past, and seemingly ignore the very interest which she has been instrumental largely in arousing within us.

As superintendent of the department of legislation she has devoted years to the advancement of prohibitory constitutional amendment, and with an effectiveness which could be attained only by making it a specialty. She has probably addressed more legislative assemblies than any other woman, in our body unless it be our national president, and has constantly advocated direct pressure upon such bodies state and national. A letter written to the W. C. T. U. of Ohio, in convention assembled at Youngstown, aroused the thought within us which resulted in the Ohio campaign of 1883.

In that letter after reference to Hon. Henry W. Blair's address to our national meeting at Washington, occurs these words:

"In view of these conditions, and according to the vote of the annual meeting, petitions have been prepared, asking congress to submit to the legislatures of the several states an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors. They must be ready for presentation to the next session of congress. In the six months that remain there is abundant time for this work. Let the petitions be signed by presidents and secretaries of district unions, to be sent to their members of the house of representatives, and by them formally presented to that body. Also let these officers, presidents, and secretaries of state and district unions secure the signatures of the officers of all influential bodies, religious, educational, scientific, agricultural, civic and military, in the state or district to represent the sentiment of these bodies. Thus will all our women be represented through their representatives in the unions, and the great body of voters through organizations to which they belong. Thus I am sure can the "one million names" pledged by the convention be secured. Let us by popular agitation and petitions in the states, and by representative petitions and memorials from influential bodies, continually remind the highest legislative tribunal in the land of their duty in this great reform.

May the Lord work in us all "to His own will and pleasure" according to the working whereby He is able even to subdue all things unto Himself.

Mary A. Woodbridge.

*Ravenna, Ohio, September 20.*

Since writing the above, Wisconsin and Minnesota have been heard from, the W. C. T. U. in state convention assembled, declaring clearly and pointedly for the Prohibition party.

## SHALL I SUPPORT REPUBLICANISM?

Dear Union Signal:—"Of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil thou shalt not eat."

The national Republican platform is partly good and partly evil. It has some good planks, and it lacks some equally good ones, which makes it a very weak affair. It is far from being that complete structure that the party ought to have made it. There is right and there is wrong running through and through it. The Republicans knew this when they framed it, and when they ask me to support it, they do it with the knowledge that it is a thing of commingled good and evil.

So also the national candidates standing upon it are both similarly compounded. Messrs. Blaine and Logan have in the main done good service in both senate and house of representatives. No one doubts their intellectual capabilities. Their oratory is good. Their influence is a power in and beyond the nation. But evil thus far also inheres in all they do. They are not practical prohibitionists. They stand ready, each in his own way, to tolerate the liquor nuisance. They recommend legislation in relation to it that will give it a firmer grasp upon our country than it has ever had in the past. They would each make it a source of revenue, an indispensable assistant in our economical and educational interests.

Mr. Blaine has shown his personal appreciation of prohibition, or that of his party, or both, by refusing to vote for it at the late Maine election. It is not worth as much to him as the saloon vote. The millions of money that annually would be expended in that state, should anti-prohibition prevail, and all the crimes and poverty and horror and death which it creates, will not compare in his estimation with what he and his party would lose by alienating the liquor obligarchy of the country from their standard. The whisky, wine and beer interests of the nation are of more account to him, and the company he serves than the sobriety, virtue and prosperity that would come as the result of prohibition.

In our own state Judge Rothrock, the amendment killer has been thrust forward as the Republican nominee for the supreme bench. He is a man of good talent no doubt. He is popular with the saloonists, a stalwart in his opposition to prohibition. The Christian, praying people of Iowa think one way; he thinks exactly the opposite. They vote one way; he voted to overthrow it. They create a good, wholesome law; he does all in his power to kill it. Just as good men, as to general abilities, and a great deal better as to prohibition, were before the late Republican convention for nomination for the judgeship; but leading men of the party, I am told, were heard, at Des Moines, with drunken oaths and earnestness assuring their hearers that Prohibitionists had ruled the party long enough, but this year Republicanism should be heard from. Hence Rothrock came to the front; more reliable men were thrust into the background.

Verily, there is good and evil in Republicanism as it exists among us today. It is a tree from which you can pluck some fruits that will be serviceable, and too much that will be damnatory in its results.

What shall Prohibitionists do under the circumstances? This, eat not of the tree of good and evil. Turn from it. Some of you have "traveled from ocean to ocean" in the interests of prohibition. Do not now stultify yourselves. Do not turn mother Eves, pluck, eat and fall from those pre-eminent heights to which you have attained before the American people. Above all do not tempt the very temptable Adams of almost all communities to do this foolish thing with you.

It is not therefore so much a question of "arithmetic," whether or not we shall stand by the Republican party, as a question of fealty to our Heavenly Father. No adroit use of addition, proportion and progression will be able to gather up all the elements of this great, most vital question of duty. These have not the data whereby to measure it.

No man, therefore—I cannot say what a woman might do—no man, unless he were one who would undertake to climb to the stars on sheet lightning, would attempt by "arithmetic" "to estimate the mental caliber, or the moral sense of an Iowa man," who determines between his own conscience and his God, what principles and platforms, men and measures are worthy of his support. The question of duty is too profound, too broad and high in its reach to be measured by any such infinitessimals. It must be carried up to the moral and sacred sciences before it can be properly measured and settled.

Ambidextrous, super-politic men,—men who pray one way and speak and vote in an entirely different way,—men who are stout Prohibitionists, and yet expect to do all they can to elect its opponents to office, may be induced to vote for the Republican party. I cannot do it. Both moral and sacred science unite in saying, Go not near the party, nor the men. At best it is a tree of mingled "good and evil." Pluck none of its fruits. As I live I dare not disobey my God. Let all men and women excommunicate me, and shun me, but may my Heavenly Father smile upon both my prayers and works, as well as words.

T. F. Thickstun.

*Pella, Iowa.*

## A CORRECTION.

Dear Union Signal:—Knowing the desire of our National President *always* to "have things set right," and that none are more eager than she to give due credit to the "conservatives" I venture to correct a statement made in connection with reference to Mrs. Woodbridge's speaking in "the most select Congregational church" in Portland, viz., that she was "the first woman admitted."

More than four years ago Miss Willard herself spoke in the church Sunday evening through the efforts of my brother, Dr. Carleton Kimball, who is a member of that church. As superintendent of the Sunday school at that time, and even before, he had temperance lessons, and it was my pleasure to speak to a union meeting of the Sunday schools in the audience room of the church about the same time. The present pastor, Rev. F. A. Bayley, is not only a most earnest temperance man but fully in sympathy with woman's work, and he gives no uncertain sound upon either of these questions.

By his request I spoke on Sunday evening in his church last October, and his delightful way of conducting the opening services were an inspiration. Mrs. McLaughlin also spoke there last winter.

As Mrs. Woodbridge and myself both belong to the Congregational church we like to have that abreast of the times in all good things.

Lucia E. F. Kimball.

*Woodfords, near Portland, Me.*

## ALSO THIS.

Dear Union Signal:—I beg a word in your paper in regard to Mrs. Livermore's letter. Her correspondent must have been under a strange misapprehension in thinking the "entire delegation of ladies" at the Pittsburgh convention desired "nothing broader" than the resolution adopted. I am very sure that the majority of the women delegates did desire a much stronger resolution and were disappointed in not securing it. You speak of one woman who tried but failed to obtain a satisfactory plank and I can certainly speak for another who exerted herself to the utmost in the committee on platform for the same object without success. Nevertheless I believe the convention including the committee on platform earnestly believed in woman suffrage, and any mistakes that were made were simply errors of judgment. Concluding all in charity therefore, let us hope that the next convocation of the temperance hosts may rectify these mistakes.

Rebecca N. Hazard.

*Kirkwood, Sept. 26.*

## LEGISLATIVE QUERIES.

Dear Union Signal:—We, the state superintendents of legislative work, naturally look to our chief, the national superintendent as our leader. We have had entire confidence in her ability to be our guide. So, at the National Convention at Detroit, we understood her as instructing us to work for national prohibition as the most effective.

Imagine our surprise when we saw a letter from our able leader "deprecating" our action in relation to the Prohibition party. She says, "The prohibition of the liquor traffic is not the subject of national legislation. It must come by states, it can come in no other way, unless by an armed resistance to law in the states it should become necessary for the general government, as a war measure, to aid the states by military intervention."

We are ignorant of law, very, but would like to ask whether we could, even then, depend upon such "intervention" if the *incumbent* of the White House were a man who so feared to offend the higher "bosses" as to disfranchise himself?

Again—"as superintendent of national work I must keep myself free from partisanship" !! Does she?

There are states in this Union, New York and New Jersey among them, which owe no allegiance to either party on account of favors received—temperanceward. In the New Jersey legislature, last winter, our best friends were Democrats. Shall we therefore work for the Democratic party? Or shall we "throw away our votes" by working for Blaine electors, who cannot possibly be elected?

We need not speak of our need of instruction—you can perceive it. Meanwhile, waiting, we will trust the promise that "no good thing" will be withheld from us if we obey the voice which commands "Do right."

*Supt. of Legislative Work for New Jersey W. C. T. U.*

## NOTA BENE.

Dear State Presidents:—This is the season of conventions and changes. If at your several state conventions there should occur changes in officers will you please notify me *at once*. In arranging for the National Convention it is necessary that I have a correct list of state officers.

Caroline B. Buell.

*16, East 14th St., N. Y., Sept. 23.*

# Our Children.

## THE BOY WHO SAVED HIS COUNTRY.

ELIZABETH L. TATUM.

*(A true story for boys and girls.)*

The land in Holland is flat and low
And soon the sea would wash it away,
Had not the Dutch outwitted their foe
And built broad dikes to keep it at bay.

But the sea forevermore doth roll,
Roll and dash, and beat hard 'gainst the wall,
And if it could find the smallest hole,
The country would not be safe at all.

For the smallest hole might soon increase
And let in the water more and more.
And the work of ruin would not cease
Till Holland became old ocean's floor.

A boy, returning from school one day,
Discovered the water trickling through
A hole in the dike:—In sore dismay
He wondered what in the world he'd do!

He screamed for help! Not a soul came near!
How could a boy the great sea control?
He sank on the ground in anxious fear
And stuffed one small hand into the hole.

And he dared not leave to go for aid;
So there all night on the cold, damp ground,
In the dark he lay—brave though afraid;
And there in the morning he was found:

Some workmen passing at break of day,
Heard his loud sobs and piteous dole
As he wept the weary time away,
Keeping his hand thrust tight in the hole.

So his one small hand kept out the sea
Till strong ones came to mend up the banks;
And evermore a hero was he—
A hero to whom all Holland gave thanks.

* * * * * *

In our own dear land we've a greater foe
Than e'en Holland had in the mighty sea,
And it threatens to bring to endless woe
And enthrall for aye "the land of the free."

For it first enslaves, and then it despoils
Of houses and lands, pride, honor and will:
Both body and soul are lost in the toils
Of this cruel, crafty "worm of the still."

King Alcohol is this foe so dire,
And the floods he loosens upon the land
Both drown like water and burn like fire;
They poison the brain, and palsy the hand.

But our Bands of Hope we'll train for the fight,
And we'll drive out this foe from our dear land.
We'll work with our wills, we'll work with our might,
To help keep him out, we'll each give a hand!

*Glenelg, Md.*

## THE TWO PATHS.

*A STORY FOR BOYS.*

F. M. HOLMES.

CHAPTER IV.—LEAVING HOME.

Notwithstanding his sad drinking habits, Mr. Somers had been a kind and indulgent father to his two sons, and they felt his loss bitterly. But Harry had no time to give way to his grief, for he was speedily made aware that the estate being mortgaged up to the last penny that could be raised upon it, everything would have to be sold for the benefit of his father's creditors. There was every probability that his brother and himself would be absolutely penniless.

Harry had already decided in his own mind what he should do. He would take the best situation he could find, and apply himself thoroughly to business. His recent experiences had made a man of him, and his boyhood now seemed to be far behind him in the past. But his difficulty was his little brother, and he did not know what to arrange for him. They had relatives, but none had offered to take him, and Harry well knew that nothing could be paid for him.

Harry was turning over these painful thoughts in his mind when he heard a tap at the door.

"Come in."

One of the servants presented herself, whose duty it was to look after his little brother.

"Please, sir," said she, "do you know where Master Teddy is?"

"No, I have not seen him for some time."

"He was in the garden last, sir, but he is not there now. I cannot tell where he is."

"Let all the servants turn out for the search, then, and all inquiries possible be made," cried Harry in alarm, and jumping up, he took his hat and went out to lead the servants.

All through the house and grounds they went, but no trace of Teddy could be found. Then they divided their forces, and some went one way and some another to search through the town and neighborhood.

At last Harry found himself alone and near the churchyard. It was a quiet and retired spot, and Harry, thinking Teddy might have strayed through it to some fields on the other side, entered it.

Almost instinctively his steps took the direction to his father's grave, but when he got near and obtained the first view of it, he paused, for he saw Teddy's little figure lying on it, and his little voice wailed, "Tum back, papa; oh, tum back! Teddy wants oo papa!"

But there was no answer to the child's piteous cry save the moaning wind in the churchyard yews. But still the child lay on the grave, and cried in heart-rending tones between his sobs, "Tum back, papa; tum back."

Dashing the blinding tears from his eyes, Harry hastily walked up to where his little brother lay, and taking him on his knee endeavoured to soothe his grief.

"Why doesn't papa tum back?" cried the child.

"He is dead, my child; he cannot come."

"No more?" cried the boy, "will he come again no more?"

"No," replied Harry sadly, "he cannot come again."

And then the child clung passionately to his brother and wept bitterly. "Don't oo go away too, bluller; stay with Teddy always."

And Harry soothed him and promised him that he would remain. And he never forgot that promise made under the whispering willows and yews of the old churchyard.

In a few minutes Teddy was comforted, and then the two brothers wended their way homeward. But Harry's difficulty was now so far solved that he had determined that Teddy should remain with him and share his lot.

Arrived at the house he found that some of the servants had returned from their unsuccessful search, and these offered to inform the others. But two gentlemen—his father's lawyer and his uncle—were waiting to see him to inform him that they had found a situation for him in London, to which he was required to go at once.

As the situation seemed to promise fair—it was a clerkship in a wholesale warehouse at thirty shillings a week—he was of course glad to take it, and thanked his uncle warmly for the trouble he had taken in getting it.

It was a post in which his knowledge of the French and German languages would be valuable, and these qualifications and his uncle's influence had obtained the situation for him.

"And now what is to be done with your little brother?" asked the lawyer.

"He will remain with me," said Harry firmly.

"With you!" exclaimed both gentlemen, in great surprise.

"Yes, I will take care of him. He shall share my lodging, whatever it may be, and in my spare hours I will teach him to read and write."

Much as they combatted this proposal they were not able to turn Harry from his purpose, and, perhaps secretly glad to find this difficulty removed, the two gentlemen allowed him to have his way.

Soon after this the two boys left their house for ever. Harry was requested to take up his situation at once, and he knew it would only pain him to be present at the sale and see strange persons handling the property that had been his parents', and should be his.

"Oh, poor, poor father," was his bitter cry as they left the house with desolate hearts, and made their way to the station, "if only you had not given way to drink how happy we should all have been. You alive now, and all this property still ours."

Alas, alas, that there should be thousands in our "merrie England" who could echo this wailing cry. Drink is indeed the curse of our beloved land—let us fight it with all our power.

There was one bright thought in Harry's heart that sad day, and it was the hope that by hard work, and the determination to practice the principles of total abstinence, he might yet one day, by God's help, be able to buy back the dear old home, or one like it, and retrieve, in some measure at least, the fallen fortunes of his house.

*(To be Continued.)*

## THE STUBB'S LETTERS.—NO. IV.

My Dear Peter:—I've just received your last letter. And right here let me say it's no kind o' use for you and me to have any mysteries. People that loves each other as you and I have ever sence you was a cooin' baby, needs for their own sakes to be plain and open, fair and square in all their dealin's, one with another. So then, when you write again be careful *not* to say, "I've heerd this, or that, or thus and so," but come out like an honest Stubbs and write the name ov the human bein' that says signin' the pledge is all nonsense for them as is intelligent and has a mite o' self control; and write the name too, ov that person as has bin a tellin' you that "whisky in the right quantity is a strengthnin' help." Bah! Peter, don't I know you've made acquaintance with a numskull, or a rascal—maybe the creature's both—and you're not quite willin' your strait for'rad homefolks should know as much about him as you do; and so you're thinkin' it's a preshus secret—this new friend ov yours—and you'll not introduce him to your plain old aunt. Ah Peter my boy, you're blunderin' sadly I'm afraid, in list'nin' to sich folks as don't even *pretend* to be tryin' to help their fellow mortals to be better or wiser. My advice to you is to drop all sich like a coal o' fire and be glad if you're neither scorched nor smutched.

And so altho when you read of poor old Mrs. Thompson's son, you thought you'd sign the pledge, which you'd felt some like signin' when you heard the temperance lady talk, yet you *didn't* sign it because you'd heerd 'intelligent people, and them as has a mite o' self control don't need to!' Well, everybody to his notion; but I must say for myself that *I'm* willin' to risk Solomon's inspired wisdom before any and all the wiseacres that takes so much pains to show they're extra smart by teachin' notions that never can be for anybody's good.

Solomon says in that book that we know as God's word, because it *is* His word, "Look not thou on the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." If that means anything it means "put yourself as far from danger as you can;" and it means too that wine even, not to say the pizen stuff sold under the name of whisky, *wine* even at the last, is as certain death as the bite ov a pizenous reptyle.

Now the truth is, *intelligent* people are them as understands the words o' warnin', and gets out o' the way o' danger; and the safe sure way ov gettin out, and keepin' out o' sich danger, is to sign the pledge and keep it.

Self control indeed! Bah! what a mint o' counterfit wisdom might be coined out o' them brains as sets some flipping tongues to pratin' about self control!

Why, Peter, self control as talked about by the enemies o' total abstinence, is the same old rock over which nine-tenths of all the dead drunkards have stumbled into hell. They didn't mean to be drunkards, but ye see, they didn't git as fur away from danger as they could; and so while they was playin' with the serpent it stung em to death, and their naked souls have gone to their last account without a ray of hope to scatter the dreadful darkness.

That silly thing about "whisky taken in the right quantity," needs a letter all by itself. It's one ov the things the temperance lady talked about in our church last week and I'll write about it next time.

Write soon, and freely to your loving

*Thornbush, Ill.* Aunt Jane.

True worth is in being, not seeming,—
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good—not in the dreaming
Of great things to do by and by;
For whatever men say in their blindness,
And in spite of the fancies of youth,
There's nothing so kingly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth.

## ROUND THE CAMP FIRE.

Dear Children:—Here is a letter that suits me exactly, especially the "temperance corn." I know that this is not the season for planting, but I want you to put this away for use next spring—not merely for the sake of the Harvest Home festival in the autumn, but to make your protest against whisky corn. When your harvest comes let the corn be sold strictly for *feed* and not *alcohol*; then give the proceeds to the Band of Hope for new books, library or song books, just as you choose. What do you think of the plan? Capt. Ddborah.

Warehouse Point, Sept. 19, 1884.

Dear Captain Deborah:—The Young Reapers of the Temperance League wish to join around the camp fire, We have eighty-two members, with a regular attendance of twenty-five or thirty, some times more. We shall be one year old December 29. We have held three public societies in the church, which were largely attended. In the spring we planted temperance corn, so we expect to have a harvest festival next month. We are to work now on a quilt for the hospital, with Bible texts on each block. We have had over $30.00; have payed all our bills, and have over $2 00 in the treasury. We have every thing we need to make our meetings attractive. Our superintendent sent to David Cook for a beautiful large banner, with our name on it, and the date of our organization. We have five different papers which we enjoy very much. Now we are going to offer a prize for the best composition on temperance in our public school. Last July we had a picnic, and we just had a lovely time. Now, dear Captain, don't you think we are doing well? One of our members was in H[illegible] —— Sept. 10, and heard Miss Willard, Mrs Pierson, and Col. Bain. She thought they were very nice. If our company around the camp fire is agreeable, you may hear from us again. Ida Thompson and Julia Doane.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498 Sharon, Pa.*

199. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 63 letters.
My 43, 37, 28, 4, 26, is without color.
My 44, 34, 20, 21, belongs to fishing tackle.
My 7, 13, 40, 35, is a measure of time.
My 63, 58, 10, 41, 54, is to wait.
My 6, 22, 9, 16, 31, is a weight.
My 27, 49, 19, 43, 11, 50, 14, are beautiful to the eye.
My 25, 15, 41, 60, 42, 32, 24, is the time of reaping.
My 57, 48, 23, 17, 39, is near at hand.
My 62, 1, 52, 36, 55, 61, 59, 23, is a sloven.
My 30, 2, 33, 29, is what we all cling to.
My 3, 18, 5, 46, 47, is a musical instrument.
My 53, 8, 56, 59, is what Christ is.
My 38, 12, 51, the organ of vision.
My whole is a passage in the New Testament addressed to all who are interested in Christian temperance work.

C. B. L.

200. Cross-word Enigma.

In chase, not in run.
In wit, not in fun.
In jump, not in leap.
In look, not in peep.
In shop, not in store.
In painful, not in sore.
Search these words, they'll bring to view
A prominent man in a party new.

201. Prefixes.

I am a verb of three letters in the past tense.
Prefix a letter and you make me behind time.
Prefix another and you make me to rouse up.
Prefix another and you make me to recite.
Prefix another and lo! I am a high dignitary of the church.

H. E. R.

202. Diamond.

1. A letter; 2. A priest; 3. A dark color; 4. Cold; 5. A letter.

Charlie D.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

190.—God pronounces woe against those who drink wine, and against those who give it to them. Against those who justify the wicked for a reward, who slay the widow and the fatherless. Whose throne is upheld by blood, and in iniquity establisheth it.

"Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood and establish a city by iniquity."

191.—Whisky.

192.—Forage.

Answers have been received from Charlie Davis, Hattie E. Rockwell. and I. P. Monfort.

# Home Department.

## COME UNTO ME AND REST.

MRS. MARTHA WINTERMUTE.

Why should I long for rest,
Since Jesus bids me, "Come!"
And cast on Him my soul oppressed
And find His heart my home?

Who giveth rest in toil,
Who giveth joy in tears,
Who maketh light the burdened soul
And turns to praise our fears.

Why should I weary roam,
And anxious vigil keep?
My Savior calls my spirit home,
To find sweet peace and sleep.

"Come unto Me and rest,"
He tenderly doth plead.
Stay not away, with heart oppressed
In all thy helpless need.

## DIVISION IN THE HOUSE OF NASBY.

### Mrs. Nasby Heard From.

Confederit X. Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky.)

Petroleum end me hes fell out for the fust time sence we fell in twenty-two years ago—the year afore Jeems Allen was born. I hev ben a good wife—or a fule—sometimes I aint sartain wich. I hev allers raised eggs and garden truck in summer, and nit socks to sell in winter, to help meet the bills—Bascom's allers bein' the heaviest.

I hev jes come from Missoury; my folks liv in Missoury, Pike county. I staid four months so es to hev my bord ekal the price ov my ralerode fare. Petroleum is a good economizer, ef he aint the best pervider in the world. My folks is all tempruns folks, and I went with 'em to the meetings; pertiklerly a convenshun at Sedaylia, where I got sum vues, end I hev ben a vuin ever sence. The personail of the mcetin was all wimmen, and a few pale nosed men (wich otherwise was of good helthy color, and oncommon free from smell). One of 'em, who was right peart lookin, was axed thare to speke, but the wimmen didn't git time to hear him. I seen by the handbill the fust thing after dinner was hygeen and heredity, showed by a doctor. I sez to sister, "Mariar, eat fast; I want to see them, we don't hev 'em in Kaintucky."

We got in jes as thay was a callin it off. None of the men didn't move, but a female riz up—as fur as she cood—she was a hull hed lower'n me. She looked scared like, and I whispered to sister, "Mariar, whar is the doctor and the hygeen at?"

Sez she, "thar she is, it's a female doctor, Cynthia Ann."

Sez I, "Mariar, in the solum hour of deth *I* want somethin strong."

"You want Dr. Bigpil's breth then," snapped Mariar. I herd afterward that she hed doctored with the little female, fur a pecoolyar kind of malaria thay hev in Missoury. People is awful touchy about thare doctors. Then a woman talked about law and pollyticks and *she* was smart. Thar want nothin skeery about *her*. That's wen my ise was opened. I hev allers beleeved wimmen should keep in their speer, but I seen now that woman's speer was all out doors, and I meen to keep inside my speer.

I hev heerd Petroleum say convenshuns was upliftin, owin to the sooperier quality of the likker thay allus hev to em, but here the flowin bole held lemonade without stick or straw into it, and yit I was inspired to resolve thet I wood go back to the Corners, and jine with Mirandy Pogram, Mrs. Kernel McPelter, and the rest of the sufferin sisterhood in such a rade on Bascoms es wood make the fust one pail. I also visited in Bethany war, for twenty-five yeer thare hes been no likker sold, and there is no Jale accommodashuns, and men has been bleeged to spend their munny for vittles and close,—or keep it,—wich men wunt do. Thare my purpose was strengthened.

This morning at brekfust I begun; Sez I to Petroleum, "Who be you goin to vote fur this fall?" He looked at me severe and sed: "Cynthy Ann, hev you lerned to knit them new kind of stockins with purty insteps, thay is warin? Them ort to fetch a good price." Sez I "Mr. Nasby," I never called him Nasby afore, end it startled him, "hev you lost your manners a assoshiatin with George Willyum Curtis and Beecher, and them Boston fellers? Who be you agoin to vote fur?" Sez he, "With my party, a man is bound to his party as much es a woman is bound to her husbund." Sez I "A woman aint bound to her husbund after he's ded. I hev jined the Prohibition party Mr. Nasby," sez I. Petroleum actooaly turned pail in the nose, and up spoke Jeems Allen. "Mother," sez he, "wats the use of another party? The Republikin party is the party of grate moral idees. Look at Kansas end Iowy." Jeems Allen hes drawins toward the Republikins. He is swete on Joe Biglerses girl, and hes been warin biled shirts for a yere. "My sun," sez I, "I aint time to talk about the Republikins in Kansas end Iowy end Mis Foster, tho thares enuf to be said, but look at the old parties in Missoury. The Dimocrats wouldnt hev a prohighbishun plank in their platform on no account. Why Marmydork axed a minister in Sedalia to take sumthin"—here there was a faraway look in Petroleums ise.

"When the Greenbackers put up their platform, thay tried to put in a narrer prohighbishun plank, end thay laid it careful too, but it broke the hull thing down, and thay quit and went home, telling the Republikins to see wat thay cood do. Thay never touched the prohighbishun plank, thay *knowed* their underpinnin was too rotten to support it, so thay didn't put in any thin new, but jis patched up with the old lumber, end told sloon keeper Ford to come on, easy like, while the Greenbackers steddy it, and mebbe it wod set up till after lection, ef he didn't move round too much. Jeems Allen this prohighbishun plank is hevy, and nothin weak aint goin to hold it up. Its fine grained, hard wood, right out of the heart of the Lord's best timber. Its like the Florida heart pine I've heerd on. Its grate fur fense posts, or anythin you want to *tie to*, and it'll lay rite out doors till every thin around its rotten but it aint hurt a bit. Jeems Allen, this prohighbishun plank hes got to go into a hull new platform, with principles in its underpinnin, end richusnis in its corner posts, and its moren likely, it'll hev to be braced by the wimmen's vote." By this time Petroleum had cum too, and sez he, "Wat is to becum of the children wen the muthers spends thare time a votin'?" Sez I, "Wat hes becum of the children wen their fathers spend thare time a drinkin'?" I never seen P. V. so sot down on. Sez he, "wimmen's rites and tempruns fanatticism is more ketchin' than small-pox," and he ris up and went over tew Bascom's and I aint seen him sense. This aint the eend nor wont be till Bascom's is no more.

Cynthia Ann Nasby,
(Vuin' and determined.)

If there's a right thing to be done, and we seem to pass through a wrong thing on our way to it, depend upon it there's another way to it, and a better one, and it is oar own fault, and not God's that we do not find it. —*Edward Gannett.*

Margaret Fuller, in one of her thoughtful reveries, says: "Does any man wound thee? Not only forgive, but work into thy thought intelligence of the kind of pain, that thou mayest never inflict it on another spirit."

No soul was ever lost because its fresh beginning broke down; but thousands of souls have been lost because they would not make fresh beginnings.—*F. W. Faber.*

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Oct. 12.] Fourth Quarter, No. 2. [1884.

## Topic: DAVID'S CHARGE TO SOLOMON.

Lesson Text: I Chronicles, 6: 19.

Golden Text: Arise therefore and be doing, and the Lord be with thee.—I Chron., 22:16.

Time: 1015 B. C.

Place: Jerusalem.

1. More than a quarter of a century before this time David had desired to build a house or temple for God. His plan was set aside by God, but the promise was given that his successor should build the temple, and that this successor should be of his own royal house or family. In this lesson we learn why God did not allow David to do this great work. It seems that twenty-seven years before he was told that it was his continued wars and bloodshed that made him unfit to establish the house of peace. God's house whether a tabernacle or a temple was ever the refuge from the slayer. Certainly David had had God's presence and blessing on the battle field as well as when on his throne quietly ruling Israel, but had not David shed innocent blood wantonly and solely to gratify his own unlawful desires? May not this be God's way of punishment? And what could have been a more severe retribution than to cut off this laudable purpose to enshrine Jehovah in an earthly temple which should shadow forth His glory?

One cannot help being reminded in this connection of Paul's prayer for the Thessalonians, "And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly." It is the same God of peace who makes holy the temple of Mt. Zion, and of the human soul.

2. David knew something of what Solomon's temptations would be and that the most insidious of all to him as a ruler, would be motives and considerations of policy which might undermine his faithful adherence to the law of his God. He makes a special point in his counsel of obedience to God as opposed to the expediency of men. David well knew the value of this obedience. At the end of an eventful life he could see that the Lord's counsel had been to him for good and that continually; that whenever he had departed from it, he had not prospered, but it had been to his own hurt. It was a valuable lesson to the young king and as valuable to every young ruler today (and every voter is a ruler) when so many temptations to policy are drawing men away from absolute righteousness. God's commands are not grievous, they are lines of conduct wherein only we shall go safely and happily. When we overstep them it is surely into the brambles and thorns of bitter experience which the Lord has tried to save us from, but from which we would not be saved.

3. Solomon found a great deal of his work already done. The victories of Israel during the years of his father's reign, had furnished him with gold and silver, brass and iron, timber and stone. Workmen too were ready to his hand. It is always so when God puts special work into his children's hands. They find that He has been preparing for them, providing for their wants and planning for their success. This truth may make us all brave whenever we find ourselves suddenly invested with responsibilities and strange duties.

More than four hundred years had been spent in subduing the land of Canaan. Just as forty years were spent in the wilderness when scarce forty days were necessary, so in neglecting God's command to root out the Canaanites, by tolerating and even intermarrying with them, the conquest of the promised land took ten times as long as would have been necessary if the Israelites had been strictly obedient. David completed the conquest, the land had rest, and now God's temple might be built. God's kingdom for which we pray, and for which we so often do not *vote*, will not be set up in this land till His enemies are all subdued. We are His soldiers and He has commanded their overthrow and promised us the victory—but obedience and vigilance are necessary — shall we not be true and watchful?

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*Heredity*. Mary Weeks Burnett, M. D., Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill. Assistant Supt., Miss Mary Whitall Smith, 4653 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia.
*Hygiene*. Mrs. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
*Scientific Temperance Instruction*. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Hyde Park, Mass. Secretary, Mrs. C. C. Alford, 315 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
*unday School Work*. Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, 644 W. Monroe St., Chicago.
*Juvenile Work*. Mrs. Anna M. Hammer, 23 Rowland St., Newark, N. J. Assistant Supt., Miss Anna Gordon, Evanston, Ill. Organizer, Mrs. Eva C. Griffith, Whitewater, Wis.
*Chalk Talker*. Mrs. Nelly Bayley, 29 Wisconsin St., Chicago, Ill.
*Free Kindergartens*. Miss Annie Crary, San Francisco, Cal.
*Temperance Literature*. Miss Julia Colman, 72 Bible House, New York city. Local Advisory Committee: Miss F. E. Willard, Mrs. C. B. Buell, Mrs. H. E. Brown, Mrs. E. M. Wymond, Mrs. R. L. Clapp, Mrs. A. G. Rullifson, Mrs. I. A. Atwater, Mrs. D. P. Kidder, Miss D. P. Baker. Treasurer, Mrs. H. McLean, 318 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.
*Suppression of Impure Literature*. Miss Lucy J. Holmes, Derry, N. H.
*Relation of Intemperance to Capital and Labor, with Relative Statistics*. Mrs: M. J. Nobles, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
*Influencing the Press*. Mrs. Esther T. Housh, Brattleboro, Vt.
*Union Signal Work*. Mrs. Geo. W. Bain, 739 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky.
*Conference with Influential Bodies*. Mrs. Emily McLaughlin, 4 Story St., Boston, Mass.
*Effort to Banish Intoxicants from R. R. Dining Cars*. Miss Jennie Duty, 201 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.
*Effort to Overthrow the Tobacco Habit*. Mrs. M. Bynon Reese, Steubenville, Ohio.
*Suppression of the Social Evil*. Mrs. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
*Evangelistic*. Mrs. H. W. Smith, 4653 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia.
*Prison and Police Stations*. Mrs. J. K. Barney, Providence, R. I.
*Work Among Railroad Employes*. Miss Jennie E. Smith, Mountain Lake Park, Md. Secretary, Miss Addie Sherman.
*Soldiers and Sailors*. Mrs. S. A. McClees, Yonkers, N. Y.
*To Secure the Use of the Unfermented Juice of the Grape at the Lord's Table*. Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt, Portland, Me.
*Young Woman's Work*. Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, 73 E. 54th St., New York city. Secretary Mrs. F. S. Evans, 71 East 54th St., New York city.
*Parlor Meetings*. Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
*Kitchen Gardens*. Miss Mary McClees, 141 Washington St., Yonkers, N. Y. Assistants, Miss Hallie Quigley, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. A. C. Robinson, Baltimore, Md.
*Flower Mission*. Miss Jennie Casseday, 216 East Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.
*State and County Fairs*. Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, 231 College Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
*Hayes Testimonial*. Mrs. C. C. Alford, 315 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Assistants, Miss Esther Pugh, Mrs. C. B. Buell.
*Legislation and Petitions*. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Clinton, Iowa.
*Franchise*. Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, Indianapolis, Ind.
*Southern Work*. Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, Charleston, S. C. Secretary, Mrs. G. H. McLeod, 287 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.
*Work on the Pacific Coast* (except California.)—Mrs. M. G. C. Leavitt (P. O. Box, 2647) San Francisco, Cal.
*Work Among Foreigners*. Mrs. Sophie F. Grubb, Kirkwood, Mo. Assistants, Mrs. Emma Obenauer. 157 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. N. Harris (Box 1589) Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, 161 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
*Work Among the Colored People of the North*. Mrs. Frances E. Harper, 1006 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.
*National Organization*. Miss Henrietta G. Moore, Morrow, Warren County, O.; Mrs. S. M. Perkins, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Boonsboro, Iowa.

These officers, together with many other well known writers constitute the corps of contributors and news gatherers of THE UNION SIGNAL. Its foreign correspondents are:

*England*. Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.
*Switzerland*. Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.
*Denmark*. Pastor Karl Eltzholz, Horsen, Jutland.


*ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION TOWARD POLITICAL PARTIES. RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING, DETROIT, MICH.:*

*We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.*

## "WHOM THE GODS DESTROY, THEY FIRST MAKE MAD."

Some of the explorers of the great pyramid of Egypt, bent upon attaching to its structure a prophetic significance, tell us that from the opening in the side a low and narrow gallery slopes downward for a certain number of pyramid inches which corresponds exactly to the number of years following the call of Abraham to the birth of Christ. This downward sloping gallery they claim is intended to prefigure the steady decadence of the chosen people, till at the lowest point a deliverer comes, a Christ is born. From this low point in the pyramid, the gallery widens and the slope is upward toward the King's chamber. Whatever may be the truth as to pyramid prophecy, it is as certain as Jewish history that the nation selected by God to be His minister and message to the ages, no sooner turned away from Him than its ruin began, and the downgrade of its national life is plainly marked on the highway of the centuries as is the declivity of the entrance to the pyramids.

There is a law of gravitation in morals as well as in nature.

By this law the force of evil attraction increases as the amount of matter increases. Sin is its own propulsion toward the bottom. By this law too, the force of evil increases as the distance increases, and both these principles combine to make the way of the transgressor not only hard, but steeply downward till the end is reached. It is this law that underlies the truth of the heathen proverb, "Whom the gods destroy, they first make mad."

History is full of this truth. The Jews added sin to sin till at last they crowned their iniquity with the crucifixion of Christ, who by that cruel death became the world's Redeemer.

The Romish church practiced all unholiness in secret till emboldened by immunity it launched out in the sales of indulgence to sin and so touched the bottom. The Reformation was humanity's rebound toward God.

In our country and time it is not easy to forget how the oppression of slavery waxed greater and greater, its encroachments wider and wider, till in peril of losing all its free territory, the nation sprang to its overthrow and the equality of races was established in constitutional law.

The drink traffic, and its tyranny is pursuing the same downward course. Today in the state of Illinois the Liquor Dealers' Association have pledged themselves not to support any man for the legislature who will not bind himself to vote for the repeal of the entire dram shop law, and expressly declaring for the removal of the right of local option from the people, thus making the saloon system not only free from license or tax, but saddling it upon unwilling communities and pressing it close upon the homes of the people. A worse tyranny was never proposed in any country.

The drift of whiskydom is rapidly downward. It has accumulated momentum as its iniquity has increased; as it nears its destruction its course is more rapid and more steeply perilous. We may expect its wildest, maddest ravages in the near future. "Whom the gods destroy, they first make mad."

THAT sweet-spirited Prohibitionist, George W. Bain, gives in a personal letter, some very wise answers to the questions in Mrs. Foster's letter concerning "State versus National Prohibition." Though a Kentuckian he answers one question by asking another, very much after a Yankee's fashion.

For instance, in reply to Mrs. Foster's query if "while so large a proportion of the members come from states where the traffic is licensed, can they be expected to abolish it from the nation's domain?" he inquires naively:

"Pray do the states where no-license is the rule, send to congress men who favor the abolition of the traffic from the national domain? Does Iowa send a prohibition delegate to congress? Does not Maine, thirty years old in state prohibition, send a "dodger" to the United States senate? And would not the Prohibition party send the very kind of delegates to congress that Mrs. Foster says we must have in order to secure national prohibition? Is it likely that they will get there by any other means? Again Mrs. Foster says:

"As a question of political economy I believe every other political question to be of minor importance to the prohibition question."

Mr. Blaine does not believe this, says he does not. Gov. St. John does believe this, says he does. The Republican party does not believe this; said so by ignoring the question. The Prohibition party does believe this, and said so. The W. C. T. U. believes this, is pledged to it and yet Mrs. Foster is for Mr. Blaine, against St. John; for the Republican party, against the Prohibition party; for the man and the party, opposing what she believes, and against the man and the party in favor of what she believes, and she is sorry the W. C. T. U. seems to ally itself

with a man and a party pledged to the principles of the W. C. T. U.

There are two classes who get hurt, those who from "reckless impatience cast themselves down," and "run before they are sent;" and another class who neither jump nor run when they ought, or are sent, but who refuse to come up to the "help of the Lord against the mighty."

Mrs. E. G. Green, president of Vermont W. C. T. U., sends word that The Pathfinder, the book ordered by the National convention in Detroit, is in press, J. N. Stearns, publisher. She asks that each state president present at the National convention be able to pledge a number of copies for her state, price 25cts. Local unions in different states please notify state president of number of copies they will purchase. No national, state or local officer should be without it. It contains hints and helps all along the line. Answers hundreds of oft recurring questions: How to organize. Duties of officers. Committees. Election of officers. Basis of Representation. Mass meetings. Institutes. List of books under each department. Also sketch of department and outline plans by the National superintendents who have very kindly forwarded. Introduction by Miss Willard. Will contain about 200 pages. Send in your orders as soon as possible to your state president.

Another recipe comes to us for preparing communion wine, this time from Mrs. Jane W. Jones, of Piqua, Ohio. Our readers shall have the benefit of all that can substantiate the claim to be "best" This one has been considered satisfactory by a church of several hundred members for four years past. "Boil the grapes without any water, as for jelly, until they are fit to strain. Strain as for jelly, boil up only just enough to skim well, add crushed sugar to suit the taste, bottle and seal while scalding hot. Soak the corks for a few minutes in hot water to soften them, and then pound them in gently with a hammer, and dip the top of the bottle in wax one or more times as needed. Sometimes a leathery mold rises on the top but it does not affect the taste. Strain carefully and add a little water before using as it is very rich." To those who would rather buy than make the wine we can recommend a very superior article made by Mrs. F. B. Powers, of Dartford, Wis., and to be obtained by addressing her at that place.

Long ago we promised ourselves and our readers the pleasure and profit of a stenographic report of the National Convention at St. Louis. Arrangements are now in progress that will fulfil this promise and make The Union Signal of October 30, a sort of telephone by which all "stay-at-homes," and "shut in," members of the W. C. T. U. may share the joys of the occasion. This convention number will be double the usual size, i. e., will contain thirty-two, instead of sixteen pages and will give a full report of the president's annual address, the speeches of the evening meetings, reports of committees, and discussions of the business sessions. The price will be five cents per copy or four dollars per hundred. Orders should come in as rapidly as possible that the size of the edition may be determined.

John Jones was brought into court as usual last Monday morning. Charge, drunkenness.

*The Judge:* What shall I do with you this time?

*J. J.:* Dun no, yer Honor.

*The Judge:* If I fine you and send you to the Bridewell, your poor wife will work out the fine over her washtub and you'll get out free of both fine and imprisonment, while your family, already the greatest sufferers, will still be the only ones. I wish I could lock you up for a year without fine.

*Poor Wife*: Yer Honor, couldn't ye lock up the whisky too?

Herein are two important facts. The "fine" system ought to be abolished. Working it out too often falls on the innocent loving wife who vainly hopes John will do better next time.

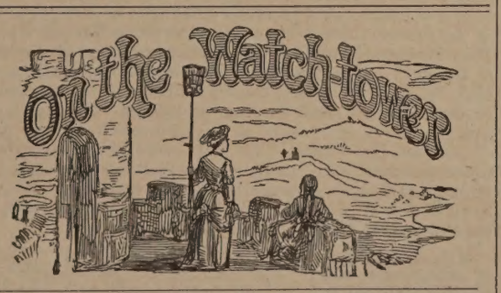
Second, the saloon system ought to be abolished. Its evils fall heaviest on the guiltless. Its dangers menace most savagely the unprotected and helpless. American manhood to the rescue. Abolish the saloon!

Miss F. Jennie Duty, after a summer's rest has returned to Cleveland and resumed her work at the Central Friendly Inn, amid the rejoicings of the W. C. T. U. and of what is sometimes called the "Forgotten Class," in a large city which knows that Miss Duty's motto is, "Not willing that any should perish."

Wisconsin and Minnesota held their W. C. T. U. conventions last week. Mrs. President Bascom and Mrs. Dr. Hobart, the two state presidents spoke out in ringing tones for St. John and Daniel and the resolution committees reported and the conventions adopted a hearty endorsement of the Prohibition party.

More and more are we crowded up to the necessity of acting out the expressive words o Whittier:

If we have whispered truth,
Whisper no longer;
Speak as the trumpet does,
Sterner and stronger.




Miss Esther Pugh made the journey to Monteagle, Tenn., to help our W. C. T. U. in that state with its "Day" at the Sunday school assembly and did so to excellent advantage.

* * *

A Wisconsin town has a wide awake W. C. T. U. which secured the poll list, including all the voters and proceeded to order The Issue of To-Day for every one of them. This is the most practical idea up to date and is passed along the line for "the good of the order."

* * *

Mrs. J. R. Nichols' current appointments in Pennsylvania: Rochester, Sept. 25; Beaver Falls, Sept. 26; Newcastle, Sept. 28; Washington, Sept. 29; Beaver, Sept. 30; Indiana, Oct. 2 and 3.

* * *

A few weeks ago I learned of an incident which pleased me. One of our earnest workers in Baltimore who is a "St. John woman," was on a train where a vote on presidential candidates was taken, the ladies however not being invited to participate. A bright little fellow, her son, perhaps eleven years old, came hurriedly to her to announce the vote. So many for Blaine, so many for Cleveland, and one for St. John. "Oh," said his mother, "how I'd like to shake hands with that man who voted for St. John." The loyal boy looked lovingly into his mother's face and holding out his hand said. "Well, mother, here he is. *I voted for St. John.*"

* * *

Who is there among us of artist eye and hand, as well as soul, who will design for use among our ransomed ones, a Christmas card bearing the wondrous legend: "I will restore unto you the years that the locust hath eaten."

* * *

The *Amendment Herald* of Ohio, will miss the editor to whom it owed so much success, and indeed its very existence. Mrs. Woodbridge feels that with her strong convictions she cannot edit a non-partisan sheet.

* * *

Sometimes I am "led to wonder" if in the reckoning of the future, not the judgment, but the verdict of time, some of our unions will not stand a little aghast to find their records among those who were "neither cold nor hot." A Laodicean W. C. T. U. is an anomaly.

* * *

Mrs. L. G. Wallace, and Mrs. M. L. Wells, of Indianapolis, made strong and stirring appeals for the St. John movement at the Friends' yearly meeting, Plainfield, Ind., recently.

* * *

Even the birds on the telegraph wires sing the gospel of St. John, as the messages fly under their feet like this from Minnesota: "The Minnesota state convention endorsed by resolution the Prohibition party."

H. A. Hobart.

* * *

Evanston (Ill.) W. C. T. U. wanting Col. Bain for its lecture course, wrote him to that effect. In responding favorably to their request, he says:

I find many difficulties in my way just now as a lecturer. There is about as much opposition to free speech north, as is reported against free ballot south. But I find no one difficulty so embarassing as the letter of Mrs. Foster. The remarkable feature is that it seems to have made a much greater impression outside the ranks of the W. C. T. U. than inside. I am sure Sister Foster did not suppose it would find its way to so many tongues given to speaking out of the abundance of hearts bitterly opposed to prohibition, I would not grieve to hear them speak her praise, if I did not feel their motive insincere, and that they do so for "education and agitation, only that and nothing more."

As I remember the days of slavery in the south, when "states' rights" was the cry for its protection and perpetuation, and how we were whipped into the knowledge that this is a nation, and slavery a national curse, demanding national abolition, it looks very strange to me to see those who gave their kindred to whip us into line, squaring themselves on the old time-rotten antiquity of states' rights. Of one so given to making straight the paths of all who follow her, by her unanswerable logic, the grief is greater when we find her voice against the great national issue of 1884.

* * *

Somehow I can't help sympathizing with that. I have tried to believe in "states' rights" with all my heart, because the National W. C. T. U. is built upon some such principle, but I can't get my own consent to it, after all. Will somebody tell me why?

* * *

A welcome addition to the songs of the campaign is Clara Holbrook Smith's "Hail to St. John, our Chief," words and music by our successful Illinois organizer, and published by F. S. Chandler & Co., Chicago.

* * *

The *Voice*, Funk & Wagnall's new campaign paper, is out, and it is a voice crying in the wilderness of confused opinion, "Make His paths straight." Crooked paths are they which meander in the worn channels of conservative policy.

* * *

From the *Voice* I learn that Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, is for St. John, also the Rev. Dr. Deems, of the church of the Strangers, New York city.

On Duty.

# News From the Field.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE W. C. T. U.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union opened on the morning of September 11, at the Garfield Memorial church. The pulpit was draped with the national flag falling in graceful folds. The desk was trimmed with ivy, and a wreath of golden rod hanging in front at the loop of the flag, which fell in folds over the front of the platform, gave an effect which was both novel and pleasing. On the left hand of the desk a picture of the late President Garfield was placed, while on the right of the pulpit was a large crayon portrait of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa. Both of these pictures were twined with ivy, which was wound prettily around the easels on which the portraits rested. There were a number of mottoes around the walls, among them "The Home vs. the Saloon," "Guard the Home," and in the rear of the pulpit, across the dark blue field of the flag which covered the pyramidal partition, was the word "welcome" in large gold letters, forming a bright and happy contrast. Several bouquets ornamented the pulpit, that upon the desk being composed of heliotrope and roses. The attendance was not as large as usual because the meeting was called earlier than usual, and many of the ladies connected with the organization were absent on their summer vacation.

The opening devotional services were in charge of Mrs. R. Burris. After the usual preliminary business, Mrs. Rosa E. Hartwell, the corresponding secretary of the union, presented her report. She stated that the principal work done by the union was in moulding the minds of the people and in creating a sentiment adverse to licensing the sale of beer and distilled liquors. She gave a short history of the fight against the license bill in the District last spring, and the success of the union in preventing its passage by congress. Her report also mentioned the enthusiasm which the union had aroused in the cause of total abstinence at the various camp meetings held during the summer near the city. During the past year, four auxiliaries to the main branch have been organized in Washington, two of which were for colored people and two for white. There are twenty-four auxiliaries in this city in all. The union has leased rooms at 516 Eighth street northwest for new headquarters, and they will be furnished and ready for entrance by the 1st of October, it is expected. The auxiliary at the Soldiers' Home had succeeded in preventing the establishment of a bar at that place in the spring last past. The report speaks of the condition of the union as most encouraging, and much work has been done in securing pledges of temperance. The secretary had received reports from the auxiliary unions in the district, as follows: Pioneer Union, Mrs. M. M. Chapin, president, 19 adult members, 250 members in juvenile union; Central Union, Mrs. R. Burris, president, 112 members; S. E. Union, Mrs. Moffatt, president, 20 members; N. W. Union church, Mrs. Westcott, president, 50 members; N. W. Mt. Zion Union, Miss Hercus, president, 39 members; Christian church, Mrs. Miles, president, 28 members; Tenleytown Union, Mrs. Nieman, president, 36 members; Asbury church, Mrs. Foote, president, 38 members; Fifteenth street Presbyterian church, Mrs. Grimke, president, 23 members; F. E. Willard Union, Mrs. Leighton, president, 13 members; Washington Barracks, —— ——, president, 35 members; Soldiers' Home, —— ——, president, 182 members; Nineteenth-street Baptist church, Miss Cookley, president, 40 members; Seventh and Boundary, Miss Lewis, president, 12 members. Four new unions have been formed during the past year in the District, but as they had not reported, the secretary could not state the names of the presidents nor the number of members.

Mrs. Roach, the president of the District Union, then presented Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of South Carolina, to the convention. Mrs. Chapin saying that she would address the session this afternoon on "Work in the South," gracefully acknowledged her reception by the ladies in a few words, and then took her seat, while the election of officers for the ensuing year, which was next on the program, went on.

The election resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Clara L. Roach; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rosa E. Hartwell; assistant corresponding secretary, Miss Lizzie Kessler; treasurer, Mrs. S. A. Mayse.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. S. D. LaFetra, the retiring treasurer, on account of her efficient services. The convention, after rising and reciting the Lord's prayer in concert, took a recess until 1 p. m.

The convention on reassembling in the afternoon, was opened with devotional exercises, under the charge of Mrs. M. E. Cohen. A much larger attendance was visible than in the morning. The feature of the exercises during the afternoon was the address by Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of South Carolina, on Temperance Work in the South. Her address was forcible and eloquent, and drew many expressions of approbation from her audience.

This organization was formed ten years ago, when, at the suggestion of the pastors of a number of churches in this district, the ladies from each congregation met together and inaugurated the work which has been carried on with so much success and has reached such large proportions. The temperance crusade which was then in progress gave additional interest to this new movement. Mrs. Anna M. Linville, who has since left the city was the first president, and among the original members were Mrs. Julia Church, Mrs. R. E. Hartwell, Mrs. Geo. A. Hall, Mrs. Anna L. Davidson, Mrs. Clara L. Roach, Mrs. M. M. Chapin, Mrs. Eastlake, Mrs. S. D. Le Fetra and Mrs. Dr. Noble. During the past five years Mrs. Clara L. Roach, the present efficient president, has been at the head of the organization. The union has not only increased in numbers, but the scope of its work has been largely extended. It began with a membership of twenty-five or thirty, and it now has over 1,000 members. While it is an auxiliary of the National W. C. T. U., it is independent in the methods of work. Many of them are representative workers in their respective churches. During the last year and a half temperance societies have been formed among the soldiers at Washington barracks and soldiers' home. Over 400 soldiers have signed the pledge, and through their influence societies have been organized at the forts on the frontier posts. The first temperance lunch room in this city—the Holly Tree Inn on 9th st., was started by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. At the time of its opening there was not a place in this city where lunch could be had without going where liquors were sold, now there are many, all the result of this first enterprise. In addition to these fields of work there has been organized in connection with the central organization about thirty local unions in different parts of the city. Each one of these has its officers and holds regular meetings, besides organizing bands of hope and inaugurating public temperance meetings.

Some idea of the field covered by these ladies can be obtained from the list of departments of work, with the names of the superintendents: Heredity, Mrs. S. A. Mayse; hygiene, Mrs. M. A. Mc Pherson; scientific temperance, Mrs. S. M. Hartsock; Sunday school work, Mrs. Florence Leighton; juvenile work, Mrs. A. P. Rogers; temperance literature, Mrs. M. E. Cohen; influencing the press, Mrs. Lydia H. Tilton; conference with ecclesiastical, educational, medical and other associations, Mrs. C. L. Roach; relative statistics, Mrs. E. Shelton; evangelistic work, Mrs. A. M. Linville and Mrs Williams; soldiers and sailors, Mrs. J. W. Rowan; legislative and petition work, Mrs. R. E. Hartwell; franchise, Mrs. Nellie H. Bradley; prison and police work, Mrs. M. M. Chapin; work among intemperate women, Mrs. M. A. Copenhaver; railroad work, Miss Emma Lewis; unfermented wine, Mrs. E. Moffatt; young woman's work, Miss Cora B. Thomas; parlor meetings, Mrs. M. Stevens Hart; kitchen garden, Miss Louise Strobel; flower mission, Miss Belle Fritzgerald; labor and capital, Mrs. E. P. Cook; work among foreigners, Mrs. E. Beron; work among colored people, Mrs. S. D. Le Fetra; state and county fairs, Mrs. Judge Snell; policemen and firemen Mrs. Major J. Turner; social evil, Mrs. W. H. Schell.

The evening session was well attended. After religious exercises, conducted by Mrs. Alice Miles, Rev. F. D. Power was introduced and delivered an address of welcome to the members of the union, commending their work and calling their attention to the great work yet before them. Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of South Carolina, replied on behalf of the visitors, thanking the audience for their attendance, and referring to the proverbial hospitality of Washington. Mrs. Clara L. Roach then delivered the president's annual address, which gave an interesting account of the work during the past year.

The session of Friday was essentially a business meeting, and consisted of the reading of reports by the heads of various departments of work. The decorations of the pulpit were somewhat changed, as the portrait of Garfield had been placed just below the apex of the pyramid in the rear of the pulpit, while in its stead the picture of Miss Frances E. Willard had been substituted at the left of the desk. The devotional exercises were in charge of Mrs. M. M. Chapin, and consisted of the usual scriptural readings, prayer, and singing of hymns. During their continuance Miss Frances E. Willard made a short address from the words, "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good," characterizing this text as perhaps the most appropriate motto applicable to the work of the W. C. T. U. At the close of the morning's devotions Mrs. Roach took the chair.

Mrs. Burris then made a verbal report on the subject of evangelistic work. She emphasized particularly the work among children, saying that their education in temperance doctrines was of primal importance. She also referred to the feeling among the members of the union that its great success was due to its union of temperance with religion. She spoke in feeling words of necessity of this union, and said the union must take these words, "Through Christ who strengtheneth me I can do all things," as an incentive to a constant endeavor to conquer the evils of intemperance.

Miss Cora Thomas then reported on the subject of the "Young Woman's Work."

Four societies have been organized among the teachers of the various schools in this city, and they have paid particular attention to hygienic matters, studying especially the effects of alcoholic liquors on the physique.

Several temperance libraries have been established among the auxiliaries.

Mrs. M. M. Chapin then read her report on "Prison and Jail Work." She stated that the "Young Men's Christian association had cordially co-operated with the W. C. T. U. in this work, and notwithstanding the coldness of the jail officials and the interruptions that were met with, still more or less success had been met with. The matron of the department of female prisoners at the jail, Mrs. Russell, has done much in that department. Thirty visits have been made by the prison committee, and 2,800 papers and pamphlets and 25 books have been distributed among the inmates of the jail. Several conversions were also reported as the result of evangelical work." This report was also accepted. Mrs. Hinman, of Illinois, who has had experience in prison work, also spoke of its necessity.

Mrs. Roach had no written report on the subject of work before influential bodies. She stated, however, that the committee has been before the district commissioners, and several times before congressional committees, besides several church bodies.

The department of heredity was represented by Mrs. Mayse, who reported that in connection with the department of hygiene a normal institute had been held at the Calvary Baptist church, May 5, 6 and 7, last. Prominent physicians in sympathy with the temperance movement addressed the assembly on various subjects connected with total abstinence.

Mrs. M. A. Copenhaver then presented the report for the department of intemperate women. The work here was mostly confined to the suppression of the habit of having beer and intoxicating liquors on the family table, and thereby checking in its incipiency a custom which might develop into a habitual necessity. This closed the reports of the morning session.

Miss Frances E. Willard, of Illinois, and Mrs. Gen. Bidwell, of California, were then introduced to the convention, which reeeived them with the Chautauqua salute, the members rising and waving their handkerchiefs as a welcome.

Miss Willard made a short address on the aims and work of the W. C. T. U. She then presented Mrs. Bidwell to the convention as a member of and active laborer with the union. Mrs. Bidwell, however, only bowed her acknowledgements.

Miss Anna Gordon said a few graceful words, after which Mrs. Julia Baldwin, of Baltimore, was presented, and invited the members of the convention to visit the meeting of the Baltimore union next month.

Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of South Carolina, then addressed the assembly in graphic words, relating several touching anecdotes, and shortly after the close of her address the session adjourned.

In the meeting of the executive committee, held during the recess, it was decided to continue the kindergarten work of the union, and Miss Susie Pollock was nominated as head of that department.

Mrs. M. A. Copenhaver was nominated to take charge of work among the colored people, and Mrs. E. Baron was nominated to take charge of the work among the boatmen.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Mayse presented her report as treasurer, showing a balance in the treasury of of about $38. Miss Willard then addressed the meeting as to the best methods of prosecuting the temperance work. She brought out many new ideas which were very acceptable to her hearers, and the audience manifested its approval of her words by frequent applause. The remainder of the session was devoted to hearing reports of departments.

Garfield Memorial church was crowded at the closing session Friday evening. Not only the auditorium, but the gallery, was filled by an audience which gave frequent marks of approbation. The exercises were opened by the singing of a hymn, after which Miss Alice Hercus, president of the northwest auxiliary, read the 94th psalm. She was followed by Miss Louise Strobel, president of the young ladies' auxiliary union, of South Washington, who offered prayer.

Mrs. Tilton, the recording secretary, then read several resolutions, the substance of which was that the cause of temperance is the cause of God and humanity; that earnest labor should be done to introduce scientific temperance hygienic instruction in the public schools of this city; that the thanks of the union be extended to Rev. Mr. Power, the pastor, and to the officers of the Garfield Memorial church, to the public press, and to Miss Willard, Mrs. S. F. Chapin, of South Carolina; Miss Anna Gordon, and other out-of-town ladies who have aided this union in its work. Mrs. Tilton also made her report on the subject of influencing the public press. The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

Miss Lydia Polk next sang a solo, the music of which was composed by Prof. Bischoff, and the words of which were written by Rev. Dr. Rankin and dedicated to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Roach, the president of the District Union, next introduced to the audience Miss Frances E. Willard, the national president of the W. C. T. U., who began her address by stating that it is a scientific fact that as a man makes use of alcoholic liquors his body deteriorates and his mind becomes blunted and decayed. The men who study and accept the theses of Robert Ingersoll upon the problems of death and destiny are usually the men with a beer mug in one hand and a meerschaum in the other.

The speaker referred, in burning words, to the curses of the liquor traffic, and traced the growth of the temperance sentiment in this country from its inception to the present date. She discussed the future work of women, saying that it is to make the whole world home-like, society home-like, and to rear a government for the home. She spoke, in glowing terms, of the recent campaign in Maine, and the work of the women done there toward carrying the recent prohibitory amendment in that state. The speaker alluded to the Iowa battles for the suppression of intemperance, and their successful issue. Her peroration was very brilliant, and when she closed the audience burst into a round of applause.

The president, Mrs. Roach, then announced that Mr. Arbeely, of Damascus, Syria, would like to say a few words. This gentleman stepped forward and in a neat speech presented to Miss Willard a magnificent floral wreath, composed of roses and bearing the words "Home, Sweet Home," in heliotropes. Miss Willard responded in well chosen and feeling terms, and, when she had closed, the hymn "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" was sung. Rev. Mr. Power pronounced the benediction, and the annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for this district was finished.

## CALIFORNIA.

W. C. T. U. ANNIVERSARY.

The fifth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California, held in Oakland September 3, 4, is over, and the delegates and friends have returned to their homes; but the influence resulting from this assembly will not pass away, but will remain with us here, and be transmitted by each delegate to the homes and communities in which they live. An assembly of earnest Christian women, wholly consecrated to this work of reform, is a benediction to any city. Pleasant memories will cluster around the First Presbyterian church of Oakland, where the two days' convention was held.

There are forty-three unions in northern California. Thirty unions sent in written reports, and delegates from about twenty unions were in attendance. The German union recently organized at San Jose by Mrs. Skelton was well represented, and the delegates from that union expressed a great interest in the work, wishing to learn all about the different departments. This is a step forward in the right direction, and is the first union formed among the Germans in northern California. There is also one in San Francisco.

Mrs. Skelton has evinced much perseverance and enterprise to go forward when there was so little to encourage her. The San Jose union is the largest, having a membership of 300. Reports from superintendents of the many new departments organized in the state during the year indicate great research for statistics and time bestowed upon them. The papers read on different subjects were interspersed by singing by Mrs. L. E. Higgins, superintendent of the department of song, and by the young ladies of the East Oakland union. These reports will be given in full in the annual report, soon to be lished.

ix new departments have been added during the year. After the devotional exercises, the address of welcome was given by Mrs. Wm. Sublette, of Oakland; responded to by Mrs. L. P. Williams, of San Francisco. Mrs. Sublette said:

"*Mrs. President, delegates and friends:*—In behalf of the W. C. T. U. of Oakland, we extend to you a warm welcome. Come in, thou blessed of the Lord; we have prepared the house and there is room for thee. To the delegates of the Y. W. C. T. U. we extend a cordial greeting. Glad are we of this reserve force. Among the choicest blessings of the year we count the responses from our precious maidens. Would we could welcome you to a temperance city, but no, our streets are lined with pitfalls which count their victims by the thousands. But we can welcome you to a city whose chief magistrate is with you in this mighty struggle; whose doors are wide open to receive you, and under whose hospitable roof we but last evening found ourselves honored guests. Never had an organization been so highly favored. It has been less than a dozen years since that little gentle house mother led her crusade band, singing crusade hymns, into the rum shops, there to kneel and pray for the rum seller and the drunkard. Telegraph wires flashed the news far and near. The nation was startled! Men read and laughed and sneered; women, busy women, stopped their work, read the strange lines, thought and lifted up their hearts to God in prayer. Had the time come for women to take the fore front in the battle against intemperance? Was it right? Had she not learned, and learned at her mother's knee, that home is woman's true sphere? Home her only safe abiding place?

"But on the other hand had she not through long years been the sufferer? It was her heart that was torn and bleeding. It was her home that had been blasted. It was her boy that reeled from yonder dram shop. It was her frame that blighted and withered under the curse of this vile traffic. No wonder she sprang to the front. No wonder she was ready for acting. No wonder that we after the second thought of the crusade find ourselves firmly entrenched in every state in the Union—a band of earnest Christian women 50,000 strong. No wonder that from 3,000 local unions float the white banners, "For God and home and native land." Crusade memories can never fade, crusade fires can never die until the enemy is vanquished. Never has an organization been more highly favored in its state presidents. From Mrs. Stevens in the piney woods of Maine, through the great chain of states, stopping awhile with Mary Allen West, whose heart is larger than the prairie on which she lives, over the mountains to our own pillar of strength; each seems to the manor born—the right woman in the right place. Our joyous greetings today are not unmingled with sadness. There comes to us a vision of the folded hands and finished work of one of our number who has heard the call "Come up higher." O that the mantle of this consecrated one may fall on us who remain. Hers was a life rich in loving charities, rich in Christ-like unselfishness. So speaks to us today our beloved dead. Under the shadow of this great bereavement we tenderly close our broken ranks, praying that we may follow her footsteps as she followed the footsteps of Christ."

The memorial tribute paid to the memory of our departed sister and co-worker, Mrs. Coxhead, was given by Mrs. Gove, of Oakland, and as all listened to the beautiful words given to the memory of her who has gone "beyond the parting and the greeting," the beautiful and appropriate lines of Mrs. Browning came to mind:

> And friends, dear friends,
> When it shall be
> That this low breath has gone from me,
> And round my bier ye come to weep,
> Let one, most loving of you all,
> Say, 'Not a tear must o'er her fall;
> He giveth His beloved sleep.'"

The report of the state superintendent of heredity, Mrs. F. H. Bentley, showed that the work had been well commenced, and broad foundations laid for the future. Report of the superintendent of flower and fruit mission, Mrs. L. Kelley, Oakland, recommended the flowers to be carried to the homes instead of the cells of the wretched prisoners, to cheer and comfort the poor, disheartened wives and children. They have organized three new flower missions, and through them send flowers to the marine hospital, city and county hospital, and the almshouse. Mrs. Higgins, superintendent of the department of song, gave her report. Mrs. Peet, of Haywards, presided over the question drawer. After the devotional exercises on the afternoon of Wednesday, Mrs. L. P. Williams, of San Francisco, superintendent of coffee house and reading room, gave her report. Mrs. M. T. McCall, superintendent of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, reported. Through the efforts made by this new department several counties of our state have adopted Steele's Physiology into the schools, and many towns have followed the example. She said: "Oakland is the Boston of the Pacific Coast, whose schools, we all know, are exceeded in importance by none in the state"; and she recommends securing the enactment of scientific temperance instruction by the legislature of the state, which shall, once and for all, settle the question, making scienttfic temperance instruction compulsory in all counties under the control of the state.

Mrs. S. J. Churchill, of San Jose, superintendent of evangelistic work, gave a very interesting account of her department. Mrs. Dr. Buckel's report on "Hygiene," was both interesting and instructive. Mrs. Eyster of San Jose, gave a very interesting and amusing paper on "How to make Locals Interesting." A paper by Mrs. L. Kelley, on "Is American Wine More Intoxicating than European Wine?" proving that the large amount of alcohol contained in the juice of the grape here, especially in California, renders it much more intoxicating. A paper entitled "Ends and Aims of W. C. T. U." was read by Mrs. G. S. Abbott; also a paper on "Temperance in Homes," by Mrs. McIntire, of Sacramento. A paper was read on "Raisin Grapes in Place of Wine Grapes," by Mrs. Sanford, president of Livermore union, expressing her belief in forming an immigration bureau, that those coming to this country, strangers, may be informed in regard to the best management of the raisin grape. A paper on "Song in the Temperance Work," by Mrs. M. H. Field, of San Jose, was very interesting. The report given by Mrs. J. E. Stockbridge, superintendent of press and literature committee, indicated that much effort had been made in this branch, keeping the press thoroughly informed concerning the work of the W. C. T. U., securing editorials and paragraphs helpful to the education of public sentiment.

The afternoon of the last day concluded with an object lesson to the "Boys in Blue," by Mrs. M. Sublette, and presentation of a silk banner by the local union.

The Rev. Dr. Horton delivered an address on "The Crusades and Their Results," on Thursday evening.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. P. D. Browne, president; Mrs. H. H. Havens, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. L. Van Blarcom, recording secretary; Mrs. S. G. Chamberlain, treasurer; vice-presidents—Mrs. Sturtevant B. Peet, Mrs. S. J. Churchill, Mrs. L. P. Williams; Mrs. Thomas Varney, auditor.

By invitation of the delegates from Sacramento, Mrs. Hopson and Mrs. Shanklin, the next annual meeting will be held in that city, and thus—

> "We are watching, we are working,
> For the bright, prophetic day
> When the shadows, weary shadows,
> From the world shall roll away."

Mrs. H. H. Havens, *Cor. Sec.*

## KANSAS.

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The sixth annual convention of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Leavenworth, October 14, 15 and 16, the session beginning at 2 p. m., Tuesday, 14th. Mass meetings will be held each evening, at which addresses will be given by our national president, Miss Willard, and other noted speakers of the W. C. T. U. It is expected that Mrs. Shields, president of Colorado; Mrs. Hoffman, of Missouri, and Mrs. Perkins, of Ohio, will be present. In addition to these, Mrs. Emma Molloy and Miss Way, of our own state, have promised to be in attendance.

Band of Hope exercises, and a Young Ladies' Meeting addressed by Miss Anna Gordon, will be held in one of the churches.

Each meeting will be opened with devotional exercises, consisting of scripture, song and prayer.

Scientific temperance instruction in schools, temperance literature, evangelistic work, influencing the press, district work, including organization and finance, foreign work, and other topics bearing upon the interests of the general and local work, will be discussed.

Reports from the state organizer, district presidents, treasurer and financial secretary will be given.

Attention has been called, by the national treasurer, to a clause in the report of the finance committee, at the last national convention at Detroit, which recommends that each state consider the propriety of increasing the annual dues to the national treasury to ten cents per member. It will be remembered that notice was given, at last state convention, of a proposed change in the constitution, making membership fees one dollar per annum, instead of fifty cents. Both recommendations will be considered.

According to Article VII of constitution, "The annual meeting shall be composed of the general officers and the executive board, and each local auxiliary union shall be entitled to one delegate at large and one for each twenty-five paying members." Let unions please take notice that they are not entitled to representation, unless they have paid state dues. Any dues not yet paid, should be sent at once to the treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Hadley, Hutchison, that she may include it in her report, and thus avoid the confusion that occurs by bringing it to the convention.

Unions are earnestly requested to send names and number of delegates to Mrs. S. L. North, Leavenworth, that places may be assigned them upon arrival. Friends of the cause, interested in the work, who are not delegates, will be welcomed.

An effort is being made to secure a reduction of railroad rates, a notice of the result of which will be given in due season.

Our beloved national president, Miss Willard, has set apart Tuesday, the 7th of October, as a day of prayer for the national convention, that it may be the most earnest and effective temperance meeting ever held on this continent; that the crusade fire may burn in all our hearts; that a pentecostal baptism may rest upon the land we love, and that men committed to the cause of prohibition may become the leaders throughout the nation. Please let the day be kept by every union, and added to the prayers for the national convention. Let songs of praise go up for what God hath wrought in our own state; petitions that He will bless all efforts for temperance; that His holy spirit will be with us in our convention, guiding our deliberations, and that the meeting may be one of profit to our unions, to our cause and to ourselves.

Laura B. Fields, *President*
Fanny Rastall, *Secretary.*

A SUCCESSFUL UNION.

Last Sunday evening found me in Sabetha, Kansas, a town of about 2000 people.

Two ladies met me at the station and told me of the arrangements for the lecture. It was held in the Grand Army hall, which seats comfortably six hundred persons. The people came eight and ten miles to this meeting and a full orchestra and choir rendered music which was in itself a great attraction. A *young* lady read the scripture lesson, another *young* lady offered prayer and one of the local officers presided.

These young people coming forward to do this work, was an object lesson to be remembered.

I have seldom spoken to a more interesting audience, and such mass meetings are held once every month by the local W. C. T. U.

They depend generally, upon their own local talent, and their meetings are always successful.

All the ministers of the town lend their aid, and this alone goes a great way in the manufacture of public sentiment.

No saloons in that town, and it would be dangerous for any man to attempt the business.

If other unions who are wondering what they can do, would go to work as do these women, much good could be accomplished.

Dear sisters do not sit with folded hands when young souls are perishing. S. M. Perkins.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We feel that we have cause to rejoice and be glad at the result of our efforts in the work of organizing the

past year. Mrs. McLaughlin and Miss Wadsworth, each spent two weeks with us, and did fine service. Mrs. Wallace, vice president of Carroll county, has shown what energy and persistence can do by organizing eleven unions in her county. The president and corresponding secretary have each added two to the list. So, as a result, we have twenty-nine new unions, making a total of sixty-one in the state. Nearly all of the older ones and those formed early in the year are doing good work. We shall hope ere long to be able to report as favorably of the newer ones.

A fine temperance library has been presented to the state normal school, at Plymouth, by the N. H. W. C. T. U., the necessary funds, $20, being raised by the corresponding secretary. The principal, who is a strong advocate of temperance, expressed much pleasure at the gift, and will encourage the use of the books.

C. R. Wendell.

## MICHIGAN.

BRANCH COUNTY CONVENTION.

The first annual meeting of the Branch County W. C. T. U. was held in Quincy the 11th and 12th of September. Reports of unions showed them to be in good working order, not only holding the forts but attacking the enemy's works. They have held regular meetings through the summer, observed the day of prayer and flower day; indeed many flower days have been observed and the thank-offering was remembered.

The Quincy union has made a speciaity of distributing temperance literature. Its superintendent of scientific instruction has entered upon her duties and has found them not unpleasant. A number of gentlemen are honorary members.

Branson union fills a column weekly in one of the village papers with good temperance reading and has the privilege of folding temperance literature in with the paper for distribution. A number of the ladies exercised their right to vote at the annual school meeting.

Union City has the largest membership in the county; keeps up the course of study and juvenile work.

The Coldwater union has recently hung upon the walls of the jail beautifully executed scripture mottoes, the artistic lettering of which was done gratuitously by Mr. I. M. Clark of this city; also a picture telling the story of rum and its effects, accompanied by many prayers that they might prove words of warning and of comfort to poor souls whose sins have found them out and thrust them behind prison bars. A basket is kept filled with temperance reading at the depot. Ten copies of The Union Signal were sent six months to the lumber camps. A copy has been kept in the reading room of the Free Public Library of the city, and it has been voted to send it and the *Lever* to the Y. M. C. A. rooms of the city.

All the unions are perseveringly carrying forward various lines of work. Reports from unions, superintendents of departments, essays and discussions all showed earnest and practical thought and work. Eight towns are now organized for aggressive work against saloonism, the foe of "God and home and native land." Mrs. R. A. Bailey, our district president, addressed the convention in the evening making a forcible and impressive plea for prohibition. Mrs. Bailey makes new friends every time she comes among us.

The corps of officers elected at the time of organizing was unanimously re-elected: Mrs. Martha H. Leonard, Union City, president; Mary E. Benton, Coldwater, corresponding secretary.

The resolutions adopted were well considered and timely.

After singing the doxology the convention adjourned.

After adjournment the Quincy union served an elegant lunch in the church parlor and a pleasant hour was passed socially.

This convention was a source of inspiration and great gain to those who attended its sessions; it was pronounced a success in every way; the loss was to those who did not come. Mrs. Mary E. Benton, *Cor. Sec,*

Lowell.—I send for insertion in The Union Signal the following resolutions which were adopted by Lowell W. C. T. U. at its last meeting:

Whereas, We the members of the W. C. T. U. find the council of Lowell, willing to receive bonds for increasing the number of saloons in our village, therefore, be it,

*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves not to patronize or assist in any way the bondsmen of saloonists or those renting buildings for saloon purposes, in our midst.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the Lowell *Journal* and a copy of them with the names of the bondsmen, be placed before every temperance organization in our village and surrounding towns who come to our village to trade.

Helen M. Lewis, *Cor. Sec.*

## MISSOURI.

Lockwood, Dade County.—As it is the duty of all *on* duty to report to headquarters I wish to be allowed to speak of our W. C. T. U. organized last May by dear Mary M. Clardy, with a membership of twenty-four, which has reached forty at present date. We have struggled along under great difficulties and opposition; have kept up our regular meetings though often but few present; yet our faith has been kept strong. We had organized at the same time a Band of Hope, which has been well attended. We have had C. J. Holt with us for a week. One hundred and forty-four signed the pledge. He organized a reform club, also the Cadets of Temperance. We intend establishing a reading room very soon. Through our efforts we have made the two saloons of the town gallon houses. We hope to soon see them "fold their tents and flee away," to return to our midst never more. I have sent in this week thirteen subscriptions to The Union Signal. We hope to keep our union and town posted in the temperance and reform work. The officers of our union are, president, Mrs. J. Confer; recording secretary, Mrs M. I. Lindsy; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. H. Mills; treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Duckett. L. H. Mills, *Cor. Sec. W. C. T. U.*

## WISCONSIN.

Pierce County.—According to announcement the first convention of the Pierce County W. C. T. U. was held in Ellsworth, August 28, 29.

The opening devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hobart, of Red Wing. After a prolonged discussion of ways and means a county union was organized with its usual corps of officers. Mrs. Hobart, president of Minnesota state union, inspired the zeal and courage of our workers by an apt and characteristic speech.

The address of welcome was read by Mrs. Maynard, president of Ellsworth union, and the response by Mrs. A. P. Carson, of Maiden Rock. Both showed the urgent demands of the cause that had called us in convention, and the willing, earnest spirit with which the women of the nation had ever responded.

In the evening Mrs. Hobart delivered an address which was enthusiastically received. Her arguments were strong and forcibly illustrated, and her appeal for prohibition eloquent. Her manner was not that of a public speaker, but an easy, earnest talker.

Friday, August 29, the convention was called to order by Mrs. A. P. Carson, district president. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Russell, president of Maiden Rock union.

Miss Lois Russell read an essay entitled, "She Hath Done What She Could," deriving from the beautiful story of Mary and the alabaster box an opportune and instructive lesson for our W. C. T. U. workers.

Some time was spent in discussion of plans of work.

The following resolutions with one of courtesy were adopted:

*Resolved*, That we are unalterably committed to total abstinence as a duty of the individual, and to prohibition as the duty of the state.

*Resolved*, That we recognize with gratitude the revival of woman's temperance work in this county during the past few months and rejoice over the accession of earnest, Christian workers.

The convention then adjourned. A. P. C.

### ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Miss L. E. F. Kimball will give two weeks to our state. She will be in Chicago October 30. For terms and dates send to 161 LaSalle street.

—Unions will note that only about one week remains before our state meeting. Will they see to it that delegates are elected, dues collected and forwarded, before that time?

—The opening exercises of the state convention will take place Tuesday evening, Oct. 6. An executive committee meeting will be held Tuesday. The business session of the convention will open Wednesday, October 7, at 9 o'clock. Let all who are coming to the convention be there promptly.

—The convention will open with a grand mass meeting Tuesday evening, to be addressed by Miss Frances E. Willard, national president. The business session will commence on Wednesday, the 8th, at 9 a. m. sharp, and and continue through Thursday and Friday, closing on the afternoon of the last-named day. On Wednesday evening the annual address of the president, Miss M. A. West, will be given. On Thursday evening another mass meeting will be held, addressed by Mrs. J. Eller Foster, of Iowa.

—The executive committee will hold its last quarterly meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 9 a. m. sharp, in the Y. M. C. A. room. The presence of every member is asked for, as important business will come before us. This is our last meeting of the year, and we have much to attend to. The sessions will be held during the entire day. Arrange to be at Peoria Monday evening, and be ready for Tuesday's work.

—Delegates to the convention will please notice that *only members of the executive committee* are expected to arrive *Monday* evening. As the convention does not open until *Wednesday* morning *delegates* are not expected until *Tuesday* evening, and entertainment will not be provided for them earlier.

—Delegates and members of the executive committee will forward their names at once to Mrs. E. G. Hibben, of Peoria, for entertainment.

—The following partial list of speakers are announced as ready to fill engagements the coming fall and winter: Geo. Woodford, Mr. Thomas Murphy, Mrs. Jane Zimmerman, Rev. W. P. Stowe, (except Sundays), Mrs. L. S. Rounds, Capt. J. F. Linscott, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry. Engagements made by sending to Helen L. Hood, 161 LaSalle street.

—See Publisher's Department for full description of two invaluable campaign documents just from the press. The National Prohibition Party, or, St. John vs. the Demi-John, and The Governmental Liquor Traffic. Unions will find both of great service, and it is most desirable that they be circulated freely. Price of the former 50c. per hundred; of the latter, 40c. per hundred.

—Unions will please order freely of Leaflet No. 7, "The Story of a Great Conviction," and the four-page leaflet, "Temperance in the Public Schools." They are sent to the unions in *Illinois* for mere price of postage, 10 cents per hundred. They should be circulated in public meetings at state fairs and other assemblies. N. B. These leaflets by and for the Illinois W. C. T. U., *are sent only to Illinois unions at above rates.* Price outside of Illinois, $1 per hundred.

—The following railroads offer reductions of one and one-third fare to those attending the state convention, full fare to be paid going, and the reduction given on the return trip: Illinois Central, Chicago & Northwestern, (from Chicago, Dixon and Freeport), Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Alton, (from Washington, Bloomington, or Delavan), Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, Indiana, Bloomington & Western, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Wabash & St. Louis. The Illinois Midland, Peoria & Pekin, and Central Iowa, will sell round trip tickets.

## NEWS IN A NUT SHELL.

The W. C. T. U. of the Maritime provinces, has just held its second annual convention in Portland, St. John county, New Brunswick. There was a very good attendance of representatives from the various local unions. The convention from beginning to close was marked by much earnestness. The report showed that the work undertaken by the union is being steadily carried forward, and is accomplishing much good. The resolutions indicate plans for aggressive work along unions lines of W. C. T. U. work, notably the departments of unfermented wine, prison and jail work, and scientific temperance instruction. A letter was received from Miss Willard, suggesting the formation of an international W. C. T. U. and the convention voted approval of the movement.

The W. C. T. U. of Coldwater, Mich., kindly supplies the Y. M. C. A. reading rooms of that town with a copy of The Union Signal. Let other unions make a note of this.

# Official Communications.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION —RAILROAD RATES.

St. Louis, Mo, October 22, 23, 24, 25.

List of roads which will accept return tickets issued under the certificate plan:

Adirondack Railway; Baltimore & Ohio; Boston & Albany;* Buffalo, N. Y. & Philadelphia; Chicago & Atlantic; Chicago & Grand Trunk; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy;† Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh; Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore; Chicago & West Michigan; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; Cleveland & Marietta; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Detroit, Lansing & Northern; Fitchburgh; Grand Rapids & Indiana; Grand Trunk;†† Indianapolis & St. Louis; Indiana, Bloomington & Western; Lake Erie & Western; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Louisville & Nashville;‡ Michigan Central; N. Y. Central & Hudson River; N. Y., Lake Erie & Western; N. Y., Pennsylvania & Ohio; N. Y., West Shore & Buffalo; Ohio & Mississippi; Ohio Southern; Pennsylvania Company; Pennsylvania R. R.; Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis; Scioto Valley; Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk; Vandalia Line; Norfolk & Western; Shenandoah Valley; E. Tenn., Virginia & Georgia; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific§; Wheeling and Lake Erie; Cairo & St. Louis; Cairo Short Line; Chicago & Alton; Illinois Central; Keokuk & St. Louis Line; Keokuk Northern Line; Louisville & Nashville; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Missouri Pacific; St. Louis & San Francisco; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific ‖

State presidents will please furnish me the names and post-office addresses of all delegates elected, that certificates may be furnished to them, and entertainment.

Presidents of local unions please write to me for the number of certificates needed for all attending the sessions of convention.

To delegates and visitors to national convention. Will you please send to me for railroad certificates, to which you will sign your name in the presence of the ticket agent from whom you purchase your going ticket, signing on the line following the words "I certify."

2nd. Obtain thereon the certification of the ticket agent that you have paid full fare, with a description of the route of the ticket.

3rd. Retain your certificate in your own possession to be again signed by me at the convention, signed by a ticket agent in attendance upon the convention, and signed again by yourself, in order to complete identification, that you may purchase a return ticket at one-third usual fare from St. Louis.

Don't lose your certificate or you will be compelled to pay full fare home.

Send me your name, full address, in a legible hand, route you wish to take, and a two-cent postage stamp for return letter, that we may not burden the national treasury.

Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns.
*Supt. R. R. Rates, National W. C. T. U.*
*Kirkwood Seminary, Kirkwood, Mo.*

* To or from points west of and via Albany. †To Mississippi River points. †† Between Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Detroit or Port Huron. ‡ Cincinnati to Louisville. § East of the Mississippi River. ‖ West of Mississippi River.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION NOTICES.

The committee on assigning places for entertainment consists of Mrs. Belle P. Robert, 3122 Franklin Ave., Mrs. Fred H. Ingalls, 1007 Olive St., Mrs. Adams. All delegates to the convention of the N. W. C. T. U. at St. Louis will be entertained free of charge. Visitors

who are not delegates will find good accommodations at the hotels at the following rates per day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Southern, Broadway and Walnut, | $3.00 |
| Lindell, 6th st., and Washington ave., | 2.50 |
| Laclede, 7th and Chestnut sts., | 2.00 |
| Everett, 4th st. near Olive, | 1.50 |
| Hurst, 4th st. near Olive, | 1.50 |
| Beamont, Olive st. and Jefferson ave., | 1.50 |
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Please send names of delegates as fast as elected to Mrs. Belle P. Robert, 3122 Franklin avenue, for cards of entertainment, which are now being sent out by the committee. St. Louis Transfer Co. will carry all delegates and visitors to the convention and their baggage for 25 cents within the usual city limits—Grand avenue, west; No. Market st., north; Geyer avenue, south. The omnibuses of the company will be found at the entrance of the Union depot and all delegates and visitors will please show the white ribbon badge which the company accepts as evidence that they are in attendance upon the sessions of the convention.

## FLOWER MISSION.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

There are varied ways of carrying to the hearts of our fellowmen around us, the pure teachings of temperance and abstemiousness; but we cannot afford to subtract from the grand sum total of work to be accomplished by overlooking any one of the sentient features of ministering.

Not less beneficent, though perhaps not so hardy a way of setting forth the truths to be presented, as through logical teaching, intellectual pleas for purity, or earnest Christian prayers, is this silent voiced branch of our work known as the "Flower Mission."

This phase of the temperance moral reformation has arisen from a little girl's request made to a passing stranger in the streets of Boston, not fifteen years ago. The sweet, plaintive voice of a street waif asked for a blossom of arbutus the lady held. It was given. From the glad face she looked upon,—when the possessor of such beauty and fragrance said some hasty, grateful words, slipped on, and was lost in the crowd,—this woman's heart was touched, and she fell to studying how blossoms from God's fields could be distributed among His neglected little ones hungry for sunshine and flowers. Ere long Boston was organized into districts, and each given into the care of helping hands and generous hearts.

New York and Phildelphia soon observed the far-reaching results of such loving ministry, and followed in the work. So sentimental you say?

Yes, truly sentimental. For the heart that is susceptible to the charms of a daisy or clover bloom, will see divinity, God's divineness, in the frail outlines and colors, and be impelled to acknowledge the Creator and Giver; to contrast itself with the flower; to recognize the beauty of perfection, and be lifted to loftier striving.

Two years ago, the most precious American woman—she who has reached down into the abyss of the tempted, and lifted up on the plane of a nobler manhood and respected womanhood; and who has rescued more children from wreck than any reformer the world has known, Frances E. Willard, inaugurated the department of the flower mission on the platform of work for the Christian temperance women of our land. Miss Casseday, of Louisville, was appointed superintendent of this new field.

As the bloom of flowers typifies the frailty of the soul's earth casket, our bodies, then most truly is Miss Casseday a type. From her invalid's room she lives in her work, and already has systematized plans for special missions, as the national prison day, day of prayer, and others. We are charmed with the thorough foresight and outlook, and are disposed to accredit no small per cent of the blessed results of the W. C. T. U. to the department of the flower mission.

Today could you view the depots of our larger cities you would find handed from the cars and awaiting appointed dispensing hands, baskets filled with flowers that grew in the quiet of some village gardens. Delicate fruits and favors for the sick too, are provided. Note the wide love for humanity prompted by the sight of a single basket. The hands that gathered them—the rough hands may be of railroad men, who are moved to tenderness in viewing the offerings; the eager hands that come to bear them off to dingy rooms in stifling streets, up dark stairs to a drunkard's home, where the wife sits in stolid indifference, or resignation to her fate. She looks with a sigh at her ragged children as she takes from the sweet-faced, kind-voiced visitor a blooming plant, or a cluster of larkspurs or apple blossoms. Some tears fall perhaps as she feels she is not utterly desolate.

Oh thank God for sympathetic hearts! For those who carry into dark places, for the sake of doing His work these messengers of fair sunlight, and emblems of a perfect life and immortality.

Would that children all over our land might early learn all that they should, to cherish and scatter flowers.

In the District of Columbia, so brilliant and fragrant with roses and honeysuckles and all flowers of God's ordaining, there is not an apparent need of passing bouquets, but we forget many houses along the river front and families close packed in dusty rooms in the second and third stories.

With the plea of my inexperience in mapping out so vast a field, in the short month I have considered it; I regret to say the work has not been very widely endowed with efforts. In November there were visits made to the hospitals.

Many hours were spent in tying bunches of,—"something white, something bright and something sweet" with dainty white ribbons, to each of which were attached words from the Bible. Words that carried comfort and support and the love of Christ.

As we gave these into pale hands, or laid them upon coverlets where tired eyes could refresh their aching sight, we thought at every bedside—at some—where no words were said only tears fell, that our hearts were richly recompensed for all cost and labor.

One white rosebud, half opened, we laid upon a baby's breast. When the rose was fully blown, the little spirit had blossomed anew in the realm of immortal flowers. What must the text attached, "Keep thyself pure," have suggested to the poor mother who watched the sufferer.

On one of our quiet streets is a college for young men and boys. One hundred and twenty-five are in attendance.

Desiring to reach stout hearts in a tender way, we made visits to this school. A tireless dear worker was with us, she spoke kind words of personal interest and warned her hearers of the danger of beginning life with careless habits. Other words were said of the monuments of character each was building. How the temples of ancient rulers had crumbled, but they might build to stand through all time and fit for eternity. Pleadings were made that they let wine alone, and absolve themselves from the social drinking customs, by which we knew they were surrounded in their homes. The principal told us afterwards every coat wore the blossoms home, and according to the request we had made; the most used book in each desk was made the repository for the text and ribbon.

I have such faith in these words: "Keep thyself pure;" "Wine is a mocker:" "If sinners entice thee consent thou not," and "study to show thyself approved unto God," shall *not* return void to Him who gave them, that my heart is always glad to think of the influence "altogether lovely," our mission had. Some day, at Harvard or Princeton, or elsewhere, in some tempted or discouraged moment there will come to these, *then men*, the words they learned on that far distant day at this school; and may help to palsy the hand that would lift a glass of wine to the lips, or give strength to protect against some moral wrong.

They must always inspire in these hearts some reverence for the tenderest of God's creation, akin to that shown by Scotland's poor, tempted, but gentle-hearted Burns, when he mourned the daisy's fate under his ploughshare.

In palliation then, for the unorganized and general way of conducting this work in the district, I humbly plead, in retiring from this department, fleeting time, and varied scope of labor.

I urge that, first you select some one for this superintendency, who can devote two days a week to the work this winter. That she have helpers in every district, and that the work may flourish, let all of the W. C. T. U. feel allied to help occasionally in this unpretentious phase of reform. And *last*, that while I have fallen far short of my responsibilities to the dignity and scope of the work, I hope to have the charitable epitaph of Him who long ago said of one who gave her mite, "She hath done what she could."

BELLE FITZGERALD,
*Supt. Flower Mission, District Columbia.*

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MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD has written an article entitled "The National Prohibition Party, or St. John vs. the Demijohn," which ought to be widely circulated by all friends of the third party movement. In leaflet form price 50c. per hundred, post paid. Address this office.

THE National W. C. T. U. seal can be printed on stationery, programs, envelopes, etc., at this office. State reports, blanks, leaflets, and all kinds of printing carefully attended to. Estimates furnished.

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## Signal Notes.

The Sixteenth senatorial district of Illinois has nominated Rev. Joe Bell for representative and H. J. Calkins for senator.

The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts claim that they hold the balance of power in twenty legislative districts.

Ex-Gov. St. John has challenged Senator Vest of Missouri to meet him to discuss prohibition at a county fair to be held in that state on the 11th inst.

If a Republican says to you, "Why not vote for Blaine? he is a temperance man"; just ask him why he will not vote for St. John. St. John is a Republican.

On the M. E. presiding elder's district, covering the northwestern counties of Illinois, there is but one solitary preacher who will not vote the Prohibition ticket.

The town council of Talbotton, Ga., has raised the license for the sale of liquor from $500 to $5,000. Verily, the southern democratic idea of high license is high.

Blossburg, Pa., starts out with a St. John club of about thirty members. Walter C. Calpins, despatching agent at that place is an enthusiastic St. John worker. The glass company there are largely falling into line for the cause.

Prophesy According to Daniel the Prophet.—"There's a sound of an abundance of cold water; let the political Ahabs get themselves down."

The Gospel According to St. John.—"The saloon must be driven from the land." "The government should be by the people and for the people; not by whisky and for whisky." "The Republican party has ceased to be a party of moral ideas."

If the prohibitionists of Maine have one-tenth of the nerve they are credited with, they will at once put a St. John electoral ticket in the field and rebuke the knight of the white feather, James G. Blaine, for his cowardly truckling to the rum element by dodging the amendment issue at late election.

The Republicans are now appealing to the saloon men in New York to vote for Blaine and against Cleveland, because Cleveland favored the nomination of Judge Maynard for secretary of state on the Democratic ticket last fall, when he knew he was a Prohibitionist. To what depths will this so-called "God and morality party" go to elect their candidates?

The Young Men's Prohibition Club No. 1, of San Francisco, have swung an immense sign, 30 feet by 9 feet, in front of their quarters at 1049 Market street. This club is admirably located, four lines of horse-cars pass the door as do all persons who go to the new city hall from down town. The huge sign, with the portraits of St. John and Daniel in the center can be clearly seen from a distance of several blocks, and is the most conspicuous sign of its kind in the city; an electric light has been hung in front of it by the club so that "he who runs may read" by night as well as by day. It is very amusing to listen to the comments of the passers-by as they read the sign; the general verdict seems to be embodied in the frequent expression, "Those fellows mean business."

At the semi-annual meeting of the New York Brewers' and Malsters Association held at Albany last week, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this association is an anti-prohibition association, pure and simple; and that it does not affiliate itself with any political party.

*Resolved*, That all candidates for office shall have a circular letter addressed to them of the same wording as was sent to candidates in 1882.

*Resolved*, Where candidates answer "Opposed to Prohibition," each member of this association shall be at liberty to vote as he deems best. Where they fail to communicate it will be considered an answer in the negative, in which case we shall withhold our votes or select an independent candidate. Where one answers in the affirmative, and the other in the negative, we shall always support the man who "operates" with us, what ever the party.

And yet we do not hear of any "good temperance man" growing righteously indignant because these "fanatics" want to force an issue that will simply "do no good and only injure the party." But to us they cry "keep it out of politics."

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

*—For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cleveland, O. She will acknowledge the same.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—"Duties of the Medical Profession towards Prostitution and its Allied Vices," by Frederick Henry Gerrish, M.D., of Portland, Me. Mrs. J. H. Kellogg says: "I consider Dr. Gerrish's pamphlet adapted to the work in the 'Social Evil' department of our work, and I think our ladies would make a good beginning in placing a copy in the hands of every physician." (Price 25c. per copy).

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

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—"The Prohibition Hand Book" (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts), a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U. (price $2.40); children's pledge cards, bearing Miss Mary Lathbury's beautiful etching of the Child, the Cross, and the Star Spangled Banner (price $1.50 per 100); W. C. T. U. pledge cards in blue and black (price 60c.). in blue and gold, small size (price 40c.); membership rolls (price 60c. per 100); collector's cards (price 45c. per 100); and forms of constitutions (5c. per 100).

—"Our National Drink Bill." An object lesson that should be placed in every factory, shop and store. (Price 10c per copy.)

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—"A Brother's Inquest," by Rev. T. A. Goodwin. (Price 10c.)

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# Miscellaneous Selections.

Nebraska prohibitionists have nominated a state ticket and electors.

The Republican majority in the Maine election seems to be over 20,000.

New Hampshire Prohibitionists have nominated a state ticket and presidential electors.

The Michigan Central Railroad has a magnificent new station at Detroit. No saloon nor bar is allowed under its roof.

In a Boston paper is the statement that "the legislature of Vermont has forbidden the use of tobacco by teachers and pupils in the public schools."

When you are asked to drink, my son, and have half a mind to accept the invitation, remember this: If you had a whole mind, you wouldn't.—*Burlington Hawk-eye.*

The West Virginia Republican state convention refused to put into the platform an approval of the movement to have submitted to the people a constitutional prohibitory amendment.

If it be murder to kill a man with a bullet, it is murder to kill him with whisky. If it be a crime to assist the murderer to despatch his victim with the knife it is no less a crime to aid in killing himself with intoxicating drink.

The stranger in Germany, unless well ersed in the language of the country, is puzzled at seeing the word "lager" on signs over a great variety of shops evidently having no connection with beer selling. On inquiry he will discover that "lager" means a storehouse, or storage, and that the beer derives its name from being stored.

Many call Christ King at church, but at the ballot box they make party king. By the votes of this very class the liquor traffic is tolerated today with all its nameless and multitudinous crimes and horrors. The liquor traffic dishonors the church, endangers society, jeopardizes the state, and betrays the Master Himself in the persons of multitudes for whom He died.

The Canadian W. C. T. Unions number 147. Of these Ontario province has 96; Quebec province, 37; Maritime provinces, 10; British Columbia, 2; Manitoba, 2. Over forty counties are now agitating for local option. Temperance sentiment has made rapid advance during the year.

A wag, of whom we knew, whilom, in a Connecticut Valley Tobacco Growers' Convention, offered a resolution that the "use of tobacco ought to be encouraged in the public schools!" He broke the dead silence that followed, with, "Gentlemen, why do you balk? If this is a legitimate business, why not push it?"—*Advance.*

It is gratifying to see how well the temperance agitation is being kept up in England. It is stated that there were 6,126 petitions with more than half a million signatures sent up to parliament this year in favor of the Sunday closing bill, and there was not a single petition against the the bill. It will be remembered that Scotland secured a Sunday closing law many years ago, so that, if the English bill is passed, Sunday drinking will be largely put a stop to, throughout Great Britain.

The great mass of the Cincinnati saloon keepers have not paid the Scott Law tax this year, and the officials who started out so boldly a few weeks since to enforce the law have quailed before the liquor power. The county of Hamilton is minus the tax, and the liquor makers and dealers are supreme in Cincinnati. So much for the Scott Law, which it was claimed could be enforced while probibition could not. Nothing displeasing to the liquor dealers can be enforced while they control the politics and elect the officials, but when the uprising of the people shall happen, saloons and saloon loafers will no longer be able to defy law.


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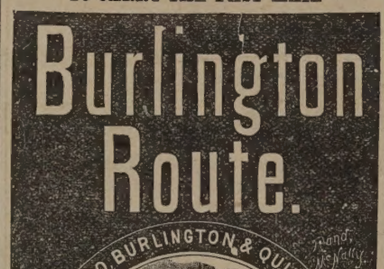


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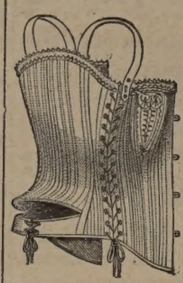

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VOL. X.—NO. 39. CHICAGO, OCTOBER 9, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


*THE Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at St. Louis, October 22, 23. 24, and 25, in the United Presbyterian church, corner Nineteenth and Morgan streets.*

A WORSE combination of education and whisky than even Gen. Logan's is to be found in the public exercises of a leading teachers' institute held at Belleville, Ill., where after recitations, disquisitions more or less learned, and music, beer was served to all, *ad libitum*.

THE National Distillers' association confesses that the effort to evade the payment of government tax, by shipping spirits to Canada and more foreign parts has cost them immensely and succeeded very poorly. Over $60,000 were spent in an effort to induce the Canadian government to yield to the distillers' terms, but with no avail.

JUDGE HAYES, of Iowa, has reached the height of judicial ingenuity in the defeat of law. He now comes to the rescue of Iowa's whisky rebels, and rules out of court the witnesses for the prosecution, viz. the buyer of illicit liquor. At this rate we shall have justice (?) ruling the victim of the robber as accessory to the crime because of the money in his pocket.

BRILLIANT Hans Makat—the painter of Catherine Cornan in all her Venetian colors — died last week at the age of forty-four, from drink. Sorrow of the severest in his own household drove him to drink, and drink drove him mad. O, how old must this poor world grow before it realizes that Drink is the basest counterfeit of that Spirit which is the real Comforter!

THE governor of Kansas, who has so willingly declared his inability to enforce prohibitory law in the state, now in his political beggary for another term declares that he would have enforced the rulings of the railroad commissioners, a body of his own appointment and a pet institution of his regime, by calling upon the armed force of the state, if the railroads had not acquiesced. Strange how easy it is to fight railroads, and how hard to fight whisky.

JOHN B. GOUGH says: "I do not believe in compromises of any sort, nor have I believed in them at any time in my career. I have fought the drink traffic right straight through, and I want Prohibitionists to show an uncompromising front to that traffic. We are fighting a tremendous evil, and we must make sacrifices if they become necessary. But there must be on compromise with the enemy. You must stand to your principles. They talk about protection, but we temperance people have no protection whatever. We want protection from the liquor traffic for the widow and the orphan and the children. That is why I changed my politics, and if I live until the first Tuesday in November I shall give my vote for a Prohibitory candidate."

CHICAGO had its regular Sunday murder column in the Monday morning papers of this week. This time it was filled with the details of three murders instead of one, and drink at the bottom of all When the "renewing of allegiance" by the Republican platform to the Raster resolution, interpreted by its author to mean the "discountenancing of temperance and Sunday laws is read in the lurid light of these passion fires, how can Christian men deliberate for an instant concerning "the lesser evil?" Absolute righteousness in law is not an impossibility, if the Christian church will only vote as it prays and preaches.

THE experienced convention-goer knows that a wonderful "palate tickler" for convention sweets and substantials is the journey thither in batallions. The pleasant company of a car load of happy women bound conventionward is a real preparation for the day for which in W. C. T. U. circles all other days seem made. This year the Chicago and Alton railway—the most direct of all routes between Chicago and St. Louis, offers special cars (day coaches and sleepers) for our convenience. It will be a happy circumstance if enough of the sisterhood may pass over this line to give us a mild sort of convention on the way.

WE were in error concerning the vote on the amendment in Maine. Our mistake was in assuming that every vote for candidates was also cast for or against the prohibitory amendment, whereas the facts are, that while something like 135,000 votes were cast for the Republican and Democratic tickets, the amendment was voted for and against by about 88,000 voters, irrespective of party. Consequently we cannot determine the Democratic and Republican vote on the amendment, as we were erroneously led to believe during the week following the election. The froth of the broth having subsided, we now have the clear liquid, but so well assimilated are its constituent elements that it is a vain effort to try and distinguish between them. We are glad that it carried, anyhow. Not that it "carried anyhow," but that it had an honest, unquestioned majority.

GOV. ST. JOHN'S letter of acceptance is manly and characteristic. He sets forth the political philosophy of prohibition clearly and concisely. It contains no abuse of men or parties. It assails a national evil and shows how it underlies and overtops the superficial questions of labor reform, protection to manufactures and agricultural interests. It emphasizes the fact that we are a nation, that national enterprise and industry are suffering by reason of the liquor traffic, and calls a halt of intelligent opinion in the interest of all sections, all classes, and above all, the homes of the nation. It is the earnest outspoken word of a philanthropist and a statesman. Some of its sentences will emblazon the prohibition banner for a long time to come. "This is no time for dodging." "Moral cowardice will never win." "Let us look to God for guidance and fearlesly and faithfully do our whole duty." "God will take care of the results.'

THE national conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches held at Saratoga, last month uttered hearty words concerning the great issue of the day and age. We believe that this is the first "deliverance" of this representative body, though the denomination numbers some of the most active and conscientious temperance advocates, among whom are the Rev. Dr. W. G. Eliot, Chancellor, of Washington University St. Louis, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago, editor of *Unity* and pastor of All Souls church and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, whom everybody knows and loves. These are the resolutions:

*Resolved*, That under all the conditions of modern society, we believe that nothing short of a total disuse of intoxicating beverages can serve as a sure means of abolishing and preventing the miseries and evils of intemperance.

*Resolved*, That since it is agreed on all sides that such beverages form no part of a necessary diet for men and women in health, we affectionately call on all those who may regard their moderate use as innocent to give up such use out of compassion for their weaker brethren.

*Resolved*, That the magnitude of the aforesaid evils and the fact that they affect injuriously all social and public as well as private interests make it imperative that society should step to the utmost verge of its power in the employment of well-considered legislation for the suppression of the traffic in such beverages.

*Resolved*, That in the interests of humanity and for the honor of religion we hold it incumbent upon our ministers and churches to bear a positive and unequivocal testimony against the sale and use of intoxicating drinks.

*Resolved*, That since the complete triumph of temperance principles must rest on sound reason and improved education we heartily rejoice in the passage by New York, Michigan and other states of laws requiring that the physiological effects of alcohol shall be made a part of common school instruction.

## Contributed.

### THE GOLDEN AGE IS COMING.

REV. F. O. BLAIR.

Lo! the golden age is coming,
And the day will soon be here,
Which the poets ever dreamed of,
And the prophets claimed was near,
When the wrong shall never triumph,
And the righteous cease to fear,
For God is marching on.

Chorus —Glory, glory, halleluiah, etc.

There are sounds of mighty conflict
Filling all the throbbing air.
Roused from slumber, stung to madness,
Men of might their arms prepare,
While the deadly liquor traffic
Scatters ruin everywhere.
As God is marching on.

God of mercy! shall this demon
Blight our land forever more?
Shall the wail of ruined households
Always rise from shore to shore?
Heed'st Thou not the cry for vengeance
Million-voiced the crimson gore?
While God is marching on.

Hark! the answer to our pleading
Strikes with terror all our foes;
God, now leading on His people
In the pathway which He chose,
Points to total prohibition
As the cure for all our woes.
Thus God is marching on.

Gird we then for this great conflict,
Dauntless to the battle go;
Looking from the cloudy pillar,
God shall smite the trembling foe.
Soon shall rise the song of triumph,
Hushed shall be the wail of woe;
For God is marching on.

*Lebanon, Ill., Sept. 22, 1884.*

### HOW TO DO IT.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF MRS. PRESIDENT BASCOM, OF MADISON, WIS., BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE W. C. T. U.

*Dear Friends and Fellow Laborers*:—My subject, How to do it, may seem an assuming one. In truth it is a modest one. Who so poor of intellect as not to feel competent to tell how to do a thing. We have all been told how to do it by persons who seemed to have no other power or avocation.

We have already heard what has been done, and what greater things remain to be done, and so this task of telling how to do it, seems to come next in order. I undertake it, very conscious of the fact that it is easier to give advice to twenty than to be one of the twenty to follow that advice.

The national society has in no respect better shown the far-reaching wisdom of its distinguished president than in the large number of departments of work she has established. Every one of its thirty-one departments has directly to do with the reform in hand. It is a wise economy to arrange so many lines of effort under one organization.

Scope and opportunity for work are thus given to women of every condition and every variety of gift and power. It is sad and surprising that any Christian woman can fail to ally herself to some one of these lines of effort; can fail at least to give her money and the influence of her presence, when possible, to the meetings of the W. C. T. U. We do not understand how any conscientious Christian woman can fail to recognize a loud call in this opportunity, made ready at her hand, to work for the amelioration of mankind, for the saving of souls and the coming of that kingdom for which she prays. If we are truly Christians shall we not love to let our light shine; shall we not love to declare our faith by our works before the world? Our temperance organization is so admirably adapted for its object; is so wisely presided over by one widely known and honored for her wisdom and lofty Christian character, that no woman can refuse her aid and allegiance to the society without great personal loss in those things which help to develop and build up Christian womanhood.

The pulpit and press are such powerful instruments in forming public opinion, that it is all-important that you fully enlist their influence. The pulpit and religious press have been slow to identify themselves with our cause; slow to perceive that it was pre-eminently their cause, and that the very first and nearest duty of the Christian church lies along this very line—the suppression of intemperance—that great foe to all high spiritual life, and the great obstacle to the further advance of Christian principles.

You must help the churches to learn that it is far more profitable for the coming of Christ's kingdom to work for the enforcement of righteousness than to do warfare against the new theology; far more profitable to teach the duty of temperance and regard for righteous laws, than to seek to prove by subtle analysis that religion and morality are distinct things. The world, alas, needs no such proof, no such instruction. It has ever kept morality and religion, and still keeps them, too distinct. Hence, the almost daily frauds and embezzlements of professing Christians with which our papers are filled; hence it is possible for a man of wealth to publish his report of expenses, as $500 yearly for cigars and $200 yearly for all Christian benevolences, with pride, or at least without self-reproach and confusion of face! Whence come these low Christian standards? Have the pulpit and religious press no responsibility?

The most urgent work before the unions in our state, perhaps in many states, is the work among foreigners. If we can divide the enemy against itself it cannot stand.

Miss Mary M. Miller, a woman full of zeal and ability, is superintendent of this department; competent Germans are found ready and willing to work among their countrymen; only the money is wanting. How we shall fill our local and state treasuries is the ever returning and and pressing question. The Madison union furnished lunches and temperance drinks on the state fair grounds, last week. A hundred dollars or more have thus been realized for this branch of work. But what is this where thousands are needed? Wealthy Christian men of the state must be seen, must be importuned, must be labored with, until they realize that in no more direct and commendable way can they benefit their state, to which they owe their wealth, than by thus helping to promote its individual virtues; that in no other way can they reap richer returns to themselves for the money expended.

But, first of all, and at once, let us exhaust our own resources. and support our appeal by this clear evidence of our self-denying earnestness. Woman does not usually carry or control the family purse. She can, generally, however, procure a certain yearly sum of which she shall be sole steward. This is a method to be commended. It affords opportunity to give systematically, intelligently and self-denyingly, and to win the growth and discipline of conscientious stewardship. Costly brocades and even dainty laces are without power to tempt the Christian woman who broadly realizes the needs and claims of humanity, and who remembers that she is called to keep herself unspotted from the world.

Our noble national president has gladly laid on the altar of our reform, her silver cup, the cup of literary merit, the cup of legitimate pride, the cup of pleasant memories. Under the force of such example, can we hesitate to cast into the treasury our useless ornaments, our earrings, bracelets, and necklaces! These showy gewgaws are both unbecoming and unworthy high-minded, thoughtful women, and should be relegated to the foolish and ignorant. They are relics of barbarism which we should be glad to see swept entirely away by the march of women in position. Jewelry is not a survival of the fittest, but a survival of the lowest, a survival of woman's most degraded condition, before she had found her soul, and was only an article of merchandise, In those dark days, she was bedecked with jewelry by her owner, in order to raise her market value; to kill a woman in those days was exactly the same crime as to sell an unlicensed herb! Away with such badges of the past shame and degradation of womanhood. Let us make haste to free ourselves from the thralldom of a custom so ill-begotten, and seek to redeem the past by using these ornaments that have lost their office to elevate humanity.

I feel deeply on this subject of dress, nor is it an irrelevant subject, for it easily comes under the all embracing department either of heredity or of hygiene or of finance. As a body of women deeply imbued with a high moral purpose, it certainly becomes us to give decided rebuke by our own marked simplicity in dress and in the various externals of life, to the fashionable extravagances of the day. What disgrace the following item of news reflects on us all! "A leading society lady at the Catskills is the happy possessor of one hundred and seventy-seven different costumes." If a like thing were affirmed of a man he would be set down summarily as a fool.*

To learn how much plain living and higher thinking are needed in social life, we have only to turn to the published reports of social gatherings. These reports consist almost wholly of descriptions of dry goods and decorations; making dress the primary object of society, and its display the primary use of woman. She becomes a lay figure on which merchants and tradesmen expose their goods. This extravagance is not only seen in personal display, but it extends to all the appointments of family life. The desire to make home beautiful and attractive, under rational, well-balanced limits, is most praiseworthy and should be very dear to the heart of every true home maker. But there is now sometimes discerned among our housewives a competition in rich table appointments, in expensive decorations and elegant furniture which is unworthy them; which begets lavish excess, useless cares and great weakness and weariness of soul. All members of our W. C. T. U. should denounce and discourage this sort of emulation in our homes and seek to lessen this passion for display and to inspire more love for peace and beauty of soul. Not seldom have the unrestrained ambition and vanity of a wife in these directions, driven the husband to various speculations or to gambling or forgery, or to the dishonored grave of a drunkard or a suicide. We must learn to put more conscience into our expenditures. We must especially retrench more closely our personal expenses that we may have more to give; that we may enter into the true life of liberality, of divine and sympathetic fellowship, of which as yet we have hardly a taste. Let us believe and verify in our own experience, that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

A second important and urgent branch of effort before us the coming year is by legislation to secure compulsory scientific instruction in our public schools in reference to the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system. While aiming at prohibition it is all important that we delay not one iota any effort in the line of moral suasion. Legal and moral suasion are indispensable to each other and must support each other. We fully believe that both are equally required in this great reform.

We need to remember also, that woman suffrage, anti-tobacco and temperance are so interwoven, are so interdependent, that they will not bear separation; and that they must be pushed on together, for the prosperity of each.

Pittsburgh, that city of riots, more than redeems its honor by being the political birthplace of high moral issues. In 1852 the Free-soil party was born there with its grand principle of universal freedom. This year, the still more advanced principle of equal rights, irrespective of sex, has there been proclaimed and been made a national, political issue. For the first time in the history of our country, a political party has been formed willing to place this far-reaching principle in its platform, side by side with its own cardinal idea. The Prohibition party in its two high aims, prohibition of the liquor traffic and the right of woman to self-government, lays claim to the heartiest allegiance of every thoughtful woman. There is no division, no rivalry between these

* A historical document, in England, dated as late as 1782, speaks of a "bought wife delivered in a halter." This is indeed a sad picture, and yet, considering woman's advanced freedom, position and opportunities today, this picture of a society lady thus voluntarily subjecting herself to the belittling slavery of dress, is a much more sad and hopeless one.

two purposes. To win one, is the shortest way to win the other. This party by its recognition of woman as an equal in its national political convention, has made an era in the march of Christian civilization, and won imperishable fame for itself. When Frances E. Willard arose in that convention and endorsed the nomination of John P. St. John for the chief office of the land, and, by her sure eloquence and noble sentiments commanded the rapt attention of the vast assemblage, all womanhood was glorified. No painter's art is necessary to immortalize the scene. So long as history lasts, this story will be told to the honor of woman and the praise of the Prohibition party.

Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad, finds illustration in the present demoralized condition and ignominious self-seeking spirit of the two great parties of our country. Both Republican and Democratic parties have rejected the great moral issues that have been brought before them. Their platforms embody no sound, patriotic principles, no progressive purposes that appeal to woman's enthusiasm and call for the weight of her moral influence. The chosen leader of one party in personal public character, finds relief, if indeed he finds relief, only in the greater impurity in private character of his opponent. No woman can afford to give her support to a candidate whose public career has been such that pure, right-minded men of his own party are compelled from conscientious conviction to withdraw their allegiance. Woman must not overlook corruption in her candidates in either public or private relations. Neither Republican nor Democratic ticket has any claim to woman's aid. They both deserve and should receive her reproof and repudiation.

The Prohibition party is the only party that endorses and advocates our cause. It is a party replete with clear, moral purposes; it is the party whose issues are the most important now before the country; it is the party whose presidential nominee bears an unblemished reputation. It is organically a woman suffrage party. First then, as women, secondly, as temperance women, we are bound, each and all, to stand by this party with all the moral force and political influence we can command. Never before was woman's political power so great; never before so much needed; never before was there a party with which she could heartily join hands without dishonor to herself and without disloyalty to her principles. Let us see our opportunity and feel the responsibility of the hour.

If it is urged upon any of us who have hitherto favored the Republican party, that by giving our influence to this new party, we are preparing the way for a Democratic victory, we reply, that the danger to arise from such victory, is, it seems to us, greatly exaggerated. If a series of years is taken into consideration, we cannot believe this change is greater than that which will arise from unrebuked self-seeking in the Republican party. This argument is quite overworn. Offense after offense has long been condoned, under the plea that some one else may do even worse. The hour has come when we have a right to cease weighing evil with evil, untrustworthiness with untrustworthiness, and seek directly and solely the true and the right.

True, the Prohibition party is a third party, a small party, but a growing one, full of moral life, a derided party, a party that may not win the present, but as surely holds the future as there is a God. The needs of the hour called it into existence. Such has been the history of the birth of each fresh political truth. There was a day of small things in the Republican party when it arose as a Free soil party, in behalf of universal freedom. It was then smaller than the Prohibition party, and its followers were more despised and more hated as fanatics. But no anti-slavery votes were thrown away in those days of weakness. Far from it. They were the vital power that gave the party strength to grow and conquer. So it is at this time. The vote for principle during the present campaign will be the only powerful vote, whatever the immediate result. It will, indeed, be the only vote that is not worse than thrown away. Only action founded on eternal truth goes marching on with its blessed results. Let us feel the opportunity and obligation of the hour, and with heart and soul help speed on the forces of righteousness. Let us strike, each and all, and with all our might, for that which ought to be, and God will bless the blow. Those of you who saw the drunkenness and debauchery that disgraced our state fair of last week will surely need no words to fill your soul with enthusiasm for the Prohibition party, the party that would make such low, degrading scenes impossible; the party that is the only open, political enemy of such prostitution of law, of such degradation of manhood. I rejoice that our state W. C. T. U. is already pledged in loyalty to the national society, to lend its influence to this party; the party that seeks the purity and peace of the home, and so the purity and peace of the nation.

I beg you to think on these things, soberly; to consider thoughtfully the great issues now at stake, the great perils that threaten, and strive conscientiously, as Christian women, to meet your obligations concerning them.

My prayer is, my hope is that that the W. C. T. U. of Wisconsin will not be found wanting in the present crisis; that it will arise in its might, and with resistless esprit-de-corps will do a work — a telling work — before the coming election, during the election, and after the election, for the Prohibition party. This will be a worthy work for God and home and native land.

## WHICH FIRST? SUFFRAGE OR PROHIBITION? AND WHY?

DR. MARY WEEKS BURNETT.

The vital relation of equal suffrage to Prohibition may be thus stated:

*Suffrage*—A legal expression of opinion.

*Prohibition*—A legal protection from an evil.

*Organized Government*—The vehicle through which the concurrent expression of the majority of the people becomes law for the protection of the whole people.

*Equal Suffrage*— The right of each responsible individual, to the authoritative or legal, expression of opinion.

*Prohibition* — The right of each individual responsible or irresponsible, to protection from an evil.

Partial suffrage deprives one-half of the responsible citizens of the United States of the right to legal expression, and in so doing deprives them also of the right to legal protection for themselves and for all citizens, from the liquor traffic and other great evils.

Licensed or free liquor, under partial suffrage, deprives the country every year of 100,000 lives, and offers no protection from this wholesale slaughter, deprives the homes (which are the bulwarks of the country) of their purity, their dignity and their power, and fills the jails, the penitentiaries and the gallows with victims whose first right is protection, not punishment.

The unfranchised class, that portion of the responsible citizenhood who are inhibited from giving legal expression to its opinion, is, by a large and intelligent majority, in favor of protection from the liquor evil by prohibition.

To withhold from one-half of the responsible citizens of the United States the power of legal expression, is also to withhold from the innocent, the weak, and the defenceless citizens the right that belongs to all persons who live under organized government, the right to protection. Universal, intelligent, legal expression of opinion, will secure to all the citizens of the United States true protection by legal prohibition.

# Correspondence.

## WHITE RIBBON CONVENTIONS.—WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA.

Dear Union Signal: There is any amount of electricity in the air "out west," and I am spiritually refreshed, if physically weary, as a result of the two conventions just concluded. In Waukesha we met the white ribbon band that badgers the brewers and found it grown to encouraging proportions, and full of the courage of conviction and the patience of hope. Prof. Schmitz, of Elgin, Ill., had given a lecture the night before which was highly praised. Our workers believe him to be "the coming man," in German work. Mrs. Emma C. Bascom, first vice president, has stood at the head since Mrs. Irish went abroad, and is a woman so revered and beloved that the W. C. T. U. of Wisconsin covets her with righteous coveting for its president.

Among our representative women we have not a purer choicer American type than Mrs. Dr. Bascom. She is known to many different publics. The Woman's Congress never had a more incisive, regnant mind in its bright constellation; the University of Wisconsin which has in Dr. John Bascom one of the most philosophic minds of the age, possesses in his wife a lady of the utmost culture and social grace. The Woman's Suffrage Association rejoices in her labors, and the W. C. T. U. crowns her its queen. Truth, for truth's own sake is the chief fascination of Emma Bascom's mind. I believe she would follow it to the scaffold with a smile as radiant as others give it on the throne. Her address to the convention was one of the ablest to which I have any where listened. When she told the ladies to consult their Bible and The Union Signal, a ripple of applause and many expressive smiles and nods showed that the point was well taken. When she declared for St. John this was renewed, and by rising vote they accepted her sentiments. Hon. S. D. Hastings, prohibition candidate for governor, was received with applause. The suggestion of a resolution not to patronize the next state fair if stimulants are sold, was adopted. Mr. H. told me he was one of thirteen despised Freesoilers in the Wisconsin legislature of 1849. My honored father was another. There are always living issues, carried at first by unpopular minorities, and later on winning great majorities to the polls and the statute book. Let the forlorn hope take heart of hope—it shall become the grand army of the republic.

Anna Gordon started a Y. W. C. T. U. at 8 o'clock in the morning and its first reception will be held in the beautiful home of our own kind hostess, Mrs. Lamb, formerly of Chicago, and a worker with us there.

Mrs. Bascom, not feeling that she could accept the presidency in view of her many cares, my dear pupil and friend Miss Amy Kellogg, was chosen to that place. When I remember her record as a speaker, a parliamentarian and a true, earnest Christian, I have high hopes of Miss Kellogg. The Northwestern University has sent out few students better fitted for the career of a philanthropist. The finest scholarship is but fitting preparation for such sacred work as now comes to her hands. Dear Mrs. Bradish is universally beloved and was unanimously re-elected corresponding secretary with a downright enthusiasm that I rejoiced to see. If ever woman deserved well of a constituency it is Sarah P. Bradish.

The new recording secretary, Miss Collins, is said to be a woman of high rank in the aristocracy of character, and the treasurer (see your report for name) is much esteemed. It seemed good to see Mrs. C. W. Pinkham, of Fond du Lac, whose wit is so ready and heart so true, one of the temperance pioneers. Sisterly messages were sent to Mrs. Beale, who "held the fort" in dark days past.

I saw old friends of the days when I too was a Wisconsin woman, and the St. John badge upon the breasts of some did my heart good.

Mrs. Marion B. Baxter, of Michigan, spoke the second evening and gave excellent satisfaction I hear. She is a woman of earnestness and power.

On we speeded to Winona, bearing greetings from the women of Wisconsin to those who dwell in "the land of the sky tinted waters." At Winona, in one of the most elegant stone churches I have anywhere seen, the Minnesota union was under way, holding a reception the evening of our arrival.

Mrs. Dr. Hobart has a strong brain and true heart. Her husband, Rev. Dr. Chauncey Hobart, was our "presiding elder" in Janesville, in 1846. I can still recall the first text, and the impression the clear cut articulation and noble presence of the speaker made upon a seven year old. "Our Rock is not as their rock, our enemies themselves being judges."

Reports show decided gains here. One hundred and fifty delegates on the list; eighty local unions; departments of work well defined. In the foreign work there is especial vigor as there must be with such an immense influx from *ober see*. Laura Fixen gave $25 to help on this cause. A Norwegian gentleman of genial presence spoke of temperance work in his own country and I was

so much interested that I asked him to write down some of the points, which he did, and I subjoin them:

Dr. A. Kloster started the temperance movement in Norway, in 1859. He was a noble, gifted man of high character and quenchless zeal. He succeeded in getting about fifty unions with ten thousand members. This beloved leader died in 1876, was succeeded by Dr. Oscar Nissen, of Christiana, with whom I (Lars Owre) worked as secretary of the movement. When I left Christiana last March, there were 303 unions, with more than forty thousand members in the society (i. e., throughout Norway) besides Good Templars, Blue Ribbon societies, etc. Many churches also have it as a rule that their members must be total abstainers. There are at least sixty thousand of these in Norway. We are moving for the women to speak. That was a great innovation, but it is accepted now, to some extent, and women can be members of our society, but do not yet come as delegates. For my part I would have them vote, and they will some time.

We have a fine temperance paper, with illustrations. Your American leaders will find their pictures here, published in Christiana, and the white ribbon women are remembered and known among us as well as the blue ribbon men.

This good and gifted man, Lars Owre, will be heard from again in our Minnesota work I doubt not. The Y. W. C. T. U. is made much of in Minnesota, as it should be everywhere. A whole evening was given up to its graceful recitals, devotional exercises and all being conducted by the members. Anna started a Band of Hope, which certain lovely girls agreed to foster. Mrs. Prof. Winchell, whose husband is a professor in Minnesota University, is among our leaders here; also Mrs. Gallinger, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Drew and others. Mrs. A. T. Anderson, chairman of committee on resolutions, is a clear-headed and capable woman, as her report shows. It was on the frontier line of progress in all matters pertaining to our cause, and was adopted, so I learn since leaving. On the question of National Prohibition and a national candidate committed to that issue, it has no doubtful interpretation.

Mrs. S. B. Stearns, of Duluth, I here met with sincere pleasure. Her name is familiar to all readers of the *Woman's Journal*. Without one grudging word the women of Minnesota voted to pay ten cents per capita a year to the National W. C. T. U. hereafter, instead of five. This is an example to our older states, and if all would follow it, the old mother National would not be so straightened for the wherewithal to carry out its plans of broad, far-reaching work. Let us think on these things. Yours ever, Frances E. Willard.

*En route Minnesota to Illinois, Sept. 26, 1884.*

## THE GREAT SYMPOSIUM.

The letters which pour in upon the editor relative to the political situation would fill the paper from now till Christmas. It seems best therefore to condense sufficiently to let each voice be heard, and we herewith present the salient points of each letter *pro and con*, and shall continue the symposium so long as time permits, and expressions continue to be made.

MRS. ELISE PFEIFFER, PENNSYLVANIA.

When the resolution was passed at Detroit, Michigan, that the N. W. C. T. U. will lend her influence to that party, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, etc., our ladies did not think that they will be in a struggle for which they are not responsible; but it is the Providence that gave the work such a direction. No great struggle was ever completed alone by one party or the other, but in the time of war it is the duty of all and every one to fight.

In 1870, Emperor William I. of Germany (then but King of Prussia,) did not think at first, that there would be a bloody war with France, and when the terrible campaign began the southern states of Germany did not like Prussia, its "boss rule," and among those the Catholic Bavarians, but still they fought very bravely for the victory and power of the German union, though that war was not conducted for such noble principles as is the present political battle. As these noble sons of Bavaria had sacrificed their personal opinions, and even their lives in several bloody battles, why should not everybody sacrifice his personal opinion and vote for a third party, and as even these brave Catholic Bavarians, commanded by the German Crown Prince, brought the victory of the German army to an issue in the bloody battle of Froeshviller (Aug. 6, 1870), why should not all fellow-workers "in this great battle for a clear brain" unite and fight manfully, that this burning question may be brought to an issue this year yet. And as the French general McMahon, even in that battle, purposely sacrificed a whole regiment of cuirassiers, in order to save several thousand other soldiers; why should not this brave host of Christian voters in our country make a risk and cast their votes for St. John and Daniel, in order to weaken those parties that are opposed to national prohibition. By thus risking only the vote, and not the life, the good Christian principle is saved, and this is a great gain for the noble cause.

Now, the plough goes over that battle field, and over the graves of those faithful cuirassiers, who gave their lives, in order to save many others; and when some lady will celebrate the feats of some heroes by song, she takes the "cuirassiers of Froeshviller." So the heroism of the first votes for the Prohibition party and national prohibition will long be remembered and celebrated by coming generations.

MRS. GENERAL SINGLETON, ILLINOIS.

While we are electing state legislators to enact prohibition in our respective states is it not our duty also to vote for congressmen, pledged to dissolve this odious partnership between the whisky traffic and the nation? So long as we permit this partnership to continue, we the people of these United States are responsible for this traffic and its terrible consequences, and the only way by which we as Christian men and women can clear our skirts of our individual responsibility for it is to use all the moral and intellectual light and force which God has given us, in combating it, until we shall have succeeded in destroying it.

In Iowa and in Kansas one of the old parties has endorsed and enacted prohibition in the state. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that such endorsement was not made until a large number of prohibition voters had demanded it as the price of their continued allegiance to the party and that such endorsement was very unwillingly granted by many of the leaders of that party and that there is now a considerable minority who would if they could reverse the policy of the party upon this question.

In Illinois and Indiana the conditions are different; here neither of the old parties are friendly to prohibition; both have distinctly refused to advocate it, more than that, both are bidding openly and notoriously for the support of the liquor league. In Illinois they have imposed upon us a high license law which makes us doubly partners with the whisky traffic through the action of our state as well as our national government.

In Indiana a legislature elected on the issue of submission refused to submit, thus violating its pledges and betraying its constituents.

Neither party, now, even pretends to favor our cause. In national politics each of the candidates of the two great political parties, has published his bid for the whisky vote and influence, the one by referring to that plank in his party platform declaring against all sumptuary legislation the other by proposing under his own signature in a letter written for publication, to make the partnership between the whisky traffic and the nation perpetual, and to fortify it by giving to each of the states a vested money interest in it by dividing the proceeds among them.

It seems to me that the Prohibitionists of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and all other states where the old parties have turned their backs upon them and are on their knees to the whisky league, cannot do otherwise than sustain the one party which strikes for "God and home and native land." How can the noble band of Christian temperance women refuse their sympathy and their earnest aid to a party organized to promote a cause for which they have worked so long and so bravely?

The National Prohibition party is largely the result of the labors of the W. C. T. U. Shall the mother refuse love and sympathy to the child? "Put not your trust in princes."

I do not doubt that almost every state in the Union would enact and maintain prohibition could it be fairly submitted to and discussed by the people, but the political leaders have become used to accomplishing political results through the saloons and the use of whisky and would be at a loss to conduct a campaign without those agencies. They have courted that interest until it has become so powerful that they are afraid to offend it, and they continue to court it even at the risk of incurring the hostility of the moral and religious sentiment of the country.

The whisky league relies upon them to delay the submission of this question to the people as long as it is possible to do so. They will divert public attention with less important issues or pretended issues, so long as we allow them do it. There are exceptions to this rule in each of the great political parties, men of high character and statesmanlike views who will not prostitute their principles to expediency, but, unfortunately, the control of the parties is not in the hands of this element.

We freely accord to our sisters in Iowa the right to give or withhold their support to our national party, and we claim for ourselves the same freedom. Surely those who deem it their duty to give their sympathy and support to that party cannot be doing wrong whether they are privates in the ranks or the generals in the army.

The Union Signal is the recognized organ of the W. C. T. U. and as such properly gives expression to the sentiments of individual members whether in favor of or opposed to national action.

We can discuss in a courteous and sisterly spirit our differences as to method while we work earnestly together for the accomplishment of our common purpose.

MRS. N. M. DAGGETT, MASSACHUSETTS.

Our day of prayer for the nominating convention was very generally observed, and has not God promised to hear and answer all true prayer? A great volume went up to the throne of God for the Republican convention, and though at first sight, the desires seemed not to be granted, yet who can doubt that God was there, and that in His own way, not ours, is answering the many petitions of His people.

One of the special topics for prayer was that we might have patience, and charity for those who were not in sympathy with us on this question. This great evil has been one of long standing, is deeply rooted, a part of humanity itself almost. A few of the many millions of our land, have become awakened to its terribleness, and are doing with their might whatsoever their hands find to do to crush it out. A good beginning has been made, and some of us have made rapid strides in ten years. But where are the great majority of the people? Where we were a few years ago with perhaps a keg of beer in some of our cellars. Ought we not to have charity and patience.

The supposition is that the men who constituted the conventions of Chicago were men of intelligence. I have pondered this matter over and over and my firm convictions are that it was God's way of answering our prayers. A disappointment of our hopes, a partial defeat, but a message to us to buckle on the armor of faith, and fight more valiently the battle of the Lord, for the cause is His, and we are assured of victory in the end.

I would counsel patience, and charity toward all who may differ from us and a patient waiting God's time. He never hurries, but little by little His great plans and purposes are accomplished. We cannot undo in a few years what it has taken ages to plant and root in the habits and lives of men. Time and patient persevering effort with no threats or harsh words will surely win at last. "If the vision tarry, wait for it."

A DETROIT DELEGATE.

At Detroit every delegate present knew Miss Willard's sentiments on the question of "third party," and separate political action. She came out plainly, and all present understood where she stood. She received the unanimous vote of the convention. Now I think Christian women should be consistent, and our women are certainly not consistent if they antagonize her cause as some are doing. If they must work for Republicans let them do so, but not try to hinder others. Another point: I find in Mrs. Foster's report at Detroit this language, pages 125, 126: "Prohibitionists have always claimed, and they have been sustained in their claim by state and national supreme courts that the spirit of constitutions guaranteeing protection to life, liberty, and property justifies the absolute putting away of the liquor traffic. . . . It has been a very general belief among politicians of all parties that this question does not come within the domain of political action; the Prohibition party in state and nation has clearly set forth that the whole question is the proper subject of political action. . . . Every temperance woman ought to oppose, by voice and influence, the action of any party in which it ignores or refuses to submit this question to the votes of the people. She ought also to support the action of any party wherein it commands its representatives to thus aid the people in the expression of their will. . . . Do not be afraid of the charge of partisanship. . . . God forbid that any temperance woman with doubt or discord weaken the strain or cause the time to drag." Is she not doing this to-day?

MRS. M. J. ALDRICH, IOWA.

The only question among us is whether we can get a prohibition congress sooner by taking the prohibition element out of existing parties, in order to make a Prohibition party, or by letting each state send prohibition congressmen just as fast as they can get control of the existing parties, in order to do so. Iowa has had two prohibition representatives there already, and one good strong prohibition senator at least. I'm sure there is "more to follow," in the near future, and Kansas congressmen have not all been whiskeyites these latter years. And I want to say another thing. I honor the conscience of the men who vote the St. John ticket this fall, but I don't admire their judgment. It is easy to scold the old parties for not taking stronger temperance ground in the last twenty-five years, before the people who make the rank and file of those parties, had temperance convictions that demanded authoritative expression, and while other great questions were engrossing their political attention and action; but I don't think it is the most logical thing in the world to "judge the future by the past" under the different conditions of the newly awakened interest and deeper convictions of our temperance people today. And again, as to Judge Rothrock's nomination, the party made up of license, as well as prohibition men, did just what such a party might be expected to do, and just what it could not have done had the Prohibitionists united on any one strong unobjectionable candidate, and put in time and money necessary to arouse the people to as decisive action as they took a year ago. It may be easier to rebuke the party by not voting for Rothrock, but it won't do our cause quite as much

good as it would have done to have defeated his re-nomination, and even are I believe in perfect political fairness. Much as I dislike Judge Rothrock's re-nomination, I don't think he ought to be understood as opposed either to constitutional or statutory prohibition, and as district judge his decisions always gave the benefit of the doubt to our old prohibitory law, if I am not mistaken; and I think he voted for our prohibitory amendment. His unpardonable sin (politically speaking), was in declaring the amendment invalid, because of a technical legal irregularity in the eighteenth general assembly, basing that decision upon a review of the acts of the eighteenth general assembly, which it was the province of the nineteenth or second general assembly to review before ratifying the proposed amendment, and submitting it to the vote of the people. A large number of our temperance people believed the court had no warrant for such review of the acts of the eighteenth or first general assembly adopting the amendment; because they believe the constitution left that work in the hands of the nineteenth or second legislature, and that the court should have taken their decision as final. This question is, to our untutored, unsophisticated minds, unbiassed by a legal education and habit — a bigger one than that of prohibition even, but I don't want even Judge Rothrock misrepresented. I think his vote in the coming election will show that not all Prohibitionists who continue to vote the party ticket have forgotton his doubtless honest, but in our judgment, great mistake. And now concerning all this seeming discord, because of differing convictions in regard to methods, I will close with the words of one of our dear workers: "I have perfect confidence in results, as it is the Lord's work, and He is going to attend to it — if His agents get into too big a hurry, they will fetch up standing against the inevitable, and learn to "make haste more slowly."

MRS. R. A. BAILEY, MICHIGAN.

Why, I would ask, did Mrs. Foster argue, in the convention assembled at Detroit, for a memorial to be presented to the different political conventions in behalf of prohibition principle, if it was "the sin of presumption" to expect those national assemblies convened for national purposes, to consider said question?

Why were we advised to wait until this "one more test" was given them ere we withdrew our allegiance? The test was given, they were tried in the balance and found wanting, (yes wanting the whisky vote and making their bid accordingly.)

And now we are advised to be non partisan, as a union but give our aid individually and collectively, to the election of a man who stands on one of these platforms, which utterly ignored, yes treated with contempt the principle, which we as American mothers so earnestly and prayerfully plead.

MRS. M. L. T. HIDDEN, VERMONT.

At our convention last week at Middlebury, a resolution was passed expressing unfaltering loyalty to our beloved national president, Frances E. Willard, and endorsing her action and that of the national executive committee at the Prohibition convention at Pittsburgh, as being in harmony with the resolution passed at the Detroit convention which proves that the Vermont delegates and the Vermont W. C. T. U. understood the true meaning of that resolution, and desire to stand with our national president, as she stands where we placed her.

When we voted to "lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called. which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes, we most certainly committed ourselves as fully as it was possible for women to do so— to party action, and we placed ourselves where we must choose a party, and those who deny the right of the Prohibition party to claim our influence because it is not the best embodiment of prohibition principles and because they claim we must not assume a partisan attitude demonstrate that they themselves are strong partisans by coming out in opposition to us, and in favor of any other party.

In some respects Vermont is situated somewhat as is Iowa. We are grateful to the Republican party for all the good it has accomplished, but we cannot forget that it is this Republican party which is in power which is upholding the liquor traffic throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is this party which, through its representatives went, up to Chicago and ignored the only vital question which is before the nation. So we do not feel bound any longer to stand by a party which dare not stand by principle.

If we ever entertained the idea at Detroit that either of the leading parties could be educated up to the standard of prohibition, the revelations of these last few months must have removed the delusion, as we have heard one party cry "Away with all sumptuary laws" and the leaders of the other saying, Open your breweries and saloons and let us make this liquor traffic a source of revenue.

It has seemed to me as I have read the discussion going on in The Union Signal, that the difference in our views in the ranks of the W. C. T. U. was more one of circumstances than belief.

When that much discussed resolution was passed at Detroit, we were all with one accord in one place, sitting in the conscious presence of the influence of the Holy Spirit. The language of our hearts then was "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" We testified by vote as the Spirit gave us wisdom.

Today we are in the midst of a presidential campaign which touches our homes through the different parties. Mrs. Jones, delegate to the national W. C. T. U. convention, did believe that she wished more than anything else that the homes of the country might be protected from evil. She was ready to say, under the blessed influence of that meeting of mothers and sisters from all over the land, "I am ready to be offered if need be for the right," but Mrs. Senator Jones, of Jonesville, at home today and under other circumstances, feels constrained by the honor put upon her husband to proclaim that her home will be most effectually protected through the old parties, especially after Mr. Jones once takes his seat in the senate. "There is a great difference in the surrounding circumstances my dear," she would say were we to interview her upon the question. Oh, yes, that is very true. But we are so glad that our circumstances here in Vermont have not so changed, but that we can still stand for the right, feeling assured that our cause is the Lord's and He can take care of the results.

MRS. D. M. ALLEN, OHIO.

The entire credit of all legislation in behalf of woman is given by Mrs. Livermore to the Republican party! That it has done much is cheerfully conceded. But it has done what, and only what, the growing sentiment of the times demanded; and it could not have done less and held its supremacy.

If it be true, as it most certainly is, that much has been done for the amelioration of woman under Republican rule; it is also true that the party has often violated its most solemn pledge,—actual or implied, "making the promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope." Mrs. Livermore forgets to state that the first time full and impartial suffrage was granted to woman it was done by a Democratic legislature.

In regard to legal enactments looking toward restricting or prohibiting the liquor traffic, Mrs. Livermore says, "Whatever gain has been made in temperance legislation * * has been the work of the Republican party." (?) Unfortunately the facts do not warrant the bold averment.

The Cleveland *Herald*, one of the ablest Republican papers of northern Ohio, in an editorial published Sept. 10, says, "It is a fact that the strongest Democratic states are the strongest anti-liquor states. Georgia, Florida, Maryland and North Carolina have temperance laws more stringent than the Scott law of Ohio. They are absolutely prohibitory where they are in effect at all. In all but four of the counties of Georgia prohibition is as well assured as in any county of Iowa or Maine. The effort to make capital by claiming the Republican party to be the only temperance party in the Union, is futile."

The Chicago *Tribune*, one of the leading Republican papers of the west, lately published a lengthy editorial to prove that the Democratic party was more inimical to the liquor interest than the Republican party. In proof of its position it compares Democratic Missouri, where the saloons are taxed more than $1,000 each for selling whisky, and $550 for selling beer and wine, where in thirty Democratic counties no licenses are granted, with Republican Illinois where the path of rum sellers is less thorny, and closes with an exhortation to the Germans to "think the matter over and they will be convinced that 'personal liberty' will be safer on the whole under Republicans than under Democrats."

Once more: The *Journal of Freedom and Right*, published at San Francisco, Cal., in an editorial headed "Historical Facts" says, "The first prohibitory law in the country was passed in Maine in 1846 by a Democratic legislature. Democratic legislatures passed prohibitory laws in Minnesota and Rhode Island in 1852, and the same year a Freesoil and Democratic legislature passed a similar law in Massachusetts.

"In 1853 a prohibitory law was passed by the Democrats in Michigan, and in the following year in Connecticut by the same party. In 1855 the Democratic legislature of Nebraska passed a prohibitory law.

"Take another fact equally well authenticated: The prohibitory statutes of most of these states have been repealed or rendered nugatory by subsequent legislation, and the repeal legislation has come, in almost every instance, from the Republican party."

And yet Prohibitionists are exhorted by Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Foster and others to stand by the Republican party as their only hope of salvation from the woes of intemperance! That too in face of the fact that the Republican candidate for the presidency is either a friend of the saloon and the dramshop or an arrant coward, false to his sacred duty to God, home and native land, proclaiming in face of the nation, "I did not vote for the prohibitory amendment." No wonder Republican papers are able to announce, "German saloon keepers are warm in their support of the Republican presidential ticket."

"In Eaton, O., eleven Republican saloon keepers have gone back to their first love and will henceforth be Republicans."

"The Irish are with us, and the saloon keepers have returned."

Just what Blaine intended and expected, but Prohibitionists must stick to the Republican party—so says Mrs Livermore.

E. R. CHAMPLIN, RHODE ISLAND.

I wish to say a few words in reply to some of Mrs. Livermore's statements in The Union Signal of Sept. 25. Speaking of the card which she issued soon after the national Prohibition convention, she says she "was very careful not to add to her signature" thereto, "any official weight," adding, "It was my individual advice, possessing such value as may inhere in the character I bear" etc. However guarded Mrs. Livermore may have been in making this "manifesto," must it not have appeared to her that in thus expressing herself she was very likely to influence a great many women, members of the W. C. T. U. against acting in accordance with the Detroit resolution? besides influencing not a few men against not voting for St. John and Daniel?

Surely her card could have had no greater weight with such individuals had it borne the official signature, nor could it have more successfully misrepresented the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., not to mention the national organization. Her evident aim was to dissuade any women who might be disposed to act in accordance with the Detroit resolution from so doing, and doubtless in many instances that aim was accomplished. Happily, however, there are too many independent, thoughtful women in the N. W. C. T. U. to render it likely that the majority will abandon the policy of that organization.

It seems to me that Mrs. Livermore does not grasp the situation. If she were not ignorant of party history she would never claim that all the advance in moral and intellectual reform which has been made in the last thirty-four years is creditable to the Republican party. It is not true that "whatever gain has been made in temperence legislation has been the work of Republicans." Republicans in some places, have indeed done far more for prohibition than the Democrats, but so too have Democrats in some places done far more than the Republicans, and in respect to national action, no one can claim that Republicans have ever begun to do anything. The question for us to consider is not what Republicans in isolated states have done, but what they have done as a national party. The fact is, the Republican party is a distinct body from the thousand of good men who are known as Republicans, and its platform and candidates clearly express what sort of platform it is, and what sort of men they are. Is there a token of desire for moral reform in the government in either the platform or the utterances of the candidates?

But Mrs. Livermore cautions her younger sisters to make haste slowly. This advice, coming from one so long attached to the Republican party, in so far as it relates to action opposed to that party, is not, perhaps, to be wondered at. But why should a live reformer talk about the time not having arrived for national prohibition, as thousands of halting and faithless ones are talking today? She is affected by the popular cry. One of two candidates will be elected, and I shall throw my vote (or influence) away, if I do not vote (or work) for one or the other. (For, although she advises all her sisters of the W. C. T. U. not, as a body, to attach themselves to any political party, she proposes herself to advocate the Republican party, and is already at the work.)

MISS AURILLA FURBER, MINNESOTA.

Prohibition within the state is a matter of state control that is true. But is it true that therefore no action of the federal government ean affect it? The women of the W. C. T. U., as well as the men of the third party, have been ringing into the ears of the people the fact that the money received by our states and cities from the saloons within their borders is one of the strongest powers against the desire for prohibitory laws. They believe this now that the Republican party has placed at its head two men whose united sentiments in regard to the liquor traffic read thus:

"Make the liqeor traffic a permanent resource to the nation, divide it among the states for school purposes, or the lessening of taxation. Does any one think that such an annual present as that to a state will do nothing to retard the enactment of prohibitory laws within that state? It is plain that the general government can hinder their cause in the states terribly, and the two highest officers of our government are not without a mighty power in our congress aside from the fact that they and congress will probably be of the same political complexion. Two such men in the position of Logan and Blaine in the position in which the Republican party is endeavoring to place them can hinder our cause in the states according to our own reasoning. Those who say that they cannot help it must turn things over in their minds about as the sailor did whom I once heard say "We can shorten our lives but we can't len'ten 'em any."

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Gov. St. John, in Round Lake interview, in New York *Sun*, August 31: "I will give you two straws that haven't been published. On a train of nine cars the other day in the western part of the state a canvass showed 67 for St. John, 42 for Blaine, 19 for Cleveland, 2 for Butler. Another train was canvassed at Hornellsville. The vote stood 51 for St. John, 27 for Blaine, 13 for Cleveland, and 2 for Butler. These were ordinary trains, not excursion trains. In Madison county there are two St. John clubs, one composed of 30 Republicans and the other of 38 Democrats.

# Our Children.

## THE TWO PATHS.

*A STORY FOR BOYS.*

F. M. HOLMES.

CHAPTER V.—THE FIRST DAY IN LONDON.

The mid-day sun was lighting with feeble gleams the gloomy veil of heavy mist which hung over London's dingy streets as the train which brought the two brothers to the metropolis slowly rumbled into the terminus.

Poor lads! it had been indeed a dull and dreary morning for them. They seemed going from all that they held dear to enter a cold hard world. But as Harry stepped on the platform he strove hard to dismiss these feelings. "Now I must be a man," he said to himself; "work hard and carve out a fortune, and find new friends. Have I not put my trust in God? All things must then be well."

He hurried at once to the baggage van, pushed his way through the crowd and picked out his box; a ready porter soon had it on his shoulder and carried it to a cab. In another minute Harry and his little brother were seated in it and rattling over the stony paved streets to the lodgings found out for them by their uncle.

These lodgings were in a quiet, dull street in Camden Town, and it was with a feeling of timidity that Harry knocked at the door. Everything was so new and strange.

He was somewhat reassured, however, when the door was opened by a portly-looking dame of kind and motherly appearance, who smiled benignantly upon the friendless little lads, and welcomed them right heartily. So pleasant and affable was she, and so comfortable did she make them, that Harry and his brother soon felt quite at home, and happy as they could be under the circumstances.

Being very tired they went early to bed, and as Teddy nestled down by Harry's side he put his arm round his neck and murmuring, "I do 'ove oo so; oo's so good to me," he went off into a sound sleep. Harry was not long in following him, and thus with arms around each other the drunkard's children slept. The next morning, however, was to be Harry's great trial—his first day at business. Teddy was inconsolable, and he cried bitterly when the time came for Harry to go. But Mrs. Julian, their landlady, did her utmost to please and interest him, and after a little while succeeded in diverting his attention. Their lodgings were not large. They had only one bedroom at the top of the house, and shared Mrs. Julian's sitting-room. With an unpleasant landlady this would have been trying, but Mrs. Julian was so pleasant that it was indeed far better—as it was cheaper—than having a separate sitting-room, and Teddy in a short time soon became quite fond of her.

Mrs. Julian was a pattern landlady. Her heart quite yearned over the orphan lads, and she did her best to make them happy. I admit all landladies are not so good as she, but still there are some who are as kind and pleasant.

It was, therefore, with satisfied feelings, as far as Teddy was concerned, that Harry started off that morning to the city. "Surley," thought he, "it must have been God Himself who has led us to these comfortable lodgings," and he felt comforted and strengthened at this evidence of the Almighty Father's care.

By carefully following Mrs. Julian's directions and making numerous inquiries he found his way to the railway station, and finally to the business house in which he was to be engaged.

Arrived there, he asked to see the head of the firm, and after waiting a little while he was shown into a private room.

As Harry sat here waiting the arrival of his employer his heart beat fast and his breath came quick. What sort of man would his new master be? Presently the door opened, and as he came in Harry rose to meet him, and felt reassured at once when the gentleman shook him kindly by the hand.

"Sit down, sit down," he said genially. And then he asked him many details about his qualifications for business which need not be specified here. Harry answered in a straightforward and manly but modest manner which won his employer's regard.

"Well," he said at length, "if you are earnest and industrious I think I can promise that we shall soon raise your salary and position. But remember this, your success depends very largely on yourself. Stick to business and business will stick to you. And now a word on another matter. You are young, inexperienced, and unused to London life. The great safeguard for a young man in London is total abstinence. I do not put this principle in place of religion—far from it. But I look upon it as a part of practical religion. I might say that I believe it to be almost impossible for a young man alone in London to live a pure and blameless life without this principle, for without it he is led into so many and varied temptations. They beset him on every side."

"I have already decided upon this," replied Harry smiling, "and I am a teetotaler already."

"That is right; keep to the pledge, my boy, through thick and thin. And now I will introduce you to Mr. Cracroft, the manager, who will instruct you as to your duties."

In a few minutes, then, behold Harry seated at his desk engaged in the delightful occupation of earning an honest livelihood for his little brother and himself. And surely as the Almighty Father looked down upon him, he smiled upon and blessed him as He blesses all who earnestly strive to do their duty in His great world of work.

Very quickly, as it seemed to him, the dinner hour came, and Mr. Cracroft told Shipworth, a young man slightly above Harry's age, to go out with him and show him the restaurant at which he dined.

This Harry thought was great fun, and he felt himself a man indeed, dining out every day in this manner.

No sooner were they seated than his companion called out for a pint of stout. "Won't you have some stout too?" he asked Harry.

For a moment the boy hesitated. Everybody around was drinking wine or beer. It would look so singular for him to abstain, and his new companion might think him weak-minded and unmanly. But his resolutions came to his mind. He remembered his pledge, his talk with his good friend Dr. Sowerby, and also with his kind employer. "No, thank you," said he; "I am a teetotaler."

"Ha! ha!" laughed the other, "you'll soon have to give up drinking water—that's not strong enough. You'll never be able to do the work without beer."

"Don't you make any mistake," laughed Harry, "I know I shall be able to work better without than with it. Anyhow, I mean to do so." And it was with pleasure that he noted the look of astonishment that came into Shipworth's face at his boldness. Instead of the contempt he expected to see there he beheld surprise that so young a boy should exhibit so much moral courage.

There is no greater mistake than to suppose it is weak-minded to abstain. It requires fortitude of a higher order—far greater courage, indeed, than simply to yield to the dictates of fashion or of self-indulgence, and drink just because others do, or from fear of ridicule! And people know this full well, although they still tempt young men with the words, "It is weak-minded to abstain." I think they frequently do this to shelter themselves. However this may be, there are always those who ridicule right conduct as "weak-minded;" but true courage is that which is able to say "No" to any and all temptation.

Anyone seeing those two lads as they sat there at dinner, and marking the intelligence, vivacity, and purity which flashed from the eyes and face of the one, and the dulness, insipidity, and dissipated appearance of the other, could surely have had no two opinions as to the merits of the two lines of conduct—"moderation," leading to dissipation and excess; or abstinence, leading to purity, strength and health.

(*To be Continued.*)

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children:—I am not going to talk myself this time, but to introduce to you one of the young poets of our army, Charlie Davis, of Baltimore, Md. It is pleasant to have a rhyming faculty, and Charlie will do better as he practices and studies into things. I am glad that he has so fine a subject, and believes as all our army must, in prayer as a means whereby we shall conquer. Boys and girls this is Charlie Davis and his story in verse:

"LET US PRAY," BY CHARLIE DAVIS.

Fear marked the seamen's features,
As they looked aloft aghast,
For high up in the rigging
Of the "Bouncing Bell's" main mast,

Was the captain's only darling,
A boy of twelve years old,
Who dared by a fellow playmate,
Had climbed to show he was bold.

For up to that height so dizzy,
'Twas easy enough to climb;
To return—ah, that was the trouble,
For his footing was only a line.

Then up from below came the captain,
And when the thing was told,
He cried with a voice that was full of fear,
"My boy, don't loose your hold,
But cling with your strength remaining
Until we know what to do.
But oh, my boy, must I lose you?" he said,
As he peered the rigging through.

Then amid the scene and excitement,
And amid the dash of the spray,
A meek and demure little maiden,
Said softly, "Let us pray."

Then down on his knees went the captain,
And poured out his soul in prayer,
To the Father who rules in heaven,
His precious boy to spare.

And then as if in answer,
A mighty billow came,
And pitched the schooner over,
Till her mast top neared the main.

And seeing his chance of deliverance,
The boy with a joyful cry,
Dropped softly down in the water,
From his place before so high.

For he knew that among the seamen,
There were sturdy men who could swim,
For no sooner'd they see the action.
Than one of them plunged in.

And quickly a boat was lowered,
And the boy was safe and sound,
And once more returned to his father,
And in his strong arms tightly bound.

And thanks to the little maiden,
Who the prayer to God did raise,
And who said when the captain lauded her,
"Thee ought to give God the praise."

Then here is a letter that you will all be glad to read:

ANOTHER LITTLE LETTER.

Fairview, Pa., September 30. 1884.

Dear Captain Deborah,—I thought you would like to hear from the Band of Hope in our town. I attended the school three months—then we closed for a short vacation. We commenced again the first of September. Glad to meet again and sing from our Ripples of Song, and study our catechism. If this letter gets a welcome, I will write again some time. Hope to hear from other Bands soon. Yours, truly, Leona French.

Leona is a true little soldier, "newly mustered in." Let us hear from more of the same sort.

Captain Deborah.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498 Sharon, Pa.*

203. Numerical Enigma.

My 1, 42, 5 is a farm production.
My 3, 48, 38, 55 is a fruit.
My 56, 29, 53, 61, 51, 30 is a metallic element.
My 47, 55, 26, 63, 29, 32, 29, 11, 36, 8, 55, 5 is a branch of mathematics.
My 54, 7, 29, 4, 41, 2, 44, 51, 56 is a membranous tube.
My 15, 16, 17, is worn on the head.
My 25, 26, 20, 17, 10, 55 is a season.
My 9, 6, 3, 4, 29, 3, 29, 23, 12, 30, 51, 27 is an animal.
My 13, 45, 19, 44, 50 is the cry of a horse.
My 14, 29, 55, 34, 29, 24, 56, 22 is a reptile.
My 18, 22, 27, 40, 29, 29, 59 is a wreath.
My 21, 22, 36, 55 is a quadruped.
My 28, 51, 60, 45 is a dandy.
My 33, 55, 45, 56 is worn by women.
My 35, 51, 54 is a tint.
My 37, 38, 5 is a month.
My 39, 51, 57 is a fruit.
My 43, 58, 51, 46, 29, 44 is a fish.
My 49, 54, 52 is a number.
My 62, 29, 27, 22 is a part of the face.
My whole is a verse in proverbs. Lizzie S.

204. Prefixes and Annexes.

To a certain vowel add a head and tail and you have a winged animal. Add another head and tail and you make it to grow less. H. E. R.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

193.—"Thine hand shall find out all thine enemies; thy right hand shall find out those that hate thee."

194.—Leonatus, Homer, Susa, Baltimore, Caroline, singing, Solomon, Chronicles, Marcellus, vinegar, love, riches, candies, rings, hard times, David, hats, tea, heat, fight: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold."

195.—Miss Frances E. Willard, of Evanston, Illinois.

196.—Sobieskie, Sobeski, Seboski, Soiebska, Seboska, Soboski: Correct name, Sobieski.

197.—
W I N G
I D E A
N E A T
G A T E

Answers have been received from Isaac P. Monfort Bessie Lester and J. P. Pugh.

# Home Department.

## FARMER LEE'S CONVERSION.

LIBBIE J. SHERMAN.

"Haste to the window, Jonathan,
Where is my cane? Dear me!
Why, what an orful racket's there,
What kin the trouble be?"
"Them colts of Jimmy Green's—you guess
In tryin' to run away—
Have throwed their load all over
From the hill-top, did you say?"
"Well, here's your coat, and Jonathan,
You'd best go up the hill,
For mayhap suthin or nuther
Has happened to James of ill.
And here's your hat, too, Jonathan;
Your staff stands by the wall,
Tie this about your throat, and John,
Be keerful *you* don't fall."

"Dead? Why yes, Salina, he was
E'en a'most, when I reached his side,
He only gin a gasp or two,
Turned part way over and died.
He might a lived if only
On the ground he'd a got that knock
But you see when he fell down
He came right on the solid rock.
He'd been a whippin them horses,
Them as seen it, said, a sight,
But then he'd never a done it
If he hadn't been so tite.
His wife is eenamost crazy,
I told her, arter talkin a spell,
She orter be reconciled tew
The will of the Lord. Ah well!
It didn't du no kind o' good,
She just sot there and cried;
I guess 'twould a made your heart ache,
If you had only hearn her side.
And I got to thinkin it over
As I was a cummin hum,
'Twant so much the will o' the Lord
As 'twas the cussed rum.

'Sumhow I couldn't but think
What if our John tew night
Was lyin as Jimmy Green is,
So still and cold and white.
I reckon I haint been a doin
Jist as I'd orter a dun;
What if the Lord, in His vengeance,
Should visit it on *our* son?
Wall, I've made up my mind
As how I've bin in the wrong,
And that I'll jine the other side,
Tho' life's best days are gone.
I won't sign another license,
By help of God on high.
I'll work for prohibition, yes,
And vote it till I die.

*Warsaw, N. Y.*

## * A BIBLE LESSON FOR THE DAY OF PRAYER, OCT. 7, 1884.

HANNAH WHITALL SMITH, NATIONAL EVANGELISTIC SUPERINTENDENT.

### *THE GREAT BONDAGE AND THE GREAT DELIVERANCE.*

*The bondage.* Exod. 1:13, 14; 2:23.

The children of Israel were enslaved by a tyrant, King Pharaoh. The people of the United States are enslaved by a worse tyrant, King Alcohol. The Israelites cried to the Lord for deliverance, as we have cried, and the Lord heard their cry as He has heard ours. Exod. 2:24, 25; 3: 7–9.

He promised them deliverance and sent a deliverer. Exod. 3:1–6; 10–18.

He has also promised deliverance to us, and has sent a deliverer. 1 Cor. 10:13; Heb. 2:18; Rom. 8:37; 1 John 3:8 with Heb. 2:14.

When the message first came to the Israelites. they could not believe it and we are like them. Exod. 6:1–9.

It was not enough however for them to cry to the Lord, nor for Him to hear their cry and promise them deliverance. He did not pick them up in chariots of fire and carry them out in a whirlwind of glory. They had to go out themselves, walking every step of the way, and so must we. Exod. 13:18–22; 14:15.

They went up "harnessed;" and we must also. Luke 12:35. Eph. 6:10–18. Heb. 12:1, 2.

Neither would they accept any compromises, Pharaoh would have been very willing for half measures. Exod. 10:7–11. 24–26.

And King Alcohol now is the same. "Let us have high license," he cries, "regulate the traffic in anyway you please, only let it go on." But our word must be as was the word of Moses, "There shall not a hoof be left behind." "Total prohibition, state and national" is the only thing for us. Eph. 5:11; 2 Cor. 6:14–18.

A compromising leader who would have been willing to act from expediency, and to consent to present half measures for fear of the future consequences of insisting on the full deliverance, could never have led the Israelites out. Nor can such a one lead us. We whose ears have been opened to hear the Divine voice saying, "Let my people go that they may serve me," can follow no man, nor woman nor party who is willing to compromise or have fellowship in any way however remote with the accursed evil.

A striking lesson is taught concerning this in Exod. 21:28–36. If a political party has been "wont to push with his horn in time past," or in other words if it has in any way affiliated itself with the liquor interest, and both our great political parties are openly acknowledged to have done this, and to be even now doing it, then our duty is plain. We dare not endorse them. 1 Tim. 5:22; 2 John 9 10, 11.

The result of this uncompromising fidelity to principle was the complete escape of all Israel from the house of bondage, and the utter destruction of the tyrant king who had enslaved them. For the Lord made Himself strong on behalf of those who were thus true to Him, and delivered them: Exod. 12: 40, 41; 13: 14; Exod. 14: 13–31; Joshua: 24: 17.

As He always will in all ages of the world, and under all circumstances. Deut. 11: 36; with Josh. 14: 6–14; Compare Num. 32: 11,12, 13.

A half hearted following results in wilderness wandering now, as truly as it did then. And the women of the W. C. T. U. must walk, as Caleb walked, in a whole hearted, uncompromising following of the light the Lord has given them, or they will find themselves wandering in a wilderness for many weary years.

If we turn to the story of Caleb in the Book of Numbers, we shall understand its application to our case more clearly. Num. 13: 27–33; 14: 1–10.

The giants in the way then, as now, weakened the faith of the Lord's people. They saw the strength of the enemy and their own weakness. They compared themselves with the giants who filled the land, and said, "We be not able." They left out God altogether.

But Caleb and Joshua were made of different stuff. They saw the strength of their enemies and their own weakness quite as plainly, but they saw God also, and they said, "We are well able." Therefore God said concerning them that they had "wholly followed" Him. But because of this wholly following, they shared the fate of all whose light and whose faithfulness is in advance of their fellows; for, "all the congregation bade stone them with stones."

And so our Lord says it shall be with us; and many have experienced it. Luke 6: 22, 23; Matt. 10: 24, 25.

"Those who adhere to the right at all costs; who cling to it though it lead them into the wilderness, find beyond a promised land, where all that they have sacrificed is restored to them." and

"They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three."

Another striking lesson is to be learned from a later event in the history of the Israelites: Judges 1: 21,27–35.

They had been commanded to "utterly drive out" the inhabitants of the land. Num. 33: 51–56; Josh. 23: 1–13.

The warning had been clear and explicit. "Else if ye do in any wise go back and cleave unto the remnants of those nations . . . . know for a certainty that the Lord your God will no more drive out any of these nations from before you; but they shall be snares and traps unto you and scourges in your side, and thorns in your eyes." The book of Judges shows how literally this was fulfilled. Judges 2: 1–3.

May the Lord grant that nothing akin to this shall be done by any W. C. T. U. women anywhere, either through expediency or through ignorance; but that our voices shall ring through the land with no uncertain sound, declaring that let others do as they will, "as for me and my house we will serve the Lord."

"Workmen of God! Oh lose not heart,
But learn what God is like;
And in the darkest battle field
Thou shalt know where to strike.

"Thrice blest is he to whom is given
The instinct that can tell
That God is on the field, when He
Is most invisible.

"Blest too is he who can divine
Where real right doth lie,
And dares to take the side that seems
Wrong to man's blindfold eye.

"Then learn to scorn the praise of men,
And learn to lose with God;
For Jesus won the world through shame
And beckons thee His road.

"For right is right, since God is God.
And right the day must win.
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

* This Bible reading came too late for the purpose for which it was intended, but can be used at any time with profit. [ED. UNION SIGNAL.]

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Oct. 19.] Fourth Quarter, No. 3. [1884.

## Topic: SOLOMONS'S CHOICE.

LESSON TEXT: 1 Kings 3:5–15.

GOLDEN TEXT: Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom. Prov. 4, 7.

TIME. B. C. 1015.

PLACE. Gibeon, the resting place of the tabernacle for many years.

1. When Joshua assumed the leadership of the children of Israel, God assured him "As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee; I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee," but the fulfillment of this promise rested upon certain conditions.

Joshua was to "observe to do according to all the law" which God had given him by the hand of Moses. He was not to "turn from it to the right hand or to the left," and then should his way be prosperous, then should he have good success. As proof of his strict adherence to God's directions we are told "and Israel served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that over lived Joshua." David desired above all things else, that Solomon might have wisdom and understanding to "keep the law." From sad experience he could assure him "Then shalt thou prosper, if thou takest heed to fulfill the statutes and judgments which the Lord charged Moses with concerning Israel." That Solomon recognized the basis of the "great mercy" God had shown his father is evident from his response to God's invitation and from the earlier and successful years of his reign.

Now as then, it is only as men walk before God "in truth and in righteousness, and in uprightness of heart" that they can consistently ask or receive His blessing. They cannot from motives of expediency turn aside for the time from the one right path and still be doing God's will and have God's presence. Just so sure as they fail and forsake God will He fail them and leave them to their own devisings.

2. The great secret of Solomon's success was his consciousness of his insufficiency, of himself, for the great responsibility entrusted to him and his simple confession of this weakness. "I am but a little child: I know not how to go out or come in." Years afterward Paul expressed many times the same conviction, and we know that it became to him, also, a source of strength for he says, "When I am weak, then am I strong." A like experience is common in the life of every child of God. The saddest wanderings are ever the result of a self-confidence that has its springs of life in human, not divine sources.

3. Solomon's choice was very unlike that which we would naturally expect so young a man and one so surrounded to make, but its wisdom, even from a wordly point of view, cannot be gainsayed. He asked only for an understanding, or a *hearing* heart that he might "discern between good and bad," but in receiving this blessing, even though God had not promised or given aught else, he received the embodiment and source of all good. As he himself said later in life, after he had proved its truthfulness, "The blessing of the Lord it maketh rich, and He addeth no sorrow with it." What need *we* more than the hearing ear and the understanding heart? What greater blessing can *we* desire than the consciousness Isaiah expressed, "He wakeneth morning by morning, he wakeneth mine ear to hear as the learned?"

4. God not only gave Solomon all that he asked, so that as He said, "There was none like thee before thee, neither after thee shall any arise like unto thee," but gave him also that which he had not asked, riches and honor, far exceeding that of any other king of his day, and promised him long life if he walked in His ways. As the latter condition was not observed, the right to the promise was forfeited, but in his old age Solomon became as ingloriously distinguished for his folly as in youth he had been renowned for his wisdom. The story of Solomon's life is a striking illustration of the truth of Christ's words "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Just as clearly it evidences the fact that self-seeking ends in losing all that one seeks, and that the utterance "None of self and all of Thee," is as philosophical as it is spiritual.

5. Another truth that grows out of this lesson is to be found in the fact that the very riches and honor which came to Solomon with his prayer for "the understanding heart," became his curse when the understanding heart had departed from him. It may be that this throws some light on paths shadowed by poverty. The riches withheld might be but a weight to drag down rather than build up.

"Soon, like dust, to yeu and mo,
Will our earthly treasures be;
But the loving word and deed,
To another in his need,
They will unforgotten be!
They will live eternally—
Bread upon the waters cast,
Shall be gathered at the last."

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

61 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

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*I give and bequeath to the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union the sum of $——— the same to be paid the treasurer of said society for its use by my executors.*

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*ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION TOWARD POLITICAL PARTIES. RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING, DETROIT, MICH.:*

*We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.*

## MATTERS TO CONSIDER AT ST. LOUIS.

"When I was a child, I thought as a child—I spoke as a child." The W. C. T. U. is but a child in years, but among its many causes for gratitude is this, that, after all, and in spite of all, it has so few childish things to put away. "Nevertheless and notwithstanding," growth involves change; experience brings wisdom; "new occasions teach new duties," and the broadening field of reform, demands larger planning, even while it necessitates a closer division of labor.

The present political campaign has been in many senses an "eye opener." It has emphasized the necessity of a thorough understanding of national issues, and the relation of state and national government. Such education as it has furnished us, will aid as well as show the need of settled definitions in our own national organization.

The powers of national officers, of the national superintendents and the national executive committee have never been defined constitutionally as certainly and as rigorously as exigencies of the past few years have demanded. All this will call for careful consideration and honest criticism in the aim to perfect our constitution. As at present expressed, the executive committee of the society is set to *control and provide for the general interests of the work.* This may confer a power too wide and too loosely defined to be consistent with that division of responsibility by which the best results are attained. It throws a heavy burden, too, upon a body which sits but once a year.

The constitution also, while it recognizes superintendents of departments, neither assigns their work nor their limitations. In defining the duties of officers the by laws fail to instruct the more important of these in a measure adequate to their mission.

The question often arises should not the national society present to its constituency a complete form of organization through all the phases of local, county, district and state work? These forms, while sufficiently elastic to be adapted to various situations, to be also so fundamental as to furnish a uniform basis of government for all. This question might be answered at St. Louis to the great advantage of all concerned.

The relations of each of these organizations to the other and to the national society, in the matter of policy and adminiatration would in this way be settled also. These relations are but dimly understood at present, because their existence has as yet been scarcely recognized.

The varying attitude of auxiliary societies toward the political issues is an apt illustration of this need. There may be in the future questions more peculiarly our own which will involve a more serious difference in case no effort is made to settle and define the obligations of national policy upon state and local organizations. These are constitutional matters for consideration.

Besides these there are questions of enlargement and function, which will necessarily absorb much attention. There is considerable appeal for new departments and there is in all minds a little dread of what Mrs. Livermore aptly calls "too many eggs in one nest." From California comes the urgent plea for a department of grape culture, intended of course to supply information concerning the better and safer culture of the grape which makes glad the heart of man with its rich unfermented juices. From the same direction is the suggestion of a department having for its especial object of attack, the dreadful opium traffic, and which in the event of a world's W. C. T. U. might be a power not easily calculable in its effect upon missionary work in foreign lands. From ports of entry comes the demand for a a department of immigration, that the poor ignorant immigrant beckoned hither by friendly hands may not find the drink evil clutching at his throat and beggaring him as soon as he sets foot upon our shores.

Then too, there is the large and fruitful question of a national training school. A Chautauquan university for the W. C. T. U. where the way faring one, newly enlisted, or worn with the burden of not entirely apprehended methods, may be led through every department by skilled and experienced teachers, from juvenile work, kinder-garten and kitchen garden training, public speaking etc., on into the thorough furnishment to every good work.

The world's W. C. T. U. also ought to receive new impetus toward realization this year. The large correspondence in which our general officers have been engaged during the past year, will enable them to formulate suggestions at least which may prove the basis of intelligent foundation work toward this end.

The convention will doubtless pay heed to the hints given by the general officers in the supplement to THE UNION SIGNAL of March 27, viz., the need of a by law by which the assembly shall require a report from the committees on plan of work and resolutions not later than the third day of the annual session, thus giving one

day for careful consideration of both, and so preventing, it is hoped, the misunderstandings which which so often ensue upon hasty action. A great deliberative body should *deliberate*. It never should be hurried by the emergencies of a last and late session, to enact laws or project enterprises which in cooler, calmer processes of thought might appear impracticable, and perhaps mischievous.

Above and beyond all, let us come together in the spirit of Him who hath called us, with open, judicial minds, and with hearts bent upon love for each other, and full of devotion to the interests of God's kingdom on the earth.

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The following, from Mrs. Livermore, we cheerfully give as prominent space as our criticism of her position has occupied:

NOT THE SAME QUESTION.

In The Union Signal of September 25, appears the following editorial comment on my article:

In connection with Mrs. Livermore's letter on 4th page, we think it well to refer to the action of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. convention last fall, of which she was chairman by virtue of her office as president of the state society, and which reads as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Prohibition party stands for right principles as no other party does; we therefore endorse its position and bid it God speed.

That resolution was passed a year ago at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. and referred entirely to *state* prohibition. A *national* Prohibitory ticket, if then in the field, was not known, nor discussed, nor was it alluded to at our annual meeting. I shall endorse the same resolution, referring to state prohibition, at our approaching annual meeting, if it is presented.

I do not yet see the wisdom of making prohibition a national issue, and in opposition to that I have written. We have not yet a sufficiently strong foundation to stand on in the public sentiment of the country, and need to mass our strength on state prohibition, until a majority of the states stand with Kansas, Iowa and Maine—and then will come national prohibition—and it will come to stay.

A large proportion of Prohibitionists agree with me and many this year will vote the *state* Prohibitory ticket who will at the same time cast their ballots for the *national* Republican candidate. The criticism of The Union Signal is therefore irrelevant, and does not assail my position. MARY A. LIVERMORE.

*Melrose, Mass.*

Mrs. Livermore is consistent in this, that believing in state prohibition, she will give her influence to the state Prohibition party. We are still compelled to believe her inconsistent in her position taken in regard to the National Prohibition party, as in her "Word to Women" she advises adherence to the Republican party *because*, for one reason, the Prohibition party relegated suffrage to *state* legislation, just what she approves in temperance work. National Prohibitionists, to be consistent, if consistency is worth while, and we still have respect for it, should advocate the settlement of both of these questions on a national basis, and state Prohibitionists should not, it seems to us, find fault with the Prohibition party because it referred the suffrage question to the states.

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Our national superintendents are sending in frequent wails about these times, "No reports from state superintendents" being the burden of their cry, Mrs. M. C. Nobles, superintendent of the department of Relation of Intemperance to Capital and Labor, and Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, superintendent of work among the colored people of the north, uttering the loudest cries. Their proper addresses in our directory is well worth the immediate attention of all delinquents.

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It is thought that some delegates to the national convention are making an effort to reach St. Louis on the Saturday before the convention in the belief that the sessions of the convention begin on Monday. The executive committee only are expected on Saturday the 18th as the convention does not open till Wednesday, the 23d of October.

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## NEW BOOKS.

The National Temperance Society, 58 Reade St., New York sends us two new library or Sunday school books —Miss Janet's Old House, and The Spinning Wheel of Tamworth. The first named is a story of life transformed in its afternoon, from a cynical, hard existence to a sunny, helpful, Christian career, which though short, embraced much usefulness and soul culture. It is by that pleasant story teller, Miss Noble, and will be attractive by its authorship.

The second on our list from the same house is written by Rev. W. A. Smith, and is a new version of the Prodigal Son, applied to modern times. A life regardless of God's claims, success without underlying principle, indulgence in folly and in sin comes to a sudden "arrest of thought" by way of financial reverses, and the soul arises, says "I will go to my Father," and is welcomed with a Father's forgiving love.

From D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, we have Mrs. Terhune's (Marion Harland) Cookery for Beginners, just in time for the beginners in hygienic cookery and living. The justly abused pie has no place in its pages, neither has the wine sauce or jelly, but in their place is abundant instruction in the "plain cooking" of every day life, the wholesome preparation of every day food. The making and baking of bread, the roasting and boiling meat, the not too spiced but toothsome preparation of "left over" material—all this is in good shape for the handling of beginners.

The Divine Law of Cure, by W. F. Evans, and published by H. H. Carter & Co., Boston, comes to us by way of the Sanitary Publishing Co. of Chicago. It is a work which demands more than the passing notice which our crowded columns will permit, and it is a philosophical contribution to the revival of the Idealism of Berkeley, Fichte and Hegel. It is, in fact, an application of this philosophy to the cure of the diseases of the human body. Its teaching is, that to think and to exist are one, and that every disease is the translation of morbid thought into bodily expression. If the morbid idea be removed, the disease is cured. While but a small number of persons may as yet be inclined to receive this theory as truth, the book treats of certain facts and the deductions therefrom in a sensible and reverent fashion. It is not subversive of accepted Christian doctrines, but rather widens their application. It wakens and stimulates thoughts of God in new directions. God as the life, not only of the spirit, but the indwelling life of the body which is its temple. What Dr. Chalmers calls "the great unhingement" of human nature is in this book shown to be a state from which Christ has redeemed us, body and spirit. He is a Savior not only from sin in the soul, but the outward manifestation of that sin, disease in the body.

These are statements that challenge attention and study on the part of Christians and a demonstration of their truth would place us in a fair way to "overcome the world."

A volume of sermons, by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittridge, of Chicago, is done up in paper covers and good print by C. H. Whitney, publishers, of this city. The selection of the sixteen discourses within these covers is doubtless a good one, and Dr. Kittridge's sermonizing is always direct, impressive and calculated to tone up to a high key, the moral and spiritual nature.

Evening Rest, from D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, is a rather tame and tedious monologue of a crude nature, as it develops in the direction of truth. There is always a charm in the story of struggle toward the light, but in this case the soul is too self conscious and seems to "pose" on its way light-ward in a way which is destructiove of the usual interest.

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Of what good would a tower be, if one could not ookl backward from it, as well forward on the ever advancing column. Well, by looking backward I have found that our dear Mrs. Foster was made superintendent of legislative work in the national W. C. T. U. at Indianapolis in 1879. From her first report at Boston, 1880, I cull this "sweet morsel": "We find further, that the two great political parties of the country in their national manifestoes are silent on the relation of the state to the traffic though in some instances their utterances may be construed to disapprove the expediency of prohibition or even to insinuate against its rightfulness. These parties have, however, in a few instances in their own state platforms distinctly pronounced either for or against prohibition, or for the right of the whole people to settle the question by the popular vote in constitutional law. The National Prohibition party alone meets the question squarely on its merits and places at the head of its ticket the Hon. Neal Dow, himself the very embodiment of prohibition doctrine. We find everywhere an increased sensitiveness on the part of those in high political circles, a realization that the ghost of prohibition will not down, and we expect before many years to see "entire prohibition of the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors" on the banners of *the then dominant* party of the country."

* * *

And here's another. In 1881 at Washington, D. C., the closing paragraph of her report is as follows:

"To what do the logic of events and philosophy of things lead us? Prohibitory legislation, national and state, can only be permanently secured through the agency of a political party making this its central idea. We hail with thankful hearts such political organizations in state and nation."

* * *

More sweets still. In report for 1882 at Louisville, Ky., Mrs. F. says: "I was granted two hearings before committees of congress at Washington—the first in support of national constitutional prohibition before the house committee on the alcoholic liquor traffic." Now why should she be granted this hearing, or why desire and seek it if national prohibition is the absurd and hopeless thing she predicts?

* * *

The U. S. (Union Signal) has "found a friend, O, such a friend." I shall not be violating state secrets if I tell. It is Mrs. Sarah Tudor, of Baltimore, who orders $25 worth of Union Signals sent to fifty leading men of Maryland for the next three months, saying as she does so, "You will know the value I attach to our national organ when you find that it gives me tenfold more pleasure to enclose this draft, than it would to invest the amount in a trip to the national convention, the place of all others I most desire to visit." She will be there too, I feel sure.

* * *

Mrs. Woodbridge is in the field in Ohio and that is "significant of much." Her appointments are Leipsic, Oct. 6; Ottawa, the 7th; the 8th, Xenia; 9th, Lebanon; 10th, Wilmington; 11th, Washington C. H.; 12th, Jackson; 13th, Athens; 14th, *election day, at home*, just as if she were going to vote, and she will, some day.

* * *

Two thousand people listened to Mary T. Lathrap's grand address in Dr. Fulton's church, Brooklyn, and as many in New York city. She is filling a few old engagements in Connecticut and then for the fray in "Michigan, my Michigan." On Duty.

# News From the Field.

## ALABAMA.

Selma.—Some of us feel that Alabama does not take the stand she ought in this great temperance work and our union feels jealous when reading accounts of others, that no word is spoken of her. Whose fault is it that no mention has been made of the work in Selma? Mine principally, I confess, and now propose to give a little account of how it was done. You see we're a little afraid of women lecturers, so we don't urge their coming amongst us; but by some chance or providence a woman did dare to come. I know not how it came about, whether she invited herself or was invited, but it was announced in the papers that on a certain Sunday Miss H. G. Moore was to speak on temperance at Gilman's hall. One of our earnest temperance men was interviewed as to where she was to be entertained. He didn't know exactly, everybody, who thought of it at all, thought she'd stay—somewhere. A prominent lawyer had heard her speak in Tuscaloosa and assured Maj. H. that she could lecture in an interesting manner, even to the edification of both ladies and gentlemen. The day arrived. I was invited with one or two friends to call at a boarding house to see Miss Moore, which we did. She is too well known to need a description. After a few moment's conversation we went to the hall. I watched her as we walked together and her face showed that every thought was a prayer and I knew she trusted in no human strength but walked seeing Him who is invisible. We followed her on to the platform feeling a little embarrassed at so prominent a position beside a woman temperance lecturer. Half an hour later I felt more embarassed, nay, mortified, that I had not invited her to my home; that I had not remembered what St. Paul says about entertaining strangers. Well, she convinced nearly every person in the house that she was on the right side in speaking for prohibition and also that a woman may speak in public without seeming to be out of her sphere. She invited the ladies to meet her the following day in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church. She dined with me and on our way to church I said, "Miss Moore, have you faith to believe you will form a union here?" "Certainly, haven't you?" "No, indeed." Arriving at the church I was astonished to see the number already assembled. After devotional exercises and a talk by Miss Moore a rising vote was taken as to organizing. Many rose and it was decided to organize at once, which we did with thirty members, since increased to fifty-two. We have an enthusiastic president, Mrs. Judge Brooks, who realizes the importance of her position and strives to be equal to every emergency. We have been scattering temperance literature through the county.

A committee on jail work visited the jail for three months, teaching the prisoners in classes as in Sunday school. We have had one gospel temperance meeting. We have felt and still feel the need of an experienced worker among us. We are way behind the times. Questions arise in regard to the temperance work that we know not how to answer. We are hoping after the state convention to have Miss Moore and Mrs. Chapin with us. April 17, three months after our union was established, a Band of Hope was organized with forty-one members, since increased to seventy-one. So many of our officers and members being out of town for the summer we were obliged to suspend for a couple of months but we hope to come together the first of October with renewed zeal, to work especially among the young who are the hope of the future. Helen H. Rothrock, *Cor. Sec.*

## VIRGINIA.

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE W. C. T. U.

The second annual convention of the W. C. T. U. was held in the Lutheran church of Staunton on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 16 and 17. The deft hands of the ladies had tastefully and appropriately decorated the church for the occasion.

The word "welcome," in large gilt letters was suspended over the centre of the auditorium, and the pulpit was arched, in similar letters with the inscription, "For God and home and native land," and beneath the arch the meaning-full initials "W. C. T. U.," and the pulpit was tastefully decorated with blooming geraniums and other flowers—the whole presenting quite a beautiful scene.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning by the president, Mrs. Rebecca D. Wilson, of Lincoln, Loudon county, and was opened with devotional exercises led by Mrs. Wilson.

After the minutes of the last convention were read, the president, Mrs. Wilson, read her annual report, in which she said there should be a more general consecration of individual gifts in order to a more general distribution of the work of the union, and that "if this convention be the occasion of such unreserved giving of ourselves to the service of our Master, it will indeed be a blessed era in our history. We cannot afford to waste time at this crisis of our temperance work in worry or discouragements from divisions of opinion as to methods of work. When we consider our malignant foe, controlling as he does untold resources of wealth and political power, we can but feel that persistent effort, without fear and without compromise, is our only hope, entering every door of hope that is unfolding before us."

Miss Willard then addressed the convention, urging the importance of more scientific instruction in reference to the nature of alcohol and its effects.

Miss Anna Gordon then made some interesting remarks on the importance of teaching the children, and through them, influencing their parents. With this, the morning session closed.

At 2:30, p. m., the afternoon session was opened with devotional exercises after which the business meeting was commenced by reading the reports of superintendents of departments. Juvenile work, by Mrs. Pleasants, of Richmond; hygiene, by Mrs. Dr. Janney, of London county; press work, by Mrs. Rosalie J. Anderson, Richmond. Legislative, Mrs. R. D. Wilson gave a verbal report stating that some effort was made in the way of petitions to the legislature last winter. Colored worker, Miss C. Jenney, Londoun county.

At 4 p. m., the convention adjourned to hear the address of Miss Anna Gordon to the children. There was a good audience composed of the members of the "Band of Hope" with their numerous banners, and young and old persons who were interested in the occasion.

The address of Miss Gordon was unique and peculiarly adapted to make a lasting impression upon the minds of the children. Her illustration of the character of alcohol as contrasted with that of water, as well as the beautiful story she told illustrating the distress inflicted upon children by the intemperance of their parants, will linger long in the memories of the children who heard them.

At half past 7 o'clock the Lutheran church was filled. The services were opened by Rev. Allan Curr, of the Baptist church, who is an able and zealous advocate of temperance. The address of welcome was then delivered by Rev. Rumsey Smithson, of the M. E. Church South, whose labors and zeal in the cause of temperance are well known. He delivered an earnest address welcoming the union in the name of God, in the name of home, in the name of native land and in the name of liberty—dwelling at some length upon each.

The response was made in an appropriate manner by Miss Frances E. Willard.

After these formal ceremonies, an address was delivered by Mrs. Sallie Chapin, of Charleston, S. C., which was marked by ability of a high order and burning zeal and earnestness, and delivered in a style that was peculiarly striking and impressive. Her remarks were forcible, graphic, practical and pathetic. She has done and is still doing a good work in the southern states. She has done valuable service among the colored as well as the white people of the south. To a strong intellect and indomitable will, she unites the zeal of a crusader and the faith of a saint.

After devotional exercises, the election of officers took place, resulting in the re-election of the old officers, as follows: President, Mrs. Rebecca D. Wilson, Loudon county; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. M. Fultz, Staunton; treasurer, Mrs. M. M. Cochran, University of Virginia.

The following superintendents of departments were chosen: Miss Thamsen Janney, Lincoln, Va., hygiene and heredity; Mrs. Payne, Charlottesville, Va., scientific instruction; Mrs. A. P. Funkhouser, Harrisburg, Va., Sabbath school work; Mrs. W. H. Pleasants, Richmond, juvenile work; Mrs. R. Smithson, Staunton, Va., evangelistic and parlor work; Mrs. Allan Curr, temperance literature; Mrs. Rosalie J. Anderson, Richmond, influencing press; Mrs. Leroy A. Crenshaw, Richmond, relative statistics; Mrs. John B. Crenshaw, prison and jail; Mrs. M. B. Lee, Richmond, railroad employes; Mrs. James W. Newton, Staunton, Va., unfermented wines; Miss B. Taylor, young women's work; Mrs. R. D. Wilson, Lincoln, Va., legislative and petitions; Miss Cornelia Janney, Loudon county, Va., work among colored people.

At the afternoon session a plan for raising funds to defray the expenses of the association was reported and adopted. The plan provides for issuing stock at $5 per share, and the purchaser can pay the cost of the share in cash or in annual installments.

Miss Anna Gordon delivered an interesting address to the young ladies and showing how the young ladies could do good service to society by uniting with the W. C. T. U. Some names were obtained then and others the following day when Mrs. Chapin made a forcible address.

At 7:30 o'clock, the opera house was filled to hear the address that Miss Willard was announced to deliver on that occasion.

After devotional exercises, consisting of singing, and the reading of a psalm, and an earnest prayer by Rev. J. C. Dice, and the collection from the audience to defray the cost of the use of the opera house, Miss Willard delivered her address which for more than an hour held her audience spellbound.

Her address was delivered in a graceful manner, and it was such as would do honor to any tongue or pen. The matter was good and the manner exquisite. The thoughts were sound and were clothed in beautiful imagery. The illustrations she used were very striking, and they were classic and historic. Portions of this address contain word-pictures which will long "hang on memory's wall," and which are as beautiful as any ever drawn by the pencil of the greatest artist, or that has found a place in the gallery of the Vatican at Rome or the Louvre in Paris.

This will sound like exaggeration to all who did not have the pleasure of hearing this address; but those who heard it will acquit us of the charge of magnifying its merits.

## NEBRASKA.

CALL TO CONVENTION.

The tenth annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Nebraska, will be held in Omaha, Nebraska, beginning Thursday evening, October 9th, 1884, and continuing through Sunday the 12th. The place of meeting will be the First M. E. church, Rev. Chas. Savidge, pastor. This convention will be composed of the executive committee, and three delegates from each local union throughout the state. A full representation is earnestly desired. District presidents and superintendents of each department of work are expected to then present their annual reports.

The usual reduced rates will be obtained over the several railroad lines.

Local secretaries will send names and number of delegates desiring entertainment to Mrs. C. S. Soule, president W. C. T. U., corner Hamilton and Pierre streets; Omaha and for railroad certificates to Mrs. Mary T. Folsom, Gibbon, Nebraska.

The delegates and visitors attending the convention, will be met, on arrival at Omaha, at the railroad depots, by those duly appointed and wearing the white badge, who will give needed directions and assign them to their homes.

Delegates are requested to place the white ribbon where it may easily be seen, to assist in their recognition.

Our national president, Miss Frances E. Willard, will be with us at the convention. That her presence may prove an inspiration and a rich blessing, is our ardent hope.

Yours, for "God and home and native land,"

Mrs. Jennie E. Ford, *Pres. W. C. T. U., of Neb.*
Mrs. Mary T. Folsom, *Cor. Secretary.*

## VERMONT.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

I am asked to write a letter to The Union Signal, giving a report of Vermont W. C. T. U. state convention, held at Middlebury, the 17, 18 and 19 of this month and to "put the spirit into it." How I wish I could. I would like first to set the whole United States down in that lovely Champlain valley with the girdle of mountains whose pure breeze sent down from the clouds would, I am sure, dissipate every cobweb from the minds of our people upon this gigantic question of the age—temperance.

From all over our state, from busy homes and urgent cares, two hundred women gathered together and remained for three days, in harmony reasoning together. From the moment we set our feet upon the depot platform we felt the warm social atmosphere and hospitable character of the people of Middlebury. Upon all sides and from all classes the women wearing the white ribbon mark of distinction seemed welcome. The faculty of the college bestowed marked attention upon the convention, appearing almost in a body at the reception given by Mrs. J. A. Wright, Tuesday evening, sending an invitation for the ladies to visit the college, which in large numbers they did, and as a last compliment, President Hamlin graced the platform by his presence the last evening of convention and led the devotional service. It can be safely said that this was the most successful convention ever held by the W. C. T. U. in this state. Mrs. Greene never displayed her unusual executive ability and skill as a presiding officer as well as a comprehensive grasp of the work of the organization in nation and state, to a better advantage, or keener appreciation, than during these meetings. Her unanimous re-election must have been to her faithful heart, peculiarly sweet. Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Button, who have filled the secretaries' places during the past year, were present during every session, and rendered unceasing service. Mrs. Perkins was re-elected, and the former custom of combining the corresponding and recording secretaryship was once more adopted by convention, thus avoiding the confusion resulting upon the two offices, where the officers lived in different sections of the state.

The work has grown so rapidly during past year, two secretaries have been kept busy, and Mrs. Perkins will need an efficient assistant which she will no doubt find in Mrs. Smith, of St. Johnsbury, in this way keeping the whole work directly under her own supervision. Mrs. Hannah Whithall Smith, was present nearly throughout the convention, and led all the devotional meetings save two. Mrs. Brooks, of Fairfield, conducted the consecration service the first morning, and as her clear voice rang through the hall in the wonderful words of the 91st Psalm, every soul felt the uplifting messages were for them, the prayers that followed breathed of the same spirit, and the keynote of the series of meetings was struck.

We cannot leave the address of welcome given by

Mrs. J. C. Houghton, without special notice. It covered, in a few expressive words, the causes bringing women thus together in convention, dating back down the ages, but fed always by the demon of destruction assailing her home, and inspiration seemed almost to descend upon the speaker, as in eloquent language she summoned women to the work of the future. The welcome of the clergy to the convention, was made by Rev. S. L. B. Speare and Rev. Mr. Moore, in fitting and grateful terms.

The response by Mrs. L. E. Blodgett, of Derby Line, was a practical form of thanks for words of welcome; she spoke of her works as of an international character, since much of her effort is given over the line in Canada. Mrs. Middleton, president of the Province of Quebec, made the meetings memorable with her presence, and the grand womanhood she represented, by her silvered hair and devoted purpose, will live long in our memories. "We mourned with you when Lincoln fell, we watched and prayed those weeks while Garfield fought for his life; our flags went down half mast, when the struggle was over, and now, we stand with you in your war against this greatest foe of mankind." This she said as illustrative of the unity of purpose, moving all nations alike, to strike down their common foe. We had the peerless woman, Mrs. Emily McLaughlin, for one evening lecture, and upon the platform a part of two days, lending her influence and short speeches to make the meetings successful. I would like to give some adequate report of her address Thursday evening, but I should need illuminated pages, with lines of gold and words of silver, and still the individuality of the grand woman could not be portrayed, she must be seen and her words felt to be fully appreciated. Her lecture was a summing up of facts, drawn from the world's history, of the character of woman, and she spoke of the wonderful spiritual awakening, the quickening of conscience, this latter half of the nineteenth century had witnessed among women; reviewed the conditions of our country, and the power of the liquor interests, the imperfect laws regulating the traffic, and said, that now, as in the days when Phillips and Garrison urged the unequal strife against slavery the time of "apology" had come. Men declare the rum business to be respectable, and government sanctions it, and yet it was treated like the veriest criminal in the land, hedged in and restricted on all sides by law, even to the "screen law," which was an assumption in itself of unlawful intentions on the part of the saloon keeper. She conjured the women not to be discouraged because God was taking care of this battle. But I must leave this subject and speak of the reports of superintendents, which can only be mentioned together, the most of them were worthy of a lengthy notice. All of them showed an intelligent understanding of their different departments, and a marked advance in the working of them.

The report of the superintendent of scientific instruction, emphasized in every mind the importance of this line of work, and the need of women who would take up the work, and feel their responsibility. Since Vermont led off in the securing of the law requiring the teaching of physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcohol upon the human system, she should certainly be first in seeing that her children have the full benefit of the law. Mrs. Greene made some wise suggestions upon this department of work, and showed that the field was ready but laborers are few. I must pass over the other reports, only saying that in no case had the superintendent been idle, but diligent in season and out of season. "We come up to this harvest time," the secretary said, "nearly 50 unions stronger than last year, and our state has now 114 unions, most of them living, vital forces in their respective communities." That the impulse of this growth was sensibly felt, let the two hundred eager, responsive faces of the delegates testify, as from day to day they came together, to hear of the matter and manner of each other's labors, and give and take suggestions and plans adapted to their needs for work at home.

Once during the convention there seemed for a time to be a little "squall." It came up just before the close of the afternoon session Thursday, upon the introduction of a resolution by Mrs. M. L. Y. Hidden, endorsing the action of the National executive committee, and our beloved president, Frances E. Willard. Many ladies objected to the adoption of this resolution upon the ground that it was an endorsement of a political platform and suffrage plank, and a good many of the women were not willing to do either. The resolution upon being put to vote passed by a large majority, but came up next morning, pending the acceptance of the secretary's report, and the objectionable clause in reference to Prohibition party was stricken out, and a unanimous expression of satisfaction resulted. Thus Vermont stands loyal to the resolution of last National Convention and her National president, but has left outside of the work of the W. C. T. U. the matter of espousing any political platform. Individually we can act as we choose, and very many voices were raised for St. John and Daniel. Just after the warm discussion over the aforesaid resolution a band of Middlebury children marched through the center aisle of the hall to music upon piano, and bearing banners with "Home Protection," "The Gospel of St. John and the Prophecy of Daniel," and other appropriate inscriptions upon them. I am afraid I shall be called to order; if I spin this out much longer, but I must tell you we had Mrs. Talbot, from the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., with us during the entire meetings, and Miss Anna E. Park, of Bennington, a former state president, who said she had been laid by for "repairs," but from the wit and sparkle of her report on communion wine, and her clear-headed remarks upon various topics, should judge she was as good as new, and we wouldn't object to a remodelling ourselves, if a like result would follow. One minute more! One of Middlebury's generous citizens sent in as his greeting to the W. C. T. U. a beautiful floral device consisting of a base of flowers four feet in length arranged upon the front of platform, and over it a graceful arch from the center of which was suspended a star, and above it a crown, and on either side the letters W. C. T. U. This, like every "thing of beauty," was a joy as long as we stayed in the neat and tasty new town hall of Middlebury.

I am sure I should not meet the approval of my Vermont sisters if I should not mention the anniversary exercises Wednesday evening commemorative of the Vermont crusade days. Mrs. J. L. Perkins furnished the historical address, which was a clear and concise review of the earliest organization of women as temperance workers. She was followed with personal reminiscences of crusade days by several ladies from the towns where unions were first formed. Mrs. Greene's annual address, although cut short for lack of time, was full of lofty enthusiasm and practical thoughts and left a deep impression upon the minds of all. An interesting feature of this evening was the making of "thank offerings" by unions, which that evening and next day amounted to $225. Telegrams of greeting and sympathy were received from Virginia, California, New Hampshire, and sections of our own state. Hannah Whitall Smith did much toward keeping the spiritual tone of the meeting up to a high mark, and it will take months to efface even the tones of her voice from our hearts. The lessons she taught us of seeing with our "top eyes" and making "chariots" of our temptations and weaknesses to bear us out of our narrow, selfish surroundings will live while memory lasts. To us it is no wonder she has been set apart for a particular work. Her homely, natural ways of expression make her more forcible and effective.

If I have not quite worn out your patience dear Union Signal, may I write again sometime?

Mary J. Tucker.

[Yes. A thousand times.—Ed. Union Signal.]

CONVENTION NOTES.

—A pleasant reception was given us by Mrs. Judson A. Wright, a serenade by the band was tendered that evening. A collation was served at the church, each guest had not only a souvenir program, but also a hand-painted clothes-pin, which served as a napkin-holder at lunch.

—The secretaries reported the holding of nine county institutes, one all-day camp-meeting, religious meetings at another, hundreds of addresses by ladies outside of the state.

—There was a children's meeting preceded by a march of the children into the hall bearing banners upon which was inscribed "Gospel according to St. John," "Home Protection, Prophecy of Daniel," children singing "Tremble King Alcohol, we shall grow up."

—We were delighted to welcome guests from abroad. Mrs. Middleton, president of Province of Quebec, was present and expressed her pleasure at coming among us, gave us a short sketch of the work in her province, upon her introduction to the convention and receiving the Chautauqua salute.

—A little unfinished business was transacted en route home. Four shares of Union Signal stock sold on cars. We only wished our journey was longer and that every county had been represented. Washington county takes one, Orange county another, one individual donation of $5.00 towards another share was also given. In time I am sure Vermont will do her part in this, as she has endeavored to do in all places. No step backward is the spirit of our workers.

## IOWA.

Cedar Rapids.—I wonder how it is that Iowa is put in the attitude of not endorsing the Detroit resolution, and therefore the Prohibition party? Is it because Mrs. Foster lives in Iowa? Or because Mrs. Aldrich happens to be our president this year? Have you interviewed the various unions to get at our sentiments as a state?

I can speak for the Cedar Rapids union. We are devoted National Prohibitionists and at our September 18th meeting a committee was appointed to frame a resolution expressing our feeling with regard to the nomination of Judge Rothrock by the Republican party of this state for the office of judge of the supreme court. Here is the resolution adopted at our last meeting:

Whereas, After long continued effort and many prayers and thorough consideration, the question of an amendment to the constitution of Iowa, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages was voted upon on June 27, 1882, and carried by a majority of 29,726 votes; and

Whereas, In a suit between a brewer and a saloon keeper, brought for the purpose of testing Iowa's ability to "hold fast that thou hast that no man take thy crown," it transpired that certain of our judges of supreme court decided that the error of a copying clerk was of more force to make law than the will of the people clearly expressed by their ballots; therefore

*Resolved*, 1st. That the judges aforesaid are unable to discriminate as to the meaning of a Republican form of government, a government, namely, "of the people, by the people and for the people," and consequently they endanger the public good, and their continuance in office would undermine a free and upright government.

2nd. We have eaten the fruits of this decision long enough and we condemn the action of that political party which, whilst offering good words and bringing out some real heroes for God and home and native land, nevertheless have re-nominated one of those very men who thrust constitutional prohibition to the dogs—even though it was the gift of God and the very bread of life to many of their fellowmen.

3rd. That we urge all good men in this state to rescue from the possibility of any more such decisions by placing in the office of supreme judge a man whom we can trust.

Judge, then, whether we endorse the party which "has God in its platform" or the co-partner and head manager and three-fourths owner of the death warrants of ten thousand citizens a year. L. A. Burkholter.

## MICHIGAN.

ST. JOHN AND PRESTON.

*To the Local W. C. T. Unions of Michigan,*—A promise made months ago has held me away from my own state these golden weeks. I close my work in Connecticut October 5, and at once return. The state W. C. T. U. must help to make October a month which shall tell upon the election in November.

The officers of the national union have sent out an official statement in harmony with the resolution passed at Detroit, and given suggestions which will help the Prohibition party. Let me urge that these suggestions be carried out by the unions so far as their local conditions will admit. Send to the *Lever* or the New York *Witness* for pictures of St. John and Daniel, and put them up in your homes and union rooms. Secure the putting up of banners where it is possible. Open the way for the prohibition speakers, and if there is no one else to do it in your town, see that at least one good campaign speech is made before election.

If you find that the voter's pledge can be used with good effect, use it, and above all read the best things on this great national issue, so as to be ready to "give a reason for the hope that is in you."

The state ticket in Michigan is as grand in its way as the national.

It is the duty of every temperance woman to help secure the election of David Preston, and that victory is possible.

He brings to the party who nominated him an honored name and a blameless life. He represents the American home at its purest, American society at its best, and stands an ideal citizen in a Christian commonwealth.

He came from the people; the wealth he holds, as God's steward, has been won by honest toil of hand and brain. The wealth he has held through the years, has blessed the world wherever he could touch it. Churches, schools and missions have rejoiced in his beneficence. We have no criticism for others, but say, without flattery, our candidate is first and best. Sisters, we have worked and prayed for the opportunity of this hour ten long years, let no worker miss the chance to put in the master strokes now.

I urge these things with confidence, because one of the largest conventions we ever held, passed without a dissenting voice a resolution pledging our sympathy to the Prohibition party. Without fear, without malice let us then go with the truth we have upheld for a round decade.

The Prohibition party is right on public honesty and private virtue, right on tariff, Mormonism and the labor question and right on the protection of the home from the legalized dram shop.

Our duty seems plain, we cannot vote, but we can greatly influence the final discussion. St. John, for president; Preston, for governor. They are worthy our best support, let us give it.

Mary T. Lathrap, *Pres. State W. C. T. U.*

*Sept. 29, 1884.*

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Brockton.—For many months the W. C. T. U. has had in mind some effort for the children, and about three months ago the plans took definite form. Four ladies were selected to have immediate charge of the work—and these have taken hold with much enthusiasm and have already achieved a remarkable success. Their plan has been to gather the children into Sunday afternoon meetings in the hall of the union, one meeting a month to be in charge of each of the four ladies, and then to give them instruction in temperance topics, illustrating the effects of alcohol on the physical system—the brain, stomach, blood, nervous force, etc.—by means of colored charts and object lessons, showing the fearful consequences of strong drink, the reputation, character, worldly prospects and social standing of those addicted to its use, and the terrible evils it brings on the community in the shape of pauperism, crime, the destruction of households and the ruin of souls.

In response to the invitation, given out at first through the Sunday schools large numbers of boys and girls between the ages of eight and twelve have come to the meetings, the boys being thus far quite in the majority. They have taken the name of "Young Temperance

Workers," and their number has increased to such an extent that they have entirely outgrown the hall of the temperance union and now hold their meetings in Good Templars' hall, immediately above, the latter being opened to their use by the Free Baptist society, who have control of it on Sundays. Each member is given a neat nickel badge on which are the letters Y. T. W., and all seem proud to wear it and to be recognized as connected with the association. Of course the temperance pledge holds a prominent place in the organization, every boy or girl signing on becoming a member, and its requirements call for total abstinence not only from all intoxicating liquors, but from tobacco and profanity. The organization now numbers about 225, and a more earnest and enthusiastic assemblage than the Young Temperance Workers it would be hard to find. The meetings are open to any who are interested to attend, and we venture to say that nowhere in the city can be found a movement so full of promise in behalf of the rising generation or so encouraging in all its bearings in the great temperance reform as this.

Cornelia Eddy, *Sec. W. C. T. U.*

## MINNESOTA.

Owatonna.—The following, from one of our local papers, will give you some idea of what the Owatonna W. C. T. U. did for temperance at our late state fair: "Through the courtesy of the managers of the fair association and the contributions of their many friends, the ladies of the W. C. T. U. and the Good Templars were enabled to establish and maintain temperance headquarters on the grounds during the whole of the week. They occupied two large tents just north of the exposition building which were furnished and decorated in a neat and homelike manner. Their object was not to make money, but to furnish a quiet resting place for the weary and a bountiful supply of pure ice water for the thirsty and to circulate temperance literature. A benevolent lady in Minneapolis sent 5,000 temperance tracts for the latter purpose, which with the papers secured by the ladies made a large supply. That the effort was appreciated by the friends of temperance was clearly demonstrated by the throngs of people that availed themselves of the privileges extended to them. A large banner was raised just north of the headquarters, showing the comparative cost of liquors with many of the useful articles used in the United States during one year. Not a little surprise was expressed at the fact that the liquor bill was so many thousands of dollars more than was expended for home and foreign missions, as well as for educational purposes and for breadstuffs."

When I tell you that opposite us just across the broad avenue leading to the exposition building, was a large saloon, you will understand what we had "to face." It is credibly reported that the saloon lost money by having their expenses larger than their receipts. The temperance people came out with money in the treasury by having a box placed at the entrance of their tent, for free will offerings, with the inscription, "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," over it.

Our union, and through our influence some of the churches, petitioned not to have liquor sold on the fair grounds, but our requests were not regarded.

Mrs. Isaac W. Brush, *Pres. W. C. T. U.*

## MICHIGAN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Permit me through your columns to tell all who wish to attend the national convention at St. Louis that I have secured the following rates on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R. Tickets from Detroit to St. Louis and return, $19.50. Tickets from Chicago to St. Louis and return, $11. These tickets are good for thirty days and can be purchased any time after the 18th of October.

These rates have been obtained by me for Michigan delegates especially, as I have been ordered to do for several years by the state executive board, and are not intended to interfere (and do not) with anything done by the national committee. Any one, however, can avail themselves of these rates whether living in Michigan or not, visiting as well as voting delegates, by sending stamp for certificate signed by me.

Tickets will be for sale at 109 Clark street, Chicago, 167 Jefferson ave., and depot foot of 12th street, Detroit.

Mrs. Chas. Kinney,
*Com. on R. R. rates for Mich. W. C. T. U.*
*Port Huron, Mich.*

Big Rapids.—The outcome of a recent case in our circuit court moved the W. C. T. U. to issue a protest against the wrongs and indignities which women suffer at the hands of the power which manufactures and sells intoxicating drinks, and to pass the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, Mrs. Sarah Shultz, formerly of Mecosta, Mecosta county, having received injuries in her person and means of support, at the hands of certain saloon keepers, has bravely appealed to the courts for redress, and

*Whereas*, This is the first case of this kind in our county, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we express to Mrs. Sarah Shultz, our hearty appreciation of her courage in undertaking in behalf of justice, at so great odds, money, numbers and influence were all against her; and we commend her to the consideration and sympathy of every rightminded humane person.

*Resolved*, That we will help her in every honorable way to farther prosecute for damages believing that her cause is just; and we will do all in our power for any other woman of like unfortunate circumstances who may see fit to ask redress of the courts.

*Resolved*, That we commend the labor of counsel for Mrs. Shultz.

*Resolved*, That we deeply regret that men can be found who for a reward will seek to turn aside judgment from the needy and oppressed. We deeply regret that honorable gentlemen should counsel divorce in the case of such ruin wrought in a woman's home, instead of commending the provisions of a just and beneficent law which provides for her redress.

*Whereas*, The evidence given in the case was full and conclusive, and the judge's charge to the jury was most fair and impartial, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the verdict rendered by twelve men in this case, "No cause of action," is an alarming evidence of the power the liquor traffic holds over individuals, and the helplessness of women who may innocently become the wretched victims of this accursed business.

*Resolved*, That we abhor the whole circle of this legalized iniquity, and we pledge anew our earnest prayers, and faithful labors while we live, for its complete overthrow and extermination.

By Order of W. C. T. U.

## MISSOURI.

CONVENTION NOTICE.

The second semi-annual convention of the first congressional district of Missouri, will be held in Kirksville, Adair county, Mo., Tuesday and Wednesday, October 28, and 29, 1884. Delegates from other districts, and from all temperance societies and Christian churches, are cordially invited to attend. Mrs. Hunt, of the N. W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Hoffman, state president, will make the evening addresses.

Mrs. Louisa O. Brock,
*District President.*

Third District.—We in Missouri are arousing ourselves for the state fight. We want if possible to elect the Christian statesman, John A. Brooks, instead of liquor seller Ford or liquor dealer and infidel Marmaduke. God pity poor old Missouri, in case either are elected.

Democratic rally here last week of thousands, whisky flowed freely. Republican rally is coming next week, a great soldiers re-union this week. We have a large G. A. R. and Relief corps. Mostly Republican.

Our W. C. T. U. is ably represented by our president Clara Hoffman. She "did herself proud" answering Mrs. J. Ellen Foster's self-contradictions.

The *National American* has dropped the plumed knight who showed so much white feather, and has gone into the fight for Brooks alone.

Please announce our convention of third congressional district to be held in Plattsburgh, November 12 and 13. We want to make it a grand rally, for God and home and native land.

Z E. Watkins.

Bethany.—The W. C. T. U. at this place numbers over sixty members, and is in a very prosperous condition, will give a musical and literary entertainment during our fair. Have taken steps to secure Mr. Holt or Mr. Woodford to lecture for us in the near future. A great many good substantial men will vote the Prohibition ticket in Old Harrison.

Minnie D. Storm,
*Corresponding Secretary.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Alleghany City.—In this city, the home of the wide-awake president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. we are doing aggressive work, thinning the ranks of the followers of King Alcohol. Thinking perhaps we can encourage some weak organization, we send a few items of an experience.

Some time ago it was resolved at one of our church Sunday school institutes to recommend every Sunday school to organize for temperance work. About the same time Mrs. Fleming, chairman of this department of Sunday school work in our local W. C. T. U. sent out requests to the Sunday schools of all denominations to form Bands of Hope in their respective schools. The Sandusky street Baptist church of this city in compliance with this request organized at once. We have had three open meetings, have a large number of signers to the pledge, and the interest taken is very encouraging. About 35 churches in this association, (Baptist), have pledged themselves to organize for this good cause.

Mrs. Lucy H. Washington, of Essex, Conn., has visited us and given addresses in two of our churches. Mrs. Washington is an excellent speaker, and is calculated to advance the temperance cause wherever she may labor.

Mrs. L. H. Eaton.

## ILLINOIS.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the 14th district W. C. T. U. held in Bloomington, Sept. 4-5, was an occasion of great interest and profit. Representatives from thirteen of the twenty-four unions in the district were in attendance, and a good number of citizens were observed at most of the sessions.

Reports from all quarters showed that much effort had been expended upon forming young ladies' unions, maintaining Bands of Hope, distributing temperance literature and promoting scientific temperance instruction.

The address of welcome was delivered by Miss Emily Holder, president of the Bloomington young ladies' union and was earnest, eloquent, and full of enthusiastic zeal in the work. The report of the Chenoa Band of Hope was made by a little miss of ten years, Miss Annie Ketcham, whose story of work accomplished gained added charm from the dignified grace of the little woman who presented it.

The children's mass meeting was a delightful gathering. The Lexington and Normal Bands of Hope joined the Bloomington Band, and were escorted in a body to the audience room of the church. Their banners bore appropriate mottoes, and the eager, happy faces were radiant with joy and hope. The boys of the Lexington Band carried a banner with the inscription "We shall vote by and by," and the girls followed with the responsive inscription, "So shall we."

The papers and addresses presented gave evidence of experience in lines of work discussed and were eagerly heard by all present.

"The History of the Fourteenth District," by Mrs. G. H. Read, recalled many absent workers. The good seed of their sowing is bringing forth abundant fruit. Washingtonian Hall has already become historic ground having been the scene of the state and district organizations as well as the rallying point of all local temperance organizations. The present condition of the district shows great advance in temperance sentiment and more work accomplished than seemed possible at the organization five years ago.

Great devotion to the efficient district president, whose work has been constant and zeal untiring, was expressed not only in words but in re-election by unanimous vote with salary of $600 and vacation granted for recruiting wasted energies. Officer selected for the coming year were, president, Mrs. Fannie C. Hathaway, Normal; recording and corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. F. English, Bloomington; treasurer, Mrs. P. J. Humphrey, Normal; financial secretary, Mrs. Ella M. Jones, Lexington.

Superintendents of different lines of work were also selected with presidents of some of the counties comprising the district.

The zeal and earnestness of those present to measure up to the financial requirements placed upon them promises much for the success of the plan of work for the coming year. While much has been accomplished, much remains to be done, and a vigorous attack will be made in the coming year all along the line

The presence of The Union Signal editor, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, the state president, Miss Mary Allen West, and corresponding secretary, Miss Helen Hood, gave inspiration to all, as from large experience and rich endowments they discussed different phases of the great question, addressing mass meetings, conducting discussions and entering heartily into all the work of the convention. Their helpful words were full of instruction and cheer. The convention adjourned on the evening of Sept. 5, grateful for common sympathy in a grand cause, with the bond of fellowship strengthened

A. E. Sanford, *Sec. pro tem.*

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. of the 15th congressional district convened in the Opera hall, Tuscola, Sept. 16. The workers felt gratified and strengthened by the presence of the state president. Miss M. A. West, who opened the convention with a Bible reading.

Elder J. J. Lockhart, in behalf of the citizens of Tuscola, welcomed the workers convened in words of good cheer and encouragement.

Mrs. Wm. Chamberlin, of Hoopeston, voiced the response of the convention. The topics for the discussions of the first session were: "How to increase membership, and make our our union more interesting;" "Best method of interesting children in Band of Hope and temperance work;" "Temperance Literature, and the necessity of thorough educational work, moral and physical." They were ably presented by Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Chamberlain, Miss West and Mrs. Gillogly.

Mrs. Nelly Bayley, assisted by the children, conducted the devotional services of the evening, and then gave a highly entertaining and instructive chalk talk.

Miss West presented the topic: "Scientific Temperance Instruction," making many strong points. Wednesday evening was largely devoted to hearing reports from the local unions. Miss West spoke on "Finance," and, in the absence of Mrs. Best, on "Young Woman's Work;" of the different ways of getting them interested in temperance work and organizing into unions.

At the afternoon session Mrs. M. B. Willard gave her views on gospel temperance work, showing that all of the work of the W. C. T. U. is or should be gospel temperance work.

The secretary read a report from Mrs. Bacon, of the prison work done in Danville, Ill., which is very encouraging.

An excellent paper on "Why should I vote for Prohibition?" was presented by Mrs. Conkling, of Champaign.

Our district president followed with a "Declaration of Principles," whereby the faith of our workers was very much strengthened.

Mrs. Willard gave the address of Wednesday evening to an appreciative audience. Subject: "Elective Franchise for Women."

Thursday morning Mrs. Willard occupied the chair and conducted the devotional exercises, beautifully and explicitly explaining "the leading of the army by Deborah, and Deborah's song." Judges 4: 5.

Mr. C. M. Wilder being absent, Mrs. Willard opened the discussion: "Is beer, cider, or domestic wine, harmless?" This was participated in by several of the ladies. Conclusion: While they appear to be harmless, it is safest to let them absolutely alone.

The plan of work of last year, in its main features,

was adopted, and special pominence given to young ladies' and juvenile work, scientific temperance and woman's ballot.

The committee on nominations recommended for president, Mrs. F. C. Jenkins, of Georgetown; corresponding secretary, Miss Stella Jenkins, Georgetown; financial secretary, Mrs. E. J. Van Doren, of Tuscola; treasurer, Mrs. Anna Hartwell, of Hoopeston.

The report was accepted, and officers duly elected.

Mrs. Jenkins was elected as delegate to the national convention, with Mrs. Conkling as alternate.

Eighteen unions were represented in the convention. Reports were heard from twenty-two, showing an increase of work and interest throughout the district. Seven new unions have been organized during the past year. The majority of the unions are in good condition and doing good work. The distribution of temperance literature, Band of Hope work, gospel temperance work, and young woman's work, have been given special attention. Hoopeston reports the introduction of temperance text books in the public school.

The flower mission is proving to be a very successful means of reaching the neglected classes, being confined principally to jail work. House to house visitation is also accomplishing good work.

The convention closed with prayer by Mrs. Willard, and as the workers parted for another year's work for the Master, they felt a new inspiration, and a feeling that their work had not been in vain during the past.

About thirty-eight delegates and visiting members were in attendance.

MRS. M. E. DINGLE, *Sec.*

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Unions have been organized at Greyville and Eldorado, by Mrs. Villars, and at Hinsdale by Mrs. Hagans.

—Miss L. E. F. Kimball will give two weeks to our state. She will be in Chicago October 30. For terms and dates send to 161 LaSalle street.

—The following speakers are announced as ready to fill engagements the coming fall and winter: Geo. Woodford, Thomas Murphy, Mrs. Jane Zimmerman, Rev. W. P. Stowe, (except Sundays), Mrs. L. S. Rounds, Capt. J. F. Linscott, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry. Engagements made by Helen L. Hood, 161 LaSalle street.

—Mr. Thomas Murphy, an earnest champion of the W. C. T. U., is ready to fill engagements.

—Capt. J. F. Linscott, who has done good work in our state, writes that he has prepared several new lectures and is ready for engagements.

—Rev. W. P. Stowe has prepared a lecture bearing upon temperance instruction in public schools, and will also talk upon gospel temperance.

—Miss Hood desires to say in response to numerous and urgent inquiries that the BAND OF HOPE MANUAL, published by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association is now ready, that she "can recommend it unhesitatingly as just what Band of Hope workers have so long and earnestly desired. Do not fail to order a supply at once." See publisher's department for full description and price.

—Two invaluable campaign documents just from the press, are "The National Prohibition Party, or St. John vs. the Demi-John," and "The Governmental Liquor Traffic." Unions will find both of great service, and it is most desirable that they be circulated freely. Price of the former; 50c per hundred; of the latter, 40c per hundred. Address THE UNION SIGNAL.

—All delegates to the St. Louis convention who go *via* Chicago will please send name and address to THE UNION SIGNAL office at once, as arrangements are being made for special cars.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The annual meeting of the Southern California Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Los Angeles, October 7-8. The work has grown greatly during this first year of existence, and the executive committee expects to start upon the coming year with all the most important departments filled, and their work fully presented in the convention for the adoption of local unions. Our absent president, who so stimulates us by her stirring letters from the battle field in Maine, will represent us in the national convention, after which may the Lord return her safely to another year of heaven blest work

H. N. HARRIS, *Vice President.*

# Official Communications.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

*Delegates who enter the city before 9 p. m., who are not assigned, will take the Transfer Co.'s omnibuses, and drive to the church, 19th and Morgan, where the committee of assignment will meet them.*

*Delegates unassigned, entering the city after 9 p. m., will take the omnibuses to the St. James' Hotel, and spend the night there, and report to the same committee for homes in the morning at the church.*

*Delegates who have their cards of entertainment will take the omnibus at the depot to their assigned home.*

### Railroad Rates.

*St. Louis, Mo., October 22, 23, 24, 25.*

List of roads which will accept return tickets issued under the certificate plan:

Adirondack Railway; Baltimore & Ohio; Boston & Albany;* Buffalo, N. Y. & Philadelphia; Chicago & Atlantic; Chicago & Grand Trunk; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy;† Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh; Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore; Chicago & West Michigan; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; Cleveland & Marietta; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Detroit, Lansing & Northern; Fitchburgh; Grand Rapids & Indiana; Grand Trunk;†† Indianapolis & St. Louis; Indiana, Bloomington & Western; Lake Erie & Western; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Louisville & Nashville;‡ Michigan Central; N. Y. Central & Hudson River; N. Y., Lake Erie & Western; N. Y., Pennsylvania & Ohio; N. Y., West Shore & Buffalo; Ohio & Mississippi; Ohio Southern; Pennsylvania Company; Pennsylvania R. R.; Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis; Scioto Valley; Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk; Vandalia Line; Norfolk & Western; Shenandoah Valley; E. Tenn., Virginia & Georgia; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific§; Wheeling and Lake Erie; Cairo & St. Louis; Cairo Short Line; Chicago & Alton; Illinois Central; Keokuk & St. Louis Line; Keokuk Nor-thern Line; Louisville & Nashville; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Missouri Pacific; St. Louis & San Francisco; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific ‖

State presidents will please furnish me the names and postoffice addresses of all delegates elected, that certificates may be furnished to them, and entertainment.

Presidents of local unions please write to me for the number of certificates needed for all attending the sessions of convention.

To delegates and visitors to national convention. Will you please send to me for railroad certificates, to which you will sign your name in the presence of the ticket agent from whom you purchase your going ticket, signing on the line following the words "I certify."

2nd. Obtain thereon the certification of the ticket agent that you have paid full fare, with a description of the route of the ticket.

3rd. Retain your certificate in your own possession to be again signed by me at the convention, signed by a ticket agent in attendance upon the convention, and signed again by yourself, in order to complete identification, that you may purchase a return ticket at one-third usual fare from St. Louis.

Don't lose your certificate or you will be compelled to pay full fare home.

Send me your name, full address, in a legible hand, route you wish to take, and a two-cent postage stamp for return letter, that we may not burden the national treasury.

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### Hotel Accommodations.

The committee on assigning places for entertainment consists of Mrs. Belle P. Robert, 3122 Franklin Ave., Mrs. Fred H. Ingalls, 1007 Olive St., Mrs. Adams. All delegates to the convention of the N. W. C. T. U. at St. Louis will be entertained free of charge. Visitors who are not delegates will find good accommodations at the hotels at the following rates per day:

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Please send names of delegates as fast as elected to Mrs. Belle P. Robert, 3122 Franklin avenue, for cards of entertainment, which are now being sent out by the committee. St. Louis Transfer Co. will carry all delegates and visitors to the convention and their baggage for 25 cents within the usual city limits—Grand avenue, west; No. Market st., north; Geyer avenue, south. The omnibuses of the company will be found at the entrance of the Union depot and all delegates and visitors will please show the white ribbon badge which the company accepts as evidence that they are in attendance upon the sessions of the convention.

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### PADDLING AND PRAYING.

Said Thomas Jones, an old colored preacher: "When I was escaping from slavery, and found myself out on the ocean, I prayed God to help me, and He did help me. I found some boards and got on them. Well, what did I do then? Did I stop praying, and think because I had a few boards I could go on alone now, and didn't need the Lord's help any more? No! I kept on praying and held on to the boards. Well, what did I do then? Sit still, and expect the Lord to carry me safely through and think I had nothing to do? No! I took a stick for a paddle, and went to paddling and praying. I did not sit still, like those who have a name to live, and are dead; but I just went to paddling, and I did not forget to pray, and by paddling and praying I got through. So God expects us to pray, and also to paddle, and not wait for Him to do the work he has set us to do."

There is sound philosophy in the old man's talk. Paddling is needful, as well as praying; and a more ancient teacher once declared that "faith without works is dead, being alone."—*Sel.*

### SAINT JOHN AND DANIEL CLUBS.

Worthington, in Noble Co., Minn., leads the way in this regard. At a late visit by the writer they had out their bands and torches, and manifested the only enthusiasm in political matters in the village. The club is eighty-one votes strong and more coming.

They are wide awake at Mankato, all the Protestant clergymen leading the way.

At Charleston I found them all prepared for the organization on Monday night through the efforts of J. B. Stevens and Rev. Mr. Wright. You may write this Wright down as all right. Nearly forty voters joined that night and more are in sight.

At Winona, in the midst of a tremendous rain storm, the court house was well filled and a rousing club was organized. In the last three weeks I have only found two ministers who were not openly for St. John, and they two were wavering.

I. M. Weston, a leading banker and Democratic light of Grand Rapids, Mich., says to a Detroit *Journal* reporter: "The Prohibition vote in the Fifth district is going to be a large one. The vote for Tatem in the spring of 1883, for supreme court judge, was 2,000, and then the party was not in any such organized condition as it is at present. Besides he was running against justice Chaplin, a very popular resident of the district, so you see their vote will, will—well, not be insignificantly small, at least."

A Prohibitionist who dare not vote his principles—Blaine.


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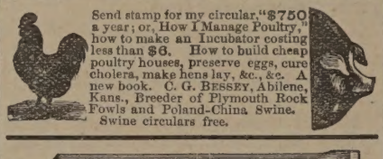
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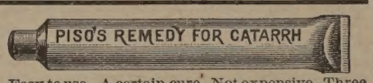
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## Signal Notes.

THE national dodger—Blaine.

GRAND CROSSING, Ill., has a St. John and Daniel club of thirty-nine members.

JOHN B. GOUGH supports St. John and Daniel, and calls on all Republican Prohibitionists to do likewise.

TWELVE hundred voters of Geneseo county, Mich., are members of prohibition clubs.

G. R. HADDEN, of Lockport, N. Y., estimates that St. John's vote in Niagara county will be 600.

THE New York *Independent* demands the withdrawal of Blaine's name and the substitution of St. John.

WHO was the first man ever elevated above his state and home interests by a national nomination?—Blaine.

A PROMINENT politician claims that Massachusetts will return 20,000 votes for St. John, Daniel and prohibition.

WHERE one newspaper in California supported the prohibition candidate in 1880, nine now support St. John and Daniel.

ONE of Michigan's most prominent citizens writes us that St. John and Daniel will receive from 60,000 to 100,000 votes in that state.

OF the forty voters in Boston, Allegheny county, Pa., thirty-four have pledged themselves to vote for St. John and Daniel.

THE prohibition campaign banner, at Madison, Wis., was cut down a few nights ago by the saloonatics, thereby making many votes for St. John and Hastings.

IN 1880, Olean, N. Y., gave Neal Dow one vote, now it has a St. John and Daniel club of seventy members, and over two hundred votes are claimed for St. John.

THE Prohibitionists of New York feel confident of casting from 60,000 to 70,000 votes for St. John. If the election could be put off until January 1, 1885, he could be elected.

THE Des Moines brewers attempted a very shabby method of bribery, by sending to one of the supervisors, a few days before applications for permits were heard, $250 in currency, to "apply on note." To another, a pledge to organize a German Republican club, if the permits were granted. Publish the corrupters of law and justice.

"LARGE attendance and much enthusiasm" the reporters say of the Allegan county, Michigan, Prohibition convention, which nominated a county ticket, Sept. 15, "Prohibitionists of Lapeer county, gathered to the number of 200," says a dispatch of the county convention, at Lapeer, Sept. 13; and so it is all over the state.

THE Prohibitionists met in state convention at Denver, Col., on the 17th. After some discussion it was decided not to put a ticket in the field at present, but a committee of fifteen was appointed to report a ticket by the first of October. The platform adopted pledged the support of the party to St. John and Daniel for president and vice-president.

TEMPERANCE FABLE.—Some rats once assembled in a large cellar to devise some method of safely getting the bait from a steel trap, which lay near, having seen numbers of their friends and relatives snatched from them by its merciless jaws. After many long speeches, and the proposal of many elaborate but fruitless plans, a happy wit, standing erect, said, "It is my opinion that if with one paw we can keep down the spring, we can safely take the food from the trap with the other." All the rats present loudly squealed assent. Just then they were startled by a faint voice, and a poor rat, with only three legs (the other leg having been cut off in the trap), limping into the ring, stood up to speak: "My friends I have tried the method all of you proposed, and you see the result: I have lost one of my legs. Now let me suggest a plan to escape the trap: let it alone."

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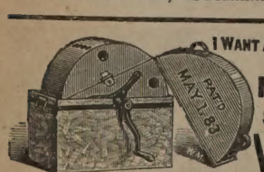


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# The Union Signal

*OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.*

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 40. CHICAGO, OCTOBER 16, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


*THE Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at St. Louis, October 22, 23. 24, and 25, in the United Presbyterian church, corner Nineteenth and Morgan streets.*

*THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Woman's Temperance Publication Association will be held at St. Louis, Mo., in the United Presbyterian church, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1884, commencing at 3 o'clock p. m. At this time annual reports of officers will be given, eleven directors elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may be brought regularly before them. The meeting of directors will immediately follow this meeting of stockholders.*

*MARY ALLEN WEST, Secretary.*

SOME sorry proof reading in last week's issue deprived poor Hans Makart's name of an important letter, and set Catherine Cornaro forth minus a resonant syllable. When the scribe's away, the types will play.

A GOOD deal of indignation is manifested in some circles of English society that Mr. Gladstone, having failed in his project to license railway carriages to sell drink, has aided the conversion of these vehicles into tobacco shops. The civil service is likely to be heavily burdened to carry out the excise provisions, which require a license for every coach in which the peripatetic vendor may sell his wares.

THE Chicago *Tribune* labors one day to prove that the Democratic party is the father of prohibition in the United States, and the next shows with all the conclusive reasoning of which it is capable, that if the Democratic party is allowed to rule, all the restrictive and prohibitory laws will be at once repealed, and the temperance reform set back a thousand years.

THE governor of Kansas, who has so steadily denied his ability to enforce prohibitory law in the state, now in his political beggary for another term declares that he would have enforced the rulings of the railroad commissioners, a body of his own appointment and a pet institution of his regime, by calling upon the armed force of the state, if the railroads had not acquiesced. Strange how easy it is fight railroads, and how hard to fight whisky.

THE pleasant news comes from St. Louis, that a charming reception is to be given the delegates to the convention, on Tuesday evening, October 21. Mrs. W. L. G. B. Allen, a lady well known in the social circles of that social city, and a sister also of Mrs. Stuart, of Cleveland, so tenderly remembered for her good work in the Ohio amendment campaign, will be the hostess on this occasion. St. Louis is famed for its hospitality and we are not surprised at this manifestation thereof.

A DISREPUTABLE point has been gained in a most disgraceful manner by the liquor party of this city. The county board, in this interest, has located a large majority of the polling places of the city in saloons. In two wards, comprising the best part of the North Side, which is eminently a residence quarter, every polling place is a saloon. The evident intent has been to force the most respectable portion of the inhabitants to stay away from the polls. The county board is the tool of the liquor traffic and the liquor traffic is the city's tyrant.

DENMARK has a bad reputation in European evangelical conferences. At a recent session of one of them it was reported by a Copenhagen pastor that every fourth divorce, every third crime, three-fourths of all persons imprisoned, were said to be due to intemperance. The magistrates were now making efforts to lessen the number of brandy shops, the chief source of all the evil. In Copenhagen alone the number had risen from 600 to about 2,000 in twenty years.

Another statement was by Pastor Rindfleisch, of Dantzic, who remarked that "crimes were on the increase, and this was due to drink." In support of this assertion he quoted from statistics showing that two-thirds were caused by brandy. This large proportion was due in part to the state of the law in that country, according to which drunkenness was admitted as an excuse for crime.

PROHIBITION has suddenly become a matter of national action, and in a most unlooked-for manner. The other day when the new U. S. steamship Atlantic was launched, the freak of little Jessie Lincoln, who suddenly determined to keep and carry home the bottle of wine which she was delegated to break upon the prow of the new vessel, occasioned a new departure in ship christening. One of the deck hands, noticing that the child did not break the bottle, grabbed up a bucket of water and threw its contents on the ship's bow as she made her first plunge into the water, and so inaugurated a new regime in in the U. S. navy. A child's hand, all unconscious of its mighty task, lighted the fuse which destroyed Hellgate Rock. The pretty little granddaughter of Abraham Lincoln, little recking the import of the act, may have put out one of the false lights of custom and tradition.

THE 29th of October is announced as a day of fasting, humiliation and confession of national sins and earnest prayer that Divine aid may be given to those measures which will result in the speedy putting away of this guilt, and the suppression of the traffic in alcoholic drinks.

We believe that this is the first time in our history that a political party has called for the prayers of Christian men and women. During the war, proclamations of this character were issued by the President, but not by political parties or their managers. May there be a wide spread and hearty observance of this day! Christians of all political faiths can certainly unite in the petitions, as well as in the confession of sin.

MAINE journals are kept busy answering false charges. It would seem that the recent loud expression of approval of the principle and practice of prohibition should be sufficient, but the license dog starts up in every cornfield as the prohibition train rushes on, and barks and runs as long as he can. The old and oft exploded comparison of Maine with West Virginia, this time taken from the Boston *Advertiser*, draws out the following from Gov. Dingley:

The *Advertiser* would have its readers believe that West Virginia is a state in which license generally prevails, when as a matter of fact nearly all the counties of that state adopted prohibition, and of course show the usual diminution, of grog shops. Maine has only one-fourth as many grog shops, proportionally, as any totally license state or communities in the north has. In New York and New Jersey there is one dram shop to every 180 inhabitants, in Rhode Island one to 200, in Delaware one to 250, in the license towns and cities of Massachusetts one to 200—all open grog shops,—but in Maine only one to 700 inhabitants, and these mainly secret. Moreover the *Advertiser* misrepresents our laws prohibiting dram shops, when it styles them "compulsory teetotalism." There are no laws in Maine prohibiting men from drinking liquor, or eating diseased meat, or discharging toy pistols; but there are laws prohibiting dram shops, and the sale of diseased meat and toy pistols—which are another thing.

In regard to the vote on the amendment he further says:

Of the 58,000 not voting, unquestionably one-third would have voted "yes" if the friends of license had made an open fight against it. There are thousands of Prohibitionists who did not vote for the amendment because they did not think it necessary, who would have voted "yes" if an open issue had been made against it by the friends of license. It is well understood that the liquor interest looked over the ground with a view of making an organized movement against it, and gave up the plan because they became satisfied that if they raised the square issue of prohibition or license, they would be beaten by 20,000 more majority than by letting the matter alone. As a matter of fact no amendment of our constitution ever received so large an affirmative vote as the prohibitory amendment.

# Contributed.

## OUR NATION.

AMELIA M. STARKWEATHER.

The clang of arms, the clash of steel,
Incited by the rolling drum,
Resounded loud for woe or weal;
And tongues were mute, and lips were dumb,
As watching from afar, they saw
The smoky wave surge to and fro,
With trembling hearts, and filled with awe,
They watched, one hundred years ago.

And aching hearts grew faint and sick:
For long and dreadful was the fray.
But when at last, so densely thick,
The smoke and clouds had cleared away,
Upon the graves that strew'd the land,
Was found a thing in embryo.
A nation, beautiful and grand
Sprung up, one hundred years ago.

Since then, old Father Time has sown,
The seeds of death, with angry frown.
And with his ruthless scythe, hath mown
His thousands upon thousands down.
And yet she lives! Our nation lives!
To bless the day that gave her birth.
She reaches out her hand, and gives
A "Welcome home," to all the earth.

But shall our banner, grand and fair,
The ensign of a nation free,
Look down on human souls, that wear
The galling chains of slavery?
More dreadful far, than any wrought
From iron ore, in furnace fires;
For while they bind the victim caught,
They fill the soul with base desires.

O, nation grand! O, people free!
How long shall rum dominion hold,
And blot out the divinity,
God stamped on man so strong and bold?
How long will ye so idly stand,
And view the wrecks of human lives
That broadcast lie throughout the land,
While rum, the dreadful demon thrives?

Arise! in all the strength and pride
Of freedom, and a holy cause,
Till our loved land be purified,
And joy abound through righteous laws.
Then with glad anthems shall we sing,
Justice and truth have met below;
And to the skies the chorus ring,
"Praise God from whom all blessing flow."

## LIBERTY AND LAW.

MARCIA HUMPHREY.

Liberty, as Webster defines it, "is freedom from restraint, ability to do as one pleases," and although synonymous with freedom, yet they are often distinct in application. Since the day the Mayflower landed upon these shores the determined few who lifted to God their aching and oppressed hearts for freedom from religious oppression, freedom from restraint in holy things, the cry has gone unanimously forth, "Give me liberty or give me death." Give me unrestrained liberty of virtuous thought and action. Let me call no man master. And this sentiment originating in holy obedience to God's laws, has resolved itself into a spirit of monopoly, regardless of all honor, and has run into a detestation of restraint from any evil man may devise. We enjoy the heaven-born religious freedom first given us, as an inheritance from our ancestors. But men still clamor for a freedom unasked for by them; a new and broader platform, the foundation of which did not enter their truthful hearts when founding this great republic. The essence of this spirit has permeated and interwoven itself into the very birth and life of this people, and is being re-echoed by a vast foreign element, whose mighty tread rocks this land like a volcano, and whose stifled war-cry is heard in whispering tones from the center to the circumference of this nation. An element which flings these unrestrained sentiments into the face of a virtuous public as audaciously as its advocates reel in drunken and obscene condition through our streets, where the blood of martyrs once flowed for liberty from restraint only in holy things, and not unrestrained indulgence in crime. True, they had a mistaken zeal leading them to take strong opinions and measures against all who differed from them in religious worship, but the strength of their desire was to found a colony free from everything offensive to Heaven.

True, a great sin was afterward introduced by avaricious men which grew into a gigantic evil as they advanced in numbers and prosperity. But when it had become monstrous in its deadly effects upon the oppressor and oppressed, the old-time spirit of our forefathers entered into the hearts of good men, and eradicated the poison from the land. This call for personal liberty is the watch word of the brewers and distillers, and its monied influence, as has been reiterated again and again, is filling our prisons, jails, poor houses and insane hospitals, and degrading the homes of the world; and is fast becoming the rock over which thousands of our business men will fall; and upon which they are already sliding to ruin; while the foreign born men in the liquor traffic flourish over their downfall.

We have become, with our free acceptance of a strong foreign emigration to our country, so steeped in clamorous demands for unrighteous liberty, so tenacious in usurping a base selfish power over high ennobling principles, so determined—as evidenced by the liquor traffic—to secure to vile men the privilege of manufacturing for harm whatever the heart dictates, to allow them to "drink whatever, whenever and wherever they please," regardless of the consequences to the people, that at a moment's warning the reckless call and riotous demands of a drunken mob crowd, can fill our streets, surround our native and honored citizens, crushing out by blows and numbers, his vote at the polls They can also with their reckless brawls and clubs attack peaceable honest men, and even men in authority; kill, stone, tar and feather them and drag them through the streets in a more helpless and pitiable condition than was the poor untutored slave, Anthony Burns, who lived suffered and died in the youthful days of our heroic Wendell Phillips.

Even within a week a small torchlight procession of Irish American Republicans marching from Cambridge to Boston—a few miles distant—to attend a Republican rally in Faneuil Hall, were assaulted by an Irish drunken Democratic mob, with missiles of different descriptions, to to prevent their attendance at the hall. Some were seriously injured, and not sufficient police force could be summoned to quell the mob and in self defense the torch bearers were compelled to turn upon their foes and fight for their lives and freedom to enter the hall in safety. And this within the sound of metropolitan Boston, in 1884. During the long series of years of the Republican party has a mob been known to assail a procession of Democrats? Has any body of temperance men ever attacked their opponents in this manner? They have worked only as the law allowed. The temperance cause was not born of riot. The "crusade" was begotten of God, born in the hearts of good women and its missiles have been prayer and moral suasion, and only as law can be made to govern evil, can we attempt to rule our opposers. Whence then comes this disgraceful mob spirit? By what principles are such men actuated? Men defy compulsory law in the rum traffic, saying "This will never convert men from drink, though you shut up every rum shop in the country. This indulgence has existed since the days of Noah," etc.

True, we cannot compel men to obey the law written by the finger of God in their hearts; yet, for the safety of the home and rising generation we can use compulsory law for outward observance, and cause the sin to hide in shame, away from the sight of the school children and young men the revolting exhibitions in our streets. By making it a crime we can save millions a year from falling. This law has to do with the murderer, the burglar, and even the petty thief who steals a loaf of bread to satisfy his hunger. Has it nothing to do with the instigators of this great and glaring iniquity who foster these crimes and breed them like a pestilence? Has it no right to enter the domains of a rumseller's heart and business, compelling him to observe the letter of the law, if not the spirit, for the safety of our citizens upon whose neck he flings his death grasp?

Constitutional and legislative enactments, when made effective, keep evil subdued. It can put its iron heel upon the neck of the liquor assassin. Complicity in a crime makes a man guilty. Then why not men who manufacturer and sell deadly tools to the people for a gradual suicide, whose deathly sharpness pierce the hearts of so many and the glitter of whose blade magnetizes so many into a senseless, besotted life! A tool which its manufacturer knows if handled becomes deadly in its effects, causing millions to sink into depths into which angels might look and weep tears of blood, and archangels might veil their faces. A sword that pierces many parents' hearts as they look upon the face of their bloated and betrayed child, and in agony exclaim with one of old, "O, Absalom, my son! my son! would God I had died for thee!"

The motto of the hour with many is written in bribery, debauchery and blood; emanating from the hearts of wicked men, framed in red, white and blue, an eagle for an emblem, and surrounding it on all sides, are the stars and stripes; old as the history of this nation, a drinking mob element hold it up to the view of the multitude; and many bow down to it as the heathen to their gods.

Our dearly loved ones are buried beneath its bloody folds by the scores, while our government looks complacently on, defying any man, or any set of men to pull it down. O, if they could see more plainly the leech sucking the life of the people, whose hold is withering the souls and bodies of men, sending them to the gallows and the prisons, methinks they would not hold their peace, lest the very rocks and stones cry out against them. Says the noble Mrs. Lathrap at Chautauqua anniversary: "This question has been lifted to the level of the eyes of this people, and it will not go down again till it is settled in righteousness. When I speak of the final settlement of the question I mean the settlement of the attitude of the government toward this traffic that is demoralizing our civilization."

Differences in regard to measures to cope with this evil are natural to the human heart, and it may be well that it is thus; lest we thrust the sickle into the harvest ere it is ready to gather. But while the glorious old doctrine of moral suasion proclaims its truths, prohibition clasps its hand, feeling that it cannot longer struggle alone. While monied men rule the hour, and men will sell their birthright, and those of their family for "a mess of pottage;" so long as gold supersedes honor; so long as open liquor shops with their sickening fumes greet us at every step, and are given to us by men in authority.

There are different roads to reach the same goal, and all conspire to bombard the citadel and break down its walls. With the Omnipotent arm for a leading weapon, the combined efforts will eventually lay this crime in ashes, never again to be resuscitated under the protection of our government. "The march of progress is the march of God."

## THE PRICE OF A KEG OF BEER.

NARCISSA E. WHITE.

Temperance people are often accused of forgetting the financial interests of the country in their great zeal for the moral, but let me give a single instance of the financial interests involved in licensed liquor.

The state of Pennsylvania ever in the foremost ranks in educational matters, has by law divided the state into twelve Normal school districts and again and again appropriated large sums of money to establish these Normal schools for the professional training of her future teachers. One of the largest and most prosperous of these schools is located at Edinboro, a little village of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and for twenty years has had as its most efficient principal, Prof. J. A. Cooper, a graduate of Yale college, and a large hearted Christian gentleman.

The buildings of the Normal school stand by themselves in twelve acres of enclosed grounds, two of the

buildings being boarding halls for the lady students. As morality is an absolute essential in the future teacher a law was passed by the board of trustees prohibiting on the school grounds all use of tobacco, intoxicating liquors and profane language and Prof. Cooper, the principal, was instructed to see that this law was enforced.

Although the village is small, for years back it has had two licensed hotels, and within the last six months the third was opened almost under the very eves of the Normal school. The result was what any one might expect—not only were a greater or less number of the Normal students, those wards of the state, every year dismissed for drunkenness, but the boys of the village, becoming drunken and demoralized, were accustomed to come on the school grounds and even into the ladies halls, smoking and swearing, to the no small annoyance of the lady students.

Again and again had Prof. Cooper, (at first alone—latterly assisted by the newly organized W. C. T. U.) made the most strenuous efforts to have the liquor licenses of the village revoked or withheld, but with little success except to make himself on this account a "marked man" to the liquor element.

One night this spring a number of the drinking young men of the village assembled (the village "justice" being one of them) and procuring a keg of beer, drank to their satisfaction, then in a half maudlin condition, proceeded to make night hideous by playing a brass horn or two and a couple of drums before the various hotels, finally between the hours of one and two o'clock at night wending their way to the school grounds in front of the ladies halls, rousing the inmates from their slumbers. The principal, Prof. Cooper, hearing the disturbance hastened to the grounds and explaining to the young men that they were breaking the laws of the school requested them to desist. But the only answer returned him was oaths and a continuance of the offense. The trustees of the school realizing that the best interests of the school were imperiled by such conduct, entered suit against the young men, to be tried at the September court.

A few weeks after this disturbance a term of court was held at which expired licenses would be renewed, and Prof. Cooper and a number of the trustees and teachers repaired to the county seat and testified before the judge of the great injury done to the school by the granting of license, citing the conduct of the young men before mentioned, as an example, these young men themselves being put on the witness stand and *admitting* all the important points of the charge.

The judge severely reprimanded the youths, and gave as his decision that "whereas the state normal school was a ward of the state, and to be protected, no liquor license should henceforth be granted by him in the village of Edinboro."

Of course such a decision was a thunderbolt to the liquor element and their fury was at once combined against the principal of the school as the chief author of their defeat. So, when the trial of the young men for disorderly conduct on school grounds, came on in September, although these young men had themselves previously admitted their misconduct, under the pretense of nullifying the testimony of the chief witness against them, but in reality out of sheer malciousness and revenge they summoned no less than twenty witnesses "of their kind" to testify that Prof. Cooper was *not* a man of *truth* and *veracity*. Of course there were hundreds on the other side, indeed the entire moral intelligent part of the community, who were ready to certify that Prof. Cooper's character for truth and veracity was beyond the shadow of a doubt, and that to all who knew the professor and also the character of the men testifying against him, such a charge could only seem like the "hugest" kind of a *joke*. But all the same all these witnesses had to be paid and the result was that by the time this trial was over that one keg of beer drank by the young men of Edinboro had cost the citizens of Erie county, counting loss of time, traveling expenses, etc., no less than fifteen hundred dollars. How long are such financial burdens to be meekly borne by the sober citizens of this state?

When Neal Dow was laboring for prohibition in Maine he was one day accosted thus by a drinking man, "Neal Dow, what business is it of yours whether there are saloons in Maine or not, so long as we who want to drink, buy and pay for our own liquor?" "Ah," replied the temperance veteran, "but that is just the point; the trouble is, you tipplers drink the liquors, but it is the sober citizen of Maine who eventually has your liquor bills to pay."

Is this not equally true of every other state.

## MAKE A CHAIN.—THE REST OF IT.

MRS. E. E. MARCY.

And here comes that chain "that like a wounded snake drags its slow length along." After enduring a good many little struggles of thought in order to obey the literal command to make a visible chain, this plan was at length adopted. Plain visiting cards were chosen, and to make them attractive some little design painted in the upper left hand corner. On the front of the card was to be written the name of any one who wished to be a link in the chain; and on the back some verse of scripture of her own choice. The cards were then all joined together with button rings, five rings between the cards, commencing with one on which was this pledge: "All we whose names are in this chain promise not to drink anything that will intoxicate." And a number of cards bore this text, "He that hath clean hands and a pure heart." Who shall say that the word of God, which is quick and powerful and a discerner of the thoughts and intents of all hearts, may not make this formula, that covers all outward righteousness as well as all inward grace, in after years, when the strictly literal shall give place to that which it typifies, as well—mighty through God to the pulling down of the strongholds of sin? Surely we know that His word shall not return unto Him void. And so when as many as would had chosen their cards, and the text to be written thereon; they were all bound together with the little silvery links; and we became a temperance chain.

Now the chain hangs in my parlor, and a pretty memento it is; and like the rosary of the Romish church, it it is also a prayer chain, for often as I tell its cards, one by one, there comes a little unspoken prayer into my heart for each little soul therein represented; waifs and wanderers as they may be, "Away on the mountains cold and bare." And many, who see it, and ask what it means, after listening attentively to the explanation, will say, "Ah! that is an idea!"

I hope it is a thought that will spring up with fruit; and that this work among the needy children will become adopted by every W. C. T. U. in the land; and that a department of this kind of labor will be organized, and thus this form of benevolence duly recognized by their highest tribunals. You will notice, I said above, as many as would chose cards. In our preliminary talk, when the thought of the chain was yet in embryo, and the question was asked who would like to be in the chain, some hands were not raised. In little private talks, it came out that "My mamma doesn't think I am old enough," and "My mamma gives me such things for medicine."

Dearly beloved, these thing are down deep in the first reasonings of the being. Being crafty I caught them with guile (bait.) I made the pretty chain to entangle them in its meshes, and I think none are too young, or too sickly, to be willing to be bound with it.

Now God speed the work for the children. There are thousands, yea, millions, stretching out needy and helpless hands, and it is in the power of the Christian women of the land, to fill them with blessings. Without our help they will be filled with cursings, to fall not upon themselves alone, but upon ourselves and our children.

## A NEW WEAPON.

REV. L. PFEIFFER.

Some weeks ago Mrs. Ada H. Kepley, of Effingham, Ill., in her article "A New Discovery" mentioned a German book on alcoholism, written by Dr. A. Baer, of Germany, and through her instrumentality it was sent to me from New York (by Steiger & Co., the largest German book store and book sellers of this country) Thanking that lady for her great kindness, I feel obliged to write a review on this book. Though I have read but a few passages, I find it very excellent, and useful for a temperance worker; especially it can be used for literature, having stores of valuable points in this direction.

This book has 621 pages, was been printed in 1878, at Berlin, and published by August Hirschwald (N. W. unter den Linden) Dr. A. Baer is a member of the royal board of health (Koeniglicher Sanitaets Rath) and and archiater at the penitentiary Ploetzensee, near Berlin. Thus he writes in the preface of his book, as follows:

"Having been in activity in the medical prison service for a good many years, I have met with the consequences of alcoholism so frequently and so differently, that it appeared to be a task for me worth of trouble to state in connection all facts and inquiries, as well as all disputable questions as yet concerning this important line of social life. This work will explain the physiological and pathological influence of alcohol upon the individual organism, and settle the value of alcohol as a food, a relish, and a medicine; it will try to show how the consumption of alcoholic beverages proves to be in the different countries, with individual nations and races, and what influence it exercises upon the society, the physical, the psychical and moral life of the nations; it will, finally, give directions for the means used in single states for the subdue of intemperance, and consider the results that have been attained by it."

But in order that the readers of The Union Signal may have a better idea of the value of this book, I will make a sketch of its contents, in extract:

FIRST PART.

*The Alcohol and its Effect on the Individual Organism.*

Section 1. Invention, presentation and qualities of alcohol. The effect of alcohol on the animal organism.

*a.* Physiological effect of alcohol (its effect on the blood, on the blood circulation, on the respiration, on the nerve system, on the activity of digestion, on the secretion of the kidneys, on the exchange of matters and the temperature of the body; the remaining of alcohol on the animal organism.

*b.* Pathological effect of alcohol on the animal organism. 1. The acute intoxication of alcohol, issuing into death. 2. The chronical intoxication of alcohol (or chronical alcoholism,

Section 2. Alcohol as a food, relish, and medicine.

SECOND PART.

*The Consumption of Alcohol, and its Influence upon Society.*

Section 1. The spreading of drinking mania, and the consumption of alcoholic liquors, especially of whisky, in single countries.

Sec. 2. Alcohol and its influence upon the physical life.

Sec. 3 Alcoholism and its influence upon the welfare and morality of the people.

THIRD PART.

*The Means of Subduing Alcoholism.*

Section 1. Temperance and abstinence societies.

Sec. 2. Legal measures against intemperance.

Sec. 3. Of the means for subduing intemperance indirectly: 1. Compensation for spirituous liquors by other substances. 2. Care for the welfare of the working class. 3. Propagation of knowledge and propmotion of morality among all classes of people. 4. Promotion of temperance in the army. 5. Promotion of temperance by private persons.

Dr. Baer's book on Alcoholism is, indeed, a wonderful work, and "a new discovery" for us. He made deeper studies on this question than any one before him. His work embraces the question as a whole and gives a right answer to it. Having made information about alcoholism from all parts of the world, he made also different statistics on the most important lines of this question, especially for the different provinces of Germany. He asserts that total abstinence and abolition of intoxicating liquors (or prohibition) would be the best means to subdue alcoholism; but he could not believe in the practicability of this measure, as we do; there being unsurmountable difficulties in the way. At the time of writing his book Dr. Baer was almost the only champion of this noble cause; but, fortunately, now there is a temperance movement in Germany, too. May God grant it good success!

Having made a review on this valuable book, I would still say, that I am willing to write some more articles for The Union Signal out of it, and also for any German papers, if practicable.

*East Greene, Pa.*

## A THRILLING REMINISCENCE.*

What has the future in store? Let the past answer through its history of another struggle of the Christianity of the nation with another national sin.

About forty years ago I attended my first political convention, the first anti-slavery convention ever held in

*From the Annual Address of Miss Mary Allen West at the Illinois State Convention.

Peoria. I came with my father and mother and I love to remember that in the inception of that great reform as in this, father, mother and children stood side by side. We reached Peoria the night before the convention, but no hotel or home dared shelter us, for fear of the mob which was even then gathering. Moses Pettingill secured an unfurnished, unfinished room in a warehouse, where we women and children spent the night, in darkness lest a light should betray us to the raging mob. My father with my uncle, Levi Spencer, one of the earliest pastors of this church, and other men were guarding points liable to attack, and while engaged in this duty Mr. Spencer was wounded in the head by a brickbat thrown through the window. The mob seized a poor fellow whom they mistook for an abolitionist, tarred and feathered him and rode him on a rail through your streets. The grim procession, heralded by oaths and lighted by torches, passed our retreat. I shall never forget the weird scene, nor the impression this first torchlight procession made upon me.

The convention met next morning in a small private room, because no church or public hall would open its doors to the abolitionists. One row of benches against the wall of the little room accommodated all that attended that meeting. My father sat on the end of the bench nearest the door, with me on his lap. He was appointed secretary, and placing me on the seat took a chair at the rude table.

Soon the door opened and the leader of the last night's mob entered—a big burly butcher, armed with a club with which he had doubtless felled many a beef. He closed the door, took his stand in front of it, planted his club close beside me and leaned on it right over my head. For a time which seemed to me interminable, he stood there. Then restrained from doing the meditated violence by a power he did not know, he withdrew. Twenty years later I saw that same man in the streets of Galesburg as captain of a band of wide awakes, parading in honor of the abolition president, Abraham Lincoln.

When such changes are wrought in the space of a short score of years, what may we not hope for in a cause as sacred and never so despised as was abolition. The fact that we meet here, in the strong hold of the liquor interest, that this beautiful church throws open its doors and decks itself with flowers for our reception, that we are welcomed to the loveliest homes in your city, all this indicates that our hopes are nearer fruition than were the hopes of the abolitionists twenty years before the strong, clean hand of Lincoln struck the shackles from the slaves.

And the same God who commanded in that struggle is our leader. He it is that fighteth for us, for "the battle is not yours, but God's." We know not the way nor time when He will give the victory, but we know it will come.

He hath sounded forth the trumpets that shall never call retreat,
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;
Be swift, my soul, to answer Him, be jubilant, my feet,
For God is marching on.

# Correspondence.

## THE PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT IN MAINE.

Dear Union Signal:—The efforts of the people to establish morality as the basis of all legislation has been fully demonstrated, in the recent settlement of the prohibitory amendment question. The result of twenty-five years of prohibitory life under the Maine law, of its goodness, its inestimable worth to the homes of Maine, has been entirely proven by the fact that here in the extremest border of conservative New England, the women were attuned to concert pitch of duty, so that everywhere, or nearly everywhere, throughout this good commonwealth wives and mothers and daughters rallied at the polls, on the 8th day of September, 1884, the historic amendment day of the state of Maine.

It has been truthfully said, that there must be brought into public life something to appeal to the mind and conscience as well as to interest, and I think that appeal was lovingly made, right here in this Pine Tree state on amendment day. If I held the brush of the artist or the pen of the ready writer, I might produce a picture that could go down to history, but I can only briefly sketch in my crude way that remarkable time. Nearly all the readers of The Union Signal are familiar with the work of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, president of the Maine W. C. T. U. It has been one of the precious privileges in my workaday life, to meet, know, and love this most gifted woman. What she is as a leader, financial manager, loving friend, and Christian counsellor, no words of mine could fitly express. Suffice it to say, the hearts of the women do safely trust her, and all would cheerfully rise up and call her blessed. Nor can I sufficiently thank our national president for assigning to me this pleasant post of duty. The lecturers who gave their services in the great contest were inspired to best efforts by the zeal and energy of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, and although in the midst of a national political contest, the amendment was kept clearly before the people as a non-partisan issue. Miss Frances E. Willard came not a moment too soon, and brought what was most needed, the clear light of her high thinking. Mrs. Pearson, one of Old England's ablest woman speakers, proved a powerful lever in lifting the head and heart into a pure moral atmosphere. Mrs. Mary Woodbridge with her large experience in the Ohio campaign her elegant presence and ripe culture, did effective service; and so untiring souls from abroad and here at home in Maine, worked and prayed until the final victory. How shall I describe that memorable day?

The sun never shone more brightly through the clear and pungent air of this "Pine Tree state," nor upon a fairer scene. In bold relief, near the polls, stood the white tents of the W. C. T. U. adorned with scriptural texts, and fountains of ice-water, and the gentle eyed and gracious women, with baskets of bouquets, tied with white ribbon to which were attached mottoes of Holy Writ, the noble, stalwart sons of Maine, bending to receive these fragrant favors from loving hands. The *entire* absence of the degrading odor and spirit of the rum saloon, the perfectly respectful demeanor of the hardiest sons of toil; and as one policeman remarked, no need of police service today. The Christian women are God's policemen.

When Miss Frances Willard spoke in Belfast each window of the fine old church was a bank of fragrant flowers, worthy of California, and before her stood a real ballot-box, embedded in roses; above, suspended by an invisible cord, was a snow white dove, with the olive branch of Maine, the yes ballot in its beak, just ready to fall into the box. On that memorable election day, it did seem as if the Heavenly Dove, with quickening power, had enkindled the hearts of the Maine voters to a high and holy patriotism, for never were hands so firm, to cast that weapon "better than the bayonet" against the giant evil. When the night closed in upon us, and the news flashed along the wires that a terrible snowstorm of white ballots had buried deep that evil in this goodly state, it seemed as if Maine from her farthest border gave the glad exultant shout, and that the echo answered even from off California shores. One could almost hear the prayers of rejoicing, after the long suffering, as they lifted their tearful eyes to this bright star in the east, that "shall never go down until the records of valor decay."

It seemed that those prayers were being wafted heavenward, and the "God bless the brave souls in Maine," was a new baptism for the coming future, when noble minds and generous hearts may rally around the principles of this guiding star, that the deep yearning of multitudes for purer national life, upheld by high moral principles, may give that impetus to the new party, that righteous indignation, and "soul loving enthusiasm," and that bond of national unity, springing from a common faith, that will make us all willing to dare all, to heed the voice of God calling us to "go forward."

Emily Pitt Stevens.

## THE GREAT SYMPOSIUM.

The letters which pour in upon the editor relative to the political situation would fill the paper from now till Christmas. It seems best therefore to condense sufficiently to let each voice be heard, and we herewith present the salient points of each letter *pro and con*, and shall continue the symposium so long as time permits, and expressions continue to be made.

MRS. JULIET H. BRAND, OHIO.

We here in Oberlin have just been having the privilege of listening twice to Mrs. Foster on temperance and prohibition topics. Thinking to know more about her I have looked up her name in Miss Willard's book, "Woman and Temperance," and find the following: "In her own home Mrs. Foster is universally honored, and for her beloved Iowa she has grandly wrought from the beginning until now, when more by her exertions than those of any other individual, the constitutional amendment has been ratified by the people. . . . There is not a state at the north in which our cause is not today more powerful than it would have been but for her logic and her eloquence. . . . Best of all, she loves the Lord Jesus Christ, and above her chief joy desires and labors to build up His kingdom on the earth." Also I have looked over the The Union Signal of Oct. 2, and find her spoken of by implication as one who refuses "to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty," as having strangely contradicted her utterances of the past and as seemingly having "ignored the very interest which she has been instrumental largely in arousing,"—and again as being the "most embarrassing difficulty" in the way of a certain temperance lecturer—though he met with many difficulties. All of which last references make me fear that we women are falling into the campaign methods of the common party newspapers.

Now we have considered Mrs. Foster a grand temperance lecturer. She is working in the line that must be pursued for years, no matter what the parties do at this election, or at the next election, and we question if it is sisterly or Christian or politic to allow her work to be crippled by this criticism from within the ranks of the W. C. T. U. She is making prohibition sentiment wherever she goes, and who says that is not the very thing needed in the long run? And it is to be a long run, not a mere spurt. She thinks we will get to national prohibition in a few years when more states have adopted it. Some of the rest of us think we shall get it this year, or in a few years. What a vast difference, to be sure!

There have been grand things said about how affairs would flourish if women had the ballot. Now I do hope that this division of sentiment in the ranks of the W. C. T. U. is not going to demonstrate the fact that there will be grand times only so long as good women are all agreed, and that the moment they disagree in methods even, though not in principle, they will attack each other with the same severity that men have been accustomed to carry into such matters. My plea is that people like Mrs. Foster who are known to be earnest Christians of good temperance principles beyond a peradventure, and what is more of a good record in the battles fought with the liquor power, that such people shall have their position treated with respect, no matter where they stand. They are entitled to it. Present all the arguments against their views which you can, but let there be absolutely nothing personal, nothing to insinuate false or cowardly motives. I certainly think that the cause of God is going to be hurt more in this campaign by the flings which good people are making at each other, because while having the same aim their judgment as to means differs, than by all the lying and bribery of the lower class of professional politicians. Some of us do not see how a man can support the Republican party and be a good Prohibitionist. No matter if we don't see it, we know he is a good man and a good Prohibitionist by his past record, so we are bound to respect his judgment though ours may differ. Some of us do not see how a man who loves the cause of temperance can at this time vote for the third party, and so give the election to the Democrats, and throw our poor suffering cause into the hands of its worst enemies. No matter if we don't see it. We know the man to be sound on temperance by his past record, so we must respect his judgment though ours may differ. We have got to learn this lesson during this campaign or fail utterly to represent the spirit of Christ at a time when there is a special demand for it.

One speaks, in this issue of The Union Signal to which I have referred, of a certain man who is "true and courageous, who dares to stand up for St. John and Daniel." As if, when so many good people were talking in that way it did not take even more courage to dare to stand up for Blaine! Another summons the members of the W. C. T. U. in a certain state to the judgment, to hear the sentence of "neither cold nor hot," because they do not see as she does, that just now the best way to help the cause is to vote for the third party. On this very Sabbath when we are having our quiet gospel temperance meeting, excursion trains are being run into Akron, carrying crowds to hear third party speeches by St. John, who himself went to Akron on the Sunday train. Now I tremble lest in the next presidential campaign we shall hear of great political mass meetings held by all the parties on the Sabbath, following the example of this party of moral reform.

So let the good people of each party devote themselves to the motes and beams in their own party's eye and I venture to say there will not be much spare time between now and the 4th of November.

MRS. JUDITH ELLEN FOSTER, IOWA.

In your issue of October 2, I find this quotation from Margaret Fuller: "Does any man wound thee? not only forgive, but work into thy thought intelligence of the kind of pain, that thou mayest never inflict it on another spirit."

I have no desire to answer in detail the editorial comments or critical communications contained in late issues in regard to my published statements as to my convictions on pending political issues, and the relation of our organization to those issues.

If our women will study my "Amendment Manual" and my legislative reports, *as a whole*, and compare them with my late utterances, they will, I think, according to common rules of construction, find that I teach no new doctrine, that I renounce no former position. I have simply, as a national superintendent, advised concerning the work of my department, and protested against methods which I believe will delay the securing of constitutional prohibition. I have made no partisan speeches, have given no platform advocacy of the claims of any candidates, but have said over and over again the truths concerning total abstinence and prohibition which I have taught for years.

In addition to this as an American woman, I have conscientiously endeavored through the public press to avert an appalling national calamity, putting a libertine in the White House. I shudder at the thought that women in their misguided zeal be indirectly accessory to the national disgrace. I cannot however for the sake of personal vindication, through the columns of our paper, take up a controversy so offensive to my sense of womanly dignity and so contrary to the gospel rule of charity.

MRS. L. R. G., WISCONSIN.

In many localities the ladies are united in their desire to keep alive and promote the temperance sentiment; to educate the young; to circulate temperance literature, and to work against the licensing of saloons in their own midst, also to throw the weight of their influence against the example of the saloon. Beyond this they do not agree. Many good temperance workers in the unions are

supporters of James G. Blaine. Now is it becoming Christian women to neglect the work lying at their own doors, to quarrel over the White House, when women have no voice in the matter? The 4th of November will soon be over, and with it the excitement of the campaign, and there will still be work for the sisterhood of the white ribbon. Is it not the idea of the union to give the largest liberty of opinion, and is it a *Christian* temperance union principle to drive out all ladies who do not fully indorse Mr. St. John? I give all honor to the Prohibition party, in my own heart, for they are doing their best to educate the people to right ideas on the subject, but I do not want to see local unions disbanded, good women disheartened and the temperance cause neglected. Neither do I think Miss Willard, in her great earnestness, or Mr. St. John, in his nobleness of heart, would think it wise to take such a step.

[No, neither Miss W. nor any other true prohibitionist would counsel or set an example of such neglect. The state and local W. C. T. unions are not necessarily involved in this campaign—and are so only as they choose to be. —Ed. Signal.]

MRS. J. T. FOOTE, OHIO.

I enclose extracts from a paper read before the Cuyahoga county union on the "Attitude of our W. C. T. U. toward the Parties during the Presidential Campaign."

My reasons for endorsing the Prohibition party:

1. I find in the national minutes for 1883 the following resolution: "That we will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes." (See page 31, Sec. 5). I find in report of plan of work committee of same convention a memorial to the leading political parties entitled the "Memorial of the American Home against the American Saloon." I find later on in the history of our W. C. T. U. work a national call for a day of prayer. Topics assigned: Platform of parties, "that they may declare the saloon must go." For presidential candidates, "that they may be committed, by personal habits and public pledge, to national prohibition." For Christian voters, "that they may be inspired to represent the women by outlawing the saloon." Later I find reports of the wonderful presence of the Spirit attending upon these all day prayer meetings held everywhere throughout these United States.

Do I believe in answered prayer? Am I expecting that that day of crying unto the Lord will be heeded?

A little further on and the Prohibition delegates convene in Pittsburgh for the purpose of selecting their standard bearers. The old line "dyed in the wool" Prohibitionist goes there determined that no man shall be nominated whose Prohibition party principles have not been tested and tried by summer's heat and winter's cold. Government employes are there to urge the endorsement of nominees already before the public, but another is there, even the Lord of Hosts Himself! The prayers of the women are there and fill the house with incense, and what is the result? God's clearly spoken answer to our resolution, our memorial, our day of prayer.

We are partisan, not one of us but that if we knew the party would win this year would be willing to work for its success as eagerly and untiringly as we did for the success of the second amendment.

We have a perfect right to be partisan; in fact it is expected of us. Everybody expects us to support the Prohibitionists and doubts our sincerity when we say we do not. One of the most prominent politicians in my own ward said to me last year on election day, "Why *don't* you peddle your own tickets, not go round here with your hands full of Republican and Democratic tickets?" The politicians know which are our tickets if we do not ourselves. I should lose my self-respect if I attempted so impossible a thing as non-partisanship at this late day. An attempt to pass a resolution committing the Ohio W. C. T. U. to a non-partisan attitude at our late state convention, was promptly "sat down upon." It was recognized then that we are a progressive union, that we live in tents and ought to pitch them each night on new vantage ground.

Because we were non-partisan last fall is one of the best arguments in favor of partisanship this fall. We cannot stand still; our past experience has taught us that we are not called to do the same work twice.

Last year we tried to mend our constitution; this year we are to try mend our executive and our legislative power, and that is partisan work.

Finally, I endorse the party now because it is a child of our own prayers. The Christian voter for which we asked the Lord has had "the courage of his convictions," and has severed his old party ties, and is waiting for us to give him the right hand of fellowship. Ought we not to be at his side? The old parties will not be slow to notice his defection from their ranks and with argument and persuasion and ridicule win him back, if possible, to vote just "once more" in the familiar ranks.

Shall we be less persistent and aggressive? They will notice, too, how we stand by our reformed men as they make their first attempt to walk in the new way, counting no sacrifice on our part too great that will hold them. These men need us quite as much. Let no fear lest our other lines of work should lag for lack of funds or be alienated if we take this step deter us. Let us grasp with broader comprehension the truth that the "wealth of the world is His," and that "He holds in His hands the hearts of the children of men."

Let no thought that we will antagonize an element that in our non-partisan work aided us, hinder our onward stepping. Let us remember that "when a man's ways please the Lord He maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." Trust in the Lord and do right, and He will bring it to pass.

MRS. E. F. WALDO, MICHIGAN.

When the question before the American people was the non-extension of slave territory, and the liberation of the slaves, those who stood on the affirmative side of this question allied themselves with the party that promised to work for the accomplishment of this object, not with those who said "This is not a national question." This same question, by the way, not being one half as much a national one as the liquor traffic of today. If the anti-slavery element of our country had waited until it was "possible to elect the presidential candidate of an anti-slavery party before such a party was formed, I fear our dear Mrs. Livermore would have passed even more than her sixty summers before she would have put to the service of such a party "her pen, her voice and her purse."

Let us whether disfranchised or otherwise, say we will not exert our influence to put in the presidential chair one who is in favor of making the revenue from whisky a "permanent fund," because whatever permanency is given to the fund must of necessity be given to the business.

Here in Michigan the Republicans have given us, in place of what was at one time a prohibitory law, capable occasionally of being enforced, a license law under which for the conviction of a criminal a kind and degree of evidence is required, which, if necessary to the conviction of an offender against other laws would render them impossible of execution, and then after filling almost every office with men who do not wish to execute this law we are insultingly asked why do you not execute the law we have?

Let us not as women fear to work for the right, even though we should in some future day fail to receive the favor of the state legislatures in some of our plans of work. I would rather have God on our side than even the Republican party!

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP, MICHIGAN.

When President Garfield lay in the long agony of weeks that followed the shot of July 2d, the physicians stood over him in a scientific tableau and sent out daily bulletins to tell the unsuspecting and unscientific public, just where the ball was located, the track it travelled, and the probable results.

When Garfield lay dead, the ball was found in quite another position, and where its unhindered work must of necessity be fatal. When that fact came abroad the faith of ordinary and common sense people was greatly shaken in all medical science, and especially in certain medical men.

Some such feeling ran through the ranks of our W. C. T. U. women when Mrs. Foster's letters were published. Had she not done our legal thinking for years? Had she not located this deadly thing which was bringing ruin to the nation, and told us it lay in the wrong attitude of national and state law towards the destroyer?

Had she not often eloquently shown the struggle between the national policy of permission, and the state policy of prohibition? Had she not sought and found the opportunity to come before the committee at Washington, and plead for national legislation upon this subject in harmony with what Hon. Henry W. Blair has so long been seeking, even going farther than his thought? Had she not said in presence of hundreds of witnesses, that if she lived anywhere outside of "Canaan" she would be in favor of party action?

Verily she had, and more than all this. It is not strange, therefore, that with her manual (the W. C. T. U. classic, on this subject), before them, beside her reports, speeches, and legal opinions *ad infinitum*, the average temperance woman should gasp out "The difficulty is not where we thought it was. The national government has no blame or responsibility after all, and we must all go and do what Iowa did, or die on the wrong side of Jordan. Why did she lead us on, and not say so, before this hour?"

The first shock over, however, the slow, brave doubt has come whether one woman's opinion is the exact science of law, from the incorporation of a W. C. T. U. to the highest powers of government, expressed in constitutions, and the other women are just now doing their own thinking.

It is not the purpose of this writing, however, to make answer to Mrs. Foster's position on the main question. Mr. Blaine has invited such a multitude of pens and voices to discuss the question whether the liquor traffic is or is not a national issue, that it is decided by this time that no opinion will dismiss the case to the realm of state action, while the national government is the first partner in the whole concern, and has the lion's share of the profits.

There is quite another word yet unspoken which concerns our N. W. C. T. U., and is the purpose of this letter.

Twice during the year, in the most public fashion, the women who composed that grandest of all conventions at Detroit, have been told that they did not vote as they supposed they voted. That really they did not at all understand what they meant, and therefore intended the very opposite of what they said.

These women, in presence of clear language, well defined in Miss Willard's annual message, voted for a petition to the national party conventions and to congress, asking for national party and national government action upon the liquor question, the ideal being at least one million names.

In December following the executive board of the state W. C. T. U. of Michigan, without a question as to what was meant in Detroit, voted not to undertake the popular petition because of the immense labor involved, showing that they knew how they voted.

Yet we were told, in company with the other delegates, that our construction of that action was wrong, and no such thing was intended.

Now again, in presence of a resolution so plain in its meaning, that he who runs may read and understand, our "construction" is again at fault, and we are told that when we pledged "our influence to that party by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles," we meant no such thing.

Let it be remembered that this second action logically followed the first. Miss Willard was to be our pleader in the party conventions, and was to seek, petition in hand, a party name for the principle of prohibition. By a new construction, however, the popular petition from voters, became a memorial from women, but with that in her hand the president of the National Union asked Greenback, Democratic and Republican conventions "What embodiment of Prohibition principles" will you put in your platforms? The world knows the result.

At Pittsburgh alone, the seeker after that "best embodiment" found reply. The world knows again where these events carry us, with that resolution on record.

Even if "influence," was meant, how can any woman who voted for the resolution and understood it, support either of the other parties with their well defined attitude upon this question.

"Some women," felt the import of that resolution, and foresaw these evil days when those who had always praised, speak words of blame; and when some of our own furnish aid and comfort to the enemy.

Thus twice in a year, hundreds of the brightest women in the land, who have been among these things for a decade, have been told by one woman that they did not understand their own action.

Manifestly the "sin of presumption" has been committed, but not by the "other women."

## WORK AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE NORTH.

Dear Union Signal:—After an absence of some weeks your paper made its welcome advent again, reminding me of the coming of a dear friend. I had been almost constantly engaged in temperance work for months, had even spoken at one place seven times in one day and night, and in some places twice a day, when I felt a failure of strength, and stopped awhile and got a little rest by the way. The work is beginning to gain some ground among the colored people, not as fast as I would desire, but a permanent work that will ground itself in the heart and conscience of a people who have behind them ages of poverty, ignorance and slavery must be looked upon not as the result of spasmodic excitement, but of patient continuance in earnest, Christly work. I am now trying to gather information for my annual report, but having written to different states and finding the information coming in somewhat slowly, permit me through these columns to ask the state superintendents of colored work, and all others interested in that department, to please send me as soon as possible any facts or items they can furnish me with in respect to the progress of temperance work among the colored people of the north. Yours in the cause of temperance and prohibition,

Frances E. W. Harper.

## REMEMBER THE W. C. T. U. IN YOUR WILL.

Dear Union Signal:—With Mrs. Aldrich of Iowa, I too "have a concern." Living in the Quaker city of Philadelphia, I may be supposed to have come by it honestly. In reading over the wills and bequests of many of the good and respected citizens lately called away from us, I am impressed with the fact that while they have remembered the "Homes" and philanthropies of all kinds made necessary by a legalized liquor traffic, they have, one and all, forgotten the great philanthropy which in poverty and weakness is trying to grapple with the chief cause of the homelessness and misery of this country.

In making our wills and bequests, dear readers of The Union Signal, let us remember the great temperance movement. And let not the fact that we cannot give much deter us from giving what we can. Every little helps.

Rose E. Patten.

If you would hit the mark, you must aim a little above it; Every arrow that flies feels the attraction of earth.

# Our Children.

## KEEP TRYING.

If boys should get discouraged
At lessons or at work,
And say, "There's no use trying,"
And all hard tasks should shirk,
And keep on shirking, shirking,
Till the boy became a man,
I wonder what the world would do
To carry out its plan?

The coward in the conflict
Gives up at first defeat;
If once repulsed, his courage
Lies shattered at his feet.
The brave heart wins the battle
Because through thick and thin,
He'll not give up as conquered—
He fights, and fights to win.

So, boys, don't get disheartened
Because at first you fail;
If you but keep on trying,
At last you will prevail;
Be stubborn against failure,
Try! Try! and try again;
The boys who've kept on trying
Have made the world's best men.

—*Advance.*

## THE TWO PATHS.

*A STORY FOR BOYS.*

F. M. HOLMES.

CHAPTER VI.—HARRY MEETS AN OLD FRIEND.

For some time Harry's life went on in this way. Attentive to his duties he soon won the trust and esteem of his employers, and steadfast to his principles he gained before long the respect of his companions. Finding that he was resolute they gave up tempting and teasing him to break his abstinence pledge.

After business he always hastened home to his little brother, and notwithstanding that the child was very happy with kind old Mrs. Julian, he was always overjoyed to see Harry return. And what pleasant and cosy little teas they had together in that old back parlor!

But Harry had not lost his old love for study, and so not a day passed but he devoted some of his spare time, after Teddy had retired to rest, to learning.

The day that he received his first earnings will always remain a red-letter day in his memory, and who shall describe his joy when he took home that first month's money at night! Hitherto they had been living upon the proceeds of his prize at school, but the money was almost gone. He heard nothing of his old companions. It was like living in a new world now, and there was scarcely anything in this new life to remind him of that which he had left behind. Thus months rolled away.

Meanwhile Teddy was sent to a small school near, paid for of course from Harry's scanty earnings; but he learnt far more from his brother, who taught him frequently in the evening after his return from business, or in the evening after his return from business, or in the early summer mornings before he left for the city.

They saw but little of their uncle. Having procured a situation for his nephew, and found him a comfortable though poor lodging, that gentleman thought he had discharged his duty, particularly as he was not himself a wealthy man, and his family was large. In fact, his property and money were going, as his brother's (Harry's father) had gone. He was another victim to the drinking habits of society. Like many another, he too would shortly fall out of the ranks into a drunkard's grave and leave his family impoverished and needy. With the exception of Christmas day, and one or two other holidays in the course of the year, Harry and Teddy never went to their uncle's.

One evening, about two years after Harry had been in London, he was standing at an old bookstall, turning over the leaves of a volume he thought of purchasing, when he was suddenly startled by some one slapping him heartily on the back, and a voice he knew well exclaimed,—

"Why, Harry, my boy, how are you? What a happy chance that we have met!"

And turning hastily he saw Philip Gregory.

"Why, Philip, I am glad to see you! To think that we should meet like this after so long!"

"Yes, indeed. Well, now, come along and let us have a good talk, and linking his arm in Harry's the two friends walked on together. In a very few words Harry acquainted his companion with the principal events of his life since they had last met, and when he had finished Philip in his turn became equally communicative.

He had left school at the end of the same term that Harry had, but he did not refer to the flogging he had had, nor to any of the events that had taken place at school. His conversation, in fact, was full of his life in town.

His father had been able to procure a good situation for him, and from his dress and talk Harry could see that he had plenty of money. He was lodging in a far more expensive and fashionable quarter than the modest back street in Camden town where Harry abode, and when he entered the large house and saw the nicely-furnished rooms, he could not repress a feeling of envy.

But it was only momentary, and he quite forgot it in listening to his friend's lively conversation. It was, however, full of drinking, and smoking, music halls and casinos. Like many another boy, he thought it was manly to drink and smoke and talk loud of these and kindred things. It was quite clear that his and Harry's life were as wide apart as the poles!

As he was talking thus, his landlady knocked at the door, and said that Mr. Skipworth was waiting below to see Mr. Gregory.

"Skipworth!" cried Harry; "why I know him! He is in our office."

"Is he?" asked Philip. "Why, how nice to have such a jolly fellow for a companion!" But meantime his brow contracted, and he did not seem well pleased to see "such a jolly fellow" after all.

"Tell him I'll be down in a minute," he said to his landlady; and when she was gone he said to Harry, "Could you lend me a few shillings? The fact is I owe this fellow a little money, and I shall not get my salary until the end of the month, and the guv'nor won't stamp up just yet."

Harry was much surprised, and indeed annoyed, at the request, for it was clear that Philip had far more money than he had; but, nevertheless, the look of real distress on his friend's countenance caused him to open his purse.

"How much?" he asked.

"Well, could you make it a sov?"

A sovereign! Why, it was all poor Harry possessed until the first of next month. But, happily, his lodgings and Teddy's schooling were all paid up till then, and he had absolutely no arrears to meet.

"I—I cannot manage that," said he, diffidently; "you see I have Teddy to support."

"Oh! well, ten shillings then," and catching the money out of Harry's hand he flew down stairs.

He remained so long out of the room that Harry began to think that he had left the house, and when after a long lapse of time he returned it was easy to see from his excited appearance that he had been drinking; and Harry sighed as he thought that his carefully treasured half-sovereign had evidently been partly spent in wine.

It was with a sad heart he left his friend that evening and returned to his lodgings. It was evident that Philip had continued the path he had begun to tread even before he left school, and that the doctor's words and punishment had not been heeded.

(*To be Continued.*)

## *ATTENTION, COMPANY.*

*A kind gentleman who believes in temperance education offers a set of pretty prize cards to that scholar in every Band of Hope who shall during this first quarter, recite the best lesson and pass the best examination in the new Band of Hope Lesson Manual.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children:—I have been to a convention, and while there I heard this little story in verse that I think will please you all very much. It shows that there are temperance horses as well as "other folks." A true and earnest temperance woman in the city of Rockford, Ill., Mrs. T. G. Backus, whom we all love dearly, owns and drives (very gently, as she does everything else) this famous horse, whose name is Dolly. Because her mistress is such a staunch friend and advocate of the "cause" Dolly soon became one also. She used to carry the temperance women on many errands of love and mercy and never seemed so proud as when she had in charge her dear mistress and that good friend of and ex-general in the Prevention Army, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry. One day these ladies were out on a temperance mission as usual and drove up in front of the postoffice. Just as they did so a brewer's cart, full of beer kegs, was driven in front of them, when lo! gentle Dolly, who never before was known to do such a fractious thing, began to back in a most positive and decided manner away from the beer wagon. This dumb protest at once inspired Mrs. Henry, and straightway the following verses dropped from her ready pen:

There never beat a truer heart
Beneath a silken vest,
Than that which throbs with loyal strength
In Dolly's patient breast.
A brave, quick heart, with hidden fire
And pulses firm and strong,
Scorning no honest hitching post,
Waiting, if short or long;
So that the standing ground is sweet,
If it be not too near
Some other nag who stoops to draw
A filthy cart of beer.

Chorus.—*Then* she will not fail to "Back-us,"
Back us from the cart of beer;
Dolly, back us, back us steady,
Gently, Dolly, we are ready;
For we will not hitch you here,
Where you'll smell this filthy beer.

There's something due this faithful beast;
She bears her burdens well.
But all the merit of her deeds
My pen can never tell.
The union of the sisterhood
She serves by night and day;
With the "Crusade" she marches on,
And never calls for pay.
She never scorns the bit or rein,
But just one thing is clear,
She will not stand it to be hitched
Behind a cart of beer.

Chorus.—Then she will not fail to "Back-us,"
Back us from the cart of beer, etc.

Isn't it a pretty story? I think it would make a nice recitation for a Band of Hope concert. I wish if you know of any more temperance horses or dogs you would not fail to report them to your ever loving friend,

Captain Deborah.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498 Sharon, Pa.*

205. Biblical Enigma.

I am composed of 30 letters.

My 1, 22, 12, 24, 8, 25, 21 a being whom Nebuchadnezzar saw in a vision.

My 2, 27, 17, 6, 10, 3, 26, 11, a slave converted to Christianity and the occasion of Paul's epistle to Philemon.

My 3, 14, 22, 7, 14, 8 the daughter of King Talmai, and mother of Absalom.

My 4, 23, 16, 29, 15, 10, 22 a fortress near Jerusalem, from which soldiers came to rescue Paul from the Jews.

My 5, 22, 12, 8, 14, 30 a Hebrew prophet under whose care Solomon was educated.

My 6, 29 king of Egypt, whose seal was found in Sennacherib's palace, recently disentombed at Nineveh.

My 7, 2, 15, 11, 16, 4, 27, 12, 28, 5, 20 the first Christian emperor of Rome, in 4th century.

My 8, 13, 21, 4, 18 a king of Tyre. Josephus relates that he and Solomon were wont to exchange enigmas with each other.

My 9, 14, 3, 25, 6, 17, 11 the city from which the Hebrews began their exodus from Egypt.

My 10, 6, 22, 28, 4, 8 pre-eminent among the Hebrew prophets and poets lived at Jerusalem.

My 11, 4, 18, 22, 9, 28, 14 a city built by Omri. Ahab built there a palace of ivory.

My 12, 20, 30 16 the dwelling of the Patriarchs.

My 13, 7, 29, 15, 10, 26, 3 city from which Paul fled, pursued and almost killed by the Jews.

My 14, 21, 16, 25, 18, 4, 11 a faithful minister who took the place of Titus at Crete.

My 15, 25, 8, 26, 11, 8, 12, 22, 5, name given by Hezekiah, to the brazen serpent.

My 16 28, 12, 26, 6 a converted Greek and companion of Paul in missionary work.

My 17, 22, 11, 16, 25, 9 a church festival named from a Saxon goddess.

My 18, 14, 5, 22, 17, 27 foster-brother of Herod and minister of Christ at Antioch.

My 19, 25, 9, 11, 28, 6 a Roman lady whom Paul called his beloved sister.

My 20, 15, 2, 24, 8 for whom the first mentioned city of the Bible was named.

My 21, 17, 19, 9, 4, 28, 3 another name found in Genesis, for the Anakin, or race of giants, to whom belonged Goliath.

My 22, 15, 5, 14 a young widow who became a prophetess and was 84 years old when she saw the Savior.

My 23, 20, 9, 3 emperor, who in A. D. 64 persecuted the Christians at Rome.

My 24, 8, 17, 4, 22, 9, 28, 18, meaning "fire-priests," occurs but once in the Bible.

My 25, 16, 8, 4, 30 the person to whom the 89th Psalm is inscribed.

My 26, 9 the birth-place of Abraham.

My 27, 13, 6, 21, 2, 24, 8 an Assyrian god, in whose temple Sennacherib was slain.

My 28, 12, 8, 22, 18, 4, 9 his posterity took charge of the tabernacle in the wilderness.

My 29, 11, 16, 21, 10, 24, 8 called by the Arabs and Persians, the "camel-bird."

My 30, 13, 7, 14, 5, 2, 21 one of the first seven deacons, appointed at Jerusalem.

My whole is the name of a large army now in the field. It is battling in a righteous cause. We have faith in its ultimate victory. H. E. R.

206. Cross-word Enigma.

My first is in just but not in wise;
My second is in eel but not in fish;
My third is in prose but not in rhyme;
My fourth is in June, but not in May;
My fifth is in sun but not in moon;
My sixth is in water but not in ice;
My seventh is in well but not in sick;
My eighth is in pond but not in lake;
My ninth is in true but not in false;
My whole is a verse in the Bible.

Lu.

207. Square.

1. A series of steps. 2. Threefold. 3. Hair-grasses. 4. Empty. 5. To harbor or secrete.

*Slater, Mo.* Romero.

208. Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. A verb. 3. A boy's name 4. A period. 5. A letter. Charlie D.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

199. "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields for they are white already to harvest—"white, hook, year, tarry, pound, flowers, harvest, handy, slattern, life, flute, door, eye.

200. St. John.

201. Ate, late, elate, relate, prelate.

202.
B
E L I
B L A C K
I C E
K

Answers have been received from Isaac P. Monfort.

# Home Department.

## MOTHER—A MEMORIAL.

MRS. MARY A. LEAVITT.

Since all her inborn graces,
With charm of look and tone,
By gift of heav'n were dowered
With beauty not their own;
And since her life-long meekness
Forbids to speak her praise,
I praise the Power attuning
To harmony her days.

'Twere sin against love's bidding
If ne'er a song should bear
From out her life's full sweetness
One chord upon the air.
And grief, in its true nature,
Takes neither thought nor care
To hide how more than worthy
Its love and sorrow are.

Tho' deep beneath the surface
Grief's under-current lies,
Yet oft times will its billows
Impetuous swell and rise:
So swell these broken ripples
Of song,—because they must,
For her whose living presence
Has faded into dust.

'Mid falling rain and, tempest—
Amid the outer din,
To lull a crying infant
One sits and sings within.
My heart the child resembles;
Its grief is like the rain;
I sing amid the tempest
This lullaby to pain.

O heart! I'm weary singing
Thy bitter cry to smother!
O child, amid life's tempest
Still crying for thy mother!
Who comes not for thy calling,
Tho' calling o'er and o'er:
The wild winds only answer
Thy wailing—at the door.

But, child, an unseen halo
Encircles in its glow
The clouds that o'er thee gather,
The storms that 'round thee blow:
Her oft breathed prayers and blessings
Transfuse the very air;
Her silent, soft caresses
Still fold thee unaware.

Her life has not evanished,
Tho' its mortal sun has set;
The twilight is a-tremble
With her sweet influence yet.
O child! that sees no beauty
Save in the bygone day;
O heart! a-weary, waiting
Its unreturning ray!—
Her memory sets a rainbow
Above thy falling tears;
The mists are sown with promise
Adown the lonely years!

And, tho' each wind that wanders
Thro' memory's open door
Is plaintive with the echoes
Of days that are no more;
Yet child, so softly floating
That not a mist is stirred,
Comes th' whisper of a music
That is more felt than heard;—
Her life's low, tranquil cadence,
Serenely sweet and calm,
Falls over pain's wild discord
With melody and balm.

And, child, her prayer—her life-work
Is but the golden key
That sets ajar heaven's portal
For many more than thee:
Oh, many shall be singing
On th' shining hills of day
Who caught on earth heaven's keynote
From her life's harmony!

As from that life's pure influence
On earth new chords must flow,
So, in the choir celestial,
Full many a harp must go.
If pebble dropt in water
Sends (widening more and more)
A circle o'er the surface
That touches either shore;—

So must a holy current
Flow from her life of prayer;—
By tide of time not bounded
But measured only where
Borne o'er the waves immortal
That wash the eternal shore,
The ripples of its blessing
Shall sweep forevermore!

*Vernon, Ind.*

## A SUMMER MEMORY.—TEMPERANCE DAY AT CHAUTAUQUA.

MRS. E. A. MATHEWS.

Chautauqua, beautiful quiet home of thought and culture, haunt of the weary soul seeking rest from the teaching, the sewing, the cooking, the house keeping of the past year, the resort of old and young—the young for pleasure, the old for peaceful meditation and heavenly aspirations!

It is not for me to praise that which has been so aptly described by other and abler pens. But let me draw from memory's picture gallery a scene that I shall never forget, and one that I want you to share with me.

A forest, leafy and high, grassy paths, rustic seats, and beautiful cottages peeping through the green and bosky shrubs, wide avenues, cleared of all that could prevent a view, or obstruct the footsteps of the wanderers, and at the end of long vistas, far, far away, a glimpse of bright, dancing, glittering, ever-moving blue waves, the smiling morn of a summer day on Lake Chautauqua.

All this is early in the morning, while a serene quiet as yet broods over us, and a balmy air scented with the odors of wild fern, the wintergreen and the sassafras leaves which linger in tangled luxuriance in the deep ravines and high hills, that have as yet escaped the Destroyer's hand.

Ere long the scene changes—the bell, Chautauqua's famous bell, rings out over the lake, and now the paths are filled with busy people hurrying to and fro, for is not this the decennial day of the great W. C. T. U.?

A high, arching roof, a swelling amphitheatre, open sides, through which breezes blow, and sunshine gleams—tier after tier of faces, bright, smiling, earnest, and alert—while away down on the central point of observasion there is a plain platform with table and chairs all draped with bright-hued folds, flowers everywhere, and in front of it in pure white and purple blossoms, the monogram "F. W." Now sounds the organ rolling out the good old temperance song,

Oh, come resign your ruby wine,
Ye smiling sons and daughters.

There is a hush, a subdued rustle of expectation, and lo! the "Elect Lady" and her friends, a sisterhood of noble women, come gently in, and occupy the platform.

A silent moment, and then the air is rent with applause, and Chautauqua's White Lily Salute greets them from the thousands there assembled.

I shall not attempt to describe F. W., for it is a well known fact, that to worship at her shrine, is a part of the *cultus* of every woman of the W. C. T. U., but I will say like the Psalmist "If I prefer not her to all other (ladies, not joys, as in the original,) then may my right hand forget its cunning, etc."

With her were Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Lathrap, Mrs. McLaughlin, all great women, and many others, also great, but unknown to me. Of their words you have heard in other places, The Union Signal has repeated some of them to you. They spoke from the stand-point of the home, the cradle, the death-bed, the grave, and eternal destiny, from personal observation, and perhaps from personal experience. They spake in words that came burning from hearts blazing with the furnace heat of a great conviction, yet did their reason convince and their logic cut deep.

After two grand meetings, one in the morning, one in the afternoon, the Hotel Atheneum opened its parlors to the temperance folks, and Miss Willard held a royal reception. Crowds thronged every available nook and corner, and who so proud as the Illinois women, of the homage paid our own queen, well knowing that she would placidly accept it all, as a tribute to the cause, and forget her own existence, save as connected with it.

But hark! the bell rings out good night, the people slowly depart from the fairy like scene. Quiet settles down over Chautauqua, and temperance day is ended, its results to follow and develop all through the years to come, both in our own little lives, and in the larger destiny of our country.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Oct 26.] Fourth Quarter, No. 4. [1884.

## Topic: THE TEMPLE BUILT.

Lesson Text: 1 Kings 6:1-14.

Golden Text: Mine house shall be called a house of prayer. Isaiah 56. 7.

Time. B. C. 1012.

Place. Mt. Moriah.

1. The first verse of the lesson brings to mind the long period of time during which the Most High had been worshipped, not in a suitable temple in which to enshrine His glory, but in the worn tabernacle of the pilgrimage, intended only as a temporary habitation. It brings close home to us the sad reason of this long delay. Wars and fighting, but above all the ever present idolatry and disobedience of the people which caused these wars, prevented not only the perfect conquest of the promised land, but the fit embodiment of God's presence in the land. National sin and disobedience always bring retribution to the offenders, and sorrow and deprivation to those who have not bowed the knee to Baal. A nation's growth and development is always retarded by its toleration of sin. Even its art and and architecture are not what they might be if a pure standard of morals were erected in the land.

2. In spite of all, notwithstanding the gross violation of divine commands, Israel's new temple was twice as large as its tabernacle. The divine choice of a peculiar people had not been honored by that people as it should have been, but its vitality and its unchanging force built up even this disobedient and gainsaying nation. It is well worth considering in this connection, the unchangeableness of God, amidst the varying conditions and effects of man's disobedience. "He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep," even though Israel revels in the indulgence of passion and self-will. God's loving purpose for His children, though thwarted and twisted by them still works out their redemption in so far as their opposing will permits. It is dreadful to set over against His unchangeable love and power, our ignorant, unloving souls, so puny and feeble, and yet so mighty, to resist Him.

3. "No workman's steel, no ponderous axes rung,
Like some tall palm, the noiseless fabric sprung."

As a tree grows, a flower opens, a season changes without the observation attracted by noisy methods, the temple grew to its fair proportions and majestic beauty. If the clang of iron tools and the breaking of stone had been a feature of its building, it would have seemed man's work. It seems a part of God's plan in building up His Kingdom that the instrumentalities most forceful shall be those that no man can claim—no human hand can wield, whose glorious workmanship shall be attributed to God alone. When slavery was abolished this was emphatically and observedly true. The abolitionists of forty years ago had compromised their principle by uniting with a party which set itself only for the defense and preservation of free territory. When that party came to its kingdom, it was with the avowed determination not to meddle with existing slavery. When its first president, Abraham Lincoln, was installed, he publicly gave out his purpose to save the Union *with* slavery in it if possible. It was God's purpose alone to abolish it, and His purpose was accomplished in such a way that no man could glory. It will doubtless be so in the prohibition of the Drink Traffic. "My glory will I not give to another."

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

61 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION TOWARD POLITICAL PARTIES. RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING, DETROIT, MICH.:*

*We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.*

## WHAT IS THE HOME?

God's name for man's home was Paradise. In that beautiful garden wherein He placed man He expressed His thought for humanity. Home in that Divine thought was a place of beauty, its name being the synonym of untainted loveliness; a place of culture, a place of power and dominion, "over every living thing" says the sacred record; a place of protection, an angel guarding its gateway with his sword of flame.

This was God's plan, but evil entered Paradise and God's plan was marred. The evil of Paradise is the evil of the present. God's "Thou shalt not" now, as then, is answered by man's "I will." And out of this rebellion, this ancient treason, comes man through the ages. He is a homeless creature through sin, and when at last the promise was fulfilled, and the Deliverer came, He too was homeless. Born in a manger, He had not where to lay His head. He came to restore home to man, and man to his home on earth and his home in heaven. Ever since the struggle of the ages has been for this paradise, and today the battle rages most fiercely round the four walls of home.

What is this home? It is the unit of society, the unit of the state. A family of sons and daughters separate. Each son and daughter creates a new home adjoining the old one. This forms a neighborhood whose interests are those of its homes. Other families and their colonies occupy the surrounding territory, and the aggregation is commonly called a village or a city. Legislation is necessary. A schoolhouse must be established. Why? For the home. A highway is to be located from one point to another. It must accommodate the greatest number of homes, going past the mill, the post office, the school house and the church. Why? In order that the homes may be fed, enlightened, blessed.

Other communities join their concerns to this one, and a state is formed. Legislation in the state is necessary. Taxes are levied. Why? Because the homes must be protected by law and by the officers of the law. States confederate, and a nation is the result. Here, too, laws must be made. Foreign foes must be repelled. The defences of the nation must be strengthened. Forts are built, cannon forged and fleets sent to sea. Why? Because the homes of the nation are its most precious possession and must be protected.

The unit of government then is the home. For it men plow the fields, ply the loom, mine earth's treasures underground, sail the seas. For it railways are built, markets filled with produce, courts established, laws made, colleges endowed and church spires reared. It is the inspiration to all labor, the incentive to all high and noble enterprise. In its interest government exists, civilization civilizes, education educates and Christianity Christianizes. When anything less than this is true of any nation, that nation is in danger of being overthrown. When any country admits an enemy that triumphs over its homes, the foundation stones are moved out of their place. When it cherishes this internal foe, makes it a part of the national system, takes tribute from it and carries on a sort of partnership with it, not only the foundation but the fabric is weakened, and sooner or later must be destroyed. A spoiler which robs character of all that is human as well as all that is divine, making murderers out of men sworn to love, cherish and protect helpless womanhood and childhood, filling the almshouses with four-fifths of their inmates, the jails and prisons with nine-tenths of the criminals of the land; beggaring, crazing, killing—such a spoiler is the licensed liquor traffic of the nation. The home is at once its enemy and its prey. The saloon or the home must go,—which shall it be?

A PRETTY performance that deserves more publicity than it has received was the presentation of a gavel by the Y. W. C. T. Unions of Minnesota to the parent organization at the recent state meeting of the W. C. T. U. A turn-about is always fair play, and the speech which so pleasantly accompanied the gift is hereby appended as a specimen of high art in that direction:

In our youthful days our mothers furnished the rod of chastisement; your daughters, the daughters of the state return the rod, bound together with cords of sisterly love and union work for the Master. St. Paul sends the oak, which in all ages has been the object of veneration from the time of the "Oaks of Mamre" under which Abraham sat, down to that of the Greeks, by whom it was held sacred, of the Romans, who dedicated it to Jupiter, and of the Druids who worshipped under its shade.

The maple represents St. Cloud union which with fidelity and womanly reserve is still keeping the camp fires burning. The cherry from Winona represents education, typical of the good work the young ladies are doing there for the little girls in the industrial school. Minneapolis furnished walnut, which means strategy; they by strategy are trying to overthrow King Alcohol, by teaching kitchen garden and thus making the homes attractive. The gavel was made by Mr. Ernest Amyan, honorary member of the Minneapolis Y. W. C. T. U.

Mothers of the convention accept a word of advice from your daughters. Be loving, be kind, but—*be-ware*.

The president in accepting the gavel made apt

allusion to the fact that the "rod of coercion" had never been used, since "love is the fulfilling of the law."

In labors most abundant and intelligent for the success of prohibition in government, is Mrs. Sarah A. McClees, national superintendent of work among soldiers and sailors, and her devices to interest and engage these servants of government in both army and navy, are so ingenious and insinuating that they can not fail to win votes. Her kind, motherly letters to the boys on sea and shore, her battle songs for the new war, her "Memorial Day" tract and her appeal "to those who go down to the sea in ships" will go straight to the hearts of those "mother's boys," and some day of quiet thoughtfulness will bring all their truths to bear on conscience and right action. When the mothers of these soldiers and sailors realize that another mother's labor is joined to their prayers, the love and gratitude of such will be Mrs. McClees' sweet compensation.

Another hint comes to us concerning the preparation of unfermented wine. A valued and reliable correspondent says that instead of using common cork stoppers she uses stoppers of rubber which need only to be crowded in firmly to make the sealing perfect. They cost a little more, but last for years. They can be obtained of a druggist, numbered and priced according to size. No. 3, which is one and one-fourth inches long, and slopes from three-fourths to one-half inches in diameter at top and bottom is the size most common. They do away with the wax, so unpleasant to handle, and fit bottles of various capacities. She also says that this preserved juice of the grape makes delicious sauce for sweet puddings, and is always ready at the busy dinner time. It is especially nice for suet and graham puddings. It is also excellent to add as a flavor to sweet sauces. A bottle opened in cold weather will keep several weeks if made sufficiently sweet at first. To those who believe in pies it is recommended for mince meat.

The new book of primary instruction in the physiological effects of alcohol, prepared for school use under Mrs. Hunt's special oversight, and largely by her own hand, is, we understand, nearly ready. As we have before stated, the entire work has been edited by Dr. Palmer, of Michigan University, a critical authority in scientific study, and is said by him to be free from the errors which have been noted and objected to in other books prepared for introduction in schools. A. S. Barnes & Co. are the publishers, and it will doubtless supply the existing want, which is strongly felt in all those states which have made scientific temperance instruction compulsory. Primary scientific literature has long been our need, in all states, for Bands of Hope and independent school exercises.

Mrs. J. R. Nichols desires that we remind those who will contribute articles to be sold for a Literature Fund, that they will be received by her at the national convention at St. Louis. She hopes that contributions will be sent by delegates as far as possible, in order to save express charges. Let all articles be addressed to Mrs. Nichols in care of the National W. C. T. U. convention and they will be sent to the church in which a room has been set apart for their reception and where they will be sold. There seems to be an understanding with some that articles are to be sent to New Orleans; so far, no such arrangement has been made, but everything will be disposed of at St. Louis and the money thus gained used to buy literature for gratuitous distribution at the New Orleans Exposition.

The good missionary to the lumbermen of northern Michigan, Rev. J. D. McLaulin, whose report of work done had a place in The Union Signal of a few weeks since, writes us in regard many inquiries which have reached him, by saying that all papers and packages designed for the woods should be addressed to him at Reed City. He further states that song books are especially acceptable, as the men like to sing, and that a consecrated gospel singer could do a vast amount of good in these regions, "so near and yet so far." Remember him with an abundance of good reading matter, as the winter camping draws near.

The freight agent of one of the largest eastern railways, in an Ohio town told Mr. and Mrs. Foster during their recent trip in that state that his chiefs had ordered that no more contracts be taken for shipping alcoholic liquors of any kind into Iowa, the contracts hitherto existing having proved impossible of execution, as the railways crossing Iowa would not receive or deliver such goods. Inter state commerce bids fair to be regulated to a large degree by Iowa's prohibitory law.

The *Challenge* is a lady's pretty gauntlet thrown down by the W. C. T. U. of Colorado to a gainsaying public. It is edited by Mrs. Mary Jewett Telford, whose name is not new to literary journalism and who sustains herself fully in this brave prohibition sheet.

* * *

One dear woman "I wot ot" has taken a book agency to get the wherewithal for expenses to the St. Louis convention. The Lord move the hearts of people to buy of her!

* * *

The other day at an Illinois convention (Mrs. Frances Jenkin's district), I saw the sixteen year old president, and fifteen year old secretary of a live, progressive W. C. T. U. Both are blooming and there is sure to be fruit.

* * *

At the same convention I learned of East Lynn, the banner W. C. T. U. of the state in one respect. In a population of 200, the W. C. T. U. raised $25 for state work.

* * *

A truly non-partisan woman is one who will not even say "tea party" in a W. C. T. U. meeting or convention. So says the beloved "H. W. S."

* * *

One "organ" of a philanthropic society has paid a dividend. The "Heathen Women's Friend" Mrs. Dr. W. F. Warren, editor, saved fourteen hundred dollars since its founding, over and above receipts and they have used the money to start a paper for women in India, so that the zenanas are to have light shining in on them from the "Friend" on this side the water that has shown such ability on the part of both editor and publisher. The Union Signal will be the next "paying organ."

* * *

At a recent temperance meeting in Kansas, the minister offered the following prayer:

O Lord God, thou knowest that the Democrats cannot be trusted on this temperance question, the Republicans have gone back on us, we cannot depend upon the Greenbackers, we have therefore nowhere to go but unto Thee. Thou canst help us! Bless the speaker who shall address us this evening, may she tell us the truth, and may we all do right and vote right, in Christ's name Amen.

* * *

*Knowledge*, the London journal of Richard A. Proctor, gives a new "wrinkle" in the dealings of the liquor men. A catalogue falling under the editor's notice has an article called "Spirit Flavors," one pound of which added to fifty gallons of plain spirit will make immediately a fine old brandy. Then there is "Wine Aroma," with which a customer's bottle of "rare old port," is made within two minutes from the time of the customers' order. *Caveat emptor.*

* * *

The New Orleans exposition is to have five stands for the sale of lager beer and five for cider. Simply this and nothing more.

* * *

A Council Bluffs woman, it is said, followed her husband to a saloon, and, just as he was in the act of taking a drink of whisky, she rushed up and snatched the glass out of his hand, and then ran for a justice office, where she deposited the glass and its contents before the astonished official. She swore out a warrant against the saloon keeper, and with the glass of liquor in her custody, thinks she has outwitted even Judge Hayes.

* * *

The W. C. T. U. of High Point, Guilford Co., N. C., have closed every saloon in the town. Good 'nough!

* * *

Mrs. Sophie F. Grubb says that in her recent trip "out west" (where is that)? she found a temperance "inn" well worth remembering. It was the "Fifth Avenue," of Pueblo, Colorado, and it made the W. C. T. U. delegates most welcome. "I'll make a note o' this," quoth I.

* * *

Miss Kimball, while summering on into autumn at her brother's, Dr. Carlton Kimball's, Woodford, Me., has the happiness of living under the St. John flag which floats proudly from the roof of this pleasant home.

* * *

I have heard many pleasant things of the "flag raising" exercises, with Mrs. Bent's cornet "on the spot" discoursing sweet and patriotic strains.

* * *

Which reminds me of something. The other day the Prohibition flag in a little village near by us, was so tossed and tangled by the wind, that of its names and inscription "For God and home and native land" only "God" and "St. John" were visible. A gentleman rather smilingly called attention to the combination. The W. C. T. U. representative replied, "That's all right, one, with God, is a majority, always."

* * *

I have had a letter. Here it is:

Dear Watcher on the Tower:—Do you ever see any conventions where the ladies come together to consider the work for a whole quarter and then, instead of taking hold and consulting and exchanging views on plans of work, ask in the preachers of the town who talk about everything except what we who want to work but don't know how, want to hear?

Why will our sisters not do the work the best they can and save us from the talks of these men who will not even "vote as they pray"? Tell us what you think of it.

Well, I scarcely know what to say about it. St. Paul *does* command women to ask their husbands at home, but I do not read that he advises bringing them into conventions.

* * *

An excellent article on "Woman and Intemperance" has come to my tower. It is one of the many interesting club articles that so often touch this vital question, and was written and read by Mrs. George Sherwood, of the Irving Club, Chicago. It is now in pamphlet form.

On Duty.

# News From the Field.

## NEW YORK.

STATE CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. of New York state held its annual convention, in the Park M. E. church, at Hornellsville, Sept. 24, 25 and 26. The executive committee met the 23d and 27th. The ladies of Hornellsville provided a royal entertainment. The church was most profusely trimmed. Back of the pulpit, upon purple ground, with gilt letters, was our talismanic motto "For God and home and native land." Upon shields of cut flowers were "W. C. T. U," and "Welcome," in immortelles. The platform was a perfect bower, and from the chandeliers beautiful hanging baskets were suspended. Charming music was furnished by the Prohibition glee club.

About one hundred and seventy-five delegates were present beside a large number of visitors. From 8:30 to 10 a. m., Mrs. Hannah W. Smith, national superintendent of evangelistic work, gave some of her matchless "Bible readings." The subjects selected, and the manner of their presentation, were most happy, and opened up a rich field of Christian experiences, as the conferences following indicated. The spirit of these meetings was a benediction of peace which rendered the business of the convention particularly harmonious.

Our beloved president, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, presided with her usual dignity. The recommendations of her annual address, plainly indicate, that she has great confidence in her state, and faith in a great enlargement of the work which it may accomplish. The corresponding secretary reported a gain of one hundred and thirty-seven local unions, during the past year.

The treasurer's report was most gratifying. Our expenses have been great, but the treasury is not exhausted yet. The "silver and gold" are our Father's, and He can command it for His service.

The reports given by the various superintendents of departments were of a most encouraging character, showing a marked advance all along the lines.

The report of Miss E. W. Greenwood, superintendent of scientific instruction, was most enthusiastically received. This report was more than a report, more than an address, it was the history of one of the greatest triumphs ever achieved in this state, viz., the passage of a compulsory temperance education bill, by which every child is to have definite instruction upon the subject, and then be fortified against temptation. Text books have been put into many schools, and oral instruction is given in many others. The teachers are giving the subject much attention, preparatory to Jan. 1st., when the law must be enforced. The W. C. T. U's. have determined to look after it as the following resolution unanimously adopted indicates:

*Resolved*, That it is the advice of this convention that the unions of this state may carefully consider it their lawful duty to attend the annual school meetings and election of school officers.

Steele's Physiology and Hygiene was also endorsed. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, was present and gave valuable suggestions in regard to the enforcement of the law.

We have lost by death nineteen of our number, among them some of the pioneers in the work, but for them to die was gain.

The following resolution was offered and almost unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we express our endorsement of the action of our beloved national president, Miss Frances E. Willard, and of the national executive committee in regard to the Prohibition party, as being in harmony with the resolution passed in the national convention at Detroit.

A children's meeting, which was crowded out of the church by necessary business, was conducted in the park, immediately after the close of the public school. Miss Julia Colman, well known to the children as Aunt Julia, superintendent of department of temperance literature, addressed the children, recommending to each child a cider mill which would never make them drunk. This mill was their own teeth and mouth, which she heartily endorsed as the proper mill for crushing apples and extracting their juices a with most wholesome effects. Mrs. Pierson, of Auburn also addressed the children in fitting and memorable words.

A meeting for young ladies was conducted by Miss Emilie Underhill and Miss Graham of Brooklyn. Mrs. McLaughlin made a few remarks by request, also Mrs. H. W. Smith. A Y. L. C. T. U. was organized, with Miss Clara Alford as president and Miss Jennie Hubbard as secretary, with a goodly number of members.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt and Mrs. Emily McLaughlin addressed the evening audiences. With their strong vigorous thoughts and magnetic character, the audience were spell bound. Mrs. McLaughlin made a strong plea for prohibition; being fresh from Maine the spirit was upon her.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson was present and recited "A Legend of the Orient."

A nice little item not laid down in the program, was the presentation of a beautiful gold watch to our president, Mrs. Burt. Mrs. H. A. Perrigo, of Brockport, made a felicitious little speech, in behalf of the donors. For once, our dignified and composed president lost control, and we had to sing "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love," while she regained herself.

The officers for the present year are: Mrs. Mary T. Burt, president; Mrs. E. H. Griffith, corresponding secretary; Mrs. G. M. Gardenier, recording secretary; Mrs. E. M. J. Decker treasurer.

The convention was one of our very best, the past year has been a rich one, and we begin the new one with fresh hope and vigor.

G. M. Gardenier,
*Rec. Sec. W. C. T. U. of N. Y.*

## WISCONSIN.

The state convention just held at Waukesha was the largest and most enthusiastic ever enjoyed by the Wisconsin W. C. T. U. The unusual attendance was mainly due to our beloved national president, who not only gave us one of her delightful lectures, but lent the inspiration of her presence to two important business sessions.

Miss Anna Gordon, Miss Willard's private secretary, addressed a meeting of young ladies and organized a large Y. W. C. T. U. at Waukesha. We trust this is the beginning of more active work in this department in Wisconsin.

The opening lecture was given by Prof. J. Adolph Schmitz, of Elgin, Ill. The only regret in the minds of his hearers was that so little time remained for practical suggestions concerning German work in our own state. Nothing more need be said of the excellence of his lecture than that it increased the desire of our workers to engage his services for their own localities and that the politicians earnestly protest against his coming before election.

The closing lecture by Mrs. Marion B. Baxter, of Charlotte, Michigan, with its vigor of thought and beauty of expression made a fitting close for our successful convention. Mrs. Baxter will give two weeks to our work early in the new year. Those who wish to avail themselves of Mrs. Baxter's aid should make immediate application at our headquarters.

A resolution endorsing the action of the national convention declaring allegiance to that party, "which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles," was remanded to the committee with instructions to make it more definite and emphatic, declaring unequivocally for St. John and Daniel. The resolution thus amended, after an animated discussion, was passed with two dissenting votes.

A resolution binding the women of the W. C. T. U. to withdraw all patronage from state fairs as long as intoxicating liquors are sold and games of chance allowed on the grounds, was passed unanimously and the corresponding secretary was instructed to prepare copies of this resolution to be sent to all meetings of ministerial bodies, requesting them to take similar action.

As the time for the election of officers approached all hoped that Mrs. Emma C. Bascom who had presided with such grace and dignity, would consent to a re-election, but as she positively declined, the then vexed question of the presidency was happily decided by the nomination of Miss Amy C. Kellogg, of Fort Atkinson, whose election was made unanimous. Mrs. Bascom was elected first vice president; Mrs. S. A. Rounds, of Eureka, second vice president; Miss Alura Collins, of Mackwanago, recording secretary; and Mrs. Hiram Johnson, 525 Langdon street, Madison, treasurer.

Words fail us to express the grateful appreciation of our women for the thoughtful hospitality of the ladies of Waukesha, the lunches served in the church by which so much invaluable time was saved for busy workers, the beautiful decorations, which made so attractive the place of meeting and the finely rendered music which very greatly enhanced the interest of all our public meetings.

Such a convention cannot fail to give great impetus to the work throughout the state, and we expect to reap even in the coming year an abundant harvest from the seed then sown.

Sarah P. Bradish, *Cor. Sec.*

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

REPORT OF STATE CONVENTION.

The eleventh annual meeting of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U. was held in Milford, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 24 and 25. Twenty-three unions out of the sixty forming the state organization were represented. Sixty delegates and officers were present, and a great number of citizens and friends from surrounding towns attended the sessions.

At 10 a. m. Wednesday a devotional exercise of one-half hour was conducted by Mrs. S. A. Buzzell, of Nashua. At 10:30 the convention opened by singing "Rock of Ages," and reading of a psalm, which was followed by prayer by Mrs. C. E. Albee, and a brief address of welcome by the president, Mrs. N. H. Knox, of Lebanon.

Committees were appointed, the report of the treasurer read and accepted, after which came a discussion on the best method of raising funds to carry on the work, by Miss Holmes, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Richardson and others. To raise the fee of membership, to establish a birthday thank offering, a gift of jewelry and other articles that might be spared, working for funds outside of the union, and to make it an incorporate body so as to receive bequests, were among the methods for raising funds suggested.

The afternoon prayer service was conducted by Mrs. McIntire, of Portsmouth, who read portions of the Scripture and offered prayer. The report of Mrs. Ashael Wallace, of Carrol county, was intensely interesting, showing what one brave, earnest woman can do. Eleven unions in that county had been established by her. She gave a graphic account of her work, and the success of her triumphal tour through the county was received with cheers.

The report on fermented wine in churches by Clara E. Rowell was particularly an able document, and was warmly commended by all present. She had received reports from the churches in fifty towns where there are local unions. She stated: "There are two hundred and two Protestant churches which partake of the Lord's supper; of these the following churches report the use of unfermented wine; the Advent, Christian, Free Will Baptist, Methodist and Universalist have a clean record in this respect, while the Baptist, Congregationalist and Union churches report one each using fermented wine, the Unitarian three, the Episcopal thirteen. Mrs. Richardson, of Amherst, now opened the question box, and among the questions discussed were the following: May the church consider the temperance work hers? Can one be a Christian and not endorse the work? In what way can we interest our churches to unite with us in the work? Will the churches follow if the pastors lead? Ought not total abstinence to be a requirement for church membership? What is the best plan of conducting a reading room? The discussion that followed on these and other questions was a lively one; though gentlemen entered into it by invitation, the ladies certainly carried off the palm. Their handling of the subject was excellent, their arguments were sharp and decisive.

The excellent address of welcome given Wednesday evening by Mrs. J. B. Melendy was ably responded to by Lucy J. Holmes of Derry. The annual address of the president, Mrs. Knox, of Lebanon, was an admirable one, and commanded the respectful attention of the audience. It was a faithful exposition of the union's work. Surely it seems to be the privilege of womanhood to spur to action the manhood of the nation.

The report of the corresponding secretary, Miss C. R. Wendell of Dover, followed, and was an able production. She gave the increase of local unions the past year as 29, 11 having been formed by one lady, and at a cost of only $12 to the union. The report of flower mission and prison and alms house work by Mrs. M. E. Partridge, of Claremont, was very entertaining.

Reports from the various superintendents of departments Thursday morning were not only interesting, but indicated interest and advance.

A children's meeting of great interest was held in the afternoon, addressed by Miss Kimball, of Chicago. Two hundred children marched in, led by Col. J. W. Crosby, with music and banners, and participated in the services. Upon the banners were the mottoes: "Tremble King Alcohol, we shall grow up!!!" and "No Tobacco for us." Six hundred were present at the service.

The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. N. H. Know, of Lebanon; recording secretary, Clara E. Rowell, of Franklin; corresponding secretary, Miss C. R. Wendell, of Dover; treasurer, Mrs. Geo. E. Jenks, of Concord.

Among the resolutions adopted we note the following:

Resolved, That we deprecate the common use of cider, wine and beer, and other alcoholic drinks as a medicine among professedly temperance people, and that as Christian women we throw the influence of our precept and example against such practice.

Resolved, That whereas we, as Christian women, consider that intemperance leads to the breaking of every command of the decalogue, and the subject of temperance has thus far been geared on, as it were, to the working machinery of the churches, and left to the option of the individual, hereafter it be considered an organic part of church work, and we add to our faith temperance, and total abstinence as essential to church membership as chastity, Sabbath observance or any other cardinal virtue.

Resolved, That we endorse the position of the president of the W. C. T. U., Frances E. Willard, in regard to the National Prohibition party, and that we acknowledge with gratitude the sympathy and recognition extended to us as an organization of temperance workers by the political Prohibition party of this nation, and that we are prayerfully looking forward to the time when believers in Prohibition, of all classes and parties shall become, not only theoretical but practical Prohibitionists, making our prohibitory law constitutional.

Miss Kimball addressed a large audience in the evening, speaking of the work of the W. C. T. U., and the reasons for it, and especially of her own branch of work in the Sabbath school department.

## MICHIGAN.

REPORT OF THE SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF GENESEE COUNTY.

The second annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Genesee county convened at Grand Blanc on the 9th of September, at 1:30 p. m., and continued through Wednesday evening.

Tuesday afternoon the opening half hour was devoted to prayer, praise and reading of scriptures, conducted by Mrs. Hurd, of Grand Blanc.

Reports were given from Flint, north side; Flint, south side; Fenton, Clio, Pine Run, and Grand Blanc; also a report by Mrs. H. N. Jennings, county vice president.

Questions for discussion: 1st. The best means for carrying on our work and awakening more interest therein. Responses by Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Mrs. Mulholland, Mrs. Beagle, Mrs. J. M. Davis, and Mrs. H. N. Jennings. 2nd. Question on tobacco. Responses by Mrs. Slook and Mrs. Johnson.

Tuesday evening the devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Hurd. Address of welcome, Mrs. Burrington, Grand Blanc. Response, Mrs. Mulholland,

Clio. Poem, "A Plea for Prohibition, Mrs. M. E. Thompson, Fenton. Poem, "An Army of Sweepers," Mrs. Lamb, Holly. Singing and benediction.

Wednesday a. m. the devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Watson, Flint. Discussion, juvenile work, led by Mrs. Boden, Pine Run. Responses by Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Hurd and Mrs. Lamb. Paper on jail work, Mrs. Holman, Flint, followed by much discussion as to our duty toward prisoners and vagrants.

Wednesday p. m. the devotional exercises were led by Mrs. C. H. Johnson. Paper by Mrs. M. G. Davis, Grand Blanc. Election of officers: Recording secretary, E. Lena Griswold, Pine Run; treasurer, Mrs. L. N. Beagle, Flint. Essay, "Three Words of Strength," Mrs. Thompson, Grand Blanc. Reading of poem, "Betsey Todd on Election Day," Mrs. Lamb. Select reading from Miss Willard's book on Woman and Temperance, by Mrs. Dr. Slaight.

Wednesday evening, address of district president, Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Flint. Brief remarks by the clergymen of Grand Blanc. Poem, "Truth," Mrs. M. E. Thompson, Fenton.

We can hardly be permitted to add to these lengthy minutes, yet we can not refrain from giving more than a passing notice to Mrs. Holman's charming paper on jail work, so full of good practical sense, the very embodiment of the maxim of "prevention being better than cure," and withal so permeated by the spirit of the Master who said, "I was a stranger and ye took me in; I was in prison and ye came unto me."

We can not speak in too grateful terms of the good people of Grand Blanc who welcomed us so cordially to their homes, and especially of the dear ladies on whom involved the heavier task of providing entertainment for us during the excessive heat and who were so untiring in their efforts to make our stay with them a most delightful one. E. Lena Griswold, *Rec. Sec.*

## MINNESOTA.

Resolutions adopted by the state W. C. T. U. convention. The committee on resolutions submitted the following, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That we extend to our beloved national president, Miss F. E. Willard, our appreciation of her wise counsel and words of encouragement; also to her efficient secretary, Miss A. Gordon, for her friendly aid in the young ladies' and childrens' work.

*Resolved*, That we extend our heartfelt thanks to the women of Winona, who have, with such cordial kindness, received us into their homes, and furnished such a pleasant reception on our arrival; also to the trustees of the Congregational church for the use of their beautiful and commodious building, and to the Congregational and Methodist choirs for the delightful music given us.

*Resolved*, That we indorse the policy of the W. C. T. U., as expressed in the following resolutions passed at Detroit, viz: "We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes; and, whereas the Prohibition party is the only one which has so declared itself, we now pledge our best efforts to promote the interests of this party and its candidates."

*Resolved*, That instead of circulating petitions and laying them before a legislature, a majority of whose members have been elected under a pledge to stand by the interests of the liquor dealers, we will make our petition to the individual voter to support only such candidates as have publicly avowed their intention to submit a constitutional amendment for the prohibition of the liquor traffic; and that we will present such voters pledges at all our public meetings and on other suitable occasions.

*Resolved*, That an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants; also an amendment enfranchising women, are the two crowning measures which will consummate the deliverance of the republic from the thralldom of the liquor traffic.

*Resolved*, That we recognize with gratitude the efforts of our state superintendent of public schools and his helpers in securing temperance instruction in our schools under existing laws, and that we pledge our co-operation and aid in this excellent work.

*Resolved*. That we will memorialize our state legislature, through our executive committee, for the enactment of a law making gambling and the sale of intoxicating liquors on the grounds where our state and county fairs are held, a penal offense.

*Resolved*, That we appreciate the action of the International Convention at Louisville, in their endorsement of the plan of putting a quarterly temperance lesson into the regular course of Sunday school studies.

The Y. W. C. T. U. held a very interesting session at the Congregational church. The opening devotional exercises were conducted by Miss Holbrook and Miss McIntyre. Miss Carrie Halbwok, of St. Paul, made an able report of the work of the St. Paul union. Miss Holstein gave an interesting report for the Winona Union, and Miss Carrie Nettleton presented an excellent report on the Minneapolis work.

Miss Bell Mathews, of Winona, gave a fine recitation, "Pledged with Wine," and Celia and Lena Ash, of Minneapolis, interested the audience with recitations and songs.

A collection was taken jointly for the union and for the aid of the library of the young ladies of Anoka, which was destroyed by the recent fire, but voted entire to Anoka by the Winona Y. W. C. T. U. Com.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

I want to give you a note or two of work in this state. The W. C. T. U. of Beaver county had arranged for me to address the crowds upon their fair ground, Sept. 26, which appointment I filled. Oct. 2, I spoke on the Indiana county fair ground, by arrangement of the Indiana county W. C. T. U. It is wonderful to see how the W. C. T. Unions are influencing agricultural boards, and driving out liquor selling and gambling on the fair grounds. Some of them propose to attack horse racing, and compel it to, at least, become a minor part of the fairs instead of the chief feature of such displays. Indiana, Pa., is a strong Republican town, and the W. C. T. U. is making a brave fight against fearful odds. They engaged the court house some time since, for a lecture on Oct. 1, during my engagement there, but when the Republicans found they could have a prominent speaker of their party on that date, they demanded that the W. C. T. U. yield it to them. When the W. C. T. U. refused to do so, claiming that they had engaged both the court house and their speaker several weeks previous, the Republican committee threatened to put their speaker's stand and a brass band just outside the door, so that the W. C. T. U. speaker could not possibly be heard. Thus driven from their position they yielded and canceled their appointment. If the speaker had known the circumstances in time, she would have insisted on the engagement, and risked being heard. It is consoling under such circumstances to be constantly referred to the Republican party as the grand medium through which we are to secure prohibition.

It is marvelous how the votes for St. John and Daniel are increasing in this region. At Blairsville, where I had an appointment last night, a gentleman who is quietly registering the votes as he finds them, showed me the list, which has now increased from two last year that would have been cast for such a ticket, to more than sixty; many of them gained since Blaine started on his tour.

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* of this morning says, "that though St. John may dye his moustache, he has at least not been guilty, so far, of going about attended by a brass band," and again, warns political leaders that the Prohibition vote is by no means decreasing because the Prohibition leaders are working in a quiet way, and not indulging in a any old time campaign "flum-a-diddles," to delude the people. J. R. Nichols.

Lock Haven.—As The Union Signal readers hear so little about us in this part of the world perhaps a notice of our work may not be uninteresting, for are not all these good temperance workers helping to "make a chain"?

Mrs. Mary B. Reese, of Ohio, paid a visit to our valley recently and did good work for God and home and native land. She visited Nittany, Sugar and Bald Eagle valleys in our county, holding meetings in several small towns and organizing unions in four towns; from the valleys she went to Renovo, an important railroad town on the P. and E. R. R., there she held a mass meeting, and also organized a very promising union; she then left our county and went on to Centre and Clearfield counties. Mrs. Reese has the power of drawing the hearts of the people to her and of awakening an interest in the temperance cause wherever she goes, and like Tennyson's brook I expect she will go on and on forever, for she is untiring and indefatigable. She goes always wherever she thinks she can work for the Master, goes without any fixed price or promise of remuneration, depending solely upon the collections to pay her traveling expenses. Collections in small places, you know, are like doubtful things "mighty uncertain," and so while this faithful servant is by no means laying up treasures on earth, she is certainly laying them up in heaven. Clinton county is waking up, and it is all owing to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Reese. In Lock Haven she has spoken to full houses, both in the Lutheran and Methodist churches. She has done a good work here; we have now eight unions in Clinton county which she has organized. She will always be welcomed in Clinton county.

Mrs. Dudley Blanchard, *Pres. W. C. T. U.*

### ALONG THE LINE.

After an interval of several months I find myself for the third time in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, where until recently Lock Haven was the only auxilary. Now there are eight, four of which I organized in February, and the other four, Flemington, Logansville, Renovo and Beech Creek in the last few days. "Born full grown," a common experience in these wonderful days, ready for work, with an intelligent apprehension of its meaning, may be truthfully said of these unions, with practicality written upon all their efforts.

At Mill Hall, a picturesque mountain gap, where the lovely homes of Mr. Robert Mann and sons, representatives of a famous manufacturing family, are delicate bits of art upon the rugged mountain sides, we found Mrs. Jencks, president, and Mrs. Annie L. Mann, her indefatigable secretary, working wonders for "God and home and native land," doing more for fallen humanity, one of the brethren said, "than all the churches put together."

At Clintondale Miss Puella (a queen) Dornblaser (tower light) what a significant name for a W. C. T. U. president, has placed temperance text books in the hands of the public school teachers and obtained permission to have them used.

Band of Hope, Mackeyville, under the leadership of Miss Alma Maurer and Mrs. Mabel Dumm, is making a good record.

At Lock Haven, in the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Blanchard, whose latch-string is always on the outside for weary workers, we spent a few delicious hours of rest and refreshing. The famous coffee room is a center of gospel temperance influence, and the favorite stopping place for men from all the country round. Leaving Logansville, a pleasant little mountain resort, at three a. m. with the mail carrier, we were amply repaid for loss of sleep, terrible jolting over rough roads, and a breakdown, by the companionship of a Christian driver, who talks temperance to all his passengers. A relative of Neal Dow was the other occupant of the stage, who made the twelve mile trip interesting with incidents gathered along prohibitory lines in the Pine Tree state.

At Salona we were privileged to meet with the Woman's Missionary Society of the Central Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania and invited to answer the question, What part ought Christian women to take in public, religious services? Quickened by the fiery baptism of the crusade in my own Ohio, it was not difficult to answer that question, standing as we do upon the solid foundation of a blessed experience. At Renovo royal welcome and co-operation awaited us. Lutherans, Methodists and Presbyterians united in the services of Sabbath evening. The spacious church was packed and the lovely auxiliary seemed to form itself, so spontaneous and enthusiastic was the response. Rev. Mr. Stevens, a giant in reform as well as in height, with brother Cook rendered efficient service. Mrs. John P. Harris, of Bellefonte, president of county union, has done wonders for Center county with her noble band of Christian workers. Three local unions, a continuous flower mission, regular prison visitation, a public fountain costing several hundred dollars, with nine other auxiliaries, are only part of the work accomplished during a year and a half. Howard union has 29 young lady members. Only one fault could I find with these splendid societies, dearth of Union Signals in so many. Bellefonte subscribes for fourteen extra copies for ministers and others for the year, while nearly all members are subscribers.

I succeeded in scattering "our paper" right and left "along the line," never feeling satisfied with a new union unless one copy at least was subscribed for.

A few more days remain to us in which we hope to pre-empt one or more localities for W. C. T. U. occupancy, and then expect to enter a door, the open sesame of which is temperance conviction in the heart of another elect woman just being born into the kingdom and hitherto a stranger to its blessed privileges.

Mary Bynon Reese.

## GEORGIA.

Although a communication from Georgia seldom appears in your columns, yet the cause of temperance is still dear to the hearts of those of our people who are determined the saloon must go.

Notwithstanding the motto of the conservative element is "Keep temperance out of politics," yet in several of the most important counties the issue before the people is not Democratic or Republican, but between legislative candidates pledged for or against local option.

The number of prohibition counties is steadily increasing. Not long ago Jackson county voted out liquor by six hundred and eighty-seven majority. It is safe to predict that much of the time of the next legislature, to convene in November, will be spent in the discussion of local temperance bills.

The state temperance convention organized "The State Temperance Association," and elected M. C. R. Pringle of Saundersville, president, and Mr. G. W. Whidby, of Atlanta, secretary. The executive committee is being carefully selected by Mr. Pringle.

The Good Templars have gone to work with renewed zeal, and, having a half dozen organizations in the field, are reporting many new lodges.

Since last November we of the W. C. T. U. have not had a state organizer. Our Mrs. McCalla, assisted by Rev. A. J. Hughes, organized a union at Ringgold, and Miss Kate Mallette of Eastern Georgia, organized several unions in Greene county. Having a desire to see face to face those with whom I had corresponded, and having the sanction of the proper authorities, I have spent my summer vacation in visiting our dear workers, and in organizing unions in places where the way seemed clear.

Gladly would I speak of the workers at Ringgold, Greshamville, Greensborough, Hamilton, Columbus and Chipley; but a detailed account of my visits to these places has already been published in some of the Georgia papers. Several features of the work struck me most forcibly and agreeably, i. e., the unselfih, untiring devotion of the "elect women," who know no such word as fail, the sympathy and support given by ministers and good men, the beautiful family feature in some of these unions where men, women and children are united; and the interest shown by the colored people. At Hamilton I spoke to the colored temperance society, now numbering 255, and listened to one of the best reports I ever heard from a man named Gideon. Col. Mobley, Miss Barnes, and others of the white union, were present.

At Chipley, with the endorsement of Mrs. Q. T. Purcell, president of the W. C. T. U., I organized a colored society of 32 members, their pastor, Rev. Peter Bryant being elected president. It grieved me to think I had not the means of supplying them with the much needed literature.

In addition to the unions already mentioned, I also visited Martin's chapel, a large country union near Lawrenceville, which is doing true reformatory work under the leadership of its president, Mrs. M. A. Sullivan, ably

seconded by her husband, the pastor, and by Rev. Mr. Fowler.

In an adjoining county is Mt. Zion, a country union, whose self-sacrificing president, Mrs. E. V. Woodliff, walks a mile and a quarter to attend its meetings. The heroism of this gentle Christian woman is truly remarkable. At Toccoa I failed to organize, owing to the fact that the ladies had just joined a different temperance organization, but here, too, I presented our cause to both white and colored audiences.

On my homeward route I chanced to stop at Alta, and here in a most unexpected manner a union was formed under such circumstances that I felt God was in the matter. A chosen instrument in His hand is the gifted young president, Mrs. Inez Gibson.

I went next to Clarkesville and there, although a perfect stranger, such was the co-operation of the minister, the editor, and the ladies, that another union was soon added to the list, Mrs. M. A. Houston, president.

After a brief season of rest at home, I returned to Mt. Zion and Alta unions. At Norcrass, also on the Atlanta and Charlotte railroad, I have recently organized a union mainly through the assistance of Rev. Mr. Newton and Mrs. Mattie Brown. In Madison, the largest town between Atlanta and Augusta, a few godly women who have the cause at heart met me in the parlor of Mrs. A. S. Hough, and here we organized a W. C. T. U., with Mrs. Hough as president, and Mrs. Jeffie Fastern secretary. The latter is the granddaughter of the editor of the first temperance newspaper ever published in Georgia, a man who fifty years ago suffered for his adherence to temperance, missions, and an educated ministry.

Missouri H. Stokes.

## ILLINOIS.

### ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

"All Illi nois for God and temperance," is the motto of the Illinois W. C. T. U., and one looking upon the three hundred and forty delegates, representing a paid membership of 9,037 members, assembled in the Congregational church of Peoria, during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, would certainly have been convinced that the motto did not represent "words, idle words," merely, but that it had been wrought out in earnest effort.

The pulpit of the beautiful church, arranged most conveniently for convention as well as church purposes, presented the appearance of a choice conservatory, so profusely was it adorned with rare and beautiful plants and cut flowers. The great organ bore the appropriate and inspiring motto, in white letters on a crimson ground, "O woman, great is thy faith; be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

That the women of Illinois mean to claim this promise, all the deliberations, all the plans for the work of the coming year, abundantly testified.

The day sessions were mainly occupied with reports of district presidents and superintendents of departments, all indicating marked progress. One hundred and six auxiliaries, twenty-one Y. W. C. T. Unions, and sixty Bands of Hope have been organized during the year. The total number of unions is 437, with a membership of over 9,000. The total number of Bands of Hope 200, with a membership of probably 8,000.

The report of Miss Helen L. Hood, chairman of committee on publication of temperance literature, was most gratifying. She says:

"We have printed 158 000 leaflets, numbering 1,551,000 pages, at a cost of $737.81. These leaflets are for the use of the workers. The department has also printed 5,000 state reports, 5,000 copies of Miss West's address, 5,000 decennial day programs and 13,000 crusade leaflets, making the grand total of literature published since last October 186,000 pamphlets, numbering 2,052,000 pages, at a cost of $1,112.31, and every dollar of this has been paid, and we owe no man anything.

"Over 138,000 of the leaflets have been scattered throughout the state. Every district convention has had large bundles, and county conventions, fairs, public meetings, and private individuals have been supplied. The value of the leaflets thus sent back into the state is fully $600.00.

"During the winter we placed the leaflets on sale and have found many states glad to purchase of us. Our receipts from sales have amounted to $126.92, which has gone toward paying the expenses of headquarters' postage. Almost all of the states and territories have bought of us. Ohio ordered 5,000 of The Story of a Great Conviction at one time, Missouri and Pennsylvania have also patronized us well. We thank God most heartily that this department of the W. C. T. U., has been so blessed."

The hours of devotional service, from eleven to twelve each day were truly memorable and blessed, their hallowed influences being felt during all the sessions. Of Thursday's service that good friend and brother-in-law of the W. C. T. U., Mr. A. G. Tyng, said: "I have been in many conventions, but never in one where the blessed influence of the Holy Spirit was more manifest than in this one during the hour which I have just enjoyed in this room."

As leaders there were Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, present for the first time in three years; Mrs. Louise S. Rounds and Mrs. T. B. Carse.

The work of the coming year is very fully and clearly stated in the resolutions, of which the full text is given, and in the summary of the plan of work adopted.

### RESOLUTIONS.

Once more renewing our allegiance to the Power which has thus far protected and guided us, the W. C. T. U. of Illinois affirms in this eleventh year of its existence as a state organization, the following principles upon which the work of the society is based:

1. Believing that total abstinence is the true foundation of all temperance reform we urge the persistent presentation of the total abstinence pledge in all our meetings, and the incuication of the scientific truths concerning total abstinence in all our communities and among all classes of society that intelligent conviction upon this subject may both underlie and determine individual action.

2. We believe the natural outcome of a thorough understanding and practice of total abstinence principles is the prohibition of all alcoholic beverages, since it cannot be wise, nor safe, nor right to manufacture and sell as a beverage that which it is unwise, and unsafe and wrong to use as a beverage.

3. Believing that intemperance is a sin against Divine law and the liquor traffic a crime against society, we cannot as Christian women, mothers, wives and sisters, look with anything but disfavor upon the licensing, at any price, of an evil which assails good citizenship, robs character of its divinest attributes, plunders the home and destroys the soul.

4. Since only those nations which honor God by obedience to His laws have the assurance of His blessing, we believe it to be the duty of all in authority to faithfully execute and enforce those statutes which aim to preserve the sanctity of the holy Sabbath, and we especially condemn, for the sake of our families, the opening of business houses, dram shops, beer gardens and the parade of military and national societies upon our streets on the day set apart by both Divine and civil law for devotion and rest. We advocate also the faithful enforcement of all the prohibitory provisions of the present dram shop law of our state, commending especially the faithful efforts of the state and local citizens leagues, praying that the time may soon come when it will not be necessary to call in an outside and extra-legal force to supply a lack of faithfulness and courage on the part of those elected to perform these duties.

5. We adhere to the opinion so firmly held by our state society for the past seven years and embodied by our state convention of one year ago in its plan of work, that since law is the expression of the average public sentiment, and but one-half of this average public sentiment has been expressed in law, we should, in the interest of securer homes, "sweeter manners, purer laws," work earnestly to place the ballot in the hands of woman.

6. Since childhood and youth have been made by Divine appointment the especial charge of woman, as mother and teacher, we accept the sacred trust committed to us, and by means of home influence and school instruction, kindergarten training, Bands of Hope and all other suitable and available agencies we will seek to awaken, cultivate and strengthen the temperance sentiment in the minds of children. Moreover, believing that the American system of public schools is the inevitable corollary of the Declaration of Independence, that the great work of the schools is to prepare for citizenship, and that intemperance is the great antagonist to good citizenship, we feel that public schools to which our children are committed through so long a period of youth, must teach temperance as a safeguard to our homes and to citizenship, or be derelict to their duty both to the children entrusted to them and to the state which supports them. We would also call attention to the fact that since through the excitement attending presidential campaigns the boys of our homes are in especial danger of being led astray we feel it to be our duty to be at this time, if possible, more untiring in our watchfulness and more importunate in our appeals to our Father in their behalf.

7. While we regard all our various forms of work as inspired by a love for the souls for whom Christ died, and evangelistic effort the door by which we have entered so many waiting fields, we believe that special efforts in the line of gospel temperance work should engage all our societies, and we pray for a large increase of this kind of labor during the coming year.

8. Since a large proportion of our foreign population is opposed to the doctrine of total abstinence and to the passage of laws prohibiting the liquor traffic, and since foreigners hold the balance of political power in our state and nation, influencing legislation, and to a large extent controling politics, we believe that special efforts should be made to secure from our temperance foreigners an open avowal of their adherence to the doctrines of total abstinence and prohibition; that greater efforts must be made among Germans, Irish, Scandinavians, French, Swiss, Poles, Bohemians and other nationalities, to disseminate temperance truths, by larger distribution of literature in their own language, and so far as possible from their own writers, co-operating in this effort with their religious teachers wherever possible. Fraternal relations should be sought for with them through their schools, religious, social literary and other societies, and in all ways should we seek to impress upon our foreign citizens that the attitude of our society toward them is kindly, reasonable and full of untiring patience and labor.

9. We recognize with deep thankfulness the wise guidance of our state society by its president during the past two years and believe that our present prosperity and advanced position in all lines of work is largely due to her unselfish labors and her missionary toils. Especially do we believe that the financial system now in operation in our state, and upon which our entire work so largely depends, is one of sound and practical wisdom, and we reach this conclusion after one year's trial through the reports of a majority of district presidents who have proved its efficiency in their respective localities.

10. We rejoice also in the work of our literature department, its two million and a half of printed pages published for use, and circulation in our own state, and would here reaffirm our belief that by the wise distribution of a sound temperance literature adapted to home needs, by a large circulation of our national organ, The Union Signal, and by all means for engaging the public eye as well as well as the public ear, we shall educate and uplift public sentiment to the level of total abstinence from the use and entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating drinks.

11. While we recognize the fact that our organization is in no sense a political one, its members having no voice in the affairs of the nation, we would as a state society, and without in any degree disturbing local interests and harmony by such expression, heartily endorse the resolution of the National W. C. T. U., passed at the Detroit convention in November last, in regard to the attitude the temperance women of this nation should take in reference to political parties, such resolution reading: "We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes."

Resolutions five and eleven were adopted by rising vote, the former with one dissenting voice, the latter with none.

### PLAN OF WORK FOR 1884–85.

The recommendations of committee on plan of work as adopted by the convention are given in the following synopsis.

Organization. Finance.—Sending of all dues to district treasurers, all other monies to financial secretaries; a record by the state treasurer of receipts and expenditures by districts, leaving the itemized reports of each district to the district treasurer; the closing of state treasurer's books by Oct. 1st, that a printed report may be issued before state meeting.

County Organization.—The benefit of county organnization was cordially recognized, its specific form left to the discretion of the several districts, a list of county presidents to be included in state directory.

Preventive. Kindergarten Department.—A new department created for the organization of free kindergartens in all suitable localities.

Band of Hope.—Organization in every union, adoption of the "Band of Hope Manual" published by The Union Signal, with the constitution there given, and the publication of all Bands with names of superintendents in the annual report.

Sunday School Work.—Persistent effort recommended for the introduction of quarterly temperance lessons.

Scientific Temperance Instruction.—A general educational campaign in the interest of the bill to be introduced at the opening of the state legislature.

Hygiene.—Regular course of study in clubs, institutes, Normal and public schools, a state Normal class and mothers' meetings.

Heredity.—Individual support of medical journal proposed by national and state superintendent and thorough study of hereditary tendencies according to plans suggested in Dr. Burnett's leaflet on Heredity.

Educational. Temperance Literature.—A liberal appropriation for keeping up a full line of the worker's leaflets published last year; the publication of a peoples' series suitable for the temperance education of all classes, the securing of copyrights that all publications may be kept as exclusive property, and to this end the incorporation of the Ill. W. C. T. U.

Press Work.—The securing and filling of a column in all local newspapers regularly, and subscribing for the National Bulletin, issued by Mrs. Esther T. Housh, Brattleboro, Vt.

Influencing Educational Medical and other Conventions.—The ootaining by the superintendents of a list of all meetings to be held by these bodies, that they may be visited by committees who shall present the work of the W. C. T. U.

County Fairs.—Early and earnest effort to prevent the offering of premiums on domestic wines, and urging upon the attention of the officers, the state law forbidding licensing the sale of alcoholic liquors within two miles of agricultural fairs.

Foreign Work.—A suitable appropriation enabling the superintendent to prosecute the work in all its branches successfully.

Evangelistic, Camp and Grove Meetings.—A more earnest prosecution of this department along the lines pursued last year; the holding of basket meetings where camp-grounds cannot be secured; a circular from the superintendent giving the plan of work, hints and suggestions. All meetings to be under the exclusive management of the W. C. T. U.

Prison and Jail Work.—A movement having for its object the appointment of women on the state board of charities, and as physicians in the women's wards of state hospitals and insane asylums, in addition to the usual work in this department.

Flower Mission.—The observance of prison day on the Sabbath, as that is the only day when meetings with the prisoners can be held.

Legislative. Franchise.—Effort to secure the submission of an amendment extending the elective franchise to women, and in case this should not be adopted, effort to secure municipal suffrage by direct vote of the legislature.

Scientific Temperance Instruction.—Introduction of bill making instruction regarding effects of stimulants and narcotics compulsory in all schools supported by public money.

Also establishment of legislative headquarters at Springfield during session of legislature wtih adequate appropriation therefor.

The evening sessions drew crowded houses and their exercises were of an unusually high order. Of the opening address given on Tuesday evening by the woman whom Illinois delights to honor, Frances E. Willard, the following is a brief summary:

"The human being is like this organ back of me. There are many pipes and stops. The sort of music depends upon the sort of player. Skillful hands can bring forth the utmost harmony. We are assembled here under the auspices of a society which strikes the notes of harmony. We are the successors of the true crusaders of the twelfth century. Ours is a grand movement to enthrone the living Lord. The twelfth century would have spurned a crusade with this object in view; but in the nineteenth century there is a purer vision." She then spoke of the enlightenment of the present age, instancing as indications of progress the action of the late national teachers' association, where 600 teachers pledged their aid in instructing the 10,000,000 children under them, and that of the Inter-National Sunday School Convention at Louisville.

"We must fight the liquor dealers with their own weapons. They are brewing beer; we are brewing public sentiment. They are rectifying spirits; we are rectifying the spirit.

"I will speak of some of the evolutions: First, there should be no sectarianism in our work, but all sects should be united in its advancement. Second, there should be no sex in citizenship. Third, there should be no sectionalism in politics. In this grand cause all should be united and the Mason and Dixon line forgotten. Lay aside old issues.

"We are not partisan. We belong to the party that promises us the best embodiment of prohibition principles. We handed our memorial to our four national conventions, but in only one case was it noticed. We have a tariff for the protection of everything but the protection of the home. We lend our aid to those that give us the most encouragement. The fanaticisms of yesterday are the reforms of today and the victories of tomorrow. With charity towards all and malice toward none, we move forward."

Wednesday evening Mr. Wm. Reynolds bade the convention so hearty welcome that Mrs. Mary B. Willard was moved to say in response that she was sure even 300 delegates might find not only house room but heart room for many more than four days in Peoria. Miss Lottie Hunter, of Monmouth, a little miss of only eleven years, gave a recitation entitled "A Woman's Hand" very finely.

The annual address of the president, Miss Mary Allen West, was one of her finest efforts.

After outlining the progress of the W. C. T. U., and especially the power of women in past ages, Miss West said, "I am proud that I have 8,000 woman at my back. In one hour I cannot tell what these 8,000 have done. Such great things have never before been realized. An organization not founded upon the solid rock of Jesus Christ would have been shattered to pieces long ago. But here we stand, each doing what she thinks best." She then showed how close the contest was in congress and how the brewers fought them. Named the states in which prohibition is in force and its effects. The remarkable progress in this direction among the Roman

Catholics was also delineated, and the great work going on in the various parts of the country.

Her arguments, deduced from the experience of the past year, in favor of giving the ballot to women were clear, logical and convincing. Her recommendations for the work of the coming year were such as would be expected from the "assorted brain" of Illinois' president. The address will be printed in pamphlet form for general distribution.

Thursday evening a warm welcome was given to Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster, who spoke in her usual forcible and pleasing manner on "The Philosophy of Total Abstinence."

Introducing her subject with a very vivid description of Correggio's Holy Family and the wonderful lighting of the picture, Mrs. Foster went on to show that the light of the world, as of the picture, is Jesus Christ. It is the light that was in the Child that has enabled men to fathom the depth of the outer world. Only those who are acquainted with the light can understand the law of Jesus, and having found it only those acquainted can keep it. This is the platform upon which we stand. The dignity of a law depends upon the maker.

She explained the seeming contradictions of the word "wine" in the Bible. When the Bible was written there was no such article as distilled liquors, so its injunctions against intoxicants applies to wine. She then delineated some of the terrible effects of their use.

In eloquent tones she pictured the wonderful powers of this thing called the brain, and showed how it is affected by alcohol. In most pathetic language she showed it was no weak act to be affected by the pleadings of the sufferers, and to do something in their behalf. The effect of this traffic on the home was shown in undeniable terms. Her opinion on the woman suffrage question was clearly asserted. She told how universal suffrage worked in Washington. Three hundred gamblers left in three weeks on this account. In speaking of the work done there by the women of the churches, Mrs. Foster made a strong argument in favor of woman's suffrage. She said, "I want the church to come to the help of the Lord against the mighty. I think this the strongest possible argument in favor of giving the ballot to woman. Legal prohibition means more than simply the legislative action, it shows the teachings of these many years. We are pushing you men to the wall but when you just have to choose you'll stand on the side of the woman in preference to the saloon keepers. You know God's law but you won't keep it unless Christ is in your heart. Gentlemen, you may know that prohibition is right yet you don't work for it, because Christ is not in your soul."

The usual resolutions of thanks took the form of a "Letter to Peoria" which was adopted by rising vote. The closing hour of the convention was devoted to a memorial service conducted by Miss West, and a consecration service, led by Mrs. E. G. Hibben. The parting song, "Blest be the tie that binds," voiced anew the deep realization of the strength and blessedness of the tie binding so firmly the hearts of all W. C. T. U. women. SEC.

—Mr. Thomas Murphy, an earnest champion of the W. C. T. U., is ready to fill engagements.

—Miss Hood desires to say in response to numerous and urgent inquiries that the BAND OF HOPE MANUAL, published by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association is now ready, that she "can recommend it unhesitatingly as just what Band of Hope workers have so long and earnestly desired. Do not fail to order a supply at once." See publisher's department for full description and price.

—Two invaluable campaign documents just from the press, are "The National Prohibition Party, or St. John vs. the Demi-John," and "The Governmental Liquor Traffic." Unions will find both of great service, and it is most desirable that they be circulated freely. Price of the former; 50c per hundred; of the latter, 40c per hundred. Address THE UNION SIGNAL.

# Official Communications.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

*Delegates who enter the city before 9 p. m., who are not assigned, will take the Transfer Co.'s omnibuses, and drive to the church, 19th and Morgan, where the committee of assignment will meet them.*

*Delegates unassigned, entering the city after 9 p. m., will take the omnibuses to the St. James' Hotel, and spend the night there, and report to the same committee for homes in the morning at the church.*

*Delegates who have their cards of entertainment will take the omnibus at the depot to their assigned home.*

### Railroad Rates.

*St. Louis, Mo., October 22, 23, 24, 25.*

List of roads which will accept return tickets issued under the certificate plan:

Adirondack Railway; Baltimore & Ohio; Boston & Albany;* Buffalo, N. Y. & Philadelphia; Chicago & Atlantic; Chicago & Grand Trunk; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy;† Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh; Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore; Chicago & West Michigan; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; Cleveland & Marietta; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Detroit, Lansing & Northern; Fitchburgh; Grand Rapids & Indiana; Grand Trunk;†† Indianapolis & St. Louis; Indiana, Bloomington & Western; Lake Erie & Western; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Louisville & Nashville;‡ Michigan Central; N. Y. Central & Hudson River; N. Y., Lake Erie & Western; N. Y., Pennsylvania & Ohio; N. Y., West Shore & Buffalo; Ohio & Mississippi; Ohio Southern; Pennsylvania Company; Pennsylvania R. R.; Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis; Scioto Valley; Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk; Vandalia Line; Norfolk & Western; Shenandoah Valley; E. Tenn., Virginia & Georgia; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific§; Wheeling and Lake Erie; Cairo & St. Louis; Cairo Short Line; Chicago & Alton; Illinois Central; Keokuk & St. Louis Line; Keokuk Northern Line; Louisville & Nashville; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Missouri Pacific; St. Louis & San Francisco; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific ‖

State presidents will please furnish me the names and postoffice addresses of all delegates elected, that certificates may be furnished to them, and entertainment.

Presidents of local unions please write to me for the number of certificates needed for all attending the sessions of convention.

To delegates and visitors to national convention. Will you please send to me for railroad certificates, to which you will sign your name in the presence of the ticket agent from whom you purchase your going ticket, signing on the line following the words "I certify."

2nd. Obtain thereon the certification of the ticket agent that you have paid full fare, with a description of the route of the ticket.

3rd. Retain your certificate in your own possession to be again signed by me at the convention, signed by a ticket agent in attendance upon the convention, and signed again by yourself, in order to complete identification, that you may purchase a return ticket at one-third usual fare from St. Louis.

Don't lose your certificate or you will be compelled to pay full fare home.

Send me your name, full address, in a legible hand, route you wish to take, and a two-cent postage stamp for return letter, that we may not burden the national treasury.

MRS. ANNA SNEED CAIRNS.
*Supt. R. R. Rates, National W. C. T. U.*
*Kirkwood Seminary, Kirkwood, Mo.*

* To or from points west of and via Albany. †To Mississippi River points. †† Between Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Detroit or Port Huron. ‡ Cincinnati to Louisville. § East of the Mississippi River. ‖ West of Mississippi River.

### Hotel Accommodations.

The committee on assigning places for entertainment consists of Mrs. Belle P. Robert, 3122 Franklin Ave., Mrs. Fred H. Ingalls, 1007 Olive St., Mrs. Adams. All delegates to the convention of the N. W. C. T. U. at St. Louis will be entertained free of charge. Visitors who are not delegates will find good accommodations at the hotels at the following rates per day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Southern, Broadway and Walnut, | $3.00 |
| Lindell, 6th st., and Washington ave., | 2.50 |
| Laclede, 7th and Chestnut sts., | 2.00 |
| Everett, 4th st. near Olive, | 1.50 |
| Hurst, 4th st. near Olive, | 1.50 |
| Beaumont, Olive st. and Jefferson ave., | 1.50 |
| St. James, Broadway and Walnut, | 1.25 |
| Davis, 10th and Locust sts., | 1.50 |

Please send names of delegates as fast as elected to Mrs. Belle P. Robert, 3122 Franklin avenue, for cards of entertainment, which are now being sent out by the committee. St. Louis Transfer Co. will carry all delegates and visitors to the convention and their baggage for 25 cents within the usual city limits—Grand avenue, west; No. Market st., north; Geyer avenue, south. The omnibuses of the company will be found at the entrance of the Union depot and all delegates and visitors will please show the white ribbon badge which the company accepts as evidence that they are in attendance upon the sessions of the convention.

# Publisher's Department.

**Rates of Subscription.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Single copy (Weekly) | $1.75 |
| " " 6 months | 1.00 |
| " " 3 months | .50 |
| In Clubs of ten or more | 1.50 |

☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

Now ready, Band of Hope Manual and TextBook. It contains twenty-four lessons, twelve for pupils of the grammar school grade, and twelve primary lessons. Besides these it contains opening exercises and notes and anecdotes illustrative of the lessons, in addition to full instructions for organizing Bands of Hope. The lessons have been submitted to and have passed the inspection of a committee of eminent physicians, which ensures their scientific accuracy.

The two grades of lessons have been prepared by Mary B. Willard and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts. Mrs. Crafts is a primary teacher of national reputation, and these lessons are in her best style.

They will be issued quarterly, price 5c. per number. All Bands of Hope should be supplied with them.

NEW PLEDGE CARD.—We have issued a new and very handsome pledge card, printed in two colors, price 60c. per hundred postpaid. Just the thing for W. C. T. U. workers to carry. In single and triple form. We also keep in stock Murphy pledge cards and ribbons, Band of Hope Badges, sample 10c. National Drink Chart, price 10c. Leaflets, etc., for distribution. Handsome lithographs of the Prohibition candidates, price 25c. each, the two for 40c. postpaid.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD has written an article entitled "The National Prohibition Party, or St. John vs. the Demijohn," which ought to be widely circulated by all friends of the third party movement. In leaflet form price 50c. per hundred, post paid. Address this office.


# A. H. V.

**AYER'S** Hair Vigor cures baldness. Hair Vigor restores youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It attains these results by the stimulation of the hair roots and color glands. It rejuvenates the **HAIR** and cleanses it. It restores to the that, either by reason of age or diseases of the scalp, has become dry, harsh and brittle, a pliancy and glossy silken softness of extreme beauty. There is no dye in Ayer's Hair **VIGOR** and the good it does is by the it imparts to the follicles, and the cleanliness and healthfulness of the condition in which it maintains the scalp.

**AYER'S** Hair Vigor renews the hair. Hair Vigor is the best cure known for Brashy Hair, Scald Head, Itching Humors, Tetter Sores, Torpid Follicles, and all other diseases of the scalp that cause the falling of the **HAIR** and its fading. Nothing cleanses of the nuisance of dandruff so perfectly, and so effectually prevents its return, as AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. In addition to the curative and restorative virtues peculiar to Ayer's Hair **VIGOR** it is a toilet luxury. The Hair is by far the cleanliest hair-dressing made. It causes the hair to grow thick and long, and keeps it always soft and glossy.

## *Ayer's Hair Vigor*

Contains no deleterious ingredients. Its use prevents all scalp disease, secures against the hair growing thin or gray, and surely cures all baldness that is not organic.

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**Faded Mink Furs permanently restored ---made into Shoulder Capes.**
**Gent's Seal Caps re-dyed and re-lined.**
**ALL MANUFACTURED FURS REPAIRED.**



# CHRISTIAN

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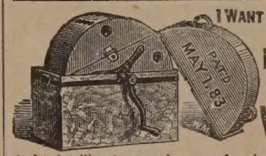


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## Signal Notes.

The workingmen of Maryland are enthusiastic for the Prohibition ticket.

The Portland (Oregon) *News* estimates the Prohibition vote in that city at 1,000 this year.

The Prohibitionists of Montour county, Pa., met at the court house in Danville on Saturday last and nominated a full county ticket.

All the world knows that Earl Dufferin has been appointed Viceroy of India, but it may be news to some to hear that the distinguished diplomatist is a total abstainer.

George Hawkins Williams, a Democrat and late president of the Maryland state senate, one of, if not the leading lawyer of the state and a millionaire, has pronounced boldly for St. John and Daniel.

Alvah George, of St. Albans, Vt., flung out the first flag for St. John and Daniel in the state, and to the surprise of the Republicans there was a general "rally" 'round that flag."

A private letter from Lewisburg, Pa., says they have a Prohibition club at that place numbering sixty members with new additions daily. Some of the most influential men of the place are active members.

At the prohibitory state convention of R. I., twenty-two towns were represented. Hon. Sidney Dean presided. The resolutions adopted approve the action of the National Prohibition convention, and pledge an earnest and hearty support to the national ticket.

According to statistics compiled by as New York charity association it appear that Third avenue has 379 liquor shop with bars—exclusive of restaurants and grocery stores—where liquor or beer is sold. Not counting the vacant or partly vacant blocks, it has the equivalent of 223 full-built blocks, giving five saloons to every three. Twenty-one per cent. of all the occupied house lots have liquor shops on them. The estimated annual sales of Third avenue liquor shops is $3,750,000.

"But, doctor I must have some kind of a stimulant," cried the invalid, earnestly; "I am cold, and it warms me." "Precisely," came the doctor's crusty answer. "See here this stick is cold"—beside the hearth, and tossing it into the fire; "now it is warm; but is the stick benefited?" The sick man watched; the wood first sent out little puffs of smoke, and then burst into flame, and replied: "Of course not, it is burning itself?" "And so are you when you warm yourself with alcohol; you are literally burning up the delicate tissues of your stomach and brain.—*Home Protector.*

"Sweet cider will never hurt me or any of my boys," said a Christian man, the father of seven sons, when warned of the folly of having cider made on his farm and drank in his family. One by one the boys as they went out into the world were easily led into the habit of taking strong drinks, to gratify the alcoholic appetite the cider had created. Every one died a drunkard. When the youngest of the family and the last remaining one, crawled home to his mother to die, he said pitifully, "If it had not been for father's cider press we should never have learned to drink."

The prophets who foretold the "ruin" of Kansas as a result of prohibition are not justified by the facts. The returns of the county assessors, received and audited at the state capital, July 14, show a large increase of taxable property the past year. In four items alone, viz. taxable land, town lots, personal property and railroads there is an aggregate increase of $34 093,-293. Nearly 2,000,000 acres of taxed land have been added in one year. Further "the increase is over sixteen per cent. in taxables in one year, which is five times greater than the average yearly increase of the country in wealth." Query: How long can *any* state keep its head above water when its affairs are in such a hopelessly bankrupt condition?

There are fifty thousand voters in St. Louis, who, disgusted by the infamies of local politics, refuse to exercise their right of suffrage. Judge Breckinrige, a Christian gentlemen, interested as a lawyer in the election of a judge of the court of appeals, presided over the Republican judicial convention which nominated Judge Rombauer, the other day, and was constrained in an apologetic way, to observe that while he cast his vote at the polls for his party, he had hitherto refrained from attending the primaries. The foul and rotten primaries held in the saloons of the city, and attended by the hoodlums wihout regard to party, are unfit for decent men to frequent.


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## Miscellaneous Selections.

"INVARIABLY."—The Duke of Wellington, on being asked by Lord Wharncliff, "Is drunkenness, in your opinion, the great parent of all crime in the British army?" replied, "Invariably."—*Parliamentary Commission.*

THE writer of a letter from Montreal, in the Manchester *Examiner and Times*, says: Montreal is one of the most beautiful of American cites, but its inhabitants do not aim at beauty alone. An American visitor was lately being taken round the city; on his guide taking him to a block of buildings consisting of a school, a church and a brewery, "Well," he said, "I guess you have got here education, salvation and damnation all together."

IF figures tell the truth, what stronger argument do we need for total abstinence than the following table prepared and published by Mr. Nelson, a distinguished English insurance man?

A total abstainer 20 years old has the chance of living until he is 64.

A total abstainer 30 years old has the chance of living until he is 66⅛.

A total abstainer 40 years old has the chance of living until he is 68¾.

A moderate drinker 20 years old has a chance of living until he is 35½.

A moderate drinker 30 years old has a chance of living until he is 44¾.

A moderate drinker 40 years old has a chance of living until he is 51⅝.

THE New York *Sun* publishes an exposition of chemical wine manufactured in New York city which will not be likely to greatly enhance the sense of security on the part of the wine-drinkers against the perils of adulteration. It appears that there exists there a school for giving the needed instruction for the compounding of chemical imitation liquors of various drinks. On the wall the reporter found posted this placard: "In order to meet a long-needed necessity we have established a school the object of which will be to instruct pupils in the art of manufacturing wines, liquors, brandies, etc., of all kinds, by chemical process at little cost." It was admitted at this school that "wines and liquors are made up in hundreds of places in this city," and that "the Rhine wines that we get from France and Germany are in the main chemical wines." The reporter asked: "What does it cost you to make good chemical Rhine wine?" The answer was: "We can make it for from twelve to fourteen cents a gallon, inclusive of labor. Claret can be manufactured at the same figures, and other wines and liquors proportionately low." These significant figures show, in the light of high prices at which wines and other liquors are retailed to consumers, the enormous profits realized in the liquor business.

IN the *Examiner* last week "Tontate" tells a good story, headed a "New Political Argument:" "May I tell a story the scene of which was in the 'mountain region' of Kentucky. A generation ago Mrs. Grimes kept a hotel at Olympia Springs. She was a woman of muscle, of business capacity, of courage and energy. She was respected and feared in all that section. A gentleman friend of hers had sent her a live bear from Arkansas, which she kept chained in the back yard, and it grew to be very large. She was an ardent and outspoken Whig, and a devoted worshiper of Henry Clay. On one occasion the Democrats had a meeting at the Springs in the interest of their candidate for Congress, Judge French. The speakers roundly denounced the Whig party, and this disgusted Mrs. Grimes a good deal; and when they assailed the character and public acts of Henry Clay, that was more than she could stand. She made up her mind that this thing had to stop, but what could she do? "When a woman will, she will, you may depend on't," and Mrs. Grimes was not a woman to be daunted by difficulties. She went into the yard, unchained the bear and turned it loose upon the Democrats. Such a scampering, running and rapid mounting of horses were seldom seen, and in ten minutes the meeting had vanished. This incident greatly helped the Whigs in the campaign."

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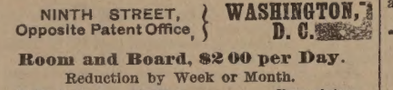

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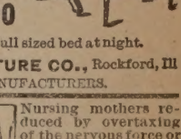
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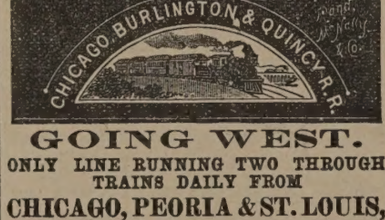


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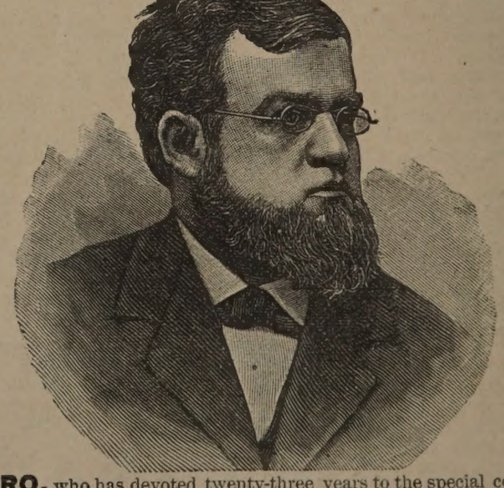

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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 41. CHICAGO, OCTOBER 23, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


"Now vice protects virtue," is the sententious summing up of the high license advantage by the Walla Walla *Daily Union*. The legitimate deduction from such nonsense is, The more vice, the surer virtue.

Do NOT forget that October 29 is set apart by the undoubted friends of the temperance cause as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. We can observe it in our homes, in business houses and offices; we can remember it in the counting room and in the nursery. It is the first appeal of its kind known in our history. It simply calls to the prayer—May God speed and defend the right!

THE Chicago *Tribune* will sometime have to settle matters of dispute between itself and the saloonists in prohibition states. The *Tribune* says, "Prohibition does not prohibit in a single state." The dram sellers of Davenport, Iowa, says "Hundreds of men and women have been fined and imprisoned, property to the amount of $8,000,000 destroyed hundreds of worthy and industrious citizens robbed without mercy, and scores of business houses made vacant."

THE third annual convention of the church temperance society met in New York city on Monday and Tuesday of this week. Thirty-one dioceses in the United States have officially endorsed the society, and it is in a fair way to soon cover the entire territory occupied by the Episcopal church in America. Its policy is conservative, but its attitude is not unfriendly we think, to more progressive societies, and its efforts in behalf of a sober nation are certainly not unappreciated by these. Mr. Graham, the secretary and organizer of the society is thoroughly furnished to the good work before him.

AT the recent licensing sessions of the court in Edinboro, a new presence was observed. It was that of women from Cowgate, the Pleasance and other low streets where saloons do most abound, and whose appeal was "We wish to be sober, we know that drink is our ruin, but we are weak mortals, our children are easily tempted, and we cannot resist the temptation scattered in our way at every turn." Local option, when it has won its way through the unwilling parliament, will give some of these women, and hosts of their better conditioned sisters, a vote that will be more effective than the mute appeal of their unusual presence, or the word spoken with tears.

THE *Advance* of Chicago, (Rev. Robert West' editor), the leading journal of the Congregational denomination in two-thirds of the United States, presents a strong contrast to some fearful, halting church organs in the present political crisis. It never cringes nor fawns, but now when most a bugle blast is needed to wake up sleeping consciences, and to make the deaf hear, its clarion note rings out over the land—"Put none but pure and honest men on guard over the nation today." Following its own advice it comes squarely out for the Prohibition ticket. Its non-sectional editor, despite his name, preaches and lectures and writes for a solid country, and against a solid north and solid south.

O, THAT some political economist would arise to give us the real economic relation of the $900,000,000, expended each year for drink in the United States, to the business interests of the country. Allow one million to the government partner in the manufacture of the drink, and to the farmers who furnish the grain out of which it is made, and you have the sum $800,000,000 which is distributed as profits among 5,000 distillers, 2,500 brewers, 1,500 rectifiers, and 4,500 wholesale liquor dealers and 180,000 saloon keepers—an army of less than 200,000 men; a sum two-thirds as large as the value of the entire cereal crop of the country which feeds our own and other nations, and whose price is divided among not less than a million and a half of men Judge ye, anti-monopolists, which is for the greatest good of the greatest number.

SOME close questions are pushed upon citizens in these days. The man who would make his vote count for absolute rightness and righteousness, is confronted with this query from his more practical (?) brother: Why give your ballot for the unattainable and so defeat the least of two evils which are surely upon us? The conscientious citizen if he chooses to pass unnoticed the very doubtful comparative merits (?) of the two evils, may well answer on this wise: The good I seek is not unattainable. It is only attainable however by just such a course as I am taking. I am not responsible for the lack of courage and principle which underlies your action. I am not accountable for your deflection from absolute right. If there is any such thing as expression of choice by a ballot, my vote will go straight as an arrow to its mark to the end I seek, prohibition of the liquor traffic. No jugglery of politics or morals can make anything of it but the legitimate expression of a freeman's will in regard to the greatest evil that afflicts our country. With my convictions and principles, to cast it other than for the prohibition movement, would be throwing away, not the vote merely, but the occasion, the responsibility, and the satisfaction of doing right.

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN'S reply to the dimly veiled appeal of the Republican party that he shall withdraw from the field, is one which shall reassure the hearts of those who "bide in the home," and who mourn for the beloveds slain by drink, and the dear ones worse than slain. Let us thank God that there is a candidate who dares, who does not falter, and who says that he will not withdraw in such brave and steadfast words as these:

> I shall neither withdraw from the canvass nor assume a neutral position, but, with God's help, I shall continue this warfare on the liquor traffic as long as I live and the flag of our country waves its protecting folds over a legalized dram shop. And while a vote for any candidate, simply as such, may be lost, a vote for principle is never thrown away. I, therefore, appeal to all lovers of God and country and home to burst asunder the party shackles that have bound them, and, rising above mere partisan considerations, cast their ballots for principle, leaving to God the results.

THE New York State Temperance Assembly is the latest temperance organization of which we have heard. In fact it is scarcely a month old. It is an infant in arms—the arms of the Republican party. Its first feeble cry was a wail, not against intemperance, but against prohibition by national political measures. The first demand of its little life was not for sustenance, but for the withdrawal of all men and means by which the logical outcome of temperance work for the last fifty years may be secured. In order to make its cry heard it was obliged to leave its cradle and seek the aid of stronger voices than its own. These were not wanting, and its piteous appeal rang out over the nation some two weeks ago, begging Governor John P. St. John to retire from the presidential contest. Like all infants, however, it cried for the unattainable moon. It put its tiny fingers in the flame of a torch that is to light beacon fires on every hill side in the nation. It will know better hereafter, if it ever knows anything, and this lesson from experience will be dear to its future, if it is to have any. The Rev. Dr. Hatfield, who lent his resonant though not stentorian voice to the cry, confesses that the waif which beguiled him into co-operation is utterly unknown to him, and that he only aided its appeal because of a broad and intense humanitarianism. Even its progenitors seem to have deserted it, and instead of a family record there remains a lingering suspicion in the public mind that it was a feeble effort at a manikin, whose automatic voice will be so soon forgotten as to remind one of the epitaph on a very young baby's tombstone:

> "Since I was so quickly done for,
> I wonder what I was begun for."

## Contributed.

### THROES AND THROWS.

JULIA A. WILLARD.

"What are you doing, oh brother, today?
Throwing your ballot so precious away,
Into the enemy's hands to play?"
Yes, I am throwing as martyrs threw down
Life, for a kingdom above, and a crown,
Those wrong-headed martyrs of Smithfield town.
As the passenger list in the Mayflower threw
Away country, and home, and happiness, too,
(A fortunate throw both for me and for you.)
There was throwing away was akin to mine
When the blue boys and grey stood up in line,
And threw away self for a thought divine,
To shudder and shiver in Arctic cold.
Charge home to the ghosts you may there behold
"Ah, you threw away life in those regions old!"
Tell a million farmers, all over the land,
Who are scattering seed with liberal hand,
"Ye are fools and blind, O wasteful band!"
Tell workers and waiters, the wide world o'er,
Who see the invisible evermore,
Tell to them, as they pull for the farther shore,
"Ye are throwing away your wavering stroke,"
Turning your backs on the good ye invoke;
Forsake your frail bark for our ribs of oak."

ANNEX.

After martyr wo came the church's weal.
There's a shining wake at the Mayflower's keel.
And freedom flashed from the foeman's steel.
In the Arctic zone, life's jewels thrown down,
Science proudly sets in her gleaming crown.
When the summer and autumn shall smile again,
Where the sowing and throwing away have been
Shall be food for the numberless children of men.

*Latrobe, Pa.*

### ALCOHOL AND POLITICS.

HON. HENRY W. BLAIR.

Recognizing the fact that alcohol is already in politics, and that it will stay there until the battle is fought out to the bitter end, I wish to advance a few suggestions as to the future plan of action. The peculiar nature of American government complicates the situation. Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as the state government or as the national government. Neither alone is government,—each is a part of a great whole,—each is supreme in its sphere, and each is as essential to the formation of government in its complete and proper sense as are the people who individually possess the citizenship of both.

The evils of alcohol are national in extent. No one disputes the power of the general government to regulate or destroy the liquor traffic in the territories except those who hold to the full-grown doctrines of squatter sovereignty, and who would remit intemperance and all other evils, and, in fact, the whole social status, to the people of the territories themselves. As regards the states, if the power of each of them over the alcohol traffic were absolute, there would be no occasion for this article. But such is not the fact, neither is it the theory of the law as to the relation of the governments of the states and of the nation to each other. In all questions touching foreign commerce, and commerce between the states and with the Indian tribes, the general government is supreme; whatever is property and an article of commerce in any state or territory, or in any foreign country, which seeks transmission anywhere in the entire domain of the whole country, is under the protection of the law and of the army and of the navy of the United States. The lines which separate the states are at best geographical, that is to say, practically imaginary. The United States ship alcohol in the original packages from every point in and out of the country, and no earthly power save rebellion, or an amendment of the national constitution can prevent.

The appetite for alcohol is everywhere. It is almost as strong as the love of life, and constitutes an imperative demand. If the supply exists the demand will make short work with the exterior of original packages. In other words, the national government is the great ally and protector of alcohol; and so long as the national constitution is its real stronghold, the battle for prohibition in the states, while it may succeed in the official bulletins and while it will rescue a great multitude of bodies and souls from death, must still falter and in the end substantially fail, or at best be renewed forever. Even if prohibition reigned in every state and in the territories, yet so long as importation and transportation should continue, as they must until the national constitution is changed, the result of legal reforms within would very largely be to transfer the capital now invested and paying taxes in our own country to foreign lands, to be there used to the still larger profit of the owners, and the support of other governments, or to give the entire capital and profit to foreigners who would then manufacture and sell full supply of the American demand.

I would by no means be understood to assert that the heroic struggles in the states hitherto have been useless, or that the glorious conflicts of the present can be suspended. On the contrary, they are the very life and hope of the cause. They very largely restrict and do greatly reform. They create the public opinion which will crystallize in both state and national law. The struggle in any state is part of a greater one in the nation at large. It is all one fight; but it is high time that the effort which is one in its nature and object, should concentrate for its natural and necessary end. The effort which this gentleman is making should not, because of misdirection, fail of that complete success which is so indispensable to the world. There is force enough to win everything, and it is easier far to accomplish both —to carry the states and the nation at large—than either alone.

State elections and congressional elections and presidential elections are all taking place together. Alcohol is a political issue that more truly concerns national politics than it does the politics of the several states. Why, then, is it that year after year the dreary work of Sisyphus goes on in every state; that the stone is rolled up the hill with infinite labor in the state, only to be rolled down again by the force of national law at the top? Why is it that in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts for years, and now in Kansas, Iowa, and wherever prohibition shall hereafter succeed, national law is permitted to save the accursed traffic, and nullify laws enacted by the states for the preservation of their people?

Nor is prohibition of the sale of alcohol the only end to be attained by national action. The suppression of the manufacture of alcohol for hurtful purposes is logically the first step, and practically an indispensable one to the reform. This truth is coming to be understood, and everywhere the prohibition of the manufacture as well as sale for use as a beverage is demanded. The objection that the manufacture cannot be stopped is seen to be absurd when the attempt is actually made. It is much easier to control manufacture and distribution in the distilleries and breweries of the country than to control the sale in the hundreds of thousands of saloons and dram shops as well as authorized agencies to which the "original package" is now transferred by national law. Every place of manufacture is now under the strictest supervision of national law in order to collect the nation's share of blood-money. Surely it would be comparatively easy to authorize only the manufacture, transportation and sale for beneficial use, and by a proper system to trace the product of the manufacturer to the duly authorized agencies of states, cities and towns for retail consumption, as now provided in all state prohibitory laws.

Prohibitory laws have already attempted with considerable success the most difficult work, which is that of controlling the sale. What might not be done if the manufacture also were within reach of the law throughout the whole country? But the entire power of the traffic can easily be concentrated in a few states or a single state, and hence in the absence of national prohibition it is only necessary for it to retain possession of a single locality, in order to preserve the market of the whole. Although an alert public opinion might partially enforce state laws for a season, it is quite evident from past experience that in time the enemy would again come in like a flood. The drink-ward tendencies of the Caucasian race, notably of our own branch of it, will conquer any but the most wise, comprehensive, and far-reaching legislation, which shall by its good results forever create and reinforce that overwhelming public opinion which wages perpetual war through the judicial power against all forms of crime. Although great good might be accomplished by prohibitory congressional legislation in the territories and the District of Columbia, still the only national law which can radically remedy the evils of alcoholism must be enacted by an amendment of the constitution of the United States, to be supplemented by appropriate statutes for its enforcement. The submission of such an amendment, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, and transportation of intoxicating liquors for use as beverages, to the people of the states for their ratification or rejection ought not to be opposed by any party organization. If the Republican and Democratic parties were so far to respect the temperance sentiment of the country as to perform this act of deference to the theory of our institutions, they would be consulting their own peace and the integrity of their respective organizations. It is very evident that a vast mass of the voters of the country are prepared to break from old party affiliations unless they find within the organizations to which they now belong an honest purpose to prohibit the traffic in alcohol, by both state and national law, or at least to take the sense of the people on that subject. The nominees of no party will receive their support in the next presidential campaign, which does not especially pledge itself to submit by congressional action such a prohibitory amendment to the people in the ordinary method of amending the constitution.

This condition of things may not seriously embarrass the Democratic party, but even that party will find, in the southern states especially, a spirit abroad among the people of which its leaders may little dream. Unless the Republican party leaders are blind and given over "to believe a lie to the end," they will take up the standard and move forward. The Republican party will not sit on the fence much longer. The masses of the people in it, and a very large majority of the virtue, intelligence and wisdom of that party believe in the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and these elements will get down on the right side of the fence very soon. The fence is not an easy seat, and those who desire effective action cannot, or at least will not, wait much longer for their former associates in contentions which are passing away to make up their minds on the liquor question. It ought not to require much thought or time for a Republican to decide that the people should have an opportunity to amend the national constitution if they please.

If the leaders of the Republican party fail seasonably to comprehend this, I fear they will find themselves retired or their party defeated—one or the other, and perhaps both—when the votes are counted in national elections not far remote. What the Republican party most lacks now is the courage of its own convictions. Its convictions are strong enough, and the path of duty is clear enough. We cannot dally and delay forever. Courage and resolution alone are necessary in the future as in the past. Losses in one direction will be made up by enthusiastic and permanent gains, and still greater losses from the very heart of the party will be prevented.

It is better for the country that the votes of foreign nationalities at the American polls should meet an issue upon which they themselves can divide. Upon discussion of this issue the Irishman and the German will in due time demonstrate that they are Americans. When the temperance elements of the Republican party goes out of it, the party will be dead. Its soul will be gone and its body offensive.—*North American Review.*

### A W. C. T. U. WORKER IN BRANDY-LAND.

MRS. ISABELLA H. IRISH.

The familiar face of The Union Signal was the first that greeted me on my arrival at my destination in "Sunny France," and I may be pardoned for indulging in a little feeling of exultation that of all the papers and periodicals ordered to our consulate, the woman's paper was the most prompt in making its appearance.

Since then my heart has been gladdened, and my mind enriched by its regular visits, and lest I should be classed among those who are hearers and not doers of the word, I send you some tidings from this distant point of observation.

First of all I want to assure my sisters who are in the heat of the battle that I long to be with you in the contest. It is only the hope of renewed vigor and added fitness for the work that reconciles me to the separation which will, I trust, be only temporary. As I read from week to week the stirring records of temperance camp-meetings and conventions, I am cheered by the notes of coming victory which seem to be wafted on the breezes from my native land. All these things are in strange contrast with my present surroundings, for, as is well known, Cognac is one of the strongholds of the brandy power. It is said that in one single cellar in this city there is enough brandy stored to make one-third of the world drunken, and there are many other brandy cellars (warehouses) here though this particular one is said to be the largest in the world.

The four members of my family are probably the only total abstainers in this city of fifteen thousand people. One of the proprietors of the afore-mentioned cellar is a leading member of the only Protestant church in the place, and one of the clerks of the church is in the employ of a brandy firm. The first time I called at the house of the good pastor (a truly pious man), I was asked if I would have "something to drink."

From the time we embarked on a French steamer in New York harbor, we have repeatedly been told we would be compelled to drink wine in France, that everybody drank it, that it is necessary for the health, and that the water would make us sick. But contrary to all our expectations and to all previous reports we have found an abundance of good water. That we drink is obtained from a spring beneath the castle of Francis I., which stands near the city limits. And though this old home of royalty, in the convulsions of the centuries has been profaned by its conversion into a brandy cellar, the water still retains its pristine purity. Every day an old woman comes around with a barrel upon a donkey-cart crying *L'eau de Fontaine*, so we have no excuse for drinking wine, and as for being sick I have not been so well in months as for these few weeks since I have been here, and my health is steadily improving, and the other members of my family are enjoying good health. But though there is so much of the fiery spirits stored in this city that many solid blocks built of lime stone have turned black as ink from its fumes, but little brandy is now being manufactured here. God has for several years past laid an embargo on the manufacture of brandy in the ravages of the phylloxera, which has destroyed the vines until the grapes from which it was made can no longer be produced. The Frenchmen say the "pest" came from America. However this may be I believe the Lord has been answering the prayers of Christian men and women in an unexpected way. But there are vast quantities of the "fire-water" stored away and being shipped from here to different parts of the world. A moral earthquake is needed to convince these people that their business is evil and only evil.

The results as seen in this country seem to be far less destructive than in America. The wine which is the popular beverage of the people is drank chiefly in the homes and contains but little spirit. Hence drunkenness is rare and it would doubtless be a difficult task to convince the people that total abstinence is better than moderate drinking. But I am not without hopes that when I have become sufficiently familiar with the language I may be able to sow some good seed. As there are scarcely a dozen people here who can speak English, it is about all I can do now to study diligently and add to my meagre knowledge of French.

Sabbath breaking is fearfully prevalent here among almost all classes of people, and as we perceive how lightly even professedly Christian people regard the obligation to keep the first day of the week holy, we can but groan in spirit and entreat the God of nations to send some mighty awakening power into this land.

The fact that war and pestilence have made such dreadful havoc among its inhabitants is in conformity with the promise of the Divine Lawgiver to that people who regard not His Sabbaths.

But the leaven of Christianity is at work and this nation will yet be redeemed for Christ. We were glad to find here two Protestant congregations holding regular services, the one named above and a McCall mission, in both of which there are a good number of devout worshipers. The temperance movement which has been inaugurated in Paris will spread through the republic, for Paris is France. Thank God for a temperance association and a Band of Hope in that gay metropolis.

## IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

### *CHENEY BROTHERS' SILK, AND CHENEY BROTHERS' TOWN.*

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP.

What woman who seeks utility, economy and beauty, all in one, but has heard of Cheney Brothers 'American silks? They come within the range even of the temperance women, who have neither time nor disposition to array themselves in purple, fine linen and changeable suits of apparel, in the serious business they have undertaken.

But although most women have seen and perhaps worn Cheney Brothers' silk, not many of my readers perhaps have been at Cheney Brothers' town of South Manchester, in Connecticut.

A short ride from Hartford on the New York and New England Road, brings you to North Manchester. When taking a train on the manufacturers' own line a five minutes' ride brings you to South Manchester, where the silk mills are located.

The town has been largely the outgrowth of this great industry, established twenty years ago; and is one of the most beautiful in the state. You can ride through street after street with the impression of being in a park. The houses are set back among the trees, and the wide unbroken lawns run in their greenness down, to the lines of the carriage roads.

The homes of the operatives are specially noticeable. In many of these manufacturing towns the work people are in overcrowded tenement houses, or in shells of cottages without much appearance of comfort or care; but here it is not so. The houses are single and roomy, set wide apart, in the midst of clean grass, and shady foliage, and look like homes. Capital has given kindly thought to labor, and put at the best, both physical and moral conditions. South Manchester is a no license town; the vote being that way for several years, and the law is well enforced. It is no uncommon thing for one of the Cheneys to go out with the officers when it is necessary to ferret out a law breaker, so the strongest influence is on the side of temperance.

A temperance association and the W. C. T. U. look after public sentiment and Mrs. I. P. Rodgers, a lady of wealth and culture who gives her easy leisure to noble things, has a Band of Hope three hundred strong. A company of very bright young people, mostly employed in the mills, stand around her and sing and work with a will, in rare loyalty.

Into all this beauty and prosperity the "rum mill" wants to come, so, a very lively, no license campaign has been going on; citizens' meetings, appeals to voters, and free lectures, in the beautiful town hall, being the means used to turn the vote to the right side. George W. Bain, the writer of this letter, and others, have taken part in this campaign.

The Cheney brothers began their pioneer establishment for the manufacture of American silk in the "old mill," which was at first on a very modest and experimental scale. Annex after annex, mark the progress of the years, until now, the great "new mill" with the finest machinery in the world is making silks of every hue and grade to the delight of all wearers.

When you walk among the silks, satins, and velvets, (for they make the latter also) and see the curious looms turn out the silk handkerchiefs and mufflers you can scarcely resist the wish that you were a whole dry goods store so as to possess the shimmer, gleam and shine of the many textured, many hued materials. And when you see the lovely silk floss you long to be an entire Fourth of July procession and fling them to the breeze.

But oh! the toil and skill of brain and hand back of the era of the dry goods house, or the procession. I could not tell all I saw, but only a few things which interested me most. The cocoons, looking like tufts of cotton, came part from China and part from America. These are made by worms, and the first weaver of the silk eats its way out. The cocoons are then boiled before coming to the factory. This raw material is beaten with rods, rolled on cylinder wheels set with wire teeth, cut into sections, then sent through combing machines, from whence it comes out flossy as a baby's hair. Under the deft hands of women mostly its bulk vanishes into threads so fine that it takes six hundred miles of it to weigh a pound.

There are spools and spindles and reels and looms that well nigh inspire reverence, as they seem to steal all the skill of the human hand, and in a cool-blooded way multiply it a million fold, tossing the result at your feet in rattling scores.

One result of progress is to run these gossamer-like threads through a row of burning gas lights at such rapid rate that while it takes off all roughness, leaves the main thread unsinged. The silk after it is woven is subjected to the same test.

The choicest silk comes from Japan, not in cocoons, but in shining "hanks," as our grandmothers called it, of golden thread, in the natural color. In this the silk worm does not eat its way out, but when its work is done the cocoon, with the worm inside, is thrown into boiling water for a time, and the thread is wound off from the first spinner. It is worth much to see a bale of the shining stuff; anti-filling, anti-grease, anti-crease, anti-every bad thing, is the silk woven from these threads so true to nature.

The manufactory is an achievement of which any American may be proud, and temperance woman will rejoice that the commanding influence of those who brought all this to pass, is on the right side of our great question.

Mr. Rodgers is a manufacturer of fine paper. He opened his factory before the first Cheney mill was built, and with his noble wife has had a hand in the present condition of things. It is good for a town to be well born.

I like Connecticut; and I saw just two "wooden nutmegs" made from the "Charter Oak," but there are none on sale. Radicalism does not grow spontaneously in this soil, but many good things do.

Women are a little in disgrace yet because of what Eve did in the Garden, but it is coming out all right for woman and for temperance.

## OVER SENSITIVENESS.

"GRANDMA THINK-AND-WORK."

The fear of unfavorable criticism, or over sensitiveness, on the part of temperance workers is like the blight of an untimely frost on many a bud of noble purpose which would blossom and come to grand fruitage could this weak and sinful fear be overcome. Let us once seize the true inspiration of our glorious motto, "for God and home and native land," and we shall not be hurt by small things, we shall welcome criticism, if it be just, and it nearly always is, and if we be right minded it will do us good. To every growing vine there is always a superfluity which requires to be cut away, and though the knife make the vine bleed, it is good for it. Many a painful process of evolution results in the "survival of the fittest."

If unfavorable criticism palsies our powers and lays us aside from a good work, it is well the work can well spare us until we are healed.

Let us remember that this over sensitivness is infectious. Are we over *tired*, forgetting who has promised that "as our day is, so shall our strength be," let us be very careful how we communicate this to others. God can well spare us from the work for which we are not fitted. Let us step carefully aside, not magnifying ourselves or our grievances, real or imaginary. There will be presented easy avenues of return when we are needed.

It has been discovered that raw onions are more efficacious in the cure of snake bites than whisky. Should the time come when raw onions are the cure for snake bites, there will be a falling off ninety per cent. in the list of such casualties in this country.

## Correspondence.

### THREE STATES IN A WEEK.—ILLINOIS, IOWA AND NEBRASKA.

Letter from Miss Willard.

Dear Union Signal:—It was delightful to get even a peep at that great convention of Illinois with three hundred and five delegates, representing nine thousand paying members and four hundred local unions. The fellowship of those heroic Peoria workers is evermore an inspiration. "Where sin aboundeth" Christian zeal abounds as nowhere else.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Tyng and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reynolds are a gospel quartette to be entertained in whose home is a memorable joy. Then to have Tillie Carse and Helen Hood alongside, and our editor too, is a foretaste of the heavenly fellowship. I shall never cease to recall with pleasure our visit to Bishop Spaulding of the Catholic church that morning of our departure for Iowa. How I wish every member of the W. C. T. U. would read his article in the September *North American Review* on "The Basis of Popular Government." What liberal, enlightened thoughts he has. He is as true an American and patriot as I have ever seen. After a long day's ride we reached Oskaloosa about eight o'clock at night, and learning that Mrs. Foster was speaking at the Opera House, drove there at once. The women whose faces are so honored and familiar were out in force and filled the broad platform with as goodly an array of those who "have the gospel in their looks," as any state union can muster or need desire. Mrs. E. A. Wheeler, of Cedar Rapids, first president of the W. C. T. U. of Iowa, presided. Mrs. Foster made her report as superintendent of legal work, in the clear-cut, lawyer-like style for which she is distinguished, supplementing it by a witty and stirring address on the evolution of the great legal movement of Iowa; the heroic history of the past seven years, consummated in the people's choice June 27, 1882, and the law which went into operation July 4. She then stated substantially the same view of national prohibition presented in her official letter to The Union Signal. Mr. and Mrs. Foster then left for our Illinois W. C. T. U. meeting at Peoria. Mrs. Aldrich came forward and took the collection in a manner that captured the audience. Her "gay wisdom," to borrow Lord Beaconsfield's phrase about Sir Wilfrid Lawson, her motherly kindness were irresistible. In a great opera house audience, when the spell of a famous orator like Judith Foster is removed, the people usually disband in spite of every effort to detain them, but Mrs. Aldrich's appearance is "a spell to conjure by." To take a collection well is a work of art, and I wish the gift were more frequently displayed. No music or other exercise should *ever* intervene between the address of the evening and the collection plea. Ladies should be at the front ready to start out on the instant with collection baskets. An audience can but admire the generalship that plans and executes this financial cavalry charge with precision and alacrity. I have studied this branch of the subject for ten years with the object lesson of success and failure under my eyes. Women have special gifts for making this a really attractive part of the program if they will plan and ponder as they ought. On the Iowa program, which is a model in all respects save color, this is how the collections are set down for the four evening meetings: "Christian giving illustrated," "Five minute exercises in practical Christianity," "Free will offerings," "Parting gifts and parting words."

We were entertained in the family of Mr. Charles Hutchinson, cultivated English Quakers who came to America ten years ago. Mrs. Hutchinson reminds me of our Hannah Smith in her true heartedness and cheery spirit. Mr. H. is chairman of the St. John electors of Iowa. The Prohibitionists wisely refrained from putting a state ticket in the field but have given opportunity to any voters whose clearness of discrimination leads them to stand by the party that stood by prohibition in the state and rebuke the one that will not stand by it in the nation.

By invitation of President Trueblood, I addressed the students of Penn College, one of the three under care of the society of Friends, the others being Haverford, near Philadelphia, and Earlham, at Richmond, Indiana. It did my heart good to hear the melodious voices of the students in song, and the earnest words of their noble president, whose presence, life and character illustrate the definition of the grand phrase "a manly man."

Mrs. A. M. Palmer's "Faith meeting," with its rich cluster of texts and commentary, came to us as strength and comfort at the morning hour. This dear sister's schooling the past year in Dr. Cullis' institutions at Boston has specially prepared her for the work broadening before her as a temperance evangelist. At the election of officers, Mrs. Aldrich received an almost unanimous vote for a second term as president. She is universally beloved as any one can see who watches her "mothering up" of the convention and when they told her "she was a woman who would bear watching," and proceeded to give her a handsome chronometer, her dear heart was so deeply touched that she just cried and the women followed suit. The same phenomena occurred when "Little Invincible," as they call Mrs. Laura Berry, for years their treasurer, had a like token of love from the noble Hawkeye band. She sent word to me to "answer for her" and I was moved to speak on the delight of belonging to a company that does not wait until the grass waves over a worker's grave, before manifesting its tender appreciation. Mrs. Foster had an elegant "crazy quilt" presented her by a county union, and was made a life member of the National W. C. T. U.

Mrs. E. A. Wheeler, Mrs. Maxfield, their splendid Iowa corresponding secretary, were made life members of the Iowa union and I don't know how many other lovely and graceful things were done. Our gracious Mrs. Carhart, so dear to the National W. C. T. U., short as was her connection with us, joined hands with the other ex-president of the state union in decorating with flowers the national and state officers present. Mrs. Aldrich said, "We declared we would not have these goings on of flowers and compliments as they do at the 'national,' but I must admit we've carried the whole business to high water mark this year."

After these episodes came reports, election of officers, delegates, etc. Iowa has 195 local unions, 3,127 paying member, 440 subscribers to The Union Signal and 420 to *The Capital* its own state organ. Ten years ago the union began with 37 delegates from only 19 unions. Its magnificent achievements are best summed up in the triumphant motto, placed highest of all in the decorated church, "Iowa redeemed," and its method in the state motto, "This is the victory, even our faith."

The address of Mrs. Aldrich was full of admirable points from which I select two of specially "current" interest:

All the inspiration and courage our woman's heart and prayer *could* give *was given* to the Prohibition bolters' ticket in 1877, when Dr. Elias Jessup, who had rendered the temperance cause such good service in the state senate renounced all hopes of further political promotion in Iowa, and accepted the prohibition nomination for governor. Although no woman could cast a ballot in that election, we believe our W. C. T. U. women did much toward placing in the ballot-boxes that year 10,545 clean white prohibition votes. Aye, more, when in the spring of 1879 the thought of temperance workers in other states was considered, adopted by us, and we prayed into existence our plan of work for constitutional prohibition, who dare say that those "lost votes," "thrown away" on Dr. Jessup, had not somewhat enlightened our political leaders, so that they were willing to offer their help in the settlement of the vexed temperance question by this "non-partisan method," and glad to redeem their promise.

Later on comes this generous utterance:

I have sometimes thought that perhaps the reproachful failure of some really good Christian women to work in harmony with others, was needed to keep us *all* from being exalted above measure and forgetting that human nature must be under the power of the spirit of God if we would continue to work together in love and dwell in peace. Let no root of bitterness creep in or be cherished among us; let us agree to disagree if need be, to abide by the honestly expressed will of the majority, and work together harmoniusly for the uplifting of humanity by the overthrow of a legalized traffic in all intoxicating beverages.

Among the loveliest women at this convention, (or any where else), is Mrs. Anna Lee Mahin, recording secretary of the state union. In declining the position for the coming year, for the same reason that dear Mrs. Carhart did last year, viz., duties imperative in her own home, Mrs. Mahin uttered a golden sentence which I wish to copy:

The temperance woman's home must prove to the world that the temperance work is right for women.

Mrs. Mahin's husband is one of Iowa's leading editors, and true to prohibition as the needle to the pole. To this sweet, new friend, Anna Mahin, I owe one of the sweetest pleasures of my life.

It was on this wise: The women of Iowa are so broad-minded, that not by pen or voice has any one of them hinted to me that in coming to address them in the fever heat of the presidential campaign they wished I would not speak of the gospel of St. John and the prophecy of Daniel. Without making it a hobby, I did bring in that subject at the close of my address, frankly stating my reasons and why it is that the majority of our women, the nation over, do sympathise with the Prohibition rather than the Republican party. At the close, Mrs. Mahin came forward with a lovely basket of flowers and with a tenderness, refinement and simplicity of speech possible only to a nature of the utmost womanliness, presented me the flowers saying, after she had broken my heart by assurances of love and faith, "If you lived in Iowa, dear friend, you would think as we do, even as you say that were we Illinois women we should agree with you." She spoke also of the pleasure it was to recount the reciprocity between these sister states, Mrs. Foster being with the Illinois' women this very evening, and telegraphic messages of the utmost friendliness having that day been interchanged between our convention at Peoria and this one at Oskaloosa. I wish the speech was written out, but no words could render the exquisite beauty of the spirit and sweetness of the tone.

I could but say to the audience "Behold the amenities of politics," and I have been thinking since, as never before, what an element of "sweetness and light" women may bring into the chaos of some future presidential campaign.

Mrs. Jackson, of Muscatine, gave us an inimitable little talk that evening on finance and Mrs. Aldrich's "faith for fifty dollars" was honored by that amount in the collection and gift of five dollars that come later.

Miss Laura Minkler, a graduate of Iowa Institute for the Blind, gave a recitation of an original poem. The "Decennial offerings" were opened at the close of the last day and it was a rich feast. Each local union had sent its contribution and its text. Mrs. Florence Miller, the gifted editor of *The Capital*, read these texts in her clear, pleasant voice and it was a marvel how varied and suggestive were the passages, only one being twice quoted. None impressed me more than these: "We offer willingly, for all things come of Thee, and of Thine own have we given Thee."

When the Presbyterian pastor was introduced he gave us this striking thought: "As the Spirit of God was in the world long before the incarnation so was the spirit of gospel temperance, but it waited for its incarnation until the advent of the W. C. T. U."

The Iowa W. C. T. U. is full of "witty inventions." It has elegant certificates of life membership and honorary membership, and seeks constantly to increase its lists in these grades at $5 and $10 dollars respectively. It prints its ballots not the names of candidates of course, but the full list of officers, superintendents and all, taking the informal ballot for all at once. Its "Benedict Home for Women" is the most vivid illustration which any state can show that the W. C. T. U. is "not willing that any should perish." Its juvenile work, under Mrs. Goode (Hinman) has surpassed any other. Its women are original thinkers. Mrs. Thickstun, of Pella, Mrs. McKinney, of Decorah, Mrs. Callanan, of DesMoines, Mrs. Throop, of Mt. Pleasant, Mrs. Wood, of Marshalltown, Mrs. Thrall, of Ottumwa," are "born leaders" and prohibition is the dearest word in all our work to them. The ballot for woman is an accepted article of faith and will ere long be wrought out in works. They are not to be criticised for their stand this year on political methods. In their hearts they are with the vanguard but they believe it good faith to take the position indicated by their leadership. Let us "live and let live."

The ladies of Oskaloosa served lunch four days to 200 women, as toothsome and homelike as the nicest home need furnish. We sang our blessing to Old Hundred. Philip Bliss gave it to me at Thousand Island Park years since. I have spread it everywhere I could:

> "Be present at our table Lord,
> Be here as everywhere adored.
> Give us Thy grace and grant that we
> May feast in Paradise with thee."

Anna Gordon organized a Y. W. C. T. U. of thirty lovely girls that will be "heard from" I doubt not.

We came on at night to Omaha and find here the largest convention ever held in Nebraska, sixty delegates, representing as many local unions, Mrs. Ford pre-

siding in her genial fashion. Mrs. Folsom, a woman of marked talent, is corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. C. Barned, recording secretary; Mrs. Pollock, treasurer; and Mrs. E. W. Cooley, the tireless organizer.

Their program is almost as big as that of the national and they are breezy as their own great prairies.

On the subject of the Prohibition party they give no uncertain sound. Like Illinois, whose unanimous rising vote for the Detroit resolution so rejoiced my heart as announced by your telegram, dear editor, Nebraska will be heard from. New York has been already I learn.

NOTES.

—The Nebraska W. C. T. U. arranged for a "morning sermon" from a woman, which was given in the chief M. E. church. This was preceded by a "temperance love feast," Mrs. Gen. J. Cooley presiding. Bread and water were passed by Mrs. Jennie Ford, of Kearney, the well beloved retiring president, and Mrs. Jennie F. Holmes, of Tecumseh, her successor (the first a Methodist, the second a Universalist, and both earnest Christian women.) Brief testimonies were given by earnest men and women about their call to this work, their patience, of hope and labor of love. One lady said that her father built the first frame house in Milwaukee, Wis. She had heard the rumble of its beer wagons most of her life. For awhile she was living in Nebraska, and that same old rumble greeted her in its metropolis (Omaha), this morning, as she came to church. It was the dream of her heart to go back to Milwaukee, the beautiful city she loved, over which the serpent's slimy trail was spread, and there to work for the banishment of beer and the restoration of a Christian Sabbath.

— Inquiry develops the fact that high license "works" after this fashion in Omaha (said by temperance workers to be a city even more wicked than Chicago!): A saloon keeper is to pay one thousand dollars per *year*. But this is placed on *deposit* in quarterly installments, and if during the last quarter he discontinues his business for a few days, *his money is refunded*—for behold! he has not "kept open" a whole year, and ought not to be required to pay license, poor fellow! Again: It is expressly provided that no one man shall go on the bond of more than one saloon-keeper, but one man's name was found by a W. C. T. U. woman on *nine* bonds. Again: No signature to the bond is valid unless that of a resident of the ward in which the saloon is situated, but the constant violation of this is patent to any one who studies the books at the city hall. The saloons are open and beer carts on the move all through the Sabbath. The mayor is a drunkard, and the city at the lowest ebb in morality. "High license regulates in beautiful fashion at Omaha, Nebraska's bustling metropolis, beautiful for situation, "where every prospect pleases, and only rum is vile."

— But we have a noble band, led by Mrs. Soule, recently of the W. C. T. U. in Sioux City, Ia., with Band of Hope led by Mrs. George Clark, one of Jenny Duty's Cleveland coadjutors. Their restaurant is a success financially and every way, and their work a felt force. Last night they had a packed Opera House and a $50 collection, with the Methodist pastor, Rev. Mr. Savage on the platform, a full fledged St. John man. "Some doubted" of course, but "the Lord gave the word, and great was the company of women that published it." Let us not be disobedient to the heavenly vision. At the close, the call to prayer (October 29) sent out by the National Prohibition party was read, and the unions urged to observe it.

— John B. Finch gave a magnificent address by invitation of the W. C. T. U. convention, on prohibition and St. John.

— Omaha supports a prohibition daily, *The Dispatch*.

Yours, as ever, FRANCES E. WILLARD.

*En route, October 11, 1885.*

## THE GREAT SYMPOSIUM.

MRS. L. H. WASHINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

I have read with deepest interest the conflicting opinions as to political position, or affiliations of the W. C. T. U. While it has been often expressed, and is generally understood, that everybody can do as she pleases, not a little censure expressed or implied has fallen upon the devoted heads of our state officers. Possibly many of the women counseled "not to run before sent," or to be persuaded of the devil to leap from the pinnacle to destruction, are not far seeing, and I may be shortest sighted of them all; yet I fail to see how our high officials could have done less than they have and have been true to their delegated trust. They might have said, "We must not meddle with politics, it isn't pretty for women;" and thus gone back ten years on our record. Otherwise could our leaders, or the rank and file, do less than stand by our proclaimed principles; and, if we may not vote for, declare for, the men tried and true, who have heeded our exhortations, planted themselves unequivocally upon the protective platform for which we have pleaded.

We were told in the Washington National Convention, by superintendent of legislation, "Women, ask for just what you want; ask for a whole loaf, you may be obliged to accept a half loaf, but ask a whole loaf every time." Now shall we say, we did not expect any bread; only intended to agitate the bread question; thought it would be well for you to be educating our state domestics how to make bread? I have just clipped the following from our New York paper:

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1, 1884.—A hideous crime committed here last night is almost unparalleled in its atrocity. Michael Shay, living in a miserable hovel at No. 400 Clark street, went home during the night in a drunken state, and with the body of a dead infant, to which his wife had given birth during the night, beat her to death. When arrested Shay was in such a sodden condition that nothing intelligent could be obtained from him.

Mothers think of it, do we want bread? and shall we ask until we get the whole loaf?

After all, which is the worse, to brain a woman with a baby in low life, or, to break the heart, and craze the brain of a woman, with a baby in high life? Democrats think of it! Will you give us bread and prohibition, instead of license and orphan asylums? It is loudly claimed that Republican principles fought the nation's battles and abolished slavery. While we did not "carry the musket" we did make your banners, certainly helped furnish ammunition, and above all we furnished you every mother's son. Some tilled the field and raised, while many earned the bread and cared for your children in your absence. We bound up your wounds and nursed you back to life. We have strewn flowers on graves of fallen comrades, while to many loved husbands or sons have been returned worse than dead, through slavery to drink Republicans think of it! Will you give us bread? the whole loaf instead of crumbs here and there?

My husband has just been advised by letter not to throw away his vote. As I have just now possession of his study and find his reply upon the table, allow me to copy it, underlining and all.

DEAR BROTHER:—I congratulate you upon being stirred up in politics. Surely there is need of it. But somehow I can't get up any enthusiasm but in *one direction—Prohibition*. I shall not vote for any *man* or *candidate* in the field, but for an *idea*, a *principle*. I prefer *now*, to stand with the *party* of the *future*. It must come just as certain as the downfall of slavery. You may say my vote will be thrown away and perhaps worse if given to St. John. But I can't help it. He stands for my ideal. I must keep peace with conscience. I must vote as I *pray* and *mean* to *work*.

A vote is thrown away only when cast *contrary* to *principle*. I break with the Republican party because it glaringly ignored the only great question which Providence has thrust upon the times in which we live.

I have heard that our son has expressed an intention of casting his first presidential ballot for St. John and Daniel, and devoutly hope it may be true.

Raise the flag for Prohibition,
Rear the unfurled banner high;
Over all our favored nation,
Bear it on to victory.
Worthier of their birthright, when
To prohibit rum's black traffic,
Stand enrolled our noblest men.

MRS. JOHN SOBIESKI, ILLINOIS.

I trust you will pardon me for my boldness in presuming to review the recent letter of our honored sister and gifted champion, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, but for years I have been a worker in the temperance ranks, and as the wife of a valiant soldier in our reform have watched with the deepest interest every step that has been taken and every battle that has been fought and rejoiced in every victory that has been won. I cannot express the unutterable sadness that I experienced in reading the recent letters of Sister Foster and as briefly as possible I wish to review some of the objections that she urges against the address of the officers of the National Union.

She says: "I believe our national organization should maintain a non-partisan attitude toward the political questions of the day." If she means the question of protective tariff or revenue reform, or the finance question as relates to our currency, then we all agree, I think without a dissenting voice, that we should be non-partisan. But if she means the great question that is being pressed home upon the hearts and consciences of the voters of our country today, withdrawing the legal sanction from the liquor traffic, withdrawing from it all recognition of government, and stamping it out of existence; then I protest that our organization must be partisan on this question, giving its sympathies, its labors, its prayers to the army that is fighting its battles in our behalf and opposing with all our moral force those who are seeking to perpetuate this crime, or in a cowardly way seeking to dodge the issue.

Speaking of the resolution passed at Detroit, she says: "I believe that resolution passed at Detroit was never intended to thus commit us. I believe the convention would have laid the resolution on the table if it had supposed that any such construction would have been put upon it." Does our sister intend to convey to us the idea that they did not intend anything by the resolution, but, as the gentlemen say in their conventions, it was done for "mere buncombe"? We are loath to believe this. A convention composed of such women as Frances Willard, Mary Lathrap, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Buell, and Helen Hood, brave, able, conscientious and God fearing women, we do not believe capable of consenting to anything but honest "deliverances."

Again she says: "Even if it is claimed that we must give the influence of the organization to some party, I should give my conviction that the demand for national prohibition is not the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and that the National Prohibition party is powerless to protect our homes." To what party then should we give our support? To the Democratic party with its late platform wherein it declares its opposition to all laws looking to the suppression of the dram shop? Shall it be to the Republican party with its infamous sixteenth plank adopted in Philadelphia in 1872 that has never been repealed but reaffirmed at all of its national conventions since?

Again she says: "The National Prohibition party is powerless to protect us." Then let us by work, agitation, appeals and prayers make it so strong that, by the help of God, it can protect us and our loved ones.

Again she says: "Congress cannot, according to the constitution of the United States, prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in the states." No one disputes this. "The demand that it shall submit the question of constitutional prohibition to the states while so very large a proportion of the states are shielding the traffic by license laws, is not a wise conservation of force in our great battle for God and home and native land." We will say to our sister that we have no expectation that two old corrupt whisky bound parties will ever submit a constitutional amendment to the legislatures of the of the several states for their ratification, but we do expect that the young growing Prohibition party will ere long be in possession of a vast majority of the states and then they will submit an amendment that will stamp out the last remnant of this crime.

Again she says: "Could not congress wipe out the traffic in the District of Columbia and in the territories? Yes and no. It has the constitutional power to do so, but while so large a proportion of the members of congress come from states where the traffic is licensed, can they be expected to abolish from the nation's domain that which is protected by the states which they represent?" Would not it have been better if Sister Foster had put it in this way? that so long as members of congress are elected by two parties that enter into a competition for the votes of the liquor element can they be expected to pass such laws? We would answer No, and we are preparing to elect to power a political party that will not compete for the liquor vote, and through such a party we do expect that we can and will accomplish this work.

It may be asked, what do you expect a Prohibition party can do? In the first place, we would elevate to the presidency a man of pure and lofty character, the White House of our nation would be the abode of virtue and temperance. We would have a man in the presidential chair whose conduct and speech, if he took a journey through the country, would be of such a character that we could commend them to the young men of the nation. Our present executive in his trip to Yellowstone Park a year ago, left the road strewn with empty liquor casks and bottles. Put the Prohibition party in power and a presidential funeral would not be turned into a drunken debauch and the nation made to pay the bill. Put the Prohibition party in power and we would amend the civil service law so that no man could enter the civil service of our country who is addicted to strong drink. We would change the articles of war in both army and navy so that no man could enter the army or navy who is not a total abstainer, for drunken military and naval officers have brought defeat more than once to our army and navy. We would abolish the dram shop from the capital of our nation and change it from one of the most drunken cities of the nation to the most sober; prohibit the liquor traffic in our territories and place in the enabling act of every territory applying for admission into the Union, prohibition of the liquor traffic. When this shall have been accomplished, submit a constitutional amendment to the several states for their ratification, forever prohibiting the liquor traffic within our national domain, and our work will have been accomplished.

She says: "I do not see how there can be two opinions in regard to Iowa Prohibitionists. I have no arithmetic with which to estimate the mental caliber or the moral sense of any Iowa man who claims to be for temperance and does not stand by the Republican party." Is this a correct judgment to render on a man for not standing by the Republican party in Iowa, when in its whole history it has never uttered one word of personal sympathy for the prohibition cause, but on the other hand, repealed the prohibitory law, or modified it, on coming into power; deluged the state with wine and beer for twenty-two years, and then only gave the people a chance to correct the crime when they were whipped into it by independent voting. And when the people had secured, by a non-partisan choice, the prohibitory amendment to the constitution, a Republican supreme court, upon mere technical points, of the most absurd nature, struck down the amendment, and within sixty days the party has said to one of the assassins, "Well done thou good and faithful servant," and have renominated him to the place that he has dishonored.

If the N. W. C. T. U. in its coming convention in St. Louis, takes the backward step that has been asked, I would suggest that they change their badge from the white ribbon to the *white feather*.

At the battle of Chickamauga, brave old Gen. Steadman saw one of his regiments wavering under the terrible fire of the enemy and beginning to retreat, he seized the flag and shouted:

"You can go to the rear, but you shall not take this flag with you." If any of our leaders or divisions falter or break ranks under the fire of the enemy, they can retreat to the rear, but they cannot take with them the colors of our noble organization.

# Our Children.

## THE TWO PATHS.

*A STORY FOR BOYS.*

F. M. HOLMES.

CHAPTER VII.—THE SUPPER.

Not long after the occurrence related in the last chapter, Harry received a letter from Philip, asking him to a supper he proposed to give to a few friends on a certain evening in the following week.

Harry paused a while before accepting the invitation, for he was afraid that the sort of young men he should meet would not be those he would altogether care for; but after a time he decided to go. It would seem very unfriendly to refuse, and as Philip was now sufficiently in funds to pay for a supper, he clearly could afford to return Harry's half sovereign. Probably he would do so on this occasion, thought Harry. So he decided to go. In Harry's position half a sovereign was as valuable to him as many pounds to wealthier people.

When he went to Philip's lodging, however, he was surprised to find his friend out and no preparations made for any supper: but the landlady told him that "Mr. Gregory was very sorry, but he had to go out, and he would meet Mr. Somers at the corner of Repton street."

So Harry walked to the place appointed at once, and soon his friend made his appearance arm-in-arm with the dissipated Skipworth.

"Ah! Come on, Harry. We are going to have such a jolly evening!" And linking his disengaged arm in one of Harry's he led him on. Presently he whispered—

"I say; stow your teetotalism to-night, Harry. They will think you namby-pamby if you don't."

"Then I had better not go," said Harry, "for I shall certainly not give up that."

"Oh, don't go," replied Philip, "now you are here. It will look so queer. Ah, here we are!" and hastily leading him down a narrow passage he mounted the stairs at the end.

"Why, where is this?" asked Harry. "Surely the supper is not to be at a public house?"

But it was so, as Harry afterward found out.

Following Philip up stairs they soon entered a snug little room, which was full of tobacco smoke, 'mid the dimness of which three or four dissipated, but elaborately over dressed youths showed themselves.

The whole aspect of the place was so very uncongenial to Harry, moreover seemed so full of temptation—for by this time he had got to know pretty well what the bad habits of this class of dissipated youths were—that he resolved at onee to quit the house, and risk displeasing his friend. Hastily, therefore, excusing himself to Philip he walked out of the house, and when he got outside and saw the large windows of the gin palace he had left, and peeped through the swing door at the terrible sights within, he thanked God he had no part, no lot in the drinking habits which produce such results. There he saw the pallid faced gin drinker, with eyes deep sunk into cavernous sockets, and fingers long and lean like the claws of an unclean bird as they clutched the gin glass—sensuality seated on his wrinkled brow, and an idiotic smile wreathing his cracked and swollen lips. There he saw wretched mothers pouring the horrible liquid down the throats of their emaciated infants, making them dead drunk with the poison, and then drinking of the maddening draught themselves till they fought and swore, or giggled in maudlin mirth. Every holy and hallowed feeling seemed to be profaned and outraged in this licensed temple of degradation and vice. So he departed to his home, happy, indeed, at having escaped participation in habits which produced such results.

But how fared it with Philip? Being young at this sort of thing he was somewhat embarassed at first, and shook hands all round excitedly and nervously. His friends, being older, were more at ease. They were pleasant fellows enough, good natured and generous, but, alas! all addicted to wine, and this fatal fondness for alcoholic drinks led them into other vices. Philip had got into this set by reason of his drinking habits, and they were leading him to ruin as fast as an autumn leaf is whirled away upon the foaming torrent.

As soon as all the guests were seated Philip rang the bell, and the dinner was served. It was nice enough and did the landlord justice, except that he charged a fearfully high price for it afterward.

But it was in the matter of the wine that his "management" showed itself. "John," said he in a whisper to the sleek waiter after he had called him inside the door just after dinner had commenced, "John, we must get rid of all these tonight," pointing to a number of bottles ranged on the floor. "Mind you begin with these, and afterward, when they're getting a bit on, you can use these others"—winking his eyes slyly, and laying his forefinger knowingly against his nose.

"Right you are, sir," replied the ready John; "right you are! Prime(d) champagne, gentlemen; very cheap—only 10s. per bottle!"

His master grinned and retired chuckling to himself, murmuring, "Ah, that John is a witty fellow! *Primed* champagne it is, indeed. I don't know what the adulteration inspector would say to it. But there! we must live; and these young sparks won't know. Bless you, they are as green as the gooseberries their champagne is made of."

At first the company seemed to be a little dull and awkward. Speech hung fire. A few stale witticisms were repeated, but they fell flat. By degrees, however, the youths became brisker, and when the cloth was removed and the dessert came they laughed immoderately at the most trivial joke. Numbers of forgotten topics were started as subjects of conversation—things they had meant to talk of but which had slipped their memory until now.

The wine was passed faster and faster, songs were sung, or rather roared, and Philip tried to make a speech, in which he told them that they were all his dear, dear friends, that he would live and die with them, and that he—and that they were all jolly good fellows, and that this was the happiest period of his existence.

To see him with his handsome open face now flushed with wine; his curling hair hanging in wild disorder over his forehead; his pleasant eyes now maudlin instead of bright and firm; to see him thus staggering and drunken at the head of the table, brandishing a wine-glass and hiccupping out his foolish remarks, and surrounded by young men all more or less like himself, was indeed a sight to make angels weep and his parents curse the day that they ever permitted him to taste this dangerous liquor and contract this fatal fondness.

After a while the young men decided to go out, and each and all lighting cigars they staggered forth, making the night hideous with their stupid, drunken cries.

Philip, in his maudlin mirth, gave the waiter a sovereign for a shilling, and slapped the landlord familiarly on the back, telling him he was "a jolly good f'ler."

As they were going down stairs the foremost slipped and fell, and as they were all curled together arm-in-arm they all followed his example, and lay a confused mass at the foot.

The bruises they received were luckily not severe, and in their excited state they scarcely felt them, but after swearing a little in unison they stuck their cigars again in their mouths, and linking arm-in-arm, they reeled forth to make the calm night hideous with their stupid, drunken cries. Oh, detestable drink! that can so turn the strength and sense of the young to such mockeries of what they might be! A good creature of God, forsooth! Rather a bad creature of the devil. Drink, like all other perversions of God's good gifts, was surely manufactured first by the father of lies, and hails from below and not from above.

And as the landlord and waiter saw them go, the one chuckled over the large number of empty and adulterated wine bottles, the other over his tip.

"I shouldn't care to have their heads to-morrow morning," said the waiter, grimly. "They'll ache ready to split."

"And I shouldn't care to have their stomachs or their mouths either," laughed the landlord. "Lor! how hot and dry they'll be; full o' pain, too, after my champagne."

"Yes; they'll want several brandies and sodas to pull them together again, and that in it's turn'll make 'em more thirsty."

"Well, it's good for trade! good for trade!" said the landlord, softly chuckling to himself, as a smile overspread his fat, porky features; and he rubbed his fat, porky hands.

Philip and his friends experienced certain shuddering sensations, which were due to their plentiful potations and cigars, making one of the party declare that he was on the deck of a Channel steamer, and yell for the steward. Each in turn yelled for the steward, and embraced a lamp-post, thinking it was he. After getting over this disgusting difficulty, and finding they were not on board a boat, but in a certain street in the West End which shall be nameless, adjourned to a billiard saloon; and some of them took possession of a table and commenced to play.

Philip, who looked very white, and had not yet recovered from his unpleasant qualms, sat on a chair and watched the play; making, meanwhile, many absurd remarks in a low voice, which called great attention to him.

At length a gentleman, with a strange smile curling his lips and revealing his white teeth, came up to him and challenged him to a game.

Philip, who knew but very little of the game, accepted, and somehow won!

Then the stakes were doubled, and he lost. As he paid, the gentleman said: "We can play no longer tonight, as this is a public table, and others want to use it; but I shall be happy to see you tomorrow night, and give you an opportunity of recouping yourself."

"Oh! certainly, certainly," replied Philip; and departed. Unhappily he did see this man again, and many a guinea did he lose thereby, for he was a notorious billiard sharper, and further and further did he lead Philip on the downward road.

CHAPTER VIII.—DOWNWARD.

It was in this way that Philip's life now went on. Drink was fast becoming his god—the one chief good of his life—a pleasure compared with which all other pleasures were tame; the one thing which he desired and craved for with an insatiable and intolerable thirst that nothing could quench. Alas! this is the doom of all self indulgence. It brings its ever terrible retribution. To be constantly longing and thirsting, yet never satisfied—to be for ever whipping the jaded senses to obtain a so-called "enjoyment," tortured by the fire of never satisfied desires—this is indeed misery, and particularly the misery of the drunkard. It was to this terrible end that Philip was fast tending.

It was not often that he saw Harry. He continued to put off visiting him or writing to him from week to week, until at last he felt how thoroughly dissimilar their lives were, and he thought it best to leave him to himself.

"He is far too slow for me," cried Philip.

Harry had endeavored to renew their friendship, and had invited Philip to his lodgings several times; but, never obtaining any reply, he had at length desisted. And thus almost complete estrangement grew up between them. And perhaps it was as well for Harry that it was so; only I think that now his habit of total abstinence had become so strong and the principle so firmly fixed in his mind, that he would never have broken it.

He had been progressing well. Earnestness and attention to his business had procured him promotion, and he was now in a fair way to succeed well.

One day he was busy at his desk when a police constable came to the office and inquired for him.

"If you please, sir," said the man, "there's a prisoner of the name of Gregory wants to see you. He's got into a bit of trouble, and wants you to help him out."

"Gregory!" said Harry. "Why, I have not seen him for months and months."

"Very likely, sir; these sort of folks only know you when they wants you to help them," and he smiled.

Harry smiled also, but sadly. He remembered Philip as he was at school—a merry, bright eyed boy. However, he explained the circumstance to his employer, who granted him permission to attend the police court.

Arrived there, Harry found that Philip had been convicted of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and this being his second or third appearance there the magistrate had fined him heavily—so heavily that Philip had not sufficient money to pay, and he wanted Harry to help him pay it. Philip was expecting a remittance from his father, and would give him an "I O U" for the amount, including that former unlucky half-sovereign.

Although Harry's good sense told him that it would probably do Philip more real good to have a fortnight's imprisonment instead of the fine, yet the wretched youth pleaded so hard, and the memory of their friendship was so strong' that he felt compelled, even against his better judgment, to lend the money, The fine was accordingly paid, and the two young men went forth.

"Now, Philip," said Harry to him firmly, as they left the police court, "you must sign the pledge."

"It would be of no avail," replied the other wearily. "I should not keep it a day. I could not live without stimulant."

"Oh! you must rouse yourself," answered Harry. "Don't give way to despair like this. Come, other men have conquered the appetite for drink, and you must."

"I can't, I can't. I have so long given way to the drinking habits of society that I cannot master my fondness for drink now. You remember the old line we used to repeat at school—

"Who will be free, *himself* must strike the blow," and that is just what I *cannot* do. I cannot strike the blow of total abstinence which alone could free me from the bondage of drink."

"Philip," replied Harry, "I say again, try to do so. I know something of what it will cost you. Do you remember old Dr. Sowerby's temperance lecture?"

"What, when some one had been drinking at school?"

"Yes."

"Oh yes, I remember. I never could think who the fellow was; but I now wish I had followed his example and signed the pledge. I wonder if he has kept it?"

"He has," answered Harry, solemnly. "I was that boy."

"You!" and Philip started back in extreme amazement.

"Yes, I was that boy. I have been the worse for drink, but, thank God, I have kept the pledge since that day. So I know something about it, Philip."

"Ah but that was when you were young, Harry. It is easy to learn to abstain when you are young, but it is altogether a different matter when you are older."

"I know, but it is not impossible, Philip."

"Too late, too late," wearily replied the young man. "Wherever I go there is too strong temptation. If I was to go to friends in the country I should find the same temptation there. Wine and beer are everywhere. You are always being tempted to drink. If I could get away to some place where there was no drink I might be better. It is like nothing else, it gets such power over you. Don't think I'm a drunkard because I want to be. I loathe myself when I think of what I am. I just recollect a little of what occurred last night. I remember being in a row in the street—some fellow had tried to cheat me at billiards, and I knocked him down and he knocked me down. A policeman picked me out of the gutter and took me a shameless heap of dirt and rags, to the police station. Home! I have no home, for everybody is afraid I shall rob them for drink. My brother

offered me a room in his house, but I stole his baby's silver-mounted coral, and pawned it for drink; I stole my sister's jewels for the same purpose, and if you took me home tonight to your lodgings I should rob you, and stagger back in a most beastly state of intoxication. In fact, drunkenness is a disease, I believe, and the sale of the poison that induces and aggravates the disease ought to be prohibited or restricted, as are other poisons."

"You can talk like this, Philip, and yet you cannot learn to abstain?"

"No, no, too late, too late! I tell you, you must learn as boy to abstain. Bring up a child to abstain, and then he or she is all right, but let them learn to like drink, and —well, you see what I am!"

"And where are you going to stay tonight?" asked Harry abruptly.

"I don't know—anywhere. But I wanted to keep out of prison, because it's near the day on which I receive an allowance from my father. He sends me money once a month—just a little to keep me from starving—and the day will soon be here now."

"Well, now, come home and stay with me. Let us make a desperate effort, Philip."

With a faint, weary smile the young man consented, and, calling a cab, Harry drove with his friend to his lodgings.

CHAPTER IX.—THE END.

For some days Harry kept so strict a watch over his friend that he actually prevented him from taking any wine or strong drink. But it was only by keeping him absolutely under lock and key. He was, in fact, locked up in Harry's sitting-room. With the same weary smile he acquiesced in all the arrangements made for him.

But it was quite evident that this state of things could not continue, and Harry was sorely exercised in his mind as to the best course to pursue. Unless Philip was kept under constant supervision, it seemed that he must give way.

The difficulty was solved, however, in quite an unexpected manner. After receiving the remittance from his father, and duly discharging Harry's debt, he exhibited great restlessness and uneasiness of mind. He now had the power of purchasing drink, and he longed to exercise that power.

Oh! who shall adequately portray poor Philip's craving for drink! Every nerve in his body cried out for the accursed stimulant; the air around seemed peopled with horrible shapes which gibbered and gibed as he moved along; he flushed with heat as though he was in a fiery furnace; anon he was convulsed by horrible cold shiverings, as though he were plunged naked in the snow. All these terrible feelings he thought might be stopped by one glass, just one little glass to steady his nerves!

When, therefore, a message came from his brother, inviting him to spend a day with him he felt relieved. It would be at all events an escape from the room where he had passed so many weary hours, and which seemed to him now almost like a prison by reason of the wretchedness he had suffered therein.

Harry saw him depart with great regret. He was beginning to be hopeful for his friend. "But I could not refuse to let him go to his brother's," thought he, "and if he is wise and has locked up all wine and spirits, Philip may yet escape temptation." Thinking thus, he departed with Teddy to his office. The boy now accompanied his elder brother, by whose influence a post had been found in the same business. But when the evening came Philip did not return. Being uneasy about him, Harry called at his brother's and the curt answer was that Philip had gone and left no message! Harry continued to inquire, but to no purpose. Philip had quite disappeared.

One evening about a week after this, as Harry was sitting at tea and enjoying his paper and crisp muffin after his day's work was done, a hasty rap came at the door.

"Mr. Somers is wanted, please, by a man who is dying —he says he's a friend."

With a terrible fear chilling his heart, Harry hastily prepared to accompany the messenger. They went along many streets, some of which were quite unknown to Harry, until at last they halted before a wretched house in a wretched street near the Seven Dials. Descending the rotten stairs, they came into a cellar, and there, by the feeble light of a dim candle, he saw Philip lying on some loathsome straw. Near him stood his brother, and an old woman who was giving him brandy by spoonsful.

"Philip! Philip! old fellow! don't you know me?' and Harry bent tenderly over his friend.

Philip grasped him by the hand, but said nothing. He only gazed up at Harry with his sunken, glazing eyes.

"Come, cheer up, old fellow. I will take you back to my place and get you round again."

"Too late, too late. There was wine at dinner I took some. That one glass turned me crazy. It made me mad for more. They would not let me have enough. I stole his clock, pawned it, and escaped here that I should not be found. I was mad, I think. I drank till I could drink no more, and they threw me out into the street—too drunk even for a public in St. Giles's. But I am sober now. I know what I am saying."

"Well, well, you shall come with me and get right again. Keep up heart, Philip."

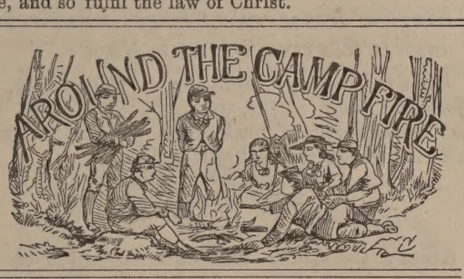
"No, I cannot keep up. I am going to die, and I want to die. What is the use of being alive?"

"But oh! Philip, remember Him who said, 'Father forgive them!' He prayed for His enemies even, for He was so loving and tender, and He will forgive you. His love passeth all knowledge."

"Too late, too late, Harry! Do you remember Dr. Sowerby—who warned us against the sunken rock? I laughed at him then, but I am wrecked on that rock. It's getting dark! Hold my hand, Harry—so kiss me Harry. Good-bye." And as his friend bent over to kiss him, Philip Gregory fell back—dead. He had played with the fiery drink so long that at last it had been his ruin.

Oh! you who are tampering with the evil, and drinking, as you say, in moderation, is it nothing to you that such scenes as this occur almost every hour—that tens of thousands year by year stagger into the drunkard's grave, having been made drunkards by reason of the drinking customs of society, which you encourage? Oh! rouse ye then, and especially you young ones, before whom the world stretches as a fairy palace, and resolve, for the sake of Him who gave Himself for you, that you will at once and for ever forswear the use of that dangerous luxury that causes the utter ruin of so many souls! You will never regret the resolve, and you will lose nothing by it; on the contrary, you will gain health, wealth and happiness.

Remember, the tale I have told you is no fancy fable. It is taken from actual life, and the scenes I have described you may possibly meet with. How will you act? Will you play with fire and run the risk of being ruined? or will you refuse to have part or lot with those evil habits that are the curse of our country? Learn to abstain for the sake of others as will as for your own sake, and so fulfil the law of Christ.




## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

DEAR LITTLE CHILDREN:—I have seen and heard several things lately that may interest you. One of those that I have heard is about a society of little girls, away off in New Hampshire, who it seems to me ought to belong to our Prevention Army. They are thirty-four in number, and they call themselves *The* Union Mission Band, their object being to get money to establish a reading room in this New Hampshire town of Rochester, so that the young men may be kept away from the saloons. One of their ways of raising money is by selling a pretty little monthly paper which they publish, and which is called *Missionary Echoes*. I think they are very wise in their generation, and brave too. Just to think of publishing a whole paper!

Then I have heard something else which is rather funny. It is Mr. Daniel's (the Prohibition candidate for vice president, you know) little verse on voting. Here it is:

"I'd rather be mum,
And always dumb,
Than pray like some,
'Thy kingdom come'—
Then vote for rum."

Ask your father what he thinks abont it. It isn't so very good poetry, but it has a real solid truth in its jingle. Then I have seen something lately which I think you would like, and that is Miss Colman's temperance book cover. I wish I could put one on all your school books. It is made of good, stiff paper, and has a place for your name, but almost all the rest of it is covered with facts and verses about temperance, so that as you run to school you could get quite a bit of temperance gospel into both head and heart, by reading as you run. These covers are one cent a piece, and Miss Colman sells them at 72 Bible House, New York city. Next week we shall have no talk together, as the convention at St. Louis has spoken for all the space of THE UNION SIGNAL for that issue. And by the time that I come to you again we shall have a new president of these United States—whom do you think it will be? CAPTAIN DEBORAH.

A BOY who attends one of our Sabbath schools went out in the country the last summer to spend his vacation —a visit he had long looked forward to with pleasure. He went out to help the men harvest. One of the men was an inveterate swearer. The boy, having stood it as long as he could, said to the man, "Well, I guess I will go home tomorrow." The swearer, who had taken a great liking to him, said: "I thought you were going to stay all summer." "I was," said the boy, "but I cannot stay where anybody swears so; one of must go, so I will leave." The man felt the rebuke, and said: "If you will stay I won't swear," and he kept his word.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498 Sharon, Pa.*

209. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In stone, not in rock;
In watch, not in clock;
In jam, not in push;
In bough, not in bush;
In hand, not in arm;
In plantation, not in farm;
In axe, not in spade;
In incline, not in grade;
In dog, not in cat;
In stood, not in sat;
In man, not in boy;
In novelty, not in toy;
In right, not in wrong;
In ode, not in song;
In loose, not in bind;
Two men now please find,
Who in political standing, are not far behind.

CHARLIE D.

210. PROGRESSIVE SQUARE.

1. Bleariness, (Med.) 2. Superiors. 3. An assemblage, (Obs.) 4. A town of Rovigo, Italy. A direction equivalent to very, (Mus.) ROMERO.

*Slater, Mo.*

211. PUZZLE.

A word of five letters, a vowel in the middle and on each side, names a vegetable much in use at this season of the year. H. E. R.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

203. "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding:" hay, pear, sodium, trigonometry, esophagus, hat, winter, hippopotamus, neigh, tortoise, festoon, deer, dude, dress, hue, May, nut, tautog, ten, nose.

204. A-bat-abate.

Answers have been received from Hattie E. Rockwell, and I. P. Montfort.

## The Sunday School Lesson.

Nov. 2.] Fourth Quarter, No. 5. [1884.

Topic: THE TEMPLE DEDICATED.

LESSON TEXT: I Kings 8: 22-36.

GOLDEN TEXT: Behold the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain thee. I Kings 8: 27.

TIME: 1005 B. C.

PLACE: Same as last lesson.

1. A king on his knees, glorifying the hand that had exalted him is a subject not only fit for the artist, but for the thought of the rulers of today. The acknowledgement of God's mercy is forgotten in the hour of triumph, and the fashion of its public recognition has yet to be inaugurated. It is not difficult, however, to discern in the signs of the times, that a day is coming when in republican government, the people, who are the true rulers, will insist upon a recognition of the Divine leadership, and of dependence upon God.

2. All God's promises seem too good to be true. This fear often seizes us as we are on the edge of claiming them. It seemed to come to Solomon in all the glory of God's house, lest after all, the Lord would not dwell in very deed upon the earth. This settled, however, he quickly passes on to the belief that no earthly temple can confine Him who fills the universe. There is danger of defining God, which is the underlying principle of idolatry, and there is danger of so extending His personality as to exclude all idea of entity, which is Pantheism.

The truth is between these points. God is spirit, but spirit is substance. He whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain is nevertheless in every humble heart to bless it by His abiding presence. A temple is not too magnificent for Him nor a child's heart too small.

3. The temple was to be the real mercy seat of the nation. Sin and its consequences—pestilence and drouth were here to be remitted and removed. God's house was to be an object lesson. A foretaste of the new and living way whereby we come to God.

Solomon's prayer is a perfect picture of how we may bring our sins and their consequences to God. Sometimes we say that God can and will forgive sin, but that we *must* suffer the consequences. Solomon did not think so when he prayed for the removal of pestilence brought on by forgetting God. Shall we who have Christ for our intercessor be less believing than he? By Him who is the way, we can come to God as confidently as did Solomon saying, "When we plead this name, then hear Thou in heaven, Thy dwelling place, and when Thou hearest, forgive and give us relief from the results of our sin."

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

61 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION TOWARD POLITICAL PARTIES. RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING, DETROIT, MICH.:*

*We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.*

## A BIT OF RETOSPECT.

Among the stories that have delighted childhood in many ages, is one of a forester whose "greenwood" mate, for some bold outlawry, had been imprisoned in a strong castle tower, and for whose deliverance the wit and energy of this faithful friend were severely taxed. At length the helpful impulse took practical shape, and tying a long silken thread to an arrow, he bent his bow and shot both arrow and thread high up into the narrow window of the tower. One end of the silken thread trailed upon the ground, the other was in the hand of his friend. He fastened the trailing thread to a hempen cord, the cord to a slender rope, and the rope to a heavy coil of stout cable. The prisoner in the tower drew gently on the thread till the the cord was in his hand; then a little stronger pull brought up the rope, the coil, and at last the cable, with which he soon set himself free.

Ten years ago when the organization of crusaders and their sympathizers took place in Cleveland, Ohio, their effort was in manner, at least, like that of the ingenious forester. The prisoner in the castle of intemperance was to be reached somehow. Organization was simply to the end of his deliverance. The loving impulse was supplemented by woman's ingenuity and the silken thread was soon made fast to the arrow of gospel temperance. It reached the narrow window of the prison-tower and found a hand outstretched to receive it. The strands of silken fibre seemed spun out of the hearts that waited so prayerfully for the answering pulsation of the prisoner's hand as he held fast the hope of deliverance. Steadily and bravely he drew upon its slender strength, while down below, the workers grown braver with this success were braiding the strong fibers of awakened and enlightened public sentiment into a cord that should in its turn bear upward the stouter rope, wound together from the strands of prevention, education and organization. The prisoner's courage grew as he drew in one after another, these sure prophecies of escape. But the rope in his hands is not yet strong enough to bear his weight. He hesitates to commit himself to its slender possibilities. As he waits, hesitant, a cheer from below reaches him. The busy workers have found a new ally. They are twisting in with the three-fold line he holds, a tractile wire. They are giving the triple strength of local, state and national prohibition to the heavy coil at their feet. His quickened energies lay hold upon its heavy weight and with a mighty purpose, born of a heavenly hope, he slowly drags upward the means of his deliverance.

Ten busy, fateful years are they which have wrought in this fashion the heavy cable which had its frail beginning in the silken thread of woman's ingenuity. Our eyes look back not to our small beginnings, but to the heaven sent impulse, large as humanity, tender as mother love, and determined as eternal right. Looking forward we see only the fulfilment of promise. "Thy shoes shall be iron and brass, and as thy day so shall thy strength be."

"All thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of thy children."

"Whosoever shall gather together against thee, shall fall for thy sake."

"No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment, thou shalt condemn."

"And the work of righteousness shall be peace: and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever. And my people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation and in sure dwellings and in quiet resting places."

"Trust ye in the Lord forever: for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength."

## TO THE STAY-AT-HOME SISTERS.

DEAR SISTERS IN THE HOMES OF THE NATION: We are not unmindful of your labor of love, its self-denying, its patience, and its prayerful waiting. We are very sorry that you are kept at home, when your hearts are with us in the great convention. We mourn your absence in an assembly characterized by that unity of the spirit which is ever the atmosphere in which they live, whose minds are stayed on God, and whose hearts are bound together in His peace. We desire to make up your loss to you in so far as we are able, and have therefore arranged to faithfully report every address, speech and discussion, publishing the same in a double sized number of the THE UNION SIGNAL next week. Our stenographer who takes this heavy burden upon herself voluntarily, and our assistant editor who aids in the transcription, fulfil their task largely for love of the work and the workers. The paper will be both telephone and microphone. Your ears shall not be wearied, your heads shall not ache with the constant strain of nerve and muscle all attent to catch the words and keep the threads of discussion, but all the same there shall come to you even the murmurs of applause, and the pen

portraits of those whom "having not seen, we love."

Give us credit, dear friends, for thus planning for you and your pleasure, and if there may be some stay at home sister not blessed with the weekly visits of THE UNION SIGNAL and its news from all along the line, please share your joy with her by sending for an extra copy of the convention number, that it may fill the largest mission of which it is capable, and for which it is lovingly designed.

Ever your friend,

THE EDITOR.

## A PROGRAM FOR THE DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

Mrs. M. M. Clardy, Missouri's gentle and prayerful state evangelist, sends this program as a suggestion for Oct. 29, the day of fasting and prayer:

At five o'clock in the morning make your prayer to God in secret, that He may reward you openly. Matt. 6:6. "Long before day" Jesus prayed, and let us also follow Him in intercession. Let a bell be tolled once in six minutes to remind our people how often the soul of a drunkard passes into eternity. Let the bells of the churches ring every hour to stir to prayer all, in workshops, homes, depots, in the fields and in the stores.

The following is suggested for church services, which should have a new leader each hour. The people should have the privilege of coming and going at their own convenience.

9. a. m. Review of God's help in former times. Exod. 15:1–22; Judges 5:1–31; Psalms 18:2, 1; Chron. 22:1–30; 2 Chron. 32:21–23.

10 a. m. Confession of National sins. Isaiah 1:1–25; Dan. 9:1–19; Hab. 2:1–20; Matt. 23:1–39; Rev. 18:1–24. Licensed murder and robbery, Esther 3:8-15.

11 a. m. Plea for forgiveness of national sins. Gen. 18:16–33; Ex. 32:9–14; Jonah 3:1–10; Esther 4:15–17.

12 m. Vision of deliverance. Gen. 50:24, 25; Ex. 3:1–10; Josh. 5:13–15; 2 Kings 6:13–19.

1 p. m. Blessings of Obedience. Deut. 26:12–16; Gen. 18:19; Josh. 1:7, 8.

2 p. m. The bondage in Egypt. Taken from THE UNION SIGNAL of Oct. 9.

3 p. m. Woman's duty. Judges 4:4-24; Esth. 4:16; Prov. 31:1, 4, 5, 8, 9.

4 p. m. Service of praise and thanksgiving.

5 p. m. Doxology and benediction.

7:30 p. m. Union meetings in churches with song, scripture, prayer and testimony.

THE Boston W. C. T. U. at its last annual meeting, where an an unusually large attendance encouraged the workers, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we are profoundly grateful for the great increase of prohibitory sentiment throughout our country, and for the party, which in the providence of God, has been raised up to promote it.

That we declare our loyalty to the National president, Miss F. E. Willard, in the stand she has taken, and reaffirm the resolutions adopted at the Detroit National Convention of the W. C. T. U., which is as follows:

*Resolved*, That we will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of Prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.

"Falter who must, follow who dare, and may God defend the right."

*Resolved*, That the members of the Boston W. C. T. U. greatly appreciate the privilege of receiving the greetings of our sisters of the Pacific coast, through their noble co-laborer. Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, and thank her most cordially for her stirring and eloquent words to us during her sojourn in our city, and that we return our greetings in the words of scripture, 2 Chronicles 32:7, 8.

*Resolved*, That we extend to our retiring secretary, Miss E. S. Tobey, our hearty thanks for her services in the past, and that we pledge to her our support in the new position to which she has been called, as president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

THE *Christian Mirror* publishes an answer to Rev. T. H. Tabor's article on "Passover Wine," published in THE UNION SIGNAL of Sept. 4. The Bible wine controversy is not one in which we care or feel obliged to engage, believing that the moral argument for the use of unfermented wine at the communion is the really practical one in this day and age of the world. Nevertheless, in the interest of the whole truth, we shall ere long publish the reply of the *Mirror*, also the chapter on Bible wines, from Dr. Field's *Onios*.

THE Massachusetts W. C. T. U. changed active presidents at its late convention. Miss E. S. Tobey, of Boston, steps into Mrs. Livermore's responsibilities and Mrs. Livermore is made honorary president. Her relation will still be an active one, and her interest is unchanged by position. The pleasant happenings are not all in the west, as the beautiful bronze clock and mantel ornaments in Mrs. Livermore's pretty parlor at Melrose testify. The cathedral chimes ring out twenty-four times a day the love and gratitude of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. to its retiring state president of national reputation.

BY the kind favor of its editor, Dr. T. D. Crothers, we are in possession of a complete set of the *Journal of Inebriety*, for the year 1884. It will be put into a bound volume at once, and make a valuable addition to our editorial library.

Captain Deborah's story of the little mission band has a sequel which I happen to know and therefore give. Senator Blair, the band's own New Hampshire senator, and everybody's who is interested in the temperance war, was appealed to for an article for their little paper, *Missionary Echoes*, and instead of an article sent them a generous gift, and his pleasant encouragement in these words:

These thirty four little girls will do more good than many of us who are charged with public trusts in conspicuous places, and I hope they will run and not be weary in their well doing. The evil is everywhere, and the big girls as well as the little ones better be looking pretty sharp after the young men, or the saloons will get more than their share of them. What an awful murderer rum is!

* * *

The way W. C. T. U. women are "watched" in these days would be a caution to *evil* doers. Here is Mrs. Mary F. Shields, Colorado's "never-say-die" president, rejoicing in a chronometer of the newest pattern, the gift of her splendid constituency. This, in addition to the *well-timed* women of Iowa.

* * *

Mrs. Kepley thinds that it ought to be known that the price of Dr. Baer's book on Alcohol, is between $5.00 and $7.00, and not $9.00 as has been said once.

* * *

People who say, and I am sorry that they do say it, for it is as untrue as ever falsehood can be made, that the Prohibition party is but a "Democratic annex," should read this woman's and womanly letter, even if it does say some very good things about the paper to which I contribute so regularly, but for which I am not responsible:

I must have two copies of THE UNION SIGNAL because I cannot spare the one I have, long enough for the man of the house to read it, in his place of business, to those voters whom he thinks it *must* convert to prohibition.

The last number is read to all comers and goers until the next one comes. They are literally baptised in tears that fall as I read, proud, grateful tears, that the best paper ever issued in any land, is the expression of the heart of true womanhood.

In the issue of October 10, Mrs. J. T. Foote, has perfectly voiced my exact convictions. My husband says—(What woman can resist quoting that household oracle?) My husband says that he believes that these women are directly inspired from God. He is himself, a part of this answer to prayer for voters, and he has had "the courage of his convictions" to come out of the Democratic party, (where he is an office holder), to the Prohibition party.

* * *

A delegate to the National Convention received the following tender and pitiful appeal in a package from her dressmaker. It was unsigned but there was an unmistakeable trace of its authorship in every line.

Go to the convention in the faith of a St. John election in 1884; to me it is tying the power of the Lord up, to *speak* of defeat. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been entreated, by hearts and homes made desolate by this evil, and the homes where this living death still abides. See in you grand women of opportunity, the answer to their prayers. Give them, then, who stay at home and wait, all the helpfulness possible. As I think about it God will do wondrous things if we don't retard His chariot wheels.

* * *

Captain J. F. Linscott, the temperance evangelist, has published a little song book for use in his meetings. It is a "blue book" that will be widely circulated and pay his advertises a good premium. He has filled its outside pages so full of "ads." that he can afford to, and does give it away wherever he goes.

* * *

I am astonished to hear from an apparently reliable authority that *The Voice* while advocating prohibition policy and St. John, heads its column with Republican electors. If true, "make a note on."

* * *

*Law and Order* is the name of a very creditable new temperance journal. It is, as its name implies, the organ of the law and order leagues of the land. Wo worth the day that demands them, but well worth the day that supplies the dreadful demand.

* * *

Editors, authors and philanthropists of a certain stripe are busy just now writing open letters to the W. C. T. U. in national convention assembled. In this way a good deal of campaign literature gets free circulation and nobody is harmed, nor indeed, much the wiser.

* * *

The Milford *Enterprise* speaks by the column, as well as "by the card" of the high character of the New Hampshire convention held at Milford last month. Mrs. New Hampshire Knox also comes in for a very just degree of commendation. *This is enterprise.*

* * *

The Iowa women took time by the forelock, giving it a very suggestive witch, when they followed National copy, and printed the President's address and the reports for distribution at convention. Order and good arrangement are one half the battle in assemblies of the W. C. T. U. Convention order.

* * *

For real picturesque presentation of very immaterial things, commend me to Mrs. Davidson's account of the Illinois Convention in the Fulton Co. Democrat—her husband's live prohibition paper, which is taking that Democratic prohibition county right over into St. John's ranks. She writes with the spirit, and with the understanding also.

* * *

A question comes from Indiana—one of whose W. C. T. U. sisters asks: "Has the National W. C. T. U. chosen a flower for its very own?" No, dear sister. It has been working so busily for fruitage it has not yet had time to cultivate anything just for the blossoms' sake. When these "Wars of the Roses," all fragrance and sweetness, are over, and the white lilies of peaceful prohibition are broidered on our banners, then we will choose. Until then we are "Love in a mist."

* * *

Miss Mattie Yates, the graceful organizer of Y. W. C. T. Unions in Illinois—is—no more. She ceased to be, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, when she became Mrs. L. W. McMahan. The Illinois' W. C. T. U. was at the wedding by proxy—i. e., a basket of flowers.

* * *

Mrs. Merriwether's, (Tennessee), offering to the National is a set of carbuncles, costing thirty years ago $150, the gift of an old friend long since dead; also her oldest daughter's christening cup and spoon, given her twenty-eight years ago by her god-father. "O, what a gathering of the treasures that will be." ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## COLORADO.

The fifth annual convention of the Colorado W. C. T. U. met in the Baptist church at Pueblo, Sept. 17, 18, and 19. The church was carefully and tastefully adorned by a profusion of flowers and mottoes. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. McNeil, president of the Pueblo union and replied to by Mrs. K. D. H. Thompson, of Longmont. Mrs. S. F. Grubb, national superintendent of work among foreigners, was present and gave an address on the "Object and Work of the W. C. T. U." which brought out many new points of interest and was well received and appreciated. Mrs. Emma Malloy, accompanied by Mrs. North, of Leavenworth, was present and gave a very fine address in the opera house on the evening of the 18th, which made deep impression on the people of that city. She has given addresses at various points in the state since and attended the Wyoming convention at Cheyenne on the 23d and 24th. There was a pleasant episode that enlivened the routine of business on Thursday forenoon. Mrs. Annis, of Greeley, arose and asked that the business be set aside for a few moments and in a few well chosen words presented Mrs. Shields with a splendid gold watch with the monogram "M. F. S." on the outside and on the inside the inscription, "Mary F. Shields, our honored president, from the Colorado W. C. T. U. 1879–1884."

Mrs. S. was completely taken by surprise but recovered herself enough to express her thanks for this renewed manifestation of the love and sympathy of the sisters in this cause.

On the last evening a large reception was given by the ladies of the Pueblo union to the convention at the Fifth Avenue hotel. The spacious parlors were filled with delegates and citizens of the place, and toasts and music were the order of the day, or rather the night.

This closed the fifth convention of this young state. It was harmonious and smooth and the reports showed progress in all lines of work. The resolutions were strong and vigorous in fervor of the new Prohibition party and St. John and Daniel and full of faith in the final success of our principles.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mary F. Shields, Colorado Springs; vice president, Mrs. M. F. S. Pitman, Denver; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. D. H. Thompson, Longmont; recording secretary, Mrs. M. L. Palmer, Boulder; treasurer, Mrs. J. R. Hanna, Denver; president first district, Mrs. Hattie Wilson, Golden; president second district, Mrs. S. F. Chamberlin, Leadville.

Special mention should be made of the courtesies shown by the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue hotel who almost surrendered the house to us. Gave the use of their parlors for our committee meetings, and in every way made us feel that we were not only guests but friends. This is a temperance house and can be commended to the travelling public as the best house in the city in all particulars. Mrs. Sperry, who took charge of entertainment, is a host and did much toward the success achieved. X.

## CALIFORNIA.

PASADENA.—A little girl surprised me the other day by coming to make me a visit. I asked her how it happened she had come to see me. "Why," she replied, "you said you spected me to come to see you before a great while, and I thought this was before a great while, so I came right along." I promised Mrs. Babcock, of Illinois, who came out here for a little vacation, and worked harder than the rest of us do when school keeps, that I would write you a letter sometime, and I think this is sometime, so I'll write it now.

Our union is one year old. We have forty members; eight gentlemen, honorary members, and thirty-two ladies. All but sometimes six and sometimes twelve of the ladies ought, in fairness, to be called honorary. But we desire to have more of these members and not less of them, or, perhaps I should say more of them as well as less of them. Some of the truest-hearted temperance women we have in the place can seldom or never answer present to roll-call. But you can well believe the place is not lacking in good temperance grit when I tell you that the Good Templars, now a rushing society of eighty members, held on their way when they were obliged to hang regalia on chairs to represent the officers.

During the winter it not infrequently happened, especially at the beginning of a meeting, that all the officers would be present, and only one private member. That member happens to be my best friend, or worst enemy, time must decide, and I was painfully reminded of Artemas Ward's regiment, forty-nine officers and one private, whom they eventually drilled to death, that I resolved to forestall anything of this kind by drilling the officers, and by the time summer came along we were frequently all privates and no officers. Men fear—some men fear—to allow women to vote, apprehending that they will wish to hold office. In our society we are threatening to elect gentlemen, the ladies are so reluctant to fill the offices. Their reluctance, however, does not hinder them from filling them well. We are well officered, but poor health compels our beloved president to resign. We have for secretary a good doctor who does not dose her patients with "liquid perdition" and call it medicine.

We have no saloon—at least none that goes by that name—but the amount of liquor that is sold as a medicine is enough to stagger the sick.

There are some three hundred voters in Pasadena. Even our enemies concede that one-third of these are Prohibitionists. Two-thirds of them are on a road which will take them into that party if they do not stop traveling it.

Perhaps a little incident will give you an idea of our Band of Hope: A little fellow who visited the Band one day gave his verbal report to his mother. "You know, mamma, papa used to belong to a Band of Hope, and now he smokes every day, and some days he swears; but I tell you what it is, if you belong to that Pasadena Band you can't drink, nor smoke, nor swear, not even after you grow up." After a silence he added thoughtfully "And I don't believe you can even steal."

## RHODE ISLAND.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING AT PAWTUCKET.

The tenth annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. began its session on Wednesday, Sept. 26. There were present at this time more than one hundred, and the number was steadily increased until the formal opening of the convention, a good audience for the first session.

The front of the platform was filled with growing plants and flowers tastefully arranged; around the gallery front were bright new United States shields, each bearing the name of one of the unions in the state; under them were banners of different colors, each bearing a text of scripture appropriate to the cause and the work of the union, as for instance: "I entreat thee also, help those women," "The Lord is our lawgiver," "The Lord of Hosts is with us," etc. Over the president's chair was the motto of the union, "For God, and home and native land," flanked on either side by banners upheld by seraphs, the one banner bearing the legend, "The Bands of Hope shall rule the nation—Look out for us, we will vote for Prohibition," and the other bearing the text "Even a child is known by his doings, whether his work is pure and whether it be right." On the gallery, directly opposite the platform was a large banner bearing the legend, "The home against the dramshop," while pending beneath it was a shield, having on it the words "Y. W. C. T. U.—Our Future—Young People—Juvenile.

Mrs. E. O. Phinney, president of the Pawtucket union, bade the convention hearty welcome. In her response, Miss H. B. Luther, president of the Bristol union, suggested that as Pawtucket was the largest town in the county, it must possess the largest hearts of any town in the county.

Rev. Dr. C. W. Tomlinson was invited by the president to address the convention, and spoke briefly, speaking highly of the work the union has done and is doing, adding his welcome to the convention and its work, speaking earnest words in favor of the cause of temperance, and predicting that when this convention meets in 1890, it will meet under a union which has taken a step in advance, a union of states under the leadership of a great moral sentiment, the prohibition of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

The convention was then addressed earnestly by Miss Abbie D. Monroe, of Bristol. The first hour of the afternoon session was devoted to a Bible reading by Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, her subject being "Gaining Dominion." A paper prepared by Miss Phebe Jackson, first vice president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., who was unable to be present on account of illness, gave a very gratifying history of the work of the Rhode Island union from its organization in 1875 to the present time.

Mrs. Mary Gulliver, Mrs. Sophia Little, Mrs. S. G. Clough and Miss Emily Clark, of Burrillville, who assisted in the organization of the Rhode Island union ten years ago, were present, and by request of the president made brief, interesting and encouraging remarks, interspersed with reminiscences, at the close of which the congregation joined in singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Mrs. E. S. Burlingame, corresponding secretary, presented her annual report. The report states that every union but one reports temperance literature circulated; all but three or four report temperance instruction given in the public schools, or that efforts are being made to that end; all but a few report articles furnished to the press; more than half of the unions have regular organized societies for children, and nearly all the others have done work for the benefit of the children; with the exception of two denominations, a very large proportion of the churches use unfermented wine at the communion table; a deeper interest has been awakened in the department of prisons and jails; more has been done in the direction of influencing legislation than in the previous years of the union's existence; all but one union report petitions circulated, and other work done in this direction; more work than ever before has been done in the evangelistic department; this is the first year that the union has been so well represented at the fairs, having had booths at the state fair and all the county fairs but one; all the unions have held more or less public meetings. There are now in the state 42 unions (of which 9 have been organized since the last annual meeting), with with a membership of 1,153; the number of juvenile unions is 20, with a membership of 1613.

Mrs. Jennie Allyn, treasurer, reported receipts, $2,038.69; expenditures, $2,033.80, leaving a balance on hand of $4 83.

A memorial service was then held, conducted by Mrs. G. F. Martin, president of the Providence union.

The exercises of the evening session opened with a Bible reading by Mrs. H. W. Smith, who took for her subject the conflict between Goliath and David, drawing the parallel of Goliath as representing the giant of the liquor traffic, and his armor the armor of the law, while David she considered as a type of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She made the application with wonderful felicity, and closed with an appeal to all to join the union and take part in this great conflict, in which victory is sure for the right.

In her annual address, Mrs. J. K. Barney, reviewed the work of the year; recommended the establishment of a new department, that of "Relation of Intemperance to Labor and Capitol," with relative statistics. This, in some states, has been made an important power in influencing employes to demand total abstinence of their employes and the facts presented, with the financial question involved, have led many of the capitalists to the firm stand for prohibition.

She also recommended the holding of temperance institutes in various places, where several unions could be grouped together; that hygiene and heredity be made prominent, and these gatherings be emphatically training schools for our workers.

Among the encouraging results of the work, in the past year, Mrs. Barney noted the enaction by the general assembly of the law providing for scientific instruction in the public schools in hygeine and physiology, with special reference to alcoholic and narcotic poisons, Rhode Island being the fifth state to place such a law on her statute books.

After giving a brief sketch of the progress of the labor for constitational prohibition the past year, Mrs. Barney said. In Rhode Island, last winter, the first step was taken toward the enactment of constitutional prohibition, by the vote of 53 yeas to 8 nays in the house, and 31 yeas to no nays in the senate, in favor of the submission of such an amendment to the people. The friends of the movement looked hopefully to the action of the next legislation, and girded themselves for the work when the question should come for decision to the ballot box. It is now said that through failure of the notice of this not reaching one or more towns in season to be included in the warrant for the town meeting, that our work is invalidated and is all to be done over again. In order that we may act intelligently in this matter, and to provide against a disappointment similar to the one experienced in Iowa, a committee from different temperance organizations have sent a letter to his excellency Gov. Bourn, asking him to ascertain from the supreme court the exact status of the movement. In my own mind I have no doubt but what we must go back to the beginning. "What will the woman do about it?" has been asked by friend and foe. "Do!" answered one worker, "why, we shall circulate petitions again, for we enlisted for the war." Dear women, if we face another year of petition work, do not be disheartened. We take it up under many advantages over our previous efforts. We understand more thoroughly the work we have in hand, feel more deeply its importance, can answer questions concerning it more intelligently, know better how to manage our forces, and, thank God, stand each year nearer the goal of our hopes and expectations, for history and faith both teach us that in God's plan failure as well as triumph, work out final success.

The lack of means have hampered and crippled us during the last year. Much that was in my heart to have done for the superintendents in aid of their departments, much of aggressive work in unoccupied fields, has not been accomplished because we had not sufficient funds to compass it. Shall we curtail our present expenses, withdraw one of our workers from the field, place increased responsibilities on officers already overburdened, let weak and feeble unions, which have been organized at greater cost of prayer, effort and pleading than can be estimated by any mere money value, for lack of watchful care and nursing, die, or hold on to the life which seems utterly unworthy the name? Shall we, whose work has made for Rhode Island a name to be desired by other states; shall we, as we face the plans which must necessarily hinge upon this question of finance; shall we, with this great work of constitutional prohibition before us, and with all the possibilities stretching out from God's promises to those who "go forward," shall we say "We dare not undertake anything beyond what we can see and grasp?" If this is so, God help us, for at this decision we cease to walk by faith and have naught to guide our footsteps but our own imperfect vision. Oh, my women, for whose courage, bravery and faith I have so many times thanked God, shall we not rather "bring all the tithes into the storehouse,"—tithes of time, prayer influence and money, and shall we not prove Him who is our God, and who has sounded out the "Go forward."

The second day was devoted to reports of superintend-

ents of departments, all of which were very interesting, and indicated advance all along the line.

The address of the evening by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, on "Constitutional Prohibition," was full of interest and of good points—an address characteristic of Mrs. Foster, that is saying all that need be said. At the conclusion of her address Mrs. Foster was presented with a beautiful bouquet, the gift of the Pawtucket union.

The third day's session opened with an interesting experience meeting of one hour, led by Mrs. J. K. Barney. An interesting incident of this session was the presentation to Miss Cassie Smith, by Mrs. Barney, of a bouquet for Miss Lois L. Smith, detained at home by severe illness, to which Miss Smith feelingly replied.

The election of officers was the principal event of the morning. Mrs. J. K. Barney was re-elected president unanimously, but declined the honor. Appeals were made from different parts of the hall to her to still serve the union, "Only one year more," "We sha'n't know how to exist without Mrs. Barney," and the like words, but she assured them this was no hasty action but the result of much thought and earnest prayer, and she must decline. Mrs. E. S. Burlingame, of Providence, was elected president and Miss Susan Kenyon, of Pawtucket, treasurer. Mrs. H. D. Walker was chosen corresponding secretary, but declined to serve, and the matter was referred to the executive board.

Mrs. Barney was made honorary president for life of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., and a beautiful bouquet and lovely floral crown were presented to her, significant tokens of the esteem in which Mrs. Barney is held.

In the afternoon, after the adjournment of the convention, the executive board held a long and important meeting, at which plans were laid for the work of the coming year, and much business transacted.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt spoke to a crowded house at the closing session Friday evening. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. J. R. Trafton and choir of the Park Place Congregational church for music furnished during the convention, and the exercises were brought to a close by the singing of "Waiting for the Dawn," and the benediction by Mrs. H. D. Walker, which closed the tenth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. in Pawtucket.

## MAINE.

REPORT OF STATE CONVENTION.

The convention of the Maine W. C. T. U. at Gardiner, was the best one ever held, and how could it be otherwise with such a galaxy of stars as Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Mary Woodbridge, Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens and Mrs. Pearsons from Nottingham, Eng.

A pleasing incident of the convention was the introduction at the close of one of the sessions, of Mrs. Green, the president of a colored W. C. T. U. of Wilmington, N. C. Mrs. Green is a colored woman of culture and refinement, once a slave. In well chosen and eloquent words she described the temperance work in the south.

Later in the week I saw her at the railroad station in Augusta, holding in her hand a brilliant bouquet. "I have been up to pick some flowers from the garden of our next president, and shall carry them to North Carolina," she said.

The work taken up at the convention was wholly in the line of the coming campaign for the constitutional amendment, and the grand result that gave a majority of sixty thousand for Prohibition on the 8th day of Sept., was largely due to the women of Maine. Miss Willard and Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens gained many votes through their convincing arguments. One man, after hearing Miss Willard speak to a vast audience in one of our leading cities, said: "I shall vote for the amendment because I am ashamed to vote against it after hearing that woman, but you can't carry it."

Mrs. Pearsons gave a powerful sermon the first afternoon of the convention, from the text "She hath done what she could."

As Mrs. Pearsons is thoroughly English in speech and style, when in the course of one of her vigorous and enthusiastic sentences she used the word "gumption," her pleased listeners smiled significantly as if to say, "That Yankee word just suits her energy and force of character."

Some amusing little incidents are connected with our recent victory.

A certain town within my knowledge was expected to cast a majority for the "nay" vote, and the temperance people were circulating the "yes" votes to all who would carry them with continued and persistent effort, but were greatly surprised when the amendment was carried three to one.

The next day the reason for this unexpected triumph was explained, for quite a number of the "intelligent foreign population who think a woman ought not to vote because she doesn't know enough, and wouldn't go to an amendment meeting to become familiar with the issues, having never considered the negative side of the rum question, voted 'yes' interpreting it 'Yes, we want rum.'"

It is a blessing, sometimes, that votes count whether there is any principle behind them or not.

Florence C. Porter, *Sup't Press Work.*

## MICHIGAN.

Ottowa county W. C. T. U. held its annual convention in Spring Lake Oct. 1, 2. Although not much progress has been made during the past year they all seemed determined to take new courage and go forward.

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, of Portland, president of the Fifth district, gave a stirring address the last evening to a large audience. Several subscribers to The Union Signal were secured, and they pledged to send for 100 copies of The Issue of To-Day.

Mrs. J. M. Wheeler, *State Cor. Sec.*

Grand Rapids.—I have to report one more triumph for the cause of temperance. At the recent fair held here under the auspices of the Western Michigan Industrial Society, which was in all respects equal to, and in some points finer than the state fair, no liquors of any kind were sold on the ground, no wheels of fortune were allowed, and it was pronounced by all to be one of the most quiet and orderly fairs ever held here. One man started a saloon just outside the ground, but was promptly arrested by our energetic Sheriff Kinney, his place cleaned out, and he bound over to the circuit court.

The W. C. T. Unions, we now have seven, furnished warm meals, to the entire satisfaction of the people, and the fair authorities, winning many compliments, and may we not hope friends to the cause. The W. C. T. U. treasury was replenished to the amount of about $175. The attendance was the largest in twelve years, 30,000 people being on the ground one day. This was gratifying in the extreme, as it disproved the statements made by some before the fair, that to exclude liquor and wheels of fortune would prove disastrous, and make it a financial failure. The society is satisfied with the result, as their receipts more than met their expenses, and say the same rules will doubtless be enforced next year.

The women are in earnest here and are working in full sympathy with the National Prohibition party.

Literature is being distributed in large quantities. I have just sent Mrs. Smith's circular letter to all unions in the state, of which there are now 212, and I trust they will be heeded, and the work for "God and home and native land" receive a new impetus in "Michigan, my Michigan," as our loved president would say.

Mrs. J. M. Wheeler.

## CONNECTICUT.

We find at this late day, that a grand temperance mass meeting in the interest of no license held under the the auspices of the state Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Hartford, Sept. 10, has not been reported. But it is not too late now to inform our friends through the columns of The Union Signal, of our doings in Connecticut.

The meeting was held in the opera house, the stage adorned with the national flag, our motto, "For God, and home and native land," and beautiful flowers. Though the day was excessively warm, the audiences were large, attentive and interested. At 9 o'clock, a devotional meeting was held conducted by Mrs. Buell, the parable of the talents was read, and by the remarks and prayers all seemed impressed with the feeling, that to consecrate all our talents, were they one or five, to the dear Lord for His work in the temperance cause, was a duty and privilege. Mrs. S. B. Forbes, our state president, through all the warm day, introduced the speakers and performed the duties of the place with her accustomed ease and grace.

The convention was opened by an earnest introductory address by Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Hartford, followed by a brilliant, telling one by Mrs. Lathrap, of Michigan, on the "American home and the American saloon." Miss Willard followed, but as there was but a short time remaining, evidently reserved her fire for the evening address.

In the afternoon, the house was filled with an eager, interested audience. After the reading of the scriptures and prayer, by Rev. S. B. Forbes, of Rockville, Col. Bain was introduced and gave us one of his inimitable addresses. Mrs. Pearsons, of England, followed in a stirring appeal for no license.

One pleasing incident of the afternoon was the introduction of Mrs. Jewett to the audience, widow of Dr. Charles Jewett, formerly an earnest temperance worker and lecturer of our state. As the silver-haired lady approached the front of the platform, the whole audience arose to do honor to one of Connecticut's most earnest temperance men, and show their respect to the dear lady who bore his name. Mrs. Jewett replied pleasantly in a few words to the welcome and respect shown her.

In the evening Miss Willard gave a grand address on "Prohibition," holding her audience enrapt until after 9 o'clock, when Mrs. Lathrap wound up the day's doings with words that sent the people to their homes with new thoughts of these stirring times and of the duties devolving upon each one. Col. Bain and Mrs. Lathrap have followed up this mass meeting with a no license campaign, to the delight and profit of many audiences. Connecticut is moving on in the right direction.

Fairfield county also held a convention at South Norwalk, Sept. 16, Mrs. E Palmer, president of the county, presiding. The day was one of pleasure and profit, we trust. Some very earnest and encouraging reports were given of work done in the several towns of the county, and a dear German lady moved all our hearts by her account of the work she was doing among her own people. Our pocket books were moved too, and we gave gladly and generously of our means, that the German work might be prosecuted more vigorously. One pleasing feature of the convention was the presence of three of the clergymen of the town, who gave brief, interesting addresses, and by suggestions and pleasant encouraging words, cheered the hearts of the ladies and sent them on their way rejoicing.

The claims of The Union Signal were presented by Miss E. A. Landfear, of Mendin, resulting in eleven new yearly subscribers, and over twenty for two months, for our delightful organ of the W. C. T. U.

In the evening Col. Bain spoke to a large audience in the opera house, who were delighted and moved by his stirring appeals.

E. A. Landfear.

West Winsted.—We have again licensed our beautiful town to sell rum. Yes, I say we temperance people are to blame in a great measure for the defeat. We feel like humbling ourselves and hanging our heads that we are obliged to have a town licensed that has in days gone by, been noted for its temperance record. Would to God that we had the ballot that we might cast it on the side of no license. Then not alone would we pray, but vote also.

M. A. P.

## OREGON.

Oregon City.—An informal meeting of ladies of Oregon City was held in the Congregational church Friday afternoon, Sept. 12, for the purpose of forming a W. C. T. U. Mrs. A. R. Riggs, president of the Portland W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Chaplin Stubbs, superintendent of evangelistic work, and work among sailors and soldiers, of Oregon, conducted the meeting.

Mrs. L. C. Driggs, was elected president; Miss E. S. Latometh, first vice president; Mrs. Laura Pope, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. M. Rockwood, recording secretary; Mrs. A. M. Porter, treasurer.

A public meeting was held in the same place in the evening and addressed by Mrs. Riggs and Mrs. Stubbs.

The spirit of the meeting was earnest and encouraging, and we trust the cause of temperance may be promoted by this banding together of the women. But remembering the words of the King of Israel, "Let not him that girdeth on the harness boast, as he that putteth it off," so we will wait for the future to tell what good we may do.

Mrs. E. M. Rockwood, *Rec. Sec.*

## OHIO.

Cincinnati.—Please give place to the following resolutions, unanimously adopted at a recent meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Smith and Nixons.

*Whereas*, We members of the W. C. T. U., of Cincinnati, recognize the call of God to separation from all evil and are deeply conscious of our responsiblity to Him concerning this greatest of all evils, and not desiring to occupy a doubtful position on the subject in this community, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the principles underlying the National Prohibition party, deserve our warmest approval, and that having already given ten years service to the object sought to be attained by it, we are prepared to serve another ten, if necessary, or until prohibition of the liquor traffic is secured.

*Resolved*, That we welcome glady this new ally, that we feel an honest pride in the men whose clear perceptions of right, and whose Christian courage have led them to take this step, that we have hope in a party that acknowledges allegiance to God, and proposes with His blessing to free our beloved land from the curse of drink.

*Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the resolution passed by the W. C. T. U. at Detroit, which reads as follows:

*Resolved*, That we will lend our influence to that party by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles and will most surely protect our homes.

*Resolved*, That we endorse the resolution of the Prohibition party, calling upon all Christian people to observe the 29th day of October as a day of fasting, humiliation and confession before God, on account of the misery and crime resulting from alcoholism.

*Resolved*, that the noble record of our standard bearers, St. John and Daniel, entitle them to our earnest sympathy and support, and furnish ample assurance of their continued fidelity to "God and home and native land."

Mrs. Lucy M. McKenzie, *Sec.*

## NEW YORK.

After a large and enthusiastic two days' meeting at Genesee, N. Y., during which Miss Narcissa E. White, of Penn., addressed us, the convention passed the following resolut ons:

*Whereas*, The Democratic party in its platform openly declares itself opposed to the principle of prohibition, and the Republican party refuses to recognize it, and has treated the requests of the W. C. T. U. of the United States with silent contempt, therefore

*Resolved*, That we the representatives of the W. C. T. U. of Alleghany county, New York, will favor with our sympathies and our prayers that political party that has the courage to do right regardless of circumstances, and to declare itself the open foe of the curse that brings nothing but sorrow, shame and misery to so many wives, mothers and children throughout our native land.

*Resolved*, That we lend our influence and encouragement to the St. John clubs in our towns and co-operate with them whenever invited.

*Resolved*, That we recommend the furnishing of refreshments at the polls at the town elections.

*Resolved*, That we recommend our local unions to use the course of readings, suggested by Miss White, and prepared by our national convention in order that we may inform ourselves and be able to carry on this work more understandingly and successfully.

Mrs. J. R. Freeland, *Sec. pro. tem.*

## ARIZONA.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the territorial union of the W. C. T. U. of Arizona will be held at Phenix, Nov. 13 and 14, 1884. By order of the president.

Mrs. A. D. Adams, *Cor. Sec.*

Prescott.—The reports of officers and superintendents of departments given at our late annual meeting were very satisfactory. Those of the superintendents of press, temperance literature and juvenile work, were full

of interest and encouragement. A Band of Hope of 30 members was reported. Officers for the ensuing year are, president, Mrs. Hazeltine; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Bowers; treasurer, Mrs. Wells; Mrs. Peters was appointed agent for The Union Signal. C.

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

Warren County.—Has just held a grand campaign mass meeting. The court house was full long before the hour of meeting and the audience was composed of the muscle and brain of our town. Meeting opened with prayer by Rev. S. Parsons. The glee club sang, "When Christians will vote as the pray." Mr. Bucklin, chaplain of the Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates, was introduced and said he "appeared as one who had felt the grasp of the monster rum, but had been saved by the power of the Almighty, through the agency of the Franklin Home * * * and felt it his duty to do what he could to stop this evil." He was listened to with deep attention. The glee club then sang, "The River of Prohibition," when Samuel P. Godwin, president of Franklin Home, followed in a soul stirring speech, moving his audience to tears as he related the success he had witnessed in connection with his work of reforming inebriates, and concluded by giving his reasons for voting for St. John and Daniel. Mr. Godwin addressed the gospel temperance meeting in Belvidere, on Sunday afternoon, in a thrilling manner. The reform club room was literally jammed and the best order prevailed.

A St. John club formed in Oxford and one in Little Oxford through the efforts of ex-Judge Monon.

Dover.—September 24, a Prohibition flag was unfurled across Blackwell street. Owing to the death of a prominent citizen, the booming of cannon was dispensed with. Meeting opened by singing of "Coronation" by the girls of the choir. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Herd, "Golden grain" sung by a full choir. Address by Rev. Mr. Hater. Singing. "God speed the right." Speech by Rev. Mr. Herd. Singing, "America." A speech by candidate for sheriff received with hearty cheers. Singing, "Trusting the Lord," and "It will be better farther on." Thus closed a Prohibition mass meeting reverently and prayerfully. Surely the good time is coming right along.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

MRS. MARIA UPHAM DRAKE AT ASHEVILLE.

How seldom the name of the "Old North State" greets the eye in the pages of The Union Signal! This is partly owing to the fact that North Carolina has been so backward in becoming organized, but not wholly so, for much has been done which has not reached the ear of the public. Pencil points have not been sharpened as they should have been.

We have held our second state convention at Asheville in "The Land of the Sky." We cannot tell of our interesting excursion to this lovely place, of the royal hospitality and unsurpassed kindness of the citizens of Asheville, or of our interesting convention, but can only speak of the central figure and spirit of the convention—Mrs. Maria Upham Drake.

She delivered three lectures on three successive evenings. Her subjects were varied but converging upon the one central point. They were full of history, were logical and scientific, closing with irresistible appeals to our people.

Mrs. Drake is an orator of the Anna Dickinson type and her eloquence will not fail to thrill the most intelligent audience. Mary C. Woody.

## MISSOURI.

CONVENTION OF FIRST DISTRICT.

The second semi-annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the First congressional district will be held in the C. P. church, Kirksville, Oct. 28, 29, 1884. A fine program, including addresses by Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Miss Rose Phillips and Dr. Bessie Cushman, is announced.

Knob Noster.—We have just closed the fifteenth month of our existence, and a word or two in regard to our status, as a union may be acceptable. Our union of sixteen members, has had a hand to hand conflict in some matters. We have gained some new members; have lost some by removals and otherwise. We take in our union eight or ten copies of The Union Signal. Two sent to my address are circulated and then placed upon the table of Y. W. C. T. U. reading room, these two copies being paid for out of our treasury.

During our existence as a union, we have had as lecturers, Mrs. Hoffman, (our state president), twice; Mrs Laura Fixen, twice. Mr. Holt worked with us one week. Remonstrances against saloons have been circulated until we have no dram shop saloon, but we have three gallon houses, and drug stores to contend against. We circulated petitions for compulsory education and in the meantime have, after some months of quiet but p ersistent effort, succeeded in getting permission to put temperance lesson books in all of our public schools including the school for colored children at a cost of about $40. In the school for colored children we put Miss Colman's catechism which had been used in teaching our Band of Hope, now formed into Cadets of Temperance, regularly equipped, with spears etc.

We have distributed much literature in public places, as well as to individuals. Our headquarters, the Y. W. C. T. U. reading room, is comfortably fitted up, but as yet only moderately supplied with reading matter, such as we desire. A number of entertainments of different kinds have been given by the societies. Both are free from debt, and a little money in each treasury. We expect to work at the polls on election day, and also to have our Cadets of Temperance in the field on that occasion. Mrs. Millie C. Gilbert,

*Cor. Sec. and Supt. Press Work 5th Cong. Dist.*

Monroe City.—Our W. C. T. U. has been very timid in reporting its work, but I have summoned courage to report one item.

Father Hagan, president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, and a resident priest of Chicago, is a native of our county, almost of our town. As such, and because of his reputation as an orator, our citizens were anxious to hear him on the temperance question. Our union invited him to lecture, asking that the proceeds might be given to a sick and needy widow living near his old home. Father Hagen kindly accepted, even paying his own expenses from Chicago and return. It is seldom that so much enthusiasm has been shown. A large crowd from town and country gathered to hear their old friend and comrade, after fifteen years of absence in this and foreign lands.

In forcible language and clear logic Father Hagan showed the evils of intemperance, its extent, power, etc., and then emphasized the remedy, total abstinence, in a way which we trust left an impress on many whom we have never before been able to reach or influence. A nice sum was realized for the widow.

Our union felt Father Hagan's kindness in coming so far and freely, the more because we are in our membership entirely Protestant. But we have taken fresh courage and feel that in this war with King Alcohol all other differences should be forgotten.

We have no saloons in our town, but can any one give us helpful advice as to closing a gallon beer shop?

Mary Burnham, *Cor. Sec.*

Carthage.—The second semi-annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the Thirteenth congressional district of Missouri convened in the M. E. church of Springfield, Greene county, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

A good delegation was in attendance; sessions were very interesting and instructive. Mrs. M. E. Robinson gave a fine address on "Scientific Temperance Instruct on in Our Schools." Judge Ritchey spoke of erring sons, which caused many eyes to fill with tears. Miss Constable, of Pierce City, read a paper on "Temperance Literature and Union Signal Work." An address on "Heredity and Hygiene," by Mrs. Dr. Smith, of Springfield, and Dr. Fannie Williams, of Joplin, both of which were requested for publication. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Dittrick, of Springfield; the response by Mrs. Anderson, of Pierce City. Rev. W. H. Campbell, of Carthage, made the principal address of the first evening. A paper on "Press Work," prepared by Mrs. Storrs, state superintendent of press work, was read by Mrs. S. R. Foster, also an article on same topic by Mrs. Shoemaker, of Pierce City. Paper on "Scientific Temperance Instruction," prepared by Miss Rose Phillips, state secretary, was read by Mrs. Clara Hoffman. A discussion upon finance and the needs of the district, opened by Mrs. S. R. Foster, resulted in pledges from unions amounting to $107. The last evening we were treated to the finest temperance address we ever listened to from Mrs. Clara Hoffman, state president, who also sandwiched in many good things throughout the convention, which was pronounced a success.

Resolutions were passed committing us to prohibition and woman suffrage. Mrs. S. A. Case, *Dist. Sec.*

Maryville.—The W. C. T. U. of Nodaway county, have just held their first convention in this place, Miss Belle Downey presiding, assisted by Mrs. M. Dorr, county president. We open all our exercises with Bible reading, singing and prayer, fully realizing where our great strength lies.

The first thing taken up was the best way of conducting meetings. This was discussed at some length. Miss Jennie Newby spoke on relations of temperance to the church. Her remarks were plain, forcible and to the point. The address of welcome, by Mrs. S. Powell, was responded to by Mrs. Belle Downey. Then the audience listened spell bound for an hour to the grand, noble, soul-stirring words of Miss Newby. Thanks to Rose Phillips for sending her just when we needed her so much.

Rev. Lucius Hawkins delivered a lecture on "Prohibition" the second evening. His address was clear, earnest, and convincing to all who are not persistently wedded to party politics.

Convention adjourned to meet again in October next, at Hopkins, to hold our annual county convention, exact time to be specified hereafter.

Mrs. Belle Custer, *Rec. Sec.*

Pierce City.—Our union numbers fi ty, all for St. John for president, and Dr. Brooks for governor. Dr. Brooks spoke in our town Sept. 20, to a large audience He made votes as well as friends, by his earnest and expressive address. We have a Prohibition club of 41 members. Two ladies of our union, went to the country last week, and did some temperance work, obtained twenty signatures to the voter's pledge and gave out 163 papers; most of them were The Issue of Today. The W. C. T. U. carry on a temperance Sunday school distribute between two and three hundred temperance papers every week, and are hard at work obtaining signers to the petition asking the legislature to enact laws requiring temperance scientific instruction in our public schools. Our principal work is with the children, believing them to be the hope of our country. We observed Oct. 7, as a day of prayer and felt we were blessed in doing so.

Mrs. H. C. Shoemaker, *Supt. Press Work.*

Huntsville.—Last Sunday night Mr. C. J. Holt closed a short series of temperance meetings here after organizing a W. C. T. U., a Band of Hope and a Reform Club. Our town has about two thousand inhabitants and four or five flourishing saloons, that have wrought us woe, want and ruin enough, we think, and by God's help we now hope to redeem our town ere long. A hall has been rented, a reading room will be at once established, and our work will move steadily on.

Mrs. Mary Taylor, *Cor. Sec.*

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.—Whereas, The Boston W. C. T. U. at its annual meeting held on October 13, 1884, unanimously adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That we are profoundly grateful for the great increase of prohibitory sentiment throughout our country, and for the party which, in the providence of God, has been raised up to promote it.

*Resolved*, That we declare our loyalty to the national president. Miss F. E. Willard, in the stand she has taken, and reaffirm the resolution adopted at the Detroit national convention of the W. C. T. U., which is as follows:

*Resolved*, That we will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes. "Falter who must, follow who dare, and may God defend the right." Therefore,

*Resolved*, That we hold out our hands to the women composing this organization with sympathetic gratitude, and give thanks to God, that they will stand with the Massachusetts Women's Christian Prohibitory League for the Prohibition party, that, when all other political parties are recreant to the demands of home and humanity, can seek as much protection for our boys as is granted to sheep and pig iron.

Adopted October 16, 1884, by the Mass. W. C. P. L.

E. M. H. Richards, *President*,

Mary O. Stevens, *Secretary*.

## NEBRASKA.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously, by rising vote, at the meeting of the state W. C. T. U. in Omaha, October 13.

*Resolved*, That this state convention do most highly appreciate the action of the Prohibition convention of the state of Nebraska, held at Lincoln, September 11, 1884, endorsing the work of the W. C. T. U. as effective, and bidding it God speed, the same being sustained by a rising vote: also that we cheerfully render all possible service to the political party in our state, which furnishes the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.

*Resolved*, That believing the present Prohibition party furnishes that embodiment of principles we pledge to it our influence and support. Conscious that we do not possess the law-making power and feeling our need of the same, we would urge that all honorable, means be used to bring about the time when we can vote as well as work and pray to protect our homes.

## ILLINOIS.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

*Resolved*, That we recognize the prohibition movement either by statutory enactment or constitutional amendment as being the only available means in the present attitude of contending social, moral and political elements by which the tide of drunkenness and consequent crime and misery can be stayed; and hence we pledge our hearty co-operation in the movement in all our social, religious and political relations, by our deeds as well as our words, by our votes as well as our prayers.

*Resolved*, That we bid God speed the work of the W. C. T. U.

W. B. Lincott,
H. H. Stowe,
J. L. Towner,
} *Committee.*

Carlinville.—The hearts of our temperance workers were greatly cheered at our union temperance meeting Sunday evening Oct. 5, by an address from our Presbyterian pastor, Rev. W. H. Hillis, on "Are we ready for Prohibition?" It would take too much space to give you all he said but after showing clearly that all other methods had failed he made this most positive declaration. "The party that declares against prohibition must go down, the party that ignored it would meet a like fate, and the party that adopted it must eventually succeed," and thus he prophesied not by any political sagacity but by the word of God.

We greatly enjoy our union servicess. Our ministers are committed to the work and are in hearty sympathy with our union work, as was evinced by their voluntarily proposing to take a collection for our benefit at each one of our union service. Our work is only limited by our faith and confidence in God. S. S. Hunter.

Mackinaw.—On September 7, a W. C. T. U. was organized here by Mrs. E. E. Orendorff, with a membership of 24.

Earnest temperance men and women present gave it

hearty encouragement and the pastor's remarks gave no uncertain sound. The officers are president, Mrs. Etta Puterbaugh; secretary, Emma Lines.

Mackinaw has her second year of anti-license. There was not a temperance man who would qualify for office in town, so the Prohibitionists agreed to support the old party ticket if the town board would banish the saloons which they promised to do. The last to leave was a German. The board asked him to stay. Mr. Puterbaugh, a rich farmer and strong Prohibitionist, said to the store keeper who was a member of the board, that he would set up a store and undersell him and to the lumber merchant who was another member of the board that he would set up a lumber yard and undersell him if they did not make the German saloon keeper leave, so the German had to go.

Marengo.—The W. C. T. U. of Marengo had a tent during fair week and provided refreshments in the way of sandwiches, baked beans, pies, doughnuts, tea, coffee and lemonade. The profits, which amounted to a little more than a hundred dollars, will go for the benefit of our reading room and other local work.

Through the influence of our W. C. T. U. women all intoxicants, including cider, were kept out of the fair grounds, and the universal testimony of our business men is, that never before was so little drunkenness on our streets during fair week.

Soon after the fair one of our merchants accosted our president and said he felt that it was due to the efforts of the W. C. T. U. women that our streets were kept so free from disorder and drunkenness, and our local paper, the Marengo *Republican*, said, "The W. C. T. U. had the control of the eatables and drinkables and there was a reign of sobriety never before equalled during our fairs."

Peoria.—The reports given at the recent annual meeting are most encouraging.

The committee on evangelistic work reported devotional meetings about 200. This included the regular gospel meetings on Tuesday evenings, the Thursday meetings, Sunday evening meetings during a great part of the year, with meetings at the workhouse on Sunday afternoons. The superintendent of juvenile work reported earnestly and encouragingly for that branch of the work. Mrs. E. C. Ely, for the flower mission, reported it to have continued at work to some extent during the year, but more largely during the summer months, sending out every Saturday to many sick beds bouquets, each bearing a text of scripture and greeting from the W. C. T. U. The committee on membership reported 200 pledged members, while the visiting committee and that on distributing temperance literature had not been idle. Much courage was felt in entering upon the new year and a great increase of interest is hoped for from the coming state convention. The result of much of our work is written in renewed lives and happy homes.

The treasurer reported total receipts $2.046.73, expenditures, $1,994.62.

Mrs. Tyng, chairman of committee on coffee and lunch rooms reported receipts, $3.800.18, expenses $2,932 84, profits, $867.34.

Patronage was reported encouraging and steady in spite of hard times.

### ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Miss Hood and Miss Gilbert will be absent from headquarters next week at the National Convention.

—Mrs. L. S. Rounds has the month of November filled with engagements. Dates are now being arranged for in December.

—Rev. W. T. Stowe has prepared a lecture upon the advantages to be derived from the introduction of temperance into public schools. Unions will do well to secure his services. Apply at headquarters for dates.

—Illinois will seat 28 delegates in the National Convention. Four state officers, three superintendents of departments, the president of the W. T. P. A. the editor of The Union Signal, eighteen delegates and one delegate at large.

—All superintendents of Bands of Hope who have not reported their names and names of their Bands will please do so at once, to secretary at Headquarters, 161 La Salle street, Chicago; a list of such names is to be published in this year's report.

—Miss Hood desires to say in response to numerous and urgent inquiries that the Band of Hope Manual, published by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association is now ready, that she "can recommend it unhesitatingly as just what Band of Hope workers have so long and earnestly desired. Do not fail to order a supply at once." See publisher's department, page 13, for full description and price.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

There are now twenty-two local W. C. T. Unions in Colorado.

The women of the state W. C. T. U., at their late convention, gave Mrs. Shields, their president for five years, a gold watch.

The Central W. C. T. U. of Minneapolis, at a late meeting, voted to take a share of stock in The Union Signal. "And yet there is room."

The W. C. T. U. of Lompoc, Cal., petitioned the county board of education to adopt text book on the physiological effects of alcohol and tobacco, and the prayer has been granted.

The union just organized by Mrs. Dr. Morris, of Buffalo, at Akron, N. Y., starts out as all well regulated unions should, with The Union Signal to help it keep house.

The Hon. W. H. Goodale and wife were in attendance upon the Homer district conference, recently in session at Lisbon, La., in the interest of the W. C. T. U. and and succeeded in organizing a union at Lisbon. At several points hereabouts Mrs. Goodale has been faithfully at work of late, organizing unions.

On Sept. 12, eight ladies from Holden, Mo., W. C. T. U., in company with the district president, visited Kingsville and organized a W. C. T. U. Only eleven members were enrolled that day, but as they were all earnest Christian women they used their influence for the cause, and the next meeting reported a membership of 19. Mrs. Judge Fryer is president, and Miss Hannah Miller corresponding secretary.

A W. C. T. U. for Garrett county, Maryland, was organized at Oakland, on the 27th inst., with the following officers: President, Mrs. Rev. Benjamin Ison; corresponding secretary, Miss A. Thayer; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Hagans. A new union with twenty-four regular members, and twenty-four honorary members has been organized at White Oak, Ritchie county, W. Va., with Mrs. A. Hall, president; Miss Hattie Allender, corresponding secretary; Miss Florence Lowther, treasurer.

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New Pledge Card.—We have issued a new and very handsome pledge card, printed in two colors, price 60c. per hundred postpaid. Just the thing for W. C. T. U. workers to carry. In single and triple form. We also keep in stock Murphy pledge cards and ribbons, Band of Hope Badges, sample 10c. National Drink Chart, price 10c. Leaflets, etc., for distribution. Handsome lithographs of the Prohibition candidates, price 25c. each, the two for 40c. postpaid.

Miss Frances E. Willard has written an article entitled "The National Prohibition Party, or St. John vs. the Demijohn," which ought to be widely circulated by all friends of the third party movement. In leaflet form price 50c. per hundred, post paid.

The W. C. T. U. National Anthem, "For God and Home and Native Land," should be used at all W. C. T. U. meetings and conventions. Miss Willard hopes to hear it wherever she is invited to speak. The price has been reduced to 10c. for single copies; fifteen copies for $1.


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**Miscellaneous.**

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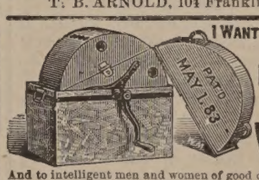


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Jac. Neumann, San Antonio, Texas, writes, "Am here to get the last 12 Ship 24 more at once." Mrs. Bettie Barnett, Central Grove, Miss., writes. "It has surpassed my most sanguine expectations."

Parker & Lewis, Nelsonville, O., write, "Ship 25 more at once. Mrs. Lewis will order again in a few days," and that's the way hundreds are writing.

This is no "penny-wiggle jim-crack," and no "penny-wiggle" agents are wanted, but men and women who amount to something, and want business, are invited to send for illustrated circular. J. WORTH.
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## Signal Notes.

The drink bill in Philadelphia amounts to $1,000,000 more than the entire rental of the city, and the retail is $23,000,000.

It is said that every member of the Illinois bar both drank and gambled when Judge David Davis first joined it. He having made up his mind to do neither, has outlived them all.

There are 11,000 saloons in Berlin. The result of this "important industry" in Germany according to the Cologne *Gazette* is, that 10,000 persons die annually of delirium tremens.

"Economy, Pa., has had no saloon or liquor sold during the past fifteen years, and in all that time there has not been a single arrest for any cause. Verily, prohibition prohibits crime."

Dr. Baer, of Berlin, declares that in the German states persons in a state of intoxication perpetrate 46 per cent. of all murder; 64 per cent. of all cases of manslaughter; 74 per cent. of all cases of personal injury; 60 per cent. of all cases of rape, and 75 per cent. of all other crimes against morality.

The liquor sellers of Brooklyn, N. Y., had a procession recently; the Black Maria, the penitentiary wagon, which had taken its cargo in as the procession came along, followed in its rear for about a mile very appropriately.

The London *Lancet* the highest medical authority on the globe, and an exceedingly conservative journal says: "Alcohol, as a general therapeutic agent, is being subjected everywhere to most suspicious treatment by physicians and by boards of guardians alike. It has still friends who think it indispensable either to preserve health or to cure disease; but the wisest physicians show themselves chary either on taking or recommending much of it."

The *Chronicle* says: "King Quaco Duah of Ashantee" is dead, and in honor of his funeral 300 of his subjects have been killed. We do things differently in this country." To keep our president in power (alive) we employ a whisky guild to kill 100,000 of his "subjects" every year; if he dies, we have a grand congressional $30,000 drunk at his funeral procession. Ashantee is only about twice as large as San Bernardino county, and in slaughtering 300 people now and then, it copies our mixed Christian and whisky civilization, as well as can be expected.

One of the commonest arguments in favor of the system of licensing dram shops, is the large revenue derived from it, which the state can then turn around and expend in supporting its paupers, its insane, its criminals, and other objects of pity, mainly made such in consequence of the omnipresent temptation of the open grog shop. To this reasoning, St. John says: "Granting this to be true, I insist that we have no right to consider the question of revenue at a cost of the sacrifice of principle. All the revenue ever received from such a source will not compensate for a single tear of a heart-broken mother at the sight of her drunken son as he reels from the door of a licensed dram shop—*Ex.*

During the last gubernatorial campaign in Kansas, Gov. St. John was to speak at Leavenworth. Before leaving his home and family at Topeka, in the after dinner hour, his thoughts and words were of the life to come; and he said: "I believe if God were to call me to-night I am ready to go." He soon left for his appointment, and was met by an escort some distance from the city, which was also his body guard to the same point upon his return after the meeting. Upon leaving him they expressed their joy that he was in safety, saying: "We have suffered great anxiety, as your life has been threatened by the enemy." To their surprise he took from his pocket a letter of threat received by him three days before, and said: "Had it been accomplished, I might have done more for the cause than I can do in the flesh. I did not think of breaking my engagement."


**Miscellaneous.**

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# Miscellaneous Selections.

## HER FIRST MISSTEP.

A lady—if appearances and costly garments indicate social position — attracted attention on Fifth avenue, New York, by staggering along with a baby in her arms. When at last she fell to the sidewalk a woman rescued the infant and sent for a policeman. The unconscious mother was locked up in the Fifth street station house. The child, a beautiful one, jumped up and crowed when placed on the sergeant's desk, and seemed equally pleased when an agent of the society for the Prevention of cruelty to children arrived to take care of him.

The mother, looking pale and sorrowful, was next day brought up in the Essex Market court. Baby was also there, playing with a big policeman's whiskers. The prisoner, in a low voice, gave her name, age (she is about twenty two years), and residence to the justice.

A well dressed young man whispered to Judge White, "She is my wife; it is her first misstep; it will never happen again, Judge."

"You seem to be very respectable people," said the court, after the story had been told, "how did it happen this time?"

Hesitatingly, and with great embarrassment, the lady replied: "I hardly know how it happened. I never drank a drop before in my life. I went to pay a visit to a friend in Jersey City on Monday, and she made me drink two glasses of wine. I came over the ferry all right, but when I got out of the cross town car my head went round, and—but, thank God baby is safe."

Tears began to choke the fair prisoner's utterance. Her husband's arms slipped lightly around her, and he said:

"Can she go, judge?"

"Yes," answered the court. "She has been terribly punished, I feel very sorry for both of you."

Then the couple stepped down; baby was once more placed in its mothers's arms, and was almost smothered by her tears and caresses.—*New York Herald.*

THE majority tor the Canada temperance act has already reached 20,588. The proposal is already being made that the next step to be taken by temperance workers should be a request for a plebiscite on on the question of prohibition. The people of Canada do not want any legislation on the temperance question that is not progressive legislation. The results already attained show that the country would sustain a law of total prohibition, and when parliament meets it will have before it a practical demand for such a law—a demand that must not and will not be ignored.

WM. C. Todd, of Atkinson, N. H., has given $1,000 to found a scholarship at Dartmouth, of which no one who uses intoxicating drinks or tobacco can have the benefit.

BLAINE has got above voting on small, insignificant questions, such as saving men from a drunkard's hell, and wives and children from the poor house. He only votes on national questions—Sheep!

MR. JAMES C. YOUNG, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, president of the North Western Loan and Real Estate Investment Co., offers some choice investments to our readers. He can give figures from which handsome profits can be realized. His financial standing is beyond question, and we cordially recommend any of our friends who desire to invest large or small sums to communicate with Mr. Young.

BOOK OF THE DOG.—We have received from the Associated Fanciers, 237 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, a copy of their Dog Buyers' Guide. It contains a finely executed colored frontispiece; well drawn engravings of nearly every breed of dog, and all kinds of dog furnishing goods. We should judge that the book cost to produce a great deal more than the price asked—15 cents—and would advise all our readers who are interested in dogs to send for the book.

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—"Our National Drink Bill." An object lesson that should be placed in every factory, shop and store. (Price 10c per copy.)

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**Miscellaneous.**

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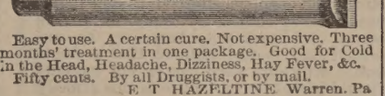


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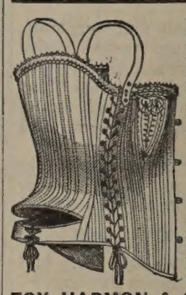

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"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 42. CHICAGO, OCTOBER 30, 1884. $1.75 PER YEAR.


THE resolutions of acknowledgement to the citizens of St. Louis are by mistake omitted from our own list. Also one memorializing our departed workers, and another recognizing the high value of the work done by the national and other organizers in the south and west. A warm tribute was paid to all.

"'*Impedimenta*' to the rear," was the answer of the most prominent man in the country, to a lady who was pleading in most graceful fashion for a recognition by statesmen and rulers, of the womanhood of the country. Whatever we may think of his knighthood, it will be hard to recognize his kingship.

AMONG those friends and wellwishers who were introduced to the convention were the venerable Rev. Dr Post, so long and so dear a pastor to the First Congregational church of St. Louis, and the Rev. Bishop Bowman, of the M. E. church, whose benignant face shows little trace of age. The greatest regret was expressed by all who have known his loyalty to the temperance cause, that the Chancellor of Washington University, the Rev. Dr. Eliot, was too ill to speak personally the kind words which he sent by letter. He is one of whom a very honorable political opponent says, "He has had the good fortune to be always right on all the great questions of the day."

WE are glad to be told on the authority of Mrs. Florence Savage, of the Akron (Ohio) W. C. T. U. and Hon. Ferdinand Schumacher, of the same place, that Governor St. John instead of going to Akron by a Sunday train arrived there on Saturday evening, and that no excursion trains came to Akron on that Sunday; also that had Gov. St. John not been the Prohibition candidate no one would have considered his Sunday speech there other than a good temperance sermon. Our Oberlin correspondent was misinformed, of course, and in these days of misinformation, should not have written as she did from hearsay, but only on personal knowledge.

SEVERAL conventions were in progress in St. Louis while the W. C. T. U. were gathered there in national assembly, and the interchange of friendly delegations was very pleasant. The Woman's Missionary society of the Christian church was first to send its fraternal greetings and its representative proved to be one of the crusaders of 1873, and was warmly welcomed, The National Association of Wholesale Druggists, cordially received our representative, Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, who gave them our greetings and our petition that by all means in their power they would aid the temperance reform, and in return received their thanks and expression of sympathy and co-operation.

ST. LOUIS is a city of that sort of hospitality which we used to call southern, but which in nine northern cities has been so bountifully exercised toward the W. C. T. U. that there is no longer an equatorial line in this sort of good fellowship. Each delegate thought her own kindly offered home the nicest and pleasantest; Dr. Wilson's unfailing courtesy, both personal and ecclesiastical, as pastor of the church which so generously received us, will not be forgotten by any, while with some of us the happy memory of a week in the rarely beautiful home of Gen. and Mrs. Henderson, will long abide and light up the days when it is not so easy to be at the same time, true to principle and faithful to friends.

WE trust that we are only pardonably late this week in getting out the large edition of a thirty-two page paper. It has involved more labor than a double number of ordinary character would have done, as the thread of a continuous narrative must not be broken, and to carefully connect the stenographic report has required vast patience and unusual time. It is hoped by all who have labored to make it presentable to our readers, that an old law of mechanics is hereby fulfilled, and what is lost in time has been gained in power.

Some have taken our invitation to send in names for the convention number a little too generously, in that we seemed to say to them that such copies would be free. It will be readily seen however that the great expense of this issue should not fall too heavily upon the Woman's Temperance Publication Association, and we doubt not that those readers who wish to give friends the pleasure of reading all about the convention will not hesitate to invest a nickle in the gift.

ON Friday afternoon Mrs. J. Ellen Foster very clearly set forth the aims and claims of the National Temperance Hospital and Medical College Association, in explanation of the circulars scattered about in the pews, and in furtherance of the execution of the plan. She showed that though not under the control of the National W. C. T. U., it was officered and engineered by W. C. T. U. women, and would, when established prove a source of reliable information as to the value of alcohol in American medical practice, and an instrumentality by which medical education may be reformed and made to accord with the latest scientific developments of the alcohol question. She stated that the trustees, among whom are Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, Mrs. Foster herself, Mrs. E. N. Peters, of Michigan, and others, were now raising money wherewith to begin the enterprise by renting a house in Chicago equal to the accommodation of some twenty patients and practically demonstrating the theory on which it is founded. A good impression was made by her remarks, and the undertaking seemed to be favorably regarded by all who listened.

USUALLY we can head a column of convention notes, "Humors of the Convention," but not so this year. Never were a body of women gathered in representative assembly so profoundly impressed with their responsibilities and duties; never was the W. C. T. U. more prayerfully waiting upon God than during the sessions which committed their influence to the third party movement; never were they so far from the sins of haste, impulse and presumption. There never were fewer *bon mots* of the humorous order; never so little witty comment. Besides the feeling of awe which over shadowed these conscientious souls, as they faced a new and solemn issue, there was the tender thought of "the other side"—those who differed from the majority, and there was no pleasantry so innocent as to be tolerated by the convention if it were at the expense of the opposition, composed of sisters well-beloved. Never has the spirit of the society been more surely tested, nor more triumphantly vindicated.

Nor do we speak of sweet and sisterly consideration as exemplified only by the majority. All who will read carefully the transcribed utterances of the convention, will agree that neither side of the controversy which was so finely carried on, has any monopoly of the good behavior. The utmost good nature and generosity prevailed in all the difference of opinion and its expression The fairness of the rulings was unquestioned and the triumph of numbers (nearly four to one) was in no wise paraded or obtruded in the after-part of the session. Let us thank God that our beloved organization has again demonstrated at once the wisdom of its "Do everything policy," the truth of its foundation principle "first pure, then peaceable," and the fitness of its unvarying motto, "For God and home and native land."

THE cry of "Solid South" has little terror for the W. C. T. U., who know nothing but "a solid country against the liquor traffic." The twenty-five or thirty southern delegates who sat with us in convention, whose hearts are as our hearts, whose hands are firmly and lovingly grasped in ours, are as earnest Prohibitionists as any. We have no other "Shibboleth" than the natural expression of a mother's heart—"Save my boy"—and this like the love that prompts it, is the same in all lands. The politicians who have tears only for the woes of the negro in the south, and deaf ears for the cries of women and children in all sections, who are beaten and shot down by brutal, drunken men, remind us of an old cartoon of Nast's—wherein Mr. Sumner is pictured as walking on one of the streets of Washington, and, meeting a little colored girl, gives her a penny. A white child comes along directly after and looking up into the face of the noble man of somewhat one-sided philanthropy, says piteously, "Pleath thir, give me too a penny. It ain't my fault that I ain't black."

Yesterday morning, in Georgia, a man crazed with drink, shot his wife and then his wife's sister, killing both. If the victims of this dreadful curse had been negroes, and the animus could have been tortured into a political one, the entire country would have resounded with the cries of outraged republicanism. Brethren, when will you lift up your voices in behalf of the tortured and murdered ones of your own household?

MANY will be interested to know that the response to the call for articles to sell at the national W. C. T. U. convention, at St. Louis, was not very general, but fully as much was realized from the sale as could be expected. There was no regular sale of articles, as it was forbidden by the rules of the church where the convention was held, and the articles were sold in a very irregular way, between sessions of the convention. The following is a list of the articles, and the prices for which they were sold. As there were several difierent ones in charge of them, at different times, it may be that some article has been overlooked:

ILLINOIS.—Sofa pillow from W. C. T. U., of Lincoln, $7.00.

INDIANA.—Four souvenir cards from Mrs. C. Foote, South Bend, $1; diamond ring, unknown, $10.

KENTUCKY.—Louisville W. C. T. U.: Six photographs of George W. Bain, $3; two pieces knit lace, $1.55; tidy, 50 cents; pincushion, $1.25. Louisville Y. W. C. T. U.: Decorated cards, $3; book marks, 75 cents; decorated sachets, $2; shaving case, 50 cents. From penitentiary: Hair chain, $2.50. From persons unknown: Three fancy bags, $1.75; pen extracts, 55 cents.

MICHIGAN.—Baby cape, Mrs. C. H. Johnson, $1.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U.—Eleven engravings of Miss Willard from Miss Anna Gordon, $2.75; apples [illegible] grapes used in decorating the church, $5; cash contributions.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Mrs. Ellen M. Watson, $1; Mrs. J. G. Strong, 20 cents.

NEW JERSEY.—Mrs. Derrman, $5.

The five dollars received for the fruit was given to the national treasurer as well as five dollars sent from the superintendent of fairs in Iowa for that purpose, this the first being cash contribution to the National W. C. T. U. from the State and County Fair department. A few articles still remain unsold and may be had on application to Mrs. J. R. Nichols, Indianapolis.

# ANNUAL ADDRESS OF FRANCES E. WILLARD,

## President of the National W. C. T. U.,

## *At Eleventh Annual Convention at St. Louis, Mo.,*

St. Louis, Mo., October 22, 23, 24, 25, 1884.

### I. EVOLUTION OF HOME.

*Beloved Sisters of the White Ribbon Army:*—Once more the magnetism of a mighty thought, the compulsion, of a profound conviction draws us together. Were I asked to define, in a sentence, the thought and purpose of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I would reply: *It is to makethe whole world* HOMELIKE. Some one has said that "temperament is the climate of the individual," but home is woman's climate, her vital breath, her native air. A true woman carries home with her everywhere. Its atmosphere surrounds her; its mirror is her face; its music attunes her gentle voice; its longitude may be reckoned from wherever you happen to find her. But

"Home's not merely four square walls."

Some people once thought it was, and they thought also that you might as well throw down its Lares and Penates as to carry away its weaving-loom and spinning-wheel. But it survived this spoliation; and, when women ceased to pick their own geese and do their own dyeing, it still serenely smiled. The sewing-machine took away much of its occupation; the French and Chinese laundries have intruded upon its domains; indeed men, by their witty inventions, are perpetually encroaching on "woman's sphere," so that the next generation will no doubt turn the cook-stove out of doors, and the housekeeper, standing at the telephone, will order better cooked meals than almost any one has now-a-days, sent from scientific caterers by pneumatic tubes, and the debris thereof returned to a general clearing-up establishment; while houses will be heated, as they are now lighted and supplied with water, from general reservoirs.

But though Eli Whitney with his cotton-gin, Elias Howe with his sewing-machine, Froebel with his Kindergarten, and ten thousand more inventors, have encroached on woman's former avocations; they have not degraded, but have ennobled woman's home.

All invention is but the triumph of brain over brawn. First the world had to be governed by natural forces, afterwards by those that are spiritual. If matter is the greatest fact, spirit is the greatest factor; and the balance of God's plan asserts itself once more when woman, for whom man has subdued the savage world external, comes tenderly to his rescue, and helps him to subdue the empire of his own passions and put to rout the legalized temptations that haunt his footsteps everywhere.

As women we are fortunate in belonging to the less tainted half of the race. Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson says that but for this conserving fact it would deteriorate to the point of failure. A bright old lady said, after viewing a brewery, distillery and tobacco factory: "Ain't I thankful that the women folks hain't got all that stuff to chew and smoke and swallow down!" It behooves us to offset force of muscle by force of heart, that what our strong brothers have done to subdue the material world for us, who are not their equals in physical strength, may be offset by what we shall achieve for them in bringing in the reign of

"Sweeter manners, purer laws."

For the world is slowly making the immense discovery that not what woman *does* but what she *is* makes home a possible creation. It is the Lord's ark and does not need steadying; it will survive the wreck of systems and the crash of theories, for the home is but the efflorescence of woman's nature under the nurture of Christ's gospel. She came into the college and humanized it, into literature and hallowed it, into the business world and ennobled it. She will come into government and purify it, into politics and cleanse that Stygian pool as the waters of Marah were cleansed; for woman will make home-like every place she enters, and she will enter every place on this round earth. Any custom, traffic or party on which a Christian woman cannot look with favor is irrevocably doomed. Its welcome of her presence and her power is to be the final test of its fitness to survive. All Gospel civilization is radiant with the demonstration of this truth.

"It is not good for man to be alone." The most vivid object-lesson on history's page is the fact that his deterioration is in exact proportion to his isolation from the [illegible] of woman's pure companionship.

[illegible]ved friends: To my own grateful thought, the sacred significance of our work and our annual re[illegible]ons lies in the fact that we occupy the outer circle in this tremendous evolution of the Christian idea of home. Ours is a high and sacred calling. Out of pure hearts, fervently let us love God and humanity; so shall we be Christ's disciples, and so shall we saf[illegible] follow on to know the work whereunto we have been called

"'Tis home where'er the heart is,"

and no true mother, sister, daughter, or wife, can fail to go in spirit after her beloved and tempted ones as their adventurous steps enter the labyrinth of the world's temptations. We cannot call them back; "All before them lies the way." There is but one remedy; we must bring the home to them, for they will not return to it. Still must their mothers walk beside them, sweet and serious, and clad in the garments of power. The occupations, pleasures and ambitions of men and women must not diverge so widely from each other. Potent beyond all other facts of every day experience is the rapidly increasing similarity between the pursuits of these two fractions that make up the human integer. When brute force reigned this *rapport* was at zero. "Impedimenta to the rear" was the command of Cæsar, and the rule of every warrior—women and children being the hindrances referred to. Crusaders waved their mailed hands to ladies fair who were shut up in mighty castles for protection.

Today there is not a motto more popular than that of the inspired old German, "Come, let us live for our children;" and as for women, "the world is all before them where to choose." No greater good can come to the manhood of the world than is prophesied in the increasing community of thought and work between it and the world's womanhood. The growing individuality, independence and *prestige* of the gentler sex steadily requires from the stronger a higher standard of character and purer habits of life. This blessed consummation so devoutly to be wished is hastened by every prayer you offer, every hymn you sing, every loving errand of your willing feet and gentle hands. You are the true friends of tempted manhood, bewildered youth and every little child. Your steadfast faith and loyal patient work are the mightiest existing factor in woman's contribution to the solution of this Republic's greatest problem, and have their final significance in the thought and purpose, not that the world shall come into the home, but that the home, embodied and impersonated in its womanhood, shall go forth into the world.

In presence of the American saloon the American home is like a shorn lamb to which no wind is tempered. Evils by their excesses tend to their own cure, and this paramount evil of our time has stirred that deepest instinct, the love of mother hearts. This is a force which in nature contradicts the theory of survival of the fittest, since in her determination that degenerate offspring *shall* survive, the mother, in every realm of being, freely pours out her life. Blessed instinct which lends its tender pathos to the lowest orders of creation and glorifies with ineffable loveliness the records of humanity! I have no fears for the women of America. They will never content themselves with remaining stationary in methods or in policy, much less sound a retreat in their splendid warfare against the saloon in law and the saloon in politics. The tides of the mother's heart do not change; we can count upon them always. The voice of Miriam still cheers the brave advance, and all along the line we hear the battle-cry: "*Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward.*"

### II. SCOPE AND RELATIVE POWERS OF NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

A national society must deal with national questions. For example: In the state we have superintendents whose business it is to see that state Sunday school and other associations are addressed in the interest of temperance. In this national society we have a superintendent who, while she helps the states, is specifically responsible to look after the *National* Sunday school convention and other national gatherings. We have always cherished this ideal, but have been slow in measuring up to it, because the states were so inadequately organized, and so far from systematic in their methods, that national superintendents had to devote themselves to the work properly belonging to their assistants in the states. Let us hope that this convention may be signalized by the truly national scope of its plans, as befits its name and opportunity. In earlier years we asked each state president to report her locality; now we get the national outlook from the reports of our superintendents. Then we had done practically nothing as a national organization; now, we begin to grasp the grandeur of our calling, and study our departments, not as in the past, with almost exclusive reference to states, but, leaving each state perfectly free to select among our methods those adapted to the degree of temperance evolution it has attained, we press forward to our grand destiny as a union of states, whose outlook embraces the Republic as a whole, and whose aims, methods and spirit are nothing less than *national*.

To fill successfully this high and heavenly calling, we must have a clearer definition of the duties devolving upon each officer and superintendent. We must also know more accurately than heretofore the relative powers of the executive committee, the general officers and superintendents. Up to this time there has been almost nothing decisive as to this important correlation of forces, and it will be, in my judgment, the most important duty of the eleventh convention patiently to make this study and work out a clear and practical conclusion. Permit me to give you, as my contribution to this investigation, the results of my own thought, experience and consultation.

1. The convention itself, with its duly constituted delegates, is the only source of power. Its members come, by state election, directly from the White Ribbon ranks, and afford our most perfect means of knowing the needs and wishes of our wide area and constituency.

2. The executive committee, made up of the five general officers and the presidents of states, territories and the District of Columbia, is, in the intervals of the convention, the responsible power.

3. The general officers (president, corresponding secretary, recording secretary, assistant recording secretary and treasurer) may exercise all the powers inhering in their respective offices and such others as may be delegated to them by the executive committee.

I have thought that a mid-year meeting of the executive committee, held at headquarters, would be to the advantage of our work. It certainly would be so if practicable, but a strenuous effort, made last year winter to convene the committee at Indianapolis, in presence of an exigency as extreme as will be likely ever to arise in our society, resulted in the presence of seven out of forty-eight—barely a quorum. The distance and expenses involved in such a meeting are great, but I hope you will give the subject of this mid-year session your careful consideration.

Next in order comes:

4. *The Superintendents of Departments.*— During the past year there have been thirty-four of these. No definition has ever been given of the duties or prerogatives of our superintendents beyond the "aims" of our "Annual Leaflet," the work of preparing which has been assumed by the president and corresponding secretary, but was never authorized, and is without significance save in the way of suggestion. Beyond the implication in by-law I (article II,) that national superintendents are entitled to vote in this convention there is no allusion to their powers or duties. The superintendents are a comparatively recent creation of the National W. C. T. U., the office having been authorized at Boston on a recommendation from me in 1880. If my memory is correct, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, then corresponding secretary, suggested this arrangement in place of the cumbersome old-fashioned "standing committees," which had prevailed until that time. I am sure we are unanimous in the opinion that the change was one of great significance and value, our superintendents having been universally beloved and honored.

I am sorry to report that several departments have been practically vacant during the year. We must choose our superintendents with greater deliberation and care. Breadth and comprehensiveness of view, and a firm grasp of the situation, combined with special adaptation and tireless energy, are essential to success in this most lofty and honorable position. It is our duty to put only vigorous, efficient and willing workers to the fore in charge of these great interests.

The development of our departments into the national character for which they were intended should be the chief thought and purpose of the year to come. Last year I suggested an amendment to the constitution (offered by Mrs. Stevens, of Maine), by which our superintendents would become members of the executive committee. Upon discussion there have been so many difficulties suggested, that I prefer not to express an opinion on the subject here.

### III. THE DEPARTMENTS OF WORK.

1. *Organization.*—The year 1883 is believed to have been the first in which any temperance society held a convention in each state and territory, but that immense work was wrought by the zeal of our organizers. It has been repeated in 1884, or will be before Christmas. After this year, each state W. C. T. U. will have sufficient vigor to arrange its annual meeting without special help from the national society. Among the territories, Dakota, Montana, East and West Washington and Wyoming are already so "way-wise" that their annual meeting is a fixed fact as well as an attractive one; but New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Idaho specially need our fostering care. Mrs. Shields, of Colorado, did us excellent service last year, and Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins, of Ohio, is now planning a trip in the interest of these territories in all of which we have White Ribbon women of unexcelled devotion. Miss Henrietta G. Moore, besides a most successful trip to the south, has worked along the Northern Pacific road to Puget Sound, and is now in Oregon. Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt has made long and fatiguing journeys through California, Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada, and goes in November to the Sandwich Islands. Mrs. Foster's tour of the Pacific coast was of great value in the development of prohibition sentiment and organized effort for prohibitory law. Of Mrs. Chapin's arduous and extended labors we have the sequal in the unequalled enthusiasm with which the women of the south are taking up the temperance work. Their zeal and victories this year have been our most vivid reminder of the crusade fire in 1874. Trips to the south have been made by our beloved Hannah Whitall Smith, accompanied by Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson; by Henrietta G. Moore, who seems adapted to that work, and whose return is cordially invited; also by Mrs. Maria Upham Drake, of Brooklyn, besides Miss Anna Gordon and myself. The workers to the manner born have also been more active than ever before. With the example of such leadership as Mrs. Chapin's this will be growingly true. In Kentucky, Mrs. George W. Bain, of Louisville; in Tennessee, Mrs. E. L. Saxon, of Memphis; in Louisiana, Mrs. Wm. H. Goodale, of Baton Rouge; in Texas, Mrs. Jennie Bland-Beauchamp, of Denton; in Georgia, Miss Stokes, of Atlanta; in Florida, Mrs. Gwynn, of Jacksonville; in Virginia, Mrs. Rebecca Wilson, of Lincoln; in West Virginia, Mrs. Jane

C. Johnson, of Parkersburg; all have wrought as never before to build up the dyke of prohibition between the saloons of their section and its homes. In the middle and western states organization has made great progress, as will be seen by the report of our corresponding secretary, whose watchful eye and ready pen survey and map the whole great field. Unusual activity has prevailed in the department of work among foreigners, as will be abundantly testified by Mrs. Grubb's report, and Mrs. Frances Harper has been as earnest as she is gifted in building up her department of work among colored people of the north. Mrs. Chapin will tell us of the great interest manifested by them in the south, and the readiness with which they co-operate with the white people in securing local prohibition, whenever our society makes an earnest endeavor to enlist their votes. Perhaps we have hardly appreciated the peculiar significance of the drink problem at the south, where an ignorant, undisciplined race, long held back from temptation by the laws that prevailed in slavery time, was suddenly left free to patronize saloons and became the prey of politicians glad to pay for their votes at so many glasses apiece. Incalculable danger to life, property and the sanctity of home could not fail to result from this change, and the south has a more imperious motive to work for temperance in these dangers that thus environ it than we can well imagine.

2. *Preventive.*—The department of heredity has made admirable progress under Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett. The institute held in its interest at Lake Bluff, in August, was the high water mark of its kind. Its spirit was so scientific, its method so unexceptionable, and its range of expression so lofty, that the most critical were conquered. A *Journal of Heredity* is soon to be issued by Dr. Burnett, as the exponent of this department, which in its possibilities undergirds all others. It will take the form of a scientific quarterly, and should be read in our local unions.

3. *Hygiene.*—Our superintendent, Mrs. Dr. Kellogg, is with her husband, editor of *Good Health*, a magazine which deserves the interest of every White Ribbon worker in Ameria. Mrs. Kellogg held a national institute in Washington, D. C., last spring.

So strongly am I impressed with the importance of this department, that I urge upon our delegates the importance of holding an institute of heredity and hygiene at every convention, county, district and state. Nothing will do more to commend our work to the good sense of the people than our evident comprehension of the supreme relation which nature and nurture hold to the success of the temperance reform, to which legal enactments and political parties are but the hands upon the dial-plate of progress, indicating how fast, how far and how irresistibly the hidden wheels and springs of educated sentiment are impelling the people onward.

"According to law" is truly the method and philosophic explanation of God's great universe, so far as we can spell it out, but His own laws of inheritance and health are as much more vital than our man made laws, as He is greater than ourselves. Indeed, our laws, so far as they are excellent, are but the statements of our endeavor to fall into line with His. Let us then magnify these two magnificent departments, in which we study God's own methods of procedure; His beneficent laws of cause and effect. The blessed word, "Health" once literally meant "Holiness," and that means wholeness; for disease and sin alike are fractional conditions—one of the body, the other, largely through the body, of the soul. Equipoise, as of the compass in the binnacle, is the only normal relation of our being toward God and His laws; adjustedness, harmony—these are the high, pure, happiness giving rewards of conformity to His will, who in nature and grace formulates that will in laws as changeless as His own being.

"My will, not Thine, be done," whether uttered by violating a law of health or spiritual holiness, helps to turn Eden into a desert, but "Thy will, not mine, be done," in matters of diet, as well as discipline, helps to turn the desert into Eden, and make Gethsemane the gate to heaven.

"Who sweeps a room
As for God's laws, makes that and the action fine,"

sang George Herbert. O may these "deeds of week-day holiness;" this reverent study of those habits in life which relate to the diet, dress, cleanliness, ventilation and exercise that will make the physical estate of humanity more normal, attract our thought as the sun draws the tides of the sea.

4. *Educational.*—The story of this great department can be fittingly told only by its superintendent, whose heroic work this year forms one of the brightest pages in our annals. New York has wheeled into line, and henceforth all educational institutions receiving public money, must systematically teach the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human organism. Text books have been issued in harmony with this requisition, and the school children of that great commonwealth are conning the pages where God's sacred laws, "written in our members," are recorded for their forewarning and defense. The National Educational Convention, at Madison, Wis., the largest ever convened, invited our representatives to speak upon this theme, and adopted resolutions pledging us its powerful co-operation. Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell of Boston, president of that convention, in his annual address, uttered this golden sentence:

"The giant evil—yea, crime—of our day is *intemperance*. Compared with it, all other vices and crimes are but its infant children. The great reform of our day is temperance. Compared with it, all other reforms are born of its healthful and omnipotent generation. Two persons stand at the threshold to protect the incoming generation from becoming an easy prey to the devourer of health, happiness, hope, life and heaven. The natural protectors of our youth are the parent and the teacher, and the home and the school are the citadels for their defence. *Formation, not reformation*, is now the educational watchword which woman has proclaimed as the signal to be sent to all her allies in the world, and the two words—WOMAN and TEMPERANCE—each the symbol of the true and the good, shall be forever united. It is a marvel to many that this new gospel of teaching the children the laws of health, of chastity, of purity, of hope and of temperance, should have such a remarkable spread and meet with so general acceptance; that legislators in town, city, country, state and nation should listen, hear and legislate to protect childhood from the ravages of RUM, and that a literature should spring up as by magic from a hitherto sterile intellectual soil."

A summer training school for scientific temperance instruction was established at Martha's Vineyard this year, by Mrs. Hunt, under the auspices of the National W. C. T. U. Many teachers were in attendance, and able lectures given by a leading professor of Michigan University. I hope some action may be here taken to perpetuate this school and to establish another at the west. I am earnestly hoping that some of our most gifted speakers may make a specialty of aiding Mrs. Hunt to address all the leading colleges for young men, as well as our women's colleges, upon this subject. The field is too vast for any one speaker to compass it, and these lectures ought to be given at least annually in these centers of educational influence, and followed by the effort to organize a corps of total abstainers among students and professors.

5. *Sunday School Work.*—Miss Kimball should be congratulated on the hearty co-operation given by the International Sunday school convention at Louisville, where our efforts to bring the subject forward were seconded so ably by the local workers, notably by Mrs. Carrie A. Leech, president of the Y. W. C. T. U. A resolution was adopted with emphatic cordiality, requesting the International Lesson committee to furnish quarterly temperance lessons in the regular course. I am informed on good authority that this being a request and not taking the form of positive *instructions*, the committee, created though it was by the convention, will not comply. It remains for us to continue specific efforts along this line and to do our utmost to induce Sunday school publishers to instruct the lesson commentators to furnish such lessons quarterly at least, upon the passages selected by the International committee, who themselves admit that there is abundance of material to be so used in the scripture selected, but decline to designate it as a temperance lesson. We pray that they may yet do this, because of the great effect on public sentiment thereby certain to be secured, and the fact that if they did so, the lesson would come with authority, and writers for Sunday-school periodicals and lesson helps would then be sure to supply the material that teachers need.

6. *The Juvenile Work* has grown in efficiency this year for the simple reason that more time and attention have been bestowed upon it. Mrs. Hammer's Leaflet of suggestions is most helpful, and has been widely circulated. Organizations have multiplied more rapidly than usual, but some of the states are still lamentably backward. It has been thought by some that the organization of the "Look-up Legion" including not only the triple pledge, but broadening the basis of the organization so that "general moral horticulture" (as one expresses it) should be included, would made the society more attractive by introducing greater variety. I confess I would be glad to see this tried.

An illustration will help to emphasize the significance of this department. The Colorado potato bug was ravaging America and advancing upon Europe, when the German minister of public instruction hit upon an expedient which effectually protected the Fatherland; he had bronze imitations of the baneful insect distributed through all the public schools, with the words: "Kill them! they take away our food." May we be equally wise to set the children at work killing off the worms of the still; our food supply would then cease to be prostituted to base uses, and our country would be free.

I would include in the pledge total abstinence from *all* stimulants and narcotics, and teach the children not only the reasonableness of this resolution, but train them as young patriots in the simplest principles and methods of our government and the sacredness of obedience to law.

A magnificent field, white to the harvest, awaits any woman who will come forward and devote her energies to the work of a national organizer among the children. Miss Anna Gordon has done this on a broader scale than any other, and the results have rewarded her efforts beyond what would have been possible in any other department, but though her heart is more than willing her hands are too full for this great enterprise.

7. *Temperance Literature.*—Our faithful superintendent, Miss Colman, has branched out in many new directions this year, all of them practical and excellent. Her report is always specific and replete with interest. I will not anticipate its contents. There is one wish always in my mind when I think of our literature department, and it is that we might broaden its scope so as to make it include the best now being published by the states. Every phase of the work should have its leaflets—prohibition and home protection should be set forth in all their varied and progressive phases; courses of reading should be provided, and parliamentary usage attractively elucidated. It should be the tool-box of the W. C. T. U., where at the smallest possible cost every needed improvement might be obtained. Illinois has set the National a grand example this year, having published, as I learn by Miss Hood's report, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand pages, at a cost of but $737.81. I am not finding fault with our national department—it is what we make it—but I ask you to devise liberal things this year, and to remember this must be the strong arm of the service if we are to win.

8. *Influencing the Press.*—Probably no department has gained more rapidly than this, under the management of Mrs. Esther T. Housh, of Vermont. Her "Bulletin" has flown out far and wide, giving definite form to the work of her state superintendents, and bringing the news, methods and thoughts of the national society prominently forward. If earnest work, freely performed by a gifted woman, whose head and heart were already full, is to have its meed of recognition, then ours will be warmly given to the editor of *The Woman's Century*.

9. *State and County Fairs.*—Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols has nobly magnified her office, as her report will show. Never have we moved forward so rapidly to the capture of these great holiday gatherings of the people, as under her wise and gentle management. To bring temperance ideas and practices in contact with those who congregate at these autumn festivals, is of the first importance, also to make systematic efforts to secure the enactment and enforcement of laws against the sale of intoxicants upon the grounds. I wish we might encourage the "temperance harvest home" introduced by some of our auxiliaries, as a plesant feature of our work, not only in rural neighborhoods, but in towns and cities, where no better object-lesson could be placed before the people's eyes that the wholesome grains and luscious fruits of the earth designed for food, but by a false political economy and detestable avarice now so often worked over into drinks that destroy the home.

Mrs. Nichols will present her plans for a W. C. T. U. bazaar at the New Orleans exposition, for which I bespeak your interest and help.

10. *The Young Women's Work.*—Is enlisting unusual interest this year. Owing to the loss of her blessed mother, Mrs. Barnes has been unable to give as much attention as usual to the department which she has admirably conducted since its organization. But I have found in the state convention, more time given to the young ladies than in any previous year, and I suggest that hereafter on our national program, an evening be assigned to the young ladies, the exercises to be conducted by them throughout. They are to be our successors, and their training must begin. We have had to forge our own weapons and to learn the manual of arms upon the battle-field. Happily this will not be so with them, for they will enter with the hard-worn heritage of our experience. The snowflake of the first gray hair has fallen on some of our foreheads within the last decade; its gleaming drift is sifting fast upon the brows of others. We are the veterans. Gentle grirlhood will march onward to our places if we but give the signal. Let us not fail them and they will stand by us.

11. *The Flower Mission.*—This has gained greatly since our last meeting. The saintly woman who from her bed of pain sends loving messages from ocean to ocean, has such a place in all our hearts that we can refuse her nothing. Miss Jennie Casseday, of Louisville, leads all our noble band of superintendents in the personal sacrifice that glorifies her work. What wonder that her floral embassies have penetrated so many prisons in the year past, bearing their tender scripture passages fragrant of the patience and the love of God, to those who thought themselves forgotten? Among our thirty-three departments I will mention but one more; our dear Jennie Smith's

12. *Work Among Railroad Employees.*—What two women could do, this has been done by Miss Smith and her friend, Miss Adelaide Sherman. To seek and save the lost has been their constant care, and the fruits are seen in such replies as these given to the railroad magnates who inquired into the work: "Well, sir, we used to spend our time cursing, now we sing gospel hymns;" or "The saloons got all our money, now it goes to the old folks at home." A blessed work is theirs, the every-day evangelism of the street. The common people hear them gladly. But they need coadjutors in every state and town. I fear our good women have merged this work in their general evangelical lines, which were the beginning of all our manifold endeavor. Railroad men are a peculiar class, made so by their special avocation, and work for them must be a specialty. Sisters, think of this. I hope Miss Smith may appoint a meeting at which those who are willing to go home and start this branch of work may gain the suggestions that they need. She will also plead for some attention to the train boys, a most neglected class, who are now appealing to her for help.

While on the subject of evangelistic work, let me quote to you the words of Judge Pitman, of Massachusetts, a leader in the Prohibition party:

"It is no chance association which leads to the cry, 'Down with the Sunday laws and liquor laws in so many parts of the country. The traffic wants the day; it wants the Saturday night wages; it wants the opportunity and temptation to drink on the day of rest.

It has the day in Europe; it covets it in America. It will have it unless the political power of the traffic is broken."

I believe we should appoint a superintendent to co-operate with those noble men who have organized what might well be called a society for the "Preservation of the Christian Sabbath." Surely this blessed work ought to be a part and parcel of our own.

IV. "THE UNION SIGNAL."

On this subject I am prepared to speak with enthusiasm. Our weekly list of subscribers numbers nearly thirteen thousand five hundred, which is the high water mark of success in the long history of our national organ. It is to-day the most popular temperance journal in existence, and has abundantly justified the hopes of its friends. Our editor, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, and our publisher, Mr. Charles E. S. Fielden, are specialists in their departments, and have steadily grown upon the board of trustees, to whom they have proved themselves invaluable. Mrs. T. B. Carse, president of the board, is carrying our debt of $2,000 on her individual security. I am confident that if she could make a trip to the state conventions the indebtedness would be cleared away by the taking of stock in shares of $25 each, by local unions, payable in fifteen months at quarterly instalments of $5 each. This method is so gradual that few unions would deem it burdensome when compared with the advantage of part ownership in the paper and the right of a vote on its policy and all other questions in any wise re'ating to its affairs. When I mentioned to my sisters, last year, the burden some of us were carrying for the "Hayes Fund," they promptly lifted it, and that interest will never again be presented to our convention. This has been a year of unusual financial prosperity. I am confident you will not leave your noble friend, who has so long stood by our paper with splendid fidelity, to go home with its burdens still weighing heavily upon her shoulders, but by pledging stock for your states you will lift them at once and forever.

V. FINANCE.

In the twenty state conventions on my itinerary for this year, I have thus far urged the plan of finance so successfully conducted by our Indiana sisters; 1st, become incorporated, so that you can hold property; 2d, issue shares of stock of five dollars each, payable at the rate of a dollar per year, to be sold to any who will buy. Some will take one share, others several. This stock will declare a dividend of honest hard work done by means of it on earth, and will be paid back with illimitable compound interest in heaven. It should be offered for sale in all W. C. T. U. audiences, and by good and true women who make it their business to place as much of it as possible. Payable at a dollar per year, it furnishes a sure basis to go upon in future plans. This method is equally applicable to all branches of our organization, from the national itself to the smallest auxiliary and if carried out with business-like energy and persistence, will relieve the embarrassment which we have so long bemoaned.

VI. A HOME OF OUR OWN.

It is high time that our unions everywhere should have headquarters of their own. It is essential to those states that would take first rank, and imperative to the success of the national W. C. T. U.

We must have a building to accommodate our national officers, our paper and our departments of work. I have rung the changes on the need of a more vigorous policy in this direction until I know not how to put the matter in a new light. Last year I outlined a plan for the earnest recommendation that you consolidate the New York office with the office of The Union Signal, and make Mrs. T. B. Carse superintendent of building fund. If you desire it we will do our best to secure a fund by application to wealthy men and women, this year, and to put the enterprise prominently before the public. I do not believe the cause can be better served than in this way, and now that so many are in the field organizing for us, I will gladly devote a year to help furnish a local habitation for the society we love so well.

VII. TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Mrs. Throop, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, has been urging for some time past the more perfect organization of our W. C. T. U. She thinks we should from the first have made *township* organization the unit, aggregating these local unions into counties, these into districts, these into states, and these into the National W. C. T. U. This is the only missing link in following out the political subdivisions that men have found convenient and desirable. She also urges each local union to be incorporated, so that it can hold property and prosecute infractions of prohibitory law. Without taking time to argue these points I bring them to your notice for state action and suggest their recommendation to our auxiliaries.

Let me urge you to make the report on resolutions and plan of work a special order, and to put the time not later than the third day of the convention, that we may have opportunity for full discussion; may know what we want; say what we mean; and having taken our position go home prepared to report it accurately to our constituents.

VIII. WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Letters have been sent out to the leading missionaries of Christendom asking their advice and co-operation as to the best methods of initiating this great enterprise, which will require years for its fulfilment. Representative leaders of the women's boards have been conferred with, responses show good will and interest, but action must come from our own ranks. The next step I would suggest is the designation of leading speakers, who shall be empowered to present an address from us to each of the women's missionary boards during the coming year, asking the appointment of one of their number on a general committee of conference, whose report shall be presented at our meeting in 1885.

A reconnoisance of the field is essential to success, and I am glad to announce that Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, one of our ablest and most trusty superintendents, has already arranged to visit the Sandwich Islands, and hopes to go thence to Australia, India, China and Japan. For the necessary funds for this enterprise we must look to a few wealthy friends, chiefly on the Pacific coast. In working up this enterprise we must carefully study the adaptation of methods to varying climates and nationalities, no less than to prevailing habits of brain poison. One of the best results to be attained by this broader generalization will, perhaps, be this: That all stimulants and narcotics will finally be included in our pledge, as alike the enemies of that sacred instruments of thought, the human brain.

This great endeavor to belt the world with the organization whose keynote is gospel temperance, can have no basis so sure as a union of Christian womanhood in prayer. That is its truest precursor; its happiest harbinger. I have grieved to notice that the noon hour of prayer, bequeathed to us by the crusade, is falling into disuse. Let me affectionally urge its observance at all our meetings and conventions by our individual members. This "recollectedness" at the day's most busy hour, will make us no less "fervent in spirit" than we are "diligent in business," "serving the Lord" so steadily that every day shall be to us one of the "days of the Son of Man." I hope that this convention may emphasize anew the noontide call to prayer, and that Thursday afternoon, which in the years just following the crusade was generally observed by a concert of prayer, may be anew dedicated to that object, our local auxiliaries, so far as possible, meeting on that day, and systematic efforts being made to secure its observance as a time of prayer by women, for the overthrow of the poison habits of all lands.

By co-operating in this effort with the Woman's missionary boards, this can be done within the next year.

IX. OUR PROMOTED SOLDIERS.

We miss two faces here today—among the most familiar in time past. Mrs. L. B. Barrett, of Boston, who died on the 24th of May,— was founder of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U , one of our most successful auxiliaries, and its secretary from the beginning. Last year she was the chairman of our committee on credentials. We have all read in The Union Signal the tender tribute of her life-long friend, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. No woman of all our host was ever more faithful or efficient in the place to which she was called than Mrs. Barrett.

What shall I say of "Mother Hill," who was President of the first W. C. T. U., of Newark, and who in her 82d year has left us? Always until the last convention, to which she did not come, it was "Mother Hill" who was memory and conscience to us, holding up her watch as the noon hour drew on, calling us to prayer, and often leading us in that strong, deep voice. Our hearts did safely trust in her; she was the stuff out of which martyrs are made. To me she is a "treasure laid up in Heaven." We have lost also our first superintendent of the department of heredity, Mrs. Mary A. Griffith, of Pennsylvania, one of the selectest spirits I have ever known, whose pure and radiant face will always live in my memory; whose beautiful pen was dedicated to whatever is lofty in thought or august in virtue. Of all whom we lovingly mourn this year, in national, state and local unions, it may be truly said that they were lovely and pleasant in their lives; that they "allured to brighter worlds and led the way."

X. OUR NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

I need not give a history of the national memorial for prohibition. Its annals are familiar to you all. It is not generally known, however, that your president and recording secretary successfully used their influence to secure a postponement of the Pittsburgh convention until after all the others had been held, that the dominant parties might first be approached and given an opportunity to stand by the cause of home versus saloon. It should also be made a matter of record, as indicative of growing liberality toward women, that we found them among the delegates and speakers of the Greenback convention, and that your representatives, were invited to speak before them, also that Major Burke, of New Orleans, assured us of a courteous hearing in the Democratic committee on resolutions; but we had no heart to avail ourselves of the opportunity after asking the Republicans in vain, when Senator Blair secured a hearing for us there. You know that as the outcome of the Pittsburgh convention, where our memorial was warmly welcomed, your general officers carrying the pledge of the Detroit resolution "lent their influence" to the Prohibition party, and that a large majority of the state unions have endorsed their action.

XI. THE TWO NATIONAL MEASURES.

I believe if we attached an educational test to our plea for the ballot, the women of the south would soon accept it as a temperance weapon, and that the two national amendments to be sought, are one outlawing the liquor traffic, and as its correlate, another giving enfranchisement to women. The study I have made of these living issues during the hot debate of this campaign, has committed me unalterably to national movements for these great objects, as the only consistent method of our national society. The *enforcement ballot* of this nation must, in the nature of the case, be woman's, for while men will never by non-partisan vote, give constitutional prohibition, they will at once break into partisan camps on the vital question of *enforcement*, while women, who as a class, are free from the appetite for drink, will vote almost solidly to elect officers who will make the law, not a dead letter on the statute books, nor a power feebly and capriciously applied, but a firm and steady force to hold in check the arch-enemy of their homes and tempted loved ones.

XII. "GOSPEL POLITICS."

Dear sisters:—By the laws of spiritual dynamics this has been one of our best, perhaps because one of our most progressive, years. Stationary pools and people tend toward stagnation. The most senseless of proverbs is that about the rolling stone that gathers no moss. What does it want of moss when it can get momentum? The stone cut out of the mountain that rolled on until it filled the whole earth is the emblem of every God-sent force. You cannot limit, stop or stay its progress. "Hands off," is the motto of a wise conservation in presence of a power like that. The law of progress is the law of growth.

It is no new thing for us to "lend our influence" to a party. Practically, we have never done anything else. In local elections we have prayed, talked and circulated literature for the side that favored no license, and we have done nothing more than that now, save to accept the courtesy of an invitation to sundry state and one national convention; courtesy we should doubtless have accepted from other parties, save for the very good reason that it was not proffered! How many hundred letters I have filed away from our members saying: "By dint of hard work we elected two temperance councilmen, we failed to secure Mr.——for mayor by only a few votes;" or, "we have elected a majority of the city council;" for, although not voters, our women ally themselves so thoroughly with the party that takes up the cause of prohibition, that they always say "We." The same is true of states, for even in the constitutional amendment campaign there must always be a party to *submit* the amendment, and after it is gained, a party to *enforce* it, so that except in the brief interval during which it is before the people, the whole Genesis and Exodus of constitutional prohibition is a party measure, as no one knows better than our sisters from states which have either attempted or achieved this form of legislation; hence the W. C. T. U., if it would work at all for legal measures, must do so by "lending its influence" to a party.

The same rule holds in national movements; and when our great society, deliberating upon its duty at the Louisville convention two years ago, and last year at Detroit convention, adopted a resolution to "lend its influence to that party which should furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles," it but acted in its national capacity, as its state auxiliaries and their branches had been acting for ten years. It introduced no innovation but walked by the same rule, and minded the same thing it had been doing in its slow, sure progress since the crusade. That the justice, propriety and logical necessity of such action should have been questioned, not in the quietness of those conventions, but in the storm of this campaign has inexpressibly surprised me, and I am confident we have but to wait patiently till "the mists have cleared away," when the universal verdict will be that we did right. In the view of criticisms made upon us by some of our friends, it has occurred to me that if the now dominant party had been declared by us that "best embodiment" our partisanship would not have seemed so virulent. Alas for human nature: the test is still apt to be, in politics as in religion, that orthodoxy is "my doxy" and heterodoxy "yours!"

But let us be of good cheer; the 4th of November is not far off, and at its close the galling cross-fire of harsh criticism will suddenly cease; the storm cloud will be lifted and the W. C. T. U., along with the rest of American christendom, will settle down to that "manifest destiny" of quiet routine work which characterizes it everywhere "after election day."

As a national society we could not act in view of Republican efforts for prohibition in isolated states, as Iowa and Kansas; nor yet in view of Democratic, as in Maryland or Tennessee; but we had to act from a national point of view. Each party had refused to submit the prohibition amendment in most of the states, and its bid was for the liquor vote, which is difficult to hold, rather than for the temperance vote, which is easy to conciliate. We found matter for reflection in the fact that party lines were so strictly observed in the Ohio election last fall, that although on a "fair count," a majority of all the voters declared for prohibition, they elected on the same day a legislature friendly to the liquor traffic; thus showing the feeble grip of prohibition without a party back of it.

The first act by which our National W. C. T. U. indicated that it was measuring up to *national*, as well as state prohibition, was the resolution offered by Mary A. Woodbridge, at Washington, in 1880. Senator Blair had just addressed us on that theme, giving the argument in brief, when we adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That we attest our approval for Senator Blair in his noble stand for temperance in the hall of our national congress, and pledge ourselves as soon as possible, to roll into the senate a petition of one million names, for an amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors, fermented and distilled.

At Detroit this resolution was reiterated, with what result you know. But while we have failed to redeem our promise, "'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true," our minds have been clarifying constantly, and I believe the majority of our sisters now perceive the necessity and duty of working to secure a prohibitory amendment to the national constitution.

The argument may be reviewed more vividly by illustration. Uncle Sam owns a farm; it is divided into thirty-eight fields, leased by his nephews, while he has nine new fields besides the home garden, under his care. The use of bitters by the hands is the great curse that afflicts Uncle Sam's farm. It makes the hired men lazy, unhealthy, and many of them criminals. Three or four of his nephews have declared they would not allow this wretched drink to be either made or sold in their fields, have held a meeting of all their tenants and agreed to keep out this nuisance or die in the attempt. They have gone about this with so much pluck and determination that they would actually have kept their fields comparatively free, but for one thing, viz: Uncle Sam has a different theory about controlling this dangerous drink. He says: "It is a great evil, but I will make of it 'a great beneficence.' In the first place, we shall always have these bitters made and sold; you may set that down for a fixed fact. Farmer John sends it across the water, and I shall let it in, but not till he has paid a heavy tax. That will go a good ways towards supporting me, and make your rent less. Then, since they will make this stuff anyhow, I will just let it go on in my nine new fields, and on my garden spot, and you must not mind if I have it carted through your fields on the way to my own; besides, I'll let 'em make it under my own eye, in places set apart for that purpose right in the fields next yours, where they haven't this fanatical rule that you have about not letting it be made or sold. Then, in my own garden patch I'll make special arrangements not to have it sold unless each man that keeps it pays so much right direct to me. If they'll do that, I'll let it come straight into my own house with the big dome.

But Uncle Sam's nephews are not so stupid as the old gentleman imagines. They reply: "Now see here, so long as you give a writing to the men that make these bitters, telling them they may, and taking ninety cents for yourself to every twenty cents they get for all their trouble, so long will you want this drink made and sold. Don't you see that you are the great bitters maker yourself? Why, you have become so avaricious that you actually hold in your own hand the key to every bitters manufactory on the big farm. and put your men there to watch by day and night, so that you shall be sure to get your share. You even tell the bitters man what sort of a building he must put up, and make him give you a bond for the building, and you lock up his materials for making the vile stuff, not however until he has bought and paid for them under your eye. You stand there and weigh and measure and make sure that you know just how much he manufactures, and then you shut it up tight and put a watch dog at the door so that nobody can go in or out without your knowing it. Then when the man sells a gallon, you take four-fifths of the profits. If he sells to another man that works the stuff into some other kind of drink, you make the last man pay you $200 for this privilege; if he sells it at wholesale you charge him $150; if he sells it out to our hands in small quantities, $25. Then by doing this you make it next to impossible for us to keep the stuff out of our fields. It is so handy to smuggle across the line that we can never keep the abomination out altogether, do what we will. When you cart it across it is so easy to let a keg drop off here and there.

The fair thing for you to do is, to go out of partnership with the business yourself, and then to send word out into the territory of your nine distant fields that they can never have from you such a lease as you gave us in the thirty-eight older ones, unless they promise never to let the bitters in."

"Besides," continued these go-ahead, anti-bitters men, "as your rules now stand, you come into our fields, and if you find a man convicted of selling, you make him pay you so much, so that he gets a sort of permit from you that makes it harder for us to convict him of his crime. I tell you, Uncle Sam, we don't propose to stand this thing much longer, but to send a lot of our men to your garden patch and make you do us justice. We are on the war path for that very thing. We've picked out our leaders and counted up our men, and will be along quicker than you've any notion of to turn the bitters out of your big house and clear it up generally.

"Then we'll fix those nine fields so they'll never have a bitters factory or a bitters shop. We'll notify Farmer John across the way that he's got to shut up shop as far as coming over to your farm with his products is concerned; and then we'll proceed to draw up a writing and get all your thirty-eight nephews to sign it, promising never to allow this bitters business to go on anywhere inside the boundaries of the old farm, because, if it's *made at all*, some of the hands are sure to get hold of it."

In the arena of national prohibition we shall fight our hardest battles and win our most substantial victories. Nothing will alarm and anger our opponents like our efforts in this field, because no effort less direct aims a blow so decisive at the very vitals of their trade.

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, has made a more careful study of national prohibition, and with better opportunity to learn, than any other student of this subject in the nation, and he thus sums up his opinion:

For more than half a century, the working life of more than two generations, gigantic efforts have been put forth by noble men and women, by philanthropists, by statesmen, and by states, to restrain and destroy the alcoholic evil through the operation of moral suasion and by state law. Public sentiment has been aroused and public opinion created, and at times, in my belief, it might have been crystalized into national law had the labor been properly directed. But it has failed, as it will always fail, so long as we save at the spigot and waste at the bung, if I may borrow an expressive smile from the business of the enemy. The temperance question is in its nature a national question, just as much so as the traiff is and more than slavery was. It is waste of time to deal with it *only* by towns and counties and states. All possible local effort should be put forth against the liquor-death everywhere. The yellow fever should be fought in the by-ways and hospitals, by the physician and the nurses as well as by the quarantine of our ports and the suspension of infected traffic by national law; but the enemy will forever come in like a flood, unless the nation, which is assailed as a nation, defends itself as a nation.

How shall this be done?

What the temperance reform most needs is unification of effort, nationalization. Samson was not more completely hampered by withes than is this giant reform by the geographical lines of states; and if its supporters would but use their strength, they would at once find their natural arena circumscribed only by the national domain

By concentration upon the enactment of a national constitutional law. The nation can act in no other way than by law; and now there is no national law for the removal of the alcoholic evil. On the contrary, we have seen how, by guaranteeing the importation and transportation and permitting the manufacture, the national constitution is the very citadel of the rum power.

Existing parties cannot, in the very nature of the case, take up this question. Not to this end were they born; not for this cause did they come into the world. Upon this issue the voters who compose them are irrevocably divided. Twenty years ago Governor St. John and Senator John Sherman voted one way. Now the latter champions the brewers' cause, and the former is prohibition's standard bearer. Party enclosures must be broken down, that men who think and vote alike may clasp hands in a political fraternity where the issue of today outranks those of yesterday or tomorrow. A friendly editor uttered his word of warning to us in terms like these:

"There is any amount of political lightning in the air, and if you are not careful a bolt will strike the W. C. T. U." Whereupon our brave Mary T. Lathrap replied: "Women who have been fighting Jersey lightning for ten years aren't afraid of the political kind."

Let us clearly define our relation to the movement: It is the same as the Good Templars, whose chief officer, John B. Finch, is chairman of the executive committee of the Prohibition party. The Good Templars *as individuals* may be component members of the party, but as societies they lend their influence, their good will, good word, and if any society shall so choose, their good work, to help advance its fortunes. We do the same, no less, no more. As a national society we could only lend our influence to a *national* party. Could we consistently decline to do so after its acceptance of our memorial, whose prayer had been everywhere else denied? Frankly to ally itself with this movement will not injure any state auxiliary in its effort to secure constitutional prohibition. We shall be respected for our consistency, and feared because of our influence, by party leaders who know our power to reduce their majorities. Iowa's example should not be lost upon us. The prohibition vote there was confessedly the precursor of the constitutional amendment. It is the one form of prohibition that politicians dread. Where a man's ballot registers his plea, party leaders must pay it respect. One candidate who incarnates our principles is of more political value to our cause than ten thousand signatures to a petition. But great petitions are great educators of the people, and have always been followed by new party alignments. A Prohibition candidate is like a lightning rod; he draws the electricity of public sentiment on the question of which he is the exponent. Embodied issues are sure to condense public thought. What strife of tongues rages around the Prohibition candidates today, and what definiteness and force is given to the movement by their personality! President Julius Seelye, in Massachusetts; David Preston, in Michigan; Samuel D. Hastings, in Wisconsin; James B. Hobbs, in Illinois; John Brooks, in Missouri; how sharply defined are these heroic figures whom the people cannot choose but see! And those brave champions yonder in the thickest of the fight, John P. St. John and William Daniel, how loyal to them, in this hour of trial, are the hearts of our temperance women! This cause will grow until we have no more a solid north against a solid south, but rejoice in a non-sectional majority solid for prohibition. It takes a great cause to move a great people. *Protection for the home is that cause, and America that people.*

Let me quote the language of a recent address to the Brewers and Maltsters' Association of New York, by its president. Having spoken of Maine, Kansas and Iowa, he says: "Happily in New York we have little to fear so long as this question remains a state issue. But I should feel that I was neglecting my duty as president of this association did I not call your attention to the influences that are striving, with a patience and industry that we might well emulate, to make the question of prohibition a national issue, and to urge upon you the necessity of exercising the same care in supporting candidates for national offices, as you do in reference to state candidates. Let us be fully alive to [illegible] day."

I have seldom seen a statement so pointed [illegible] the need of a Prohibition party as the following [illegible] Hon. C. C. Bonney, of Chicago, president of the National Citizens' League. He says:

"There is nothing more astounding in American history, from the treason of Arnold to the murder of Garfield, than the neglect and refusal of the officers charged with the enforcement of the laws and pretection of the people, to enforce the acts of thirty state legislatures for the restriction of the worst evils of the liquor traffic and the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants to the young, who are regarded, under our system of government, as not having the judment and discretion requisite to protect themselves. The statement that hundreds of liquor saloons are found whose chief business consisted of sales made to minors, staggers human credulity, but it still stands uncontroverted, the blackest accusation yet made against the civilization of our age.

The fact of non-enforcement being admitted, philanthropy, patriotism and justice demand that its cause be discovered, made known and removed. The task is not difficult. The secret of the non-enforcement must be sought in the relation of the liquor traffic to the public authorities whose duty it is to take care that the laws be obeyed. It is readily found in the actual or supposed political power of the persons engaged in the liquor traffic. They command a certain desperate, reckless and servile vote—a vote that obeys orders and asks no questions. They cast that vote against all candidates for public office who do not favor the liquor traffic; if no candidate is so opposed, in favor of that one who is most favorable to it. Hence, candidates who feared or believed that they could not be elected without the saloon keepers' support, have made the pledge necessary to secure it, and in fulfilling such pledges have sacrificed the public welfare and left unpunished the creatures who, by the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, thrive on the ruin of the young. That such bargains for political support constitute the vilest form of bribery and corruption need hardly be said, for no other political infamy could surpass that of a practical surrender of the souls and bodies of children to the saloon keepers in return for their votes."

Republicans and Democrats *must* throw a sop to that Cerberus of perdition, the saloon; must be half-hearted in their allegiance to our cause; must pander to the liquor men who, under the spur of self-interest, are sure to desert if the party does not consider them, rather than conciliate the temperance men on whom they can much more confidently count to stand by them, even though the petitions of women (as in Illinois) are rolled into balls and tossed derisively from hand to hand by legislators under the dome of the capitol. For these parties are made up of elements which, while practically harmonious on the issues of the past, are utterly discordant on the issues of the present. Hence, it is only by reviving the past that they can hold together at all. They are political armies recruited upon a muster-roll at the head of which the word prohibition was not written, and how can we expect them to take up our cause save in a few exceptional states? No army ever yet did effective service when its soldiers were utterly disagreed as to the standards to be carried, the leaders to be followed and the issues to be fought.

When the party that was called into being to save the union applauds the playing of "Away down South in Dixie," at the convention called to choose its presidential candidate, we may well say it is a ghost and not a campaign issue that is paraded by campaign orators who dwell upon "a solid south." Such music I listened to in the Chicago Republican convention, and knew it to be the knell of the great organization I had once loved. In my own state that party's leading organ, the Chicago *Tribune*, plainly says: "Prohibition must be prohibited in the Republican party;" and its speaker in the house said: "The pestiferous prohibition element must be weeded out of our party."

[Miss Willard here digressed from her manuscript to say: "There have been many loving words spoken to me by women who sit here, and I have said to those who were in the house, and who are not taking part in the present discussion, as sisterly words as I knew how to give. In that splendid convention in Iowa two weeks ago, Mrs. Aldrich, its president, had not to say such a word as this to me, 'Please don't speak a word about this pet hobby of yours.' They said I might say all I wanted, and anything I wanted, and I did say all I wanted. One of Iowa's loveliest women, sweet Anna Malvin, came gently forward, and taking my hands in hers she told me how often she had prayed for the success of my work and how she had taught her children to ask God to keep me safe in all my wanderings. She said: "If you lived in Iowa you would see this question as I do, just as living in Illinois you see it differently from us," and saying these sweet words, she gave me a beautiful basket of flowers. As we stood there side by side and hand in hand, I thought to myself. "O if we could so tenderly disagree up here in the intellect, we shall certainly agree here in the heart, and we shall go on." And in response to her beautiful words and gift I could only say to the audience, "Behold the amenities of politics. This is gospel politics."

Dear Sisters: We must stand by each other. As the plot of this great drama thickens, our motives will be more rigorously questioned, our utterances scrutinized, and our reputations sharply assailed. Side by side, shoulder to shoulder we must move forward, with no

break in the ranks, no aspersions, no careless, harsh or cruel judgments, but the tenderest and most persistent endeavor to keep the unity of the spirit, if not of method, and above all the bond of peace. Let the criticising world see plainly that concord has the right of way in the W. C. T. U.

In all the turmoil of these toilsome days in which motives of which we never dreamed are foisted on us, words [illegible] spoke attributed and deeds we would spurn as [illegible] the law of kindness still dwell upon our [illegible] of a loving forbearance keep our hearts [illegible] me give you the sweet words my mother [illegible] speak as the talismanic charm to still my turbulent spirit in girlhood days: "*Hath any wronged thee? Be bravely revenged. Slight it and the work's begun. Forgive it and 'tis finished.*"

Permit me also to give you golden words spoken by one of the clearest philosophic minds of our own or any age. They may cheer you in this battle-hour as they have strengthened me:

"Whoever hesitates to utter that which he thinks the highest truth, lest it should be too much in advance of the time, * * * must remember that while he is a descendant of the past, he is a parent of the future; and that his thoughts are as children born to him which he may not carelessly let die. He, like every other man, may properly consider himself as one of the myriad agencies through which works the great first cause; and when that cause produces in him a certain belief he is thereby authorized to profess and act out that belief. . . . Not as adventitious, therefore, will the wise man regard the faith which is in him. The highest truth he sees he will fearlessly utter; knowing that, let what may come of it, he is thus playing his right part in the world."

We are slowly but surely attaining to the grandest mastership in all the world, mastership over our own sprits. The noblest figure of contemporary history is Gladstone, England's governmental chief, because with the people ready to mob him one day and worship him the next, he holds right on his way, quietly and patiently, but dauntlessly true to his convictions. God has set the W. C. T. U. for a grander confession and defense of the faith than we have dreamed as yet; one which would blanch our cheeks, perhaps, and make our hearts heavy with fear, could we to-day know all that it involves. But if we are true and tender-hearted, holding fast the hand of Christ, we shall be equal to the emergencies as they arise, no matter how perilous or great. Let me give you De Tocqueville's words for a motto in 1884: "*Life is neither a pleasure nor a pain. It is a serious business, to be entered on with courage and in a spirit of self-sacrifice.*"

## TABULATED STATEMENT.

Here let me sum up suggestions in the order given, and add a few not referred to in the body of my address.

1. Carefully define duties of all national officers and superintendents; also powers of executive committee.

2. National institutes of heredity and hygiene.

3. Summer training schools for W. C. T. U. workers and, as a department of these, a training school for evangelists. [N. B. The new version of the Old Testament reads—Psalm 68, verse 11: "The Lord gave the word; great was the company of women that published it!"]

4. Addresses to young men and women in colleges and seminaries.

5. "Look-up Legion" (a "Chapter" of this in connection with National W. C. T. U.) Pledge to include all stimulants and narcotics.

6. Broaden the literature department.

7. An evening for young women's work at next national meeting.

8. Railroad work to be emphasized and special effort made to enlist train boys.

9. Stock to be taken in THE UNION SIGNAL to lift debt for which Mrs. Carse is responsible.

10. Plan of finance by taking stock in National W. C. T. U. work.

11. A building fund to be secured, that we may have "a home of our own."

12. Consider advisably of township organization. Prepare form of constitution for each grade of W. C. T. U. and request corresponding secretary to furnish these forms free, also blanks of all kinds used or needed in our work. (Blanks to be paid for.)

13. Appoint representatives of W. C. T. U. to present World's W. C. T. U. and prayer union, to all Women's Foreign Missionary boards. Emphasize day of prayer (Thursday) in each week, and noon hour in each day.

14. The following new superintendents seem to me to be needed: Superintendents of a course of reading and study, to make local union meetings more interesting. [illegible]ss Rulison, of Michigan, suggested.) Superintendent [illegible] department of faith culture (see Iowa's memorial). [illegible]s. A. M. Palmer, of Iowa, suggested.) Superintendent of efforts to prevent Sabbath desecration (co-operating with National Reform Association). Superintendent of building fund for national headquarters. (Mrs. [illegible]. Carse, of Illinois suggested,) Superintendent of [illegible]connoissance for World's W. C. T. U. (Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt suggested).

15. Superintendent department of health.

*a*. In the interest of such a department, the W. C. T. U. can avail itself of help from the women physicians and scientists who are too much preoccupied to give direct help in our work unless through the regular channels of their profession.

*b*. Additional departments are not an additional expense to the National W. C. T. U., and no existing department includes the work which could be accomplished through a department of health.

*c*. Object of this department would be to appoint women on all boards of health, physicians if possible. Seek to secure the services of women to lecture in all girls' schools throughout the country upon physiology, anatomy and the dignity of womanhood. This department would help to place on school boards women whose business it should be to prevent the competitive system of marks, examinations, etc., to be used indiscriminately without regard to the temperament or constitution of the child, and to design and carry out better health measures for school children than those now in use.

Superintendent suggested — Mary Allen West or Dr. Bessie Cushman, or both.

*Centennial of Temperance Reform.*—Rev. Dr. Dorchester, of Massachusetts, who has made a careful study of the beginnings of this great reform, traces it back to 1785, and to an address by Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, the most eminent physician of his time, and a signer of the declaration of independence. As the precise date of its publication is unknown, I have hoped that the greatest epoch known to temperance annals, Dec. 23, the crusade date, might be signalized in 1885, by Anglo Saxons everywhere as the centennial anniversary of the temperance reform.

*Mrs. Greene's Book.*—Mrs. E. G. Greeene, president of Vermont W. C. T. U. has prepared a manual for the the W. C. T. U., which she calls "The Pathfinder." So many of our workers have desired such guidance in the wilderness of inexperience, that this book, compact, comprehensive and correct as is its information, will find what it deserves, a ready sale. It is published by J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade street, New York, at 25 cents per copy.

## THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

# National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The eleventh annual session of the National W. C. T. U. opened at St Louis, Mo., 9 a. m. on Wednesday, October 22, in the United Presbyterian church, corner 19th and Morgan streets. The church, which is commodious and of favorable acoustic properties, was finely decorated with sheaves of grain, urns of fruit, flowers and plants. The walls bore the shields of the various states, while on each side of the pulpit were tablets bearing the legends—

*Constitutional Prohibition in Kansas and Maine.*

*Statutory Prohibition in Vermont and Iowa.*

*Scientific Temperance Secured in Vermont, New Hampshire, Michigan, New York, and Rhode Island.*

On the platform were the national officers and the presidents of southern and northern California, who were for the first time in attendance upon the National Convention.

The devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Clara L. Roach, president of the W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia. The president called the convention to order and addressed the body for a few moments. The roll of general officers, presidents and superintendents, was called. It was decided that the chairman of each delegation write in full the names of the delegates with residence, also the names of superintendents from her state. The minutes of the several meetings of the executive committee were read and adopted as follows:

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSIONS.

MORNING MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, OCTOBER 20.

After solemn and delightful devotional exercises led by Mrs. E. S. Burlingame, president Rhode Island W. C. T. U., the committee was called to order by the chairman, Miss F. E. Willard. Moved and carried that the president's annual address be delivered on Wednesday a. m. and that Miss Willard speak after the address of welcome and response thereto, in the evening.

By common consent Mrs. Buell was appointed to confer with the local committee on newspaper notices.

For the relief of the president it is requested that during the session all communications to her pass through the hands of Mrs. Buell or Miss Pugh as representatives of the Business Committee.

Mrs. Dr. Gordon, of Massachusetts, Mrs. Dr. Lyons, of Louisiana and Mrs. S. H. Reed, of Illinois, were appointed a committee on Memorial Service.

The Executive Committee recommends the following ladies to act as credentials committee: Mrs. C. B. Buell, Mrs. Anna Bain, Miss Anna Gordon.

Mrs. Buell was requested to return thanks for the very kind invition to the ladies of the convention, of Mr. F. W. Crumden, "to use the Public School Library and reading rooms during their stay in the city," and of Prof. Halsay C. Ives "To visit the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts."

A letter was received from Mrs. Hobart, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., announcing her detention by reason of illness, and the corresponding secretary was desired to convey to her our sympathy and regrets. A recommendation for the amendment of article IV. of the by-laws was referred to the committee on revision of constitution.

Moved and carried that the Committee rise till two o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

Devotional exercises led by Miss E. S. Tobey, president Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

Minutes of morning session were read and accepted. Miss Greenwood, of New York, was appointed to co-operate with the local committee on public meetings. Moved and carried that the corresponding secretary, after counsel with the local committee of arrangements, take charge of the literature from the National Temperance Publishing House, and make such provision for their sale as may seem well.

Moved and carried that the committee on revision of the constitution be invited to sit with the executive committee at half past nine a. m. Tuesday The committee rose at 4:40.

MORNING MEETING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, OCTOBER 21.

Devotional exercises led by Mrs. N. H. Knox, president of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U. The chairman called the convention to order.

By motion, which was carried, the state presidents retired to select convention seats for their delegations, which it was decided should be done in alphabetical order. By motion of Mrs. Lathrap an informal conversation ensued on revision of the constitution.

Moved and carried that the committee rise and convene at 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Devotional exercises led by Mrs. E. G. Greene, president W. C. T. U. of Vermont. The committee was called to order, Miss Mary Allen West in the chair. A Sabbath evening meeting for young men was considered. By motion the question was referred to the committee on public meetings, with recommendation that Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, of California, be the speaker. Mrs. E. G. Greene and Miss E. S. Tobey were made a committee on W. C. T. U. badge.

Mrs. M. J. Aldrich, Mrs. J. M. Wheeler and Miss Elizabeth Gordon were appointed a committee to secure orders for the National minutes and subscribers for the convention number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Mrs. Lathrap moved that each state president appoint one from her delegation whose duty it shall be to send to leading editors in her state daily papers containing reports of convention, also the President's address, and such other material as may be thought helpful to our work, each state to bear its expense. After a lengthy discussion on the organization of the resolutions committee a communication was sent to the committee on revision of the constitution.

Mrs. Shields moved that the stockholders of the Woman's Publication Association be permitted to leave the convention on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock to attend the stockholders' meeting. Carried. A communication from Dr. Dorchester was read and referred to the general officers. It was recommended that national superintendents arrange for meetings to be held with state superintendents at one o'clock each day of convention.

Mrs. Hoffman moved that Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, of California, and Mrs. M. J. Pearsons, of England, be made honorary members of the convention. Carried. Mrs. Clara Roach moved that Mrs. Mary J. Robinson, Florida, be made a member of the executive committee and the credentials committee be requested to enroll her name among the delegates to the convention. Moved and carried that a room be set apart for the exhibition of the souvenirs of the National, which shall be the charge of young ladies.

The committee rose.

It was moved and seconded that the executive committee be the plan of work committee. Carried.

Mrs. P. T. Brown and Miss Martha Hathaway, presidents northern and southern California W. C. T. Unions, were introduced to the convention.

Miss Belle Watson, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Nellie Seward, of St. Louis, were made pages of the convention.

Resolutions committee was appointed as follows: Arkansas, Mrs. Mary A. Cornelius; California, northern, Mrs. P. D. Brown; California, southern, Miss M. Hathaway; Colorado, Mrs. J. S. Sperry; Connecticut, Mrs. J. G. Parsons; Dakota, Mrs. H. M. Barker; Delaware, Miss Margaret S. Hillis; District of Columbia, Mrs. Clara L. Roach; Florida, Mrs. M. J. Robinson; Illinois, Mrs. Mary B. Willard; Indiana, Mrs. J. R. Wood; Iowa, Mrs. M. C. Calanan; Kansas, Mrs. J. Jay Buck; Kentucky, Mrs. Robert Watts; Louisiana, Mrs. J. J. Lyons; Maine, Miss S. Ellen Jackson; Maryland, Miss Jennie Smith; Massachusetts, Miss Elizabeth Gordon; Michigan, Mrs. Norman Bailey; Minnesota, Mrs. L. P. Williams; Missouri, Mrs. Dr. E. Jones; Nebraska, Mrs. E. M. J. Cooley; New Hampshire, Mrs. N. H. Knox; New Jersey, Mrs. Anna M. Hammer; New Mexico, Mrs. Ada M. Morley; New York, Mrs. H. A. Perrigo; Ohio, Mrs. L. H. Uhler; Pennsylvavia, Miss N. E. White; Rhode Island, Mrs. Jennie Allyn; South Carolina, Mrs. Frank Walter; Tennessee, Mrs. Lide Merriweather; Texas, Mrs. H. S. Hathaway; Vermont, Mrs. Esther T. Housh; Virginia, Mrs. R. D. Wilson; West Virginia, Miss A. Taylor; Wisconsin, Mrs. S. P. Bradish.

The president appointed the following ladies as a finance committee: Miss Esther Pugh, Ohio; Mrs. J. R. Nichols, Indiana; Mrs. E. A. Mickle, New Jersey; Mrs. Goodale, Louisiana; Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Illinois.

Mrs. Foster moved a suspension of the by-law requiring a committee on courtesies, and that the committee be dispensed with, the whole convention acting as such committee. Carried.

Miss Mary Allen West called attention to the women's missionary societies in session in this city, and expressed a desire that fraternal delegates be sent from this convention to each.

Mrs. Foster was appointed to take our greetings to the Woman's Christian board of missions, and Mrs. Lathrap to the Presbyterian board.

Mrs. Aldrich, of Iowa, moved that special thanks be expressed by our delegates to the Christian Woman's Missionary society for their fraternal greeting through Mrs. Wallace, their delegate—the first received by the national W. C. T. U. from such organization. The president's address was then given.

The practical suggestions of the address were referred to the committees on resolutions and on plan of work, and a rising vote of thanks was given the president, Miss Hathaway, of southern California, putting the motion. The devotional hour was then observed, Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, the appointed leader, taking the text as given on the programme. "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," (John 8: 32), Mrs. Smith spoke as follows:

I have been thinking there are three kinds of truth.

First, the truth about ourselves; then about God; next, the truth about our fellowmen and our relations to them. And first, as regards the truth about ourselves I am reminded of the story of the three Johns—the John he thought he was himself, the John his neighbors thought he was, and the John God *knew* he was. Now it is very essential we should get down to the John that God knows, not the one we think ourselves, for the heart is very deceitful in regard to ourselves and not the one our neighbor knows, because he don't know much about John. We need to know the truth about ourselves, because I believe if we could once settle down to what is the fact, that there is no good in ourselves, we would be saved a vast amount of trouble over ourselves. The Bible says, "In me (that is in my flesh) dwelleth no good thing." Then give up at once trying to find any good thing and go to the Lord and see what He thinks about you. Oh, dear friends, while the sight of our own badness is very uncomfortable, when we get to know the sight that God has of our badness we become comfortable again, for we see that He knoweth our frame and remembereth that we are dust, and He has us in hand to make us good. Then, you say, "I am in the Lord's hands, and He can make something out of nothing, and the responsibility is upon His shoulders and not upon me." And then you realize that all you have to do is to abandon yourself to Him. We are only a lump of clay, and to fashion the clay is the potter's business, not the clay's; there we hand ourselves over to the potter. We women in this work must have our minds at rest about ourselves. I think the greatest trouble is about ourselves. This big self comes in and says, "I am afraid of the truth; it will hurt my reputation,—I am afraid this person will not pay *me* sufficient attention; always something about ourselves. Until we see the truth about ourselves we never can get ourselves right. I suppose if we could get the idea right here, and now, that we were only good enough to be trampled under foot, we would come nearer the truth than we ever have before. We must find out that it is our privilege to be trampled under foot. We must get it ground into us, that we are the offscouring of the earth; and then nothing can hurt us. I cannot tell you how much it has helped me to get this idea that we are called to suffer reproach with Christ. I do hate self. I want to get it out of me. Do you not, dear sisters, have more bother with your own miserable self than anything else. I believe if I were to call for a show of hands the majority of your hands up would show it. Imagine some one saying, "How full of self she is." Why, I would rather be snubbed every minute in the day. We hate to have any one tell us of our faults, and yet we will want them to do it if we really want to get rid of self. We would rather take a great snub and swallow it down and get the benefit of it than to be full of self. Laughter.) While I believe in faith, I also think the Lord uses means, and the very best medicine to cure self is a bottle of snubs. If you are having that medicine to drink, dear sisters, just drink it down and thank the Lord. (Applause.) People think if they cry and are sick all night over something they have done, and feel bad, that is humility. It is not humility; it is sin. Real humility asserts itself and says, "Why, I was wrong; I have been treated just right. If I have any object here it is to get this big 'I' out of the way. We are so brought up from our earliest childhood to think so much of ourselves. We are like the prodigal son, when he went home he didn't think of his father's love, but it was all self—he wanted to get something to eat, and he had such an utter ignorance of his father's feelings that he expected to go to work like a hired servant. We are brought up with such foolish notions. We are taught that unless we are good God won't love us. There never was a greater lie put in any one's mouth. What kind of mothers would we be if we didn't love our children because they happened to be wrong. And then we are told God forsakes us. There never was a greater mistake. The moment that you believe that God forsakes you, you believe in an unfaithful Creator because He would not be faithful to his children then. And this brings me to another thought—"Know the truth as it is in Christ Jesus." Christ is the full revelation of God, and anything else is a half revelation. Suppose I was an inhabitant of another planet and came here and begun to ask about things, and asked if mothers loved their children, and you would reply, Yes. Suppose I saw at that time a mother holding the child while the doctor was vaccinating it, and I saw the child struggling to be freed from its mother's grasp, and crying out against such treatment, I should go back and say, "No, they don't love their children." But it would be a mistake. I only saw the mother for a little space of time. That is what the Old Testament is. We see things as they are there for only a space of time. We go and wrestle and struggle in prayer to get anything out of God. Is that the way children get anything out of their mothers. We sing,

"Lord I hear of shower of blessings,
Let some droppings fall on me"—

as if He would not allow them to fall unless we asked Him.

I want you to know God. I want you to know that never a mother or bridegroom, never any human love that we could conceive of — the utmost love and self-forgetfulness can do any more than give us a little faint glimpse of the love of God."

The clock showed the hour of twelve and a moment of silent devotion followed by prayer by Mrs. Dr. Gordon, of Boston, closed the devotional exercises.

It was moved and carried that the executive committee prepare a memorial to the association of wholesale druggists in session in this city. Notices were given, the temperance doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Simeon Gilbert, western editor of the *Congreyationalist*.

adjourned till 2 p. m.

## WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Exercises were opened by singing "Jesus Lover of My Soul."

Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. A. M. Palmer, of Iowa. Minutes of morning session read and approved. Mrs. Lide Merriwether, of Tennessee, and Miss Esther Pugh, treasurer, were appointed a committee to take charge of souvenir fund.

Reports of superintendents being in order, Mrs. H. W. Smith, superintendent of evangelistic work was first heard.

It summarized the work of the year as being the most aggressive of our history; included the circular letter sent out by this department to "Women of gifts, graces and usefulness, published in THE UNION SIGNAL, and supplemented it with the following instructions:

I. You must belong to the Local Woman's Christian Temperance Union nearest your home. If you do not already belong, you must join it. If there is no union near enough, you must form one. All necessary imformation as to the best way of doing this can be obtained from the Corresponding Secretary of your State W. C. T. U

II. You must work in connection with this Local Union long enough for them to become thoroughly acquainted with you and your method of work. You must then get their Evangelistic Superintendent and their President to sign the enclosed endorsement, in the place for local signature.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that the bearer,——, of——, is an acceptable Christian worker in the Evangelistic Department of the WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, and is endorsed by the President and Evangelistic Superintendent of the Local Union to which she belongs, in—— —— ——

—— ——President.
—— ——Evangelistic Supt.

Endorsed by the Superintendent of the National Evangelistic Department.

Endorsed by the Superintendent of the State Evangelistic Department.

III. You must then send this to the Superintendent of the Evangelistic Department of your State W. C. T. U.

It will be her business to make herself sufficiently acquainted with your work to be able to add her endorsement to that of the Local Union. If your State has no Evangelistic Superintendent, the State President or Corresponding Secretary must act in her place, and give you her signature to the enclosed certificate.

IV. The certificate thus signed must then be forwarded to me for my endorsement and signature, when it will be returned to you to be used in your work, and your name and address will be published in THE UNION SIGNAL as one of our accredited workers.

Mrs. Smith asked that each woman keep an account of every gospel meeting held, number of consecration meetings, pledges taken, and saloon visits made. She need not be compelled to say whether they are good or bad, but how many. "I want every woman," said she, who will promise to keep that account next year to raise her hand (large show of hands). The following questions were asked:

Mrs. Palmer, of Iowa: To whom shall they report?

Mrs. Smith: To their own local union.

Mrs. Palmer: There has been a great deal of good work done in Iowa that was not given to the state superintendent. I do not know what to do, I confess, in relation to this matter.

Mrs. Smith: Mrs. Palmer says she did not get any notice from me in June. I sent one asking how many blanks for reports they wanted for their state. Probably it did not reach Mrs. Palmer. But what we want is, that every woman shall report to her own evangelistic superintendent how many meetings she holds herself.

Mrs. Denby, of New Jersey: I want to ask a question for consciences' sake: Is not this directly in opposition to what you taught us this morning in regard to keeping self in the back ground.

Mrs. Smith: No names will be mentioned. Dear friends, nothing will be said whether the work is good or bad. It is wanted to make history of our evangelistic work, and my own judgment is, that as a general thing self has to get out of the way in order to do that, and if any lady did find that it made her proud she ought to stop it. We keep a report of how many Bands of Hope are organized, and it is a grand piece of history, and we are delighted to get statistics and I think that difficulty of not reporting can be got over by recognizing the fact that there is no personal element in it.

Mrs. Delegate said: It is impossible for us to have a local union in some places, as the ladies belong mostly to sewing societies and other associations.

Mrs. Delegate: I am an evangelistic superintendent, and I must say my soul has shriveled up by listening to some of these reports.

The question I want Miss Willard to answer is this: One of the ladies thinks it will bring trouble if people come and ask for this endorsement when their state and local union don't want to give it.

I want Miss Willard to tell us how we can get sweetly over it.

Miss Willard: I think all of us have had experience in getting over that; there is always some kindly, zealous soul with more zeal than discretion and it seems to me that all in the world you can do is, with such tact and gentleness as you have, not to accede to the request unless it is for the good of the work.

Mrs. Burlingame, of Rhode Island: I would like your opinion in regard to this. One of the requirements in order to obtain a certificate is, that the person applying shall be a member of the nearest local union. Now, I have a case. A lady came to me and said: What would you advise me? Should I keep my membership in the state union and join the nearest union? I said yes, if you can retain your membership as secretary in the state union. Now, suppose that lady wished to apply for a certificate it would prevent her obtaining a certificate the fact that she was not a member of that state union.

Mrs. Smith: Ourselves are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians at all. In such case as that the recommendation of the union to which she belonged would do wherever she was.

The next in order was the report of department of efforts to overthrow the tobacco habit, Mrs. Mary Bynon Reese, of Ohio, superintendent. It embodied the following resolutions:

1.—We would recommend a more thorough distribution of literature, much of it simplified to meet the capacity of the smallest child. Stringent efforts to remove the sale of cigarettes from the neighborhood of schools for little children.

2.—A persistent presentation of the triple pledge, securing the signature of boys, before the taste of the first cigar has lingered on their lips; strive to have boys excluded from smoking cars.

3.—We would also recommend young ladies' Union to have a separate anti-tobacco pledge,

4.—We would not advise presenting the tobacco pledge to men who are slaves to strong drink; save them from their cups first; this has come to us after ten years' experience in Gospel Temperance work, where we are satisfied that men who are now free from both vices, would not have given up either, if presented together.

5.—Hang the diagram representing the national expenditure for drink, tobacco, etc., in every school-house, Sunday-school room and prison cell in the land; it ought to be in every home.

A general discussion followed, with questions and answers. Miss Narcissa White, of Pennsylvania: I have in mind a very dear friend who is addicted to the use of strong drink, and at the same time is fearfully addicted to the use of cigars, and I have felt perfectly powerless to keep him from drinking. He has signed pledges again and again, and I have felt powerless to reach him any more while he is smoking, and almost every moment when he is not eating or drinking he is smoking. I want to ask if the two habits should be forsworn together.

Mrs. Reese: A friend of mine, years ago, gave up the drinking habit, was converted, but did not give up his smoking habit, and has not yet. I am satisfied that by and by it will be given up, but I am as well satisfied that at that time both of these habits would not have been given up. I am satisfied that he will not touch, taste or handle the cup again.

Miss Jennie Smith, of Md.: We have had some experience in this matter, and among our railroad men you cannot come with the tobacco pledge, but as a rule where we have a case that's addicted to the use of tobacco, and a change must be made there as well as in drink, we concentrate upon him and pray, and let the Holy Spirit do the work. But if we come at them, and they do it to please us, they go back to their habits again, but they become great workers when they reform from a sense of duty.

The department of hygiene reported by its superintendent, Mrs. Dr. Kellogg, of Michigan: After referring to the successful normal institutes held during the year at Battle Creek, Mich., Washington, D. C., Lake Bluff, Ill., and Olcutt, N. Y., the superintendent gave these practical suggestions. From the superintendent of hygiene, in Missouri, the following:

Extend the house-cleaning into the back yard and alley. Burn in the kitchen stove what cannot be eaten, allowing no accumulation of garbage. Condemn patent medicines, especially alcoholic preparations and "soothing syrups." Mothers, be intelligent and conscientious regarding food, dress, sleep, etc. *Be able to instruct and assist your children in the formation of such habits as insure health.*

Maryland W. C. T. U. reports a very unique affair styled a "hobby party," held in Baltimore. It was composed of young ladies, and the "hobby" was the subject of healthful clothing. The result was the formation of a permanent club of young women for the study of hygiene. Many of them adopted a more healthful dress, and all are much interested in the subject.

The highway of drunkenness is reached by many cross-roads and by-paths, and one of the broadest of these is entered through the gate of physical transgression. Whatever in any way impairs natural strength and vigor creates a demand for artificial strength, and whatever occasions this impairment of health, whether overwork, improper clothing, an impoverished dietary, the use of unwholesome food, or other neglect or abuse of hygienic laws, supplies the conditions and becomes the incentive to the use of intoxicating liquors.

The habit of using intoxicants is fearfully increasing among women. Various reasons have been assigned for this augmentation of the drink habit, but I feel very sure a prominent cause lies in the fact that so large a proportion of the women of to-day are sickly, nervous, or wholly invalid, worn with their domestic duties, the strain of social dissipation or other fatigues, and, desirous of "keeping up" because of the demands of duty or pleasure, they crave and partake of some form of stimulant to "tone them up." It may not be a pure stimulant; it is quite as likely to be some preparation containing only a certain per cent. of alcohol. The bitters, tonics and nervines so largely consumed at the present time are broad stepping-stones toward the habit of drunkenness. In matters of this kind one step almost unconsciously leads to another; but back of it all lies the root of the whole matter in the *ill-health* and *its predisposing cause* (so generally an unnecessary violation of some law of health), which creates an opportunity for the acquirement of the use of stimulants.

There is not a branch of hygiene but bears a close relation to our Temperance work, and I can but urge the need of more aggressive work in this department for the coming year. Let us gird on the *whole* armor and work for *everything* that will tend to lessen the power of the drink habit throughout our land.

Mrs. Freeman, of Michigan, (who was introduced as the mother of Miss Alice Freeman, president of Wellesley

college.) We have not found it possible, in our experience, to get men to leave off drinking and keep their pledge unless they leave off tobacco, too. If they do not cease using tobacco they invariably fall. When Miss Smith spoke of railroad men I was reminded of travel on the cars. On the Grand Trunk railroad, en route to Chicago, we had just retired, when we smelled the fumes of tobacco. We asked the porter if it could not be stopped. He told us the gentlemen had a right to smoke in front. I told him we had paid for the right to have pure air, but we had to stand smoke all night. I want to know if this convention could not do something about it.

Miss Colman, of New York: I wish to inquire of the superintendent of that department if she has had any inquiries in regard to cases of young girls, especially young school girls, using tobacco.

Mrs. Reese: I have heard of young girls smoking cigarettes, all over the country. I have not heard of their smoking cigars or chewing tobacco, but I know of older ones who do. The habit is not confined to men.

Miss Willard: I suppose not in a sufficient degree to impress upon the audience that it is anything else than the exception.

Mrs. Reese: I think it is the exception.

"Hold the Fort," was then sung.

The report of the Department of Temperance Literature, by Miss Julia Colman, of N. Y. followed. After the reading of the regular report, the speaker said it had been suggested to have a cheap cover for school books on which printed temperance matter might be constantly before the scholar's eye. The suggestion was carried out and three different kinds of covers were now on hand with temperance literature.

The speaker said two questions had been handed to her to answer. With regard to the first, you will see the amount contributed. There is room for more. I could use more money. I was afraid we could not pay our rent this year and I would have to pay it myself, but at the last moment it was paid in.

With regard to this other question, whether we want better quality or more in quantity, I publish the best I can get.

The report of Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, superintendent of the Department of Heredity, was read by Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith. After concluding the report Mrs. Smith said that men often discussed heredity as to horses, and took great interest in that subject, but of their own children not a word was said. It was for women to take up the subject. I am glad to say that my daughter takes a great deal of interest in the subject. In Vermont she spoke to about forty mothers every one of whom looked sick and tired out, and every one of them cried when the subject was presented to them in its proper light. Now let us thank God that he has opened our eyes to the importance of this subject.

Get books and read about it and instruct yourself and instruct your children, and do let us find out that God has laws that we cannot violate in this line without terrible suffering to somebody.

Miss Jennie Smith, superintendent of the Department of Work Among Railroad Employes, after giving her brief printed report, said: The question has been asked me how I got into these corporations. It is one of the questions I have answered here. Three years ago they told me it was perfectly useless for me to make any efforts to get into the Broad street station in Philadelphia, but by persevering and looking unto the Lord (for I said to one of the officers, if we have the Pennsylvania corporation to look to we never will get into it) we had a meeting there at which we had some twenty ministers, and only the day before yesterday I saw some of the permanent results that came from that meeting. Since that time we have held sixteen meetings on that ground where they said we never could enter.

A delegate asked whether the officials of railroads have co-operated by issuing any orders forbidding their employees from visiting saloons.

Mrs. Smith: One of the railroad officials issued an order that if a man missed his call three times by being in a saloon he would lose his position on the B. & O. R. R. I went to see an officer with a plea for restoration of a man, and he said No, that he would take no man back once dismissed from his employ.

The question was asked at what time it was best to hold meetings for railroad men.

Mrs. Smith: One of the most effectual hours is at noon, when we can get into shops or yards, for fifteen or twenty minutes.

When we have a series of meetings we have noon meetings and then a mass meeting at night.

Mrs. Gordon, of Oregon: There are thousands of men out there in the west in factories, and elsewhere, and I would like to know how to reach them.

Miss Smith: There is not a woman here who takes a train or street car for home who has not an opportunity to reach some man or woman.

Question: How do you deal with the question of Sabbath breaking?

Miss Smith: We are breaking that up. I have visited superintendents, and visited John W. Garrett just before his death and had a very satisfactory talk with him. I want to say that today the matter stands in the hands of two of the trunk lines. The B. and O. was the first to respond to the international assessment, and as soon as the other trunk lines are ready they are ready for action. It all hangs now upon the action of the New York Central. I had the promise of an interview with Vanderbilt but missed him by only five minutes of time. My friends, if it was not for this one barrier in the way, there are hundreds of men today who would take a stand for our Master before a week closes.

Rev. John M. Wilson, of St. Louis, pastor of the United Presbyterian church, in which the sessions of the convention were held, was introduced, and made the following happy response:

Miss President and Ladies of the convention:—My friend who introduces me, says that I am fond of a joke. But really this is no joke (laughter) to have so many kind and laudatory things said about me. However, you are all familiar with Miss Willard, and you can make allowance for the way she can touch up a story. I have simply to say that no thanks are due to me or my church for throwing wide our doors and inviting you in. What else could we have done? We would have been untrue to the traditions of our church; we would have been untrue to our own instincts and manhood; we would have been untrue to the gospel that we always try to preach here. We bid you God speed and invite you to come in with us. (Applause). To say we are glad to see you, ladies, expresses but feebly the feelings of our hearts. We are rejoiced, we are proud to have you with us. We simply say to you, be entirely at home, and, as they say in the stores, if you don't see what you want ask for it. (Applause.)

Mr. William Goodale, of Baton Rouge, was introduced, and spoke hearty words of promise, which he believed would be realized by women. The strength of Samson, he said, was not in his brawny muscle but in his flowing locks. He thought the victory over intemperance would be wrought, not so much by physical strength as by the silent moral working force of women. Mr. Goodale paid high compliment to his wife, to whose delicate tact, in leading him on, he ascribed his active interest in the cause of temperance.

By special request Mrs. Goodale was also introduced, the delegates wishing to look into the face of the woman possessing, and so successfully using, this greatly to be desired tact.

The southern delegation were then introduced, including delegates from North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Kentucky, and the convention adjourned with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Wilson.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was held in Pickwick theater, Mrs. C. B. Buell presiding. At half past seven o'clock there was not standing room in the aisles, and the gallery was packed to overflowing. Hundreds, unable to gain admittance, returned to their homes.

After the opening devotional exercises the children of the St. Louis Bands of Hope marched to the platform, under the direction of Mrs. Leech, of Louisville, Miss McClees and Miss Anna Gordon, and sang the following welcome song, written and adapted to the tune "Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Miss Anna Gordon:

"FOR GOD, AND HOME, AND NATIVE LAND."

In the name of God our Father, do we welcome you tonight;
We are only little children, but we know your cause is right;
We have learned the precious letters that are on your banner bright,
The W. C. T. U.

CHORUS—Glory, Glory, Hallelujah,
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah,
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah,
Our cause is marching on.

For the sake of home we welcome you, white ribbon army true;
May St. Louis homes be purer for the work that you shall do;
Till the name that is more famous than the beer that now we brew
Is W. C. T. U.

CHORUS.

You are welcome to St. Louis in the name of native land;
From the north, the south, the east, the west, all working hand in hand;
Old King Alcohol must tremble;—for he cannot long withstand
The W. C. T. U.

CHORUS.

Now "For God, and Home, and Native Land," thrice welcome is our song;
We are all cold water children, won't that help the cause along?
Home protection soon is coming, right will triumph over wrong,
For God is marching on.

CHORUS.

Mrs. H. H. Wagoner, vice president of W. C. T. U. of St. Louis, delivered the first address of welcome. In doing so she recited the history of the St. Louis branch of the union. In conclusion she said: "We welcome you to our heart of hearts, and hope your visit among us on this occasion may be one of the most pleasant that you shall attend until prohibition shall be proclaimed throughout our entire country."

Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Kansas City, president of the W. C. T. U. of the state of Missouri, welcomed the convention to the central city of the great Mississippi valley in a speech of great eloquence.

The first response was given by Mrs. Mary B. Willard. [Our stenographer was unable to get more than standing room in the dense crowd that packed Pickwick theatre on this evening, save for the few moments occupied by Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Lathrap, consequently these were the only speeches reported. Mrs. H. H. Wagoner's brief, but beautiful welcome for the city, Mrs. Hoffman's eloquent address on behalf of the state, and Miss Willard's setting forth of the temperance reform, socially and politically, are therefore unavoidably omitted. We may yet be able to publish them from the manuscripts of the speakers.—ED.]

The president then introduced Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, of California, who spoke as follows:

I have come from the far off Pacific coast. It is a land of fruits and flowers, but it is also a wine cursed state. In my city there are 35,000 places where drink is sold every day and night in the year. I come from a city that has 10,000 boy drunkards, not yet 18 years of age; 10,000 boys reeling out of their homes to help support the rum traffic. I come from a state that might be the grandest in the land; from a state of splendid possibilities, and I have come here to do what I can to make it better, to assist in securing a prohibitory law (applause). I would rather have it to say that I came from the sterile coast of Maine than from a state that boasts of wine as a product. Ladies have said to me, you talk of your land of fruits and flowers, of wondrous California with Yosemite and its Golden Gate, but we tell you, you are a wine cursed state, and contribute to trade that which wrecks our homes and our hearts. I will go back to my adopted state, and up and down that state I will go, and I will plead to the generous-hearted Californian, in the name of humanity, in the name of those we love, to suppress the wine traffic.

Notwithstanding we have liquor traffickers there we have some generous men. I could take you down Montgomery street, and across the street you will see a flag on which is written in letters of gold "St. John and Daniel," (applause). We are not afraid to show our colors. We are not afraid to vote there as we pray, because our homes are being weakened, our hearths are being desolated, and because our sons are going down to death and desolation.

I came from the Pine Tree state, where I went to work for the state that has secured a constitutional amendment with 450,000 clean votes. I saw that Mrs. Stevens had carried that great state for prohibition with only $800, $500 of which was given by Dr. McDonald, of California. I thought, why it takes barrels of money for men to run a political campaign in a state. They will surely need women to carry on a cheap campaign, (laughter.) We have in the state of California colonies where no liquor is sold. And of that came from the women. A woman has been at the bottom of everything that has been good. A woman here proposed to her husband to divide up the sheep ranch and give the temperance people a home (and when a pretty, good young wife says anything to her husband it has to be done.) Thus was formed the nucleus of a colony of 600 people. (The speaker here told how a saloon keeper finally appeared, and waved his license, and could not be persuaded to leave, but the women and children in a body moved upon him, and they run a rope around his saloon, and pulled it up root and branch. From that time forth there was peace in the community.) Now friends, I want to see a rope put around every saloon in this land, and we ask the men of this country to make their prayer their votes.

Our cannon is logic, our bayonets reason, and with God for our Captain we shall have victory. May each and every one who leaves here resolve that the liquor traffic shall be crushed out, and God will give us the victory.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap was then introduced. She said: My friends won't you please alight? I am afraid you are up in the clouds. Two years ago we went to beautiful Louisville. It was the first time we came to the southwest and I think the people expected to see women in bloomer costume, and green spectacles. But we didn't come that way. We had the neatest little traveling gowns and traveling bags, and had a beautiful home in beautiful Louisville.

When the National met in Detroit last year the men were so filled with love—the business men of the city—that they gave $120 the first night, the next time $150. Then when we came to the Opera House on Sunday afternoon, there were some men who could not express their love until they gave us their check for $100.

Coming here, I wanted to find out all about St. Louis, so I bought all the Chicago papers I could find (laughter) and one of them said that St. Louis was the biggest village in Missouri! Now, I think that is so. We have had one day of convention. If you were there when it was opened don't you think that the service was womanly, and when our beloved president stood up and read her address, don't you think she was womanly? If you were there this afternoon when these women told of the work that had been done among the children, among the railroad men, don't you think they were womanly? Now I want to ask you for money to go on with our work. What is the W. C. T. U. doing in this country? First, we went out after the drunkards. Christian people in the church said it was hopeless, didn't they? They would not allow us to have our reform meetings in their churches, for fear it would spoil the carpets. We comforted wives and brought back sunshine. Will you help us? Then we looked after the children, and organized Bands of Hope, and if you will put down your ears and listen you will hear the tramp, tramp, of 10,000 little feet. They are coming, and they are disciples of the W. C. T. U. Won't you help us to save the children? When one of the women goes out in the world and helps to win men back to sober lives, won't you help her do it?

We have lived to see one administration clean from garret to cellar because one brave, good woman was in

the White House (applause). Won't you help us. Then we looked out over the country and we believed that this was a nation that believed in brain, in education. We went before legislatures, and finally five states had the education law in their books. Won't you help us? Intellect, culture, and scientific research, and all things beautiful and grand, lay their chaplet of truth down on the altars of the W. C. T. U.

Now you did think we were coming with umbrellas and green spectacles, didn't you? Don't you think we are a well bred, nice kind of people, after all? Don't you think Mary Hunt had better go on until she is 100 years old, until she gets those laws on all the statute books. Don't you think Frances Willard had better keep going up and down the country? Did you see our sisters from the Gulf states, and we waved our handkerchiefs, we were so glad to see so many? What makes us love each other? The one hope for home and fatherhood and motherhood. Won't you give us something?

A liberal collection was then taken up, after which Miss Willard was introduced and spoke substantially as follows: [Here the stenographer who was writing standing, was so jostled and disturbed by the crowd that he could not proceed.]

## THURSDAY MORNING.

The attendance at the second day's sessions was very large. The church was crowded, and among the audience were noticed many gentlemen. At 9 o'clock the assemblage was called to order by the president, and the devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. N. H. Knox, of New Hampshire. Upon the conclusion of these exercises the following telegrams were received and read by the secretary and responses ordered:

SEATTLE, W. T., Oct. 22, 1884.
Miss Frances E. Willard Western Washington greeting. Campaign appointments forbid absence before election; hopeful.
MINNIE T. THOMAS, Sec'y.

LANSING, MICH., Oct, 22, 1884.
Miss Frances E. Willard, President W. C. T. U.: Stand by your guns, use giant powder. Hurrah for St. John.
ALFRED A. CRAGIN.

LANSING, MICH, Oct. 22, 1884.
The N. W. C. T. U., St. Louis: The Grand Lodge of Michigan, I. O. G. T. send fraternal greeting and stands firm for God, Home and Native Land.
MRS. L. SAUL,
E. C. NEWELL.
JOHN E. VANS.

DESMOINES, IOWA, Oct. 22, 1884.
W. C. T. U. National Convention Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society of Iowa, send greetings.
MRS. E. O. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 22, 1884.
Miss Frances Willard, President N. W. C. T. U. St. Louis, Mo.: All British Columbia and Puget Sound send greetings. A union was organized last spring at Coquimbo, Chili, South America.
HENRIETTA G. MOORE.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Oct. 22, 1884.
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union: San Jose Woman's Christian Temperance Union Greetings. Deut. 31:6.
M. H. FIELD, Sec'y.

A telegram of sympathy was ordered sent Mrs. Barney, of Rhode Island, detained at home on account of her own serious illness.

On motion of Mrs. H. W. Smith, the receiving and answering of further telegrams was left with the secretaries that the time of the convention might not be taken up.

The report of Mrs. S. F. Grubb, superintendent, Department of Foreign Work followed: Mrs. Grubb reported that as the head of that department she had distributed 30,000 pages of German literature in the states of Wisconsin, Connecticut, Indiana, Arkansas, New Jersey, Iowa, Texas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Delaware, Colorado and several territories.

The work among the Hollanders in Michigan has been placed in the hands of Mrs. Van Olinda, who has been working for several years in conducting a column for temperance in a Holland paper published in Holland, Michigan, *Die Gron Wet*, since 1879, and in *Die Holland*, another Dutch paper, for two years. She is doing excellent work in translating for three papers, and thus sending temperance literature to these people all over the United States. There are 58,000 Hollanders distributed over the different states, most of them being in the northwest. There are thirteen weeklies printed in the Holland language in this country. Of the New England states but one, Connecticut, has a state superintendent.

Some earnest work has been done in Pennsylvania, where the German population is 168,426. Georgia and Texas are the only southern states having superintendents. Missouri, according to the census of 1880, has 106,800 Germans, and 4,517 Scandinavians. Last June Mrs. H. B. Roberts was appointed superintendent, but the work is too new to report any great results. Six local superintendents have been appointed and much literature has been distributed by both state and national superintendents.

Illinois! Dear old Illinois! Always in the lead (in whisky as in many things else) is our banner state in this department. She has 235,785 Germans, 65,414 Scandinavians and 8,526 French. Mrs. Kepley reports that she has "Sent out 1,000 circulars recommending Hofer's tracts, which resulted in 18,000 of them being put into circulation. Published 1,000 manuals for the use of workers, which were sent all over the United States to every state president and superintendent. Illinois has five German Unions organized by Mrs. Skelton; has donated $110.54 for work this year; paid full amount pledged to *Der Bahnbrecher;* has a number of eminent German Prohibitionists.

Wisconsin leads the van as being the most German of all the states in proportion to the number of inhabitants. Her percentage of foreign born in 1880 was 72.5, showing that only 28 per hundred of the inhabitants in Wisconsin are of American parentage. They have 184,328 Germans and 60,284 Scandinavians. Miss Miller, of Madison, is state superintendent and is an earnest worker. They have sent out temperance literature, keeping some points in Milwaukee supplied with it; have expended quite a large sum of money in tracts and lectures.

The work in California is progressing favorably under the able and indefatigable labors of Mrs. H. N. Harris. She feels that temperance literature in Spanish is of first importance, and its preparation has occupied much of her thoughts: Mrs. Skelton is also doing excellent work. Minnesota, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, are interesting fields. Active work has been done in them and the arrangements being made promise far more.

In May I visited Chicago and conferred with Miss Willard, and the committe on publication concerning an official organ. We cannot carry this department on without one. I was informed in Chicago that at a meeting of the committee, it was decided that if ten states having the largest German population would pledge $175 each, a family newspaper could be published by the UNION SIGNAL Co., under the care of the N. W. C. T. U. These states were New York, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota. Ohio, Illinois and California had already given this pledge. California did not belong to the ten, but with characteristic generosity she took up the burden, and Connecticut also with $50. Since then I have labored faithfully to secure the rest; Missouri pledged her share in June, and now Minnesota has raised $100, and Mrs. Hobart thinks they will make it $175.

A suggestion was made to the executive committee that the work among Indians hereafter constitute a separate department, and on motion of Mrs. H. W. Smith, of Philadelphia, it was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. C. B. Buell, of Connecticut, the corresponding secretary, made her annual report, giving a brief history of the organization of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and its work for the past ten years. It referred to the organization at Cleveland, O., during the crusade in November, 1874, and spoke at length of saloon visiting as a substitute for gospel meetings. Under the head of "Work for Children," it is said that a compulsory temperance education law in the public schools was provided by the statute books of Vermont, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York and Rhode Island. It spoke of the education of the masses, legislative work, influencing the social classes, educating the laboring and criminal classes, and treated at length of the foreign population, organization, summer meetings, the tenth anniversary, Chautauqua meetings and memorials. The recommendations made by the report were:

1. That the headquarters be continued at New York. 2. That the corresponding secretary be allowed a sum as salary for a clerk which will be sufficient to secure the service of a person qualified in every way for the work of the office. 3. That a local advisory board be allowed headquarters to which shall be committed all the detail of business pertaining to its local needs; that this board consist of ladies whom the corresponding secretary shall nominate and the executive committee confirm. 4. That meetings under our auspices be held at every summer camp ground both east and west, and that our ladies be invited to speak and be paid for their services from the national treasury. 5. That all literature pertaining to the department of organization and the conduct of local unions be placed in the charge of the corresponding secretary and issued from headquarters.

Miss Esther Pugh, of Ohio the treasurer, read her annual report, which showed that the total receipts for 1884 were $7,886.42, and the expenditures $6,581.40. The largest items were $1,157.85 for the Hayes bills and $1,355 for printing bills. The annual dues amounted to $3,357.26, the decennial offerings $2,583 09, and the Hayes fund $282.50.

Mrs. G. Clinton Smith, of Springfield, Ill., reported regarding her new book, "Women in Sacred Song," which she was requested to prepare. Mrs. Smith said that 2,500 hymns have been accepted, and as many rejected; 130 pieces of sacred music are included. The book will be ready to deliver some time in the month of December, in time for the holidays. The prices range all the way from $3.50 $9.00.

The usual devotional service was led by Mrs. H. W. Smith, who said she wished to talk on the subject of chariots, taking as her text: "The chariots of God are twenty thousand, even thousands of angels; the Lord is among them, as in Sinai, in the holy place."

Mrs. Smith said: Now if we turn to the third chapter of Canticles, ninth and tenth verses, we get a description of what these chariots are made of. I want to say that God's chariots are paved with love, because I am going to show that sometimes they do not *look* as if they *were* paved with love. How did Joseph get to his chariot? If you will look back into history you will see that the road to it led to imprisonment. They cast him in prison, sold him in slavery, cast his name out as evil, and every bad thing was done to him that could be done. That was Joseph's road to God's chariot, and he would never have got there but for that road. He had to be taken there by this means in order to come to this chariot, and the point I want to make is this, that God's chariots are not a bit like the human chariots, that God's chariots are nearly always invisible to the mortal eye. If you will turn to 2 Kings 6: you will find the lesson that I want you to lay hold of to-day. The king of Syria wanted to take the prophet Elisha captive, "Therefore sent he thither horses and chariots, and a great host; and they came by night and compassed the city about, and when the servant of the man of God was risen early, and gone forth, behold a host compassed the city, both with horses and chariots." He could *see* those chariots. They were not God's, "and Elisha prayed, and said, Lord, I pray Thee open his eyes, that he may see. And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw: and behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."

That is the sort of chariots in which we are concerned. God's chariots will carry us to places of glorious victory. I speak about this because we temperance women are concerned in these chariots every minute of our lives, and they mean, as I believe, that God is on our side, and more than that, he has close to us the chariot that is going to carry us to heights of victory. But we cannot get these except in God's chariots. They are always invisible to the mortal eye, I believe. That is they do not look to mortals like chariots; they look like defeats, enemies, sufferings, disappointments, misunderstandings; they really are chariots, and if we will get into them and use them as chariots we shall be carried to wonderful places. I have not the shadow of a doubt that if our eyes could be opened today we would see this room filled with horses, and chariots of the Lord. Don't let us lay down in the road and be crushed to death, but let us get up into them and if we will the same thing will happen to us that happened to Elisha.

He suddenly saw the chariot of God and he got in and was carried up to heaven. Now, I believe these chariots of God always carry us. We shall not have a translation up into the real sky, but we shall have that which to me is a far grander translation, that translation above the low earthly plane, that grovelling plane, where everything hurts and everything is unhappy, up into heaven, to Christ Jesus, where we shall ride in the high places over all those things. Just as if we actually saw the chariots here, and I want to make this so plain that you shall all get in today. Everybody will try to drag you out, they will say mean things about you and misunderstand you and abuse you perhaps. Never mind if they do, it is a chariot to you, use it and take a ride to your grand place. Now, dear friends, you can do it if you take it as the Lord's chariot. That is the only way. If you think of it as man's chariot, of course no one wants to travel on it; but if you think "The Lord gave me that hard time, that lack of attention, that abuse," if you will take it as the Lord's chariot, you will get the grandest victory, you will get to the grandest places, you ever saw. There is no way of climbing to such places except in the Lord's chariots. Now don't pray the Lord to send a chariot, but, "O, Lord, open my eyes that I may see the chariots already provided," and every one of you will see them. May be your chariot is right by you on the seat, I don't know. A lady told me that she could not bear a certain lady who was asked to lead in family worship, where she was staying. She said when this lady appeared she began to ask the Lord to take her up and put her in the chariot, and after that she felt sweet towards her. Get in these chariots, the chariots of the Lord that are paved with love. No matter how they look they are paved with God's love for you, and God's love is the sweetest, softest, best place to rest in that any soul ever found. Now, I would like if there are some sisters present who could tell something about these grand chariots. I see Mrs. Pearne, of Ohio, I am going to ask her.

Mrs. Pearne: Mrs. Smith's remarks have been so suggestive. I called to spend the day with a New York friend. She said, "O, Carrie, I am so glad you have come, but my bird is dead. The carpenters were here and they frightened him to death." This bird was a very choice one, a beautiful singer, but there it lay on the bottom of the cage to all appearance, dead. At my suggestion. We hung him where he had received his fright and watched and waited. We heard a little flutter, a little song in the cage and I looked out and the little bird had hopped up on his perch and it was no more than two minutes before he was singing just as God made him to sing.. But he was singing *just where he had his fright.* I was thinking my friends, that when the power of the supernatural rests upon us *we* can sing just where we had *our* fright. Just where it was so hard to say "Not as I will but as Thou wilt." Thy kingdom come Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

Mrs. Bottome: I have never used the word chariot. But while Mrs. Smith was speaking I thought of a colored preacher, who gave me a lesson from Elijah who went up in the chariot. You will remember that Elijah told Elisha that he was going to Jericho and Elisha said, "As the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth, I will not leave thee." The colored man said that Elisha's soul needed Elijah's soul and never would be separated from

him. He was told to go back. "No," the colored man said, "don't be separated. No matter what may be the circumstance, your soul helps my soul and I will not live without you, and the mantle fell on Elisha." But I am speaking of the conversation of this colored man. "Well," said he, "he went up in the chariot. I am so glad that there is one chariot, one little chariot, that comes at last for all the people of God, and that is the Lord Jesus Christ." He is the chariot that comes at last for every soul, and when we go up, we go up in that chariot.

Mrs. Smith: I find that it is best for me to *travel* in the chariot that I am expecting to go in. The only chariot I can travel in and be sweet when everything is untoward, is the chariot of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Mrs. Reese: The subject of the chariot brought tender recollections to me and I thought I would bring a thank-offering that the Lord has given to the mother's of Ohio, and all over the country to hear the mutterings of the thunder-tones against the liquor traffic. How cowardly I was when I first heard it, and how unwilling I was to get in the chariot, but I thank God that I got into that chariot, and I thank God that as we rode in the chariot that the Master rode with us, I bless God today, after all these years, in the presence of this company, that we stand upon the heights of answered prayer, and that the chariots of the Lord are still round about us,

Song, "Wonderful Words of Life."

Mrs. S. M. I. Henry: Mrs. Smith said that perhaps we would find our chariot right beside us. I thought it was true with me; the chariot was the Lord of Hosts, himself. I have been riding in the chariot of His own precious love, and His own spirit has been the power that has borne me forward. It is three years since I was in a National convention. These years have been years of discipline; they have been years of great trial, and yet as I look back over them I do realize that now the Lord himself has been bringing me on and taking me upward. The very idea of the chariot implies going forward. The Lord does not give us a chariot to sit still in, and abide in the same place, it must be on the move and the Lord's chariot will take us onward and upward. I am so glad that this temperance work, whatever it has done for the people of the nation, for the drinking men, or little children, I believe it has done more for the women of the W. C. T. U. than any one else. I thank God for my share it. I am so glad to be able to look you in the face. A year ago you sent me a telegram which I have carried in my Bible all the year. It has been a great comfort to me, and in December, suddenly in answer to the prayer of faith by the loved ones in my house, the Lord took me off my sick bed. My physicians had said I would never use my brain again, for any special work. My daughter had prepared to leave school to take care of me, and had written the letters which were to convey the intelligence, when on Saturday, realizing that if it were the Lord's will that I should remain upon my couch He would give me rest and patience. I said to myself it is not like God to keep me with this burden of work upon me and the inability to do it; and out of this thought grew the faith that enabled me to rise Sabbath morning, although I had not been able to rise for a long time. I rose from my couch, went to family worship, and have not been back since as an invalid. I believe I am well, and under the blessed moving of this chariot of the Lord I am here in your midst again, one of the Lord's company to do the Lord's work.

Mrs. Millie Gilbert, of Ohio: My mind was led to think of the more needy, the poor, the sick, as well as those that were longing to work for the Master.

For fifteen years I was one of these sufferers, and at last I thought if I could only see Christ I could be healed. I took for my text, God is unchangeable, and with Him there is no shadow of turning. I held to it for three years. At last when given up to death, at this time, in looking to God to see wherein I had failed, He made this plain to me. You have tried to exercise faith to me, but you have not *trusted* in me a minute. You have trusted in this remedy and that remedy, and at last a new climate, (which failed to help me). I did not talk with God then. He told me that in order for my lungs to get well, for me to be sound in my body, that I must place it in His hands just as implicitly as my soul was placed there; and in order to do that I had to give up every earthly aim; He would not accept any half way trust. My God to whom I had been praying was no larger than these other things. My trust had been divided. I prayed to God for strength to let go of every earthly tie. He gave me courage and strength to let go, and I was lifted into the chariot. Such a lifting up! It seemed as though I was placed in my Savior's arms. I thought I never desired any greater heaven than I was then in. If I could only stay there always! For a short time I forgot all about myself; I was carried away in a riot—such a heaven! My thoughts were soon carried back to myself by the strangest feeling, where al' the pain was; it was not a pain, but a soothing sense, but the strangeness of the feeling when coming over me. I said to myself "Am I living, or dying?" for I didn't know but the Lord was taking me to Himself, such a sweet waiting upon God to know what He was going to do with me. But I didn't care, there was no fear of death. After a few minutes this sensation went away, and it seemed as if such a deep breath went into my body. I had been in quick consumption. Such a breath! I had not breathed such a one for years, and the thought came—it didn't hurt my lungs at all. Then I thought perhaps God was healing me. I tested myself by turning and moving, but not getting up. After I was satisfied I was healed the Lord said:

"If you are healed arise and walk," and I arose and walked. That was nine years ago the first of September at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Mrs. Jones, of Philadelphia, spoke of a similar blessing.

Miss Tobey, of Boston: I thank God I have ridden in that chariot for nearly five years, in spiritual and physical difficulties, and can testify that it is a blessed chariot. If you knew it, the Lord Jesus Christ is the chariot in which you can ride over any difficulty for your physical needs. You know we ought to be in perfect health for such work as we have to do and there is no need of one of us having any sickness or suffering if we will abide in Jesus Christ. I know this is true; God has taught it to me in his precious Word and in prayer.

Mrs. Denman, of N. J.: I came to this convention and never in my life have traveled two nights and a day without great weariness. When I started the evil one told me to return home. I immediately said No, and I want to tell you that then and there the Lord rested me and took all the tired out of my body and I don't feel that I have been traveling at all. At the close of this service Capt. Kitwood, chaplain of the Bethel Home, was introduced and briefly responded: I am glad to say, dear sisters, that I am with you in spirit. The liquor curse will be swept from the land I believe. (Applause.) We have heard about the chariots of the Lord; they are moving onward and I expect to see the day when not a drop of liquor will be sold on the continent.

Mrs. M. J. Pearsons, of England, was then presented as a fraternal delegate from the British Woman's Temperance Association, and spoke substantially as follows: I hope to go forth from this convention wiser and purer and better for the thoughts that have been put into my heart. I may say on behalf of the British Association that there are thousands of women in my native land who if you could hear the echo of their hearts would beat with yours. I am happy to greet you in the name of the Nottingham branch. I wish you God-speed; success to you in the name of the Lord. It is not many months since I came to this country, but since I have come here I have seen a great deal of the magnificence of nature.

Before I came to this country I heard of women going out fighting for temperance. I was never more anxious to see Solomon in all his glory than to see and speak with one of these temperance women. I have felt that the temperance question would be a hopeless question if entirely in the hands of the men. I think men are not drawn by the magnificence of nature, nor are they drawn by God's goodness.

I was introduced in two of your cities as a foreigner. I don't consider myself a foreigner. I repudiate the idea. I told them I was not a foreigner, and that we always spoke of the Americans as our cousins. A certain class of people, under the guise of personal liberty, support a system of social liberty in your great west, by which the liquor traffic is sustained. Under the plea of personal liberty they license at your very doors the saloons that turn men into swine.

I think it would be a hopeless case if the morals of the people and the welfare of the country were left entirely in the hands of the men. Turning to my own land it seems to me that to reach the degraded, the fallen, the drinking classes, if they are reached, it must be by the enfranchisement of women. Some of us thought as we heard of your crusading, what kind of creatures must you be. We thought you must be something original in nature, intended for men, but by some mistake turned into women. I found, when some of them came to us, they were not women with short hair, and green spectacles, but as womanly and as intensely womanly as it is possible for women to be. When we heard of your work it drew our hearts, and we banded together. Eight years ago there was a convention on the subject, and six months after that they had a larger convention in London, and at these conventions we formed woman's temperance associations, which have spread all over our land. In some places they are doing their work gradually and silently as the snow falls on the mountain. And thus we keep to work to cause a spiritual earthquake, to trample out the seeds of intemperance

We women will not look back or turn back until we have secured the repeal of the obnoxious system of excise licenses, closing every saloon on the Lord's day. Now the mothers of England are trying to have a government to protect the homes and their children (applause.) Before I came they said to me, "Mrs. Pearsons, if you go to America you'll never come back." I hope to be in England at work before Christmas day, but I assure you, it is very hard to go. I have desired to remain a little longer with you, and I assure you it is all I can do to keep myself from loving Americans too well. When I heard your inspiring music I was so attracted by it that I almost forgot England. I had to get away in a corner and sing, "God save the Queen," and say, "Old England, with all thy faults, I love thee still." (Laughter and applause.) It is a wonderful country, this. I don't wonder you are proud of it. I just happened to be here the Fourth when with bonfire and cracker and squib. you celebrated your independency—ahem! (Laughter.) A gentleman said to me, "I have been here twenty-five years and to tell you the truth, I cannot bear to hear that Declaration of Independence read; you tell me if you can." I told him I did like it. When that wonderful Mayflower came over I believe I should have come along it I had been there.

You opposed taxation without representation. You know about the *tea*. But in every hotel I go to in America I hear them say, "Bring me a cup of your best English breakfast tea! I remember saying to Mrs. Buell, "I want to see Plymouth Rock." "Yes," she said, "and you must see Bunker Hill." I said, "I know what you want me to see that for, it is just to crow over your victories." If I had been in this country at that time. I would have put on my sword and fought in its behalf. The Earl of Chatham said, "If I was an American as I am an Englishman and I was asked to take up my sword in defence of my country I would never, never put it down again so long as there was a British soldier on the shores of my native land."

There is a system of moral degradation in the land and what we want men to do is to come up to the help of the women and by their votes carry out the spirit of reform and goodness which animates the women of the W. C. T. U. in this great work.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Pearsons' address the audience joined in singing "God save the the Queen," and convention adjourned with the benediction.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. N. H. Knox, of New Hampshire.

The report of Miss Jennie Casseday, superintendent of W. C. T. U. Flower Missions, of Louisville, Ky., was read by Mrs. Munnell of the same city. Extracts only are possible, a few being as follows:

An old German legend, entitled "The Creation of the Rose," runs thus: When the gates of Paradise closed on the first human pair, the angel of light seeing the anguish upon the faces of the exiles, prayed that their punishment might be less grievous. "I do not punish," said the loving Father, "I only discipline them that they may enter the Paradise of the Infinite." Then the angel grasped the rosy moon, and from it formed the rose which he threw upon the bosom of Eve, who, pressing the heavenly blossom to her lips in an ecstasy of delight, exclaimed, "He is no longer angry; this is a gift of his love; from its sweet perfume comes the odor of Eden and the breath of God." Thus the mission of the flower began, and from age to age hearts have been wooed and won to higher purposes through its silent influences. Realizing its power, the thought came to our superintendent like an inspiration, and our president, with her ready aptitude, caught the idea and placed this link in the mighty belt which will yet encircle the world.

The W. C. T. U. in nearly all the New England and middle states, has grafted on to its trunk this new branch. At least ten western states are engaged in the same work. Prison day was widely observed. The practical suggestions of the report are these:

1. I desire that superintendents be appointed for a term of years, because they grow to understand the work and are better able to carry it on.

2. That this work be not given up during the winter months, but that it really be prosecuted more earnestly; that the homes of the intemperate and neglected be cared for, and fuel, clothing and food be distributed when necessary.

3. That as far as practicable, the text cards used in the Flower Mission department be those which I have selected with special reference to this work, for they were chosen as the result of much experience of the needs of those to whom they are sent, and they have been singularly effective.

4. In all this work it is to be remembered and impressed upon the laborers that the object of all missionary duty is to bring men and women nearer to God, and to that temperance which is enjoined of God, and to this end no offering or charity should be given without adding the written word which may be found on the text cards.

Mrs. Hill, of Indiana, was then introduced and made a member of the convention. She is the only colored delegate.

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, president of the Woman's Temperance Publication Asssociation then reported the financial status of that organization to the convention, as the publisher of the national organ, The Union Signal. The following encouraging facts were embodied in her report:

"The subscription list of The Union Signal has increased thirty per cent. Last year it numbered 12,110. This included both the monthly issue and short term subscribers. It was decided at our last annual meeting to discontinue the monthly issue and it was accordingly dropped in November last, we filling out to subscribers the unexpired term with the weekly edition. We have now 13,250 subscribers.

"In all the wonderful leadings of providence in the temperance reform during the past ten years, I know of none more remarkable than the wisdom that actuated the incorporators of The Signal, when some five years

ago, in applying for authority from the state of Illinois, to publish a weekly temperance paper, they also included any other publications they might deem desirable. They also built better than they knew in naming the association the Woman's Temperance Publication Association (not of Illinois you see), but broad enough to take in the whole nation. In thus wording their application, they showed an intuitive perception which was almost prophetic of the coming needs of the temperance reform. They were not building for a day, but laying broad and deep foundations for a Woman's Publication House, that would meet the demands of the W. C. T. U., and the needs of the great work in the years that were to come, when a demand should come up from every town and hamlet for temperance literature suited to the peculiar wants of the W. C. T. U., and the western people, and that demand is upon us. We are not able half to meet it, because we have not the necessary capital to invest; we are, however, doing the best we can under the circumstances.

We have published during the year outside of our newspapers 350,000 pages of temperance literature, a stock of which we keep constantly on hand and for sale at our office, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago. We have just issued the first number of our Band of Hope Manual, and Text book, which is to be issued quarterly. It contains twenty-four lessons, twelve for pupils of the grammar school grade, and twelve primary lessons. They are prepared by Mrs. Mary B. Willard and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts. The lessons have been submitted to, and have passed the inspection of a committee of eminent physicians, which ensures their scientific accuracy. This fills a long felt want. We also publish regular Quarterly Temperance Lessons for use in Sunday schools.

At the solicitation of many Prohibitionists we started a campaign paper, on August 23, called The Issue of ToDay. It is a four page weekly, and runs for twelve weeks, price 20 cents for the campaign. Ten thousand copies are issued weekly. It has fully paid its way. Our cash receipts for the year, not counting what we received from sale of stock, amounted to $24,306. The profit on this after all expenses are paid is $2,720. We have a capital stock of $25,000; $12,000 of it is paid up. We have a loan of $2,875, thus making the capital invested $14,875. The net profit as you can readily see upon this amount is 18 per cent.

"The amount received from sale of stock during the year is $2,226; books containing each twenty certificates of stock, for sale in their respective states, were issued at the beginning of the year to twenty-three state presidents. Only a few of these have been heard from. Massachusetts, Missouri, and Illinois, each has sold its full quota.

"If the other twenty had done equally well, we could report to-day $10,000 in our treasury, or as good. This would wipe out our indebtedness and give us a capital of $7,000 cash in hand, to work on. If in our present cramped circumstances we have cleared in the past year 18 per cent. what might we not do if things were more favorable?

"There should be a more persistent endeavor the coming year, in all the states, to sell stock; each union should hold a share. This would give us a paid up stock of $125,000, and with a subscription list of 50,000, it would make the W. C. T. U. of this country one of the mightiest agencies for crushing out the liquor traffic the world has ever seen. Is this too much to expect? Surely not. With concentrated effort and our great constituency it could be done within a year. The following simple plan would, I am sure, insure the sale of stock to individuals, unions and districts, if properly presented.

"The Woman s Temperance Publication Association has a capital stock of $25,000. The shares are $25 each. They can be paid for (if not convenient to pay the whole amount down) in five installments of $5 each, payments to be made either monthly or quarterly, just as the purchaser may desire. The stock can be owned by any individual member of the W. C. T. U. (no stock may be owned by a person who is not), a local union or a district, in which latter case it should be held by the president of the union or district in trust, and will pass to her successor in office. The union or district thus becomes a stockholder in the paper, each share of stock entitling them to one vote in the management of the paper.

"Some hesitate about purchasing stock, fearing that if they become stockholders they will be liable for the debts of the corporation. There is no danger of this according to the amended laws of the state of Illinois, under which our organization was incorporated. Said laws hold that the stock of corporations held by individuals is assessable only until fully paid up by the purchaser It may be asked, What gain is there to accrue from this outlay? Much every way. In the first place, as you no doubt realize, it is an absolute necessity to the success of our great and holy cause that we have an able weekly paper to properly represent us. The paper should not be owned by a few persons, but all the unions should have an interest in it to the amount of at least one share of stock to each local union."

This report was so well received that a large number of shares of stock in the W. T. P. A. were immediately subscribed, and the stockholders of the association repaired to the pastor's study for their annual meeting. Mrs. Carse, however, before leaving the room, presented to Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, the superintendent of Scientific Instruction, a beautiful basket of flowers. Mrs. Hunt made an affectionate response.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, of New York, was introduced, and, after an eloquent speech, presented Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, superintendent of the work in the south, with a beautiful basket of flowers. Miss Willard did the same by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, assistant recording secretary of the union.

Mrs. Esther M. Housh's Decennial hymn was sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." Mrs. Housh, as superintendent of the department for influencing the press, read a fine report. This showed nearly five hundred papers in the United States regularly supplied with temperance matter. A large number beside publish irregularly articles, editorials, etc. Mrs. Housh also sends out a monthly bulletin to newspapers not already supplied, in shape for clipping and republication. Her suggestions as to the demands of the department for the coming year were as follows:

1st. State superintendents who will make a study of this department and devote themselves to the performance of its duties.

2d. Intelligent comprehension on the part of the unions, of the demands of the work, and *their* part in it. No paper published where a union is organized should be printed without some sort of temperance truth.

3d. The secretaries of unions to forward names of local superintendents to state superintendents, and see that letters and circulars from such officers are answered.

4th. Every officer from the national down to accept no duty they do not intend, by the help of God, to perform, and not be found "napping" at the post, but "on duty" ever.

5th. State conventions to give the press department due place in their plans and counsels, to provide for the expenses of the state superintendent, and in large states to provide district or county superintendents, who can be acquainted with the papers, the people, and select the "right woman" for the work of the local unions.

6th. All state presidents and superintendents of national departments to please remember the *National W. C. T. U. Bulletin* is an exponent of the National Union, and important facts will always receive attention.

7th. More prayer; more knowledge; more faith; more labor; more patience; more perseverance; more money; more women.

Following this lively report, Mrs. A. M. Hammer, of New York, reported for the department of juvenile work, of which she is superintendent. From this it was seen that there a a thousand Bands of Hope under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., with their 100,000 children marching to the time and tune of "Tremble King Alcohol, we shall grow up."

The following were the suggestions: 1. Use prompt, energetic, systematized effort for the education of the children on the subject of alcoholic and narcotic stimulants. The need of the hour is instruction as to the dangers which threaten; such training as shall fit for life work; and thorough organization, a strength to those who are in it, an attraction to such as need it. The child in the nursery may be so taught the effects of alcohol upon the system, that he will ever after shun it as a poison forever at war with the man's nature. To quote our Miss Willard: "You can begin in your own home, in the lullaby song, the twilight story, the family pledge with line upon line, precept upon precept, to train your sons and daughters to be total abstainers." Let us instil into the soil God has given has given us, viz: the impressionable hearts and minds of the children, the seed of pure, true thought, and the result will be men and women valiant for "God and Home and Native Land."

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster read her report on the department of legislation. She believed that prohibition prohibited in Maine, and in Kansas it has been decided that the cities could not rebel against the state. In some places in Iowa there was defiance of law. The Scott law of Ohio was declared satisfactory to nobody. She pleaded strongly for woman suffrage. By consent Mrs. Foster's time was extended and a general discussion followed:

A lady rose and called attention to the fact that New Hampshire did not appear on the shield among the states having statutory prohibition, and stated that it had had it for twenty years. The president thanked her for calling attention to the omission and said that the shield should hereafter bear the name of that state?

Question: Why should not we have a seperate political party the same as other temperance organizations?

Mrs. Foster: I don't know of any other temperance organization that does.

Question: Is it not the greatest inconsistency for temperance women not to support St. John?

Mrs. Foster: I do not think it is, (laughter.) Do you want me to argue the question, ladies? (Cries of no, no.) Then I will only say that I think it is the height of consistency not to do it.

Question: How can you ask temperance men to vote for Blaine?

Mrs. Foster: Because it is the only way to keep Cleveland out of the White House.

Question: How can Mrs. Foster consistently advise us to be non-partisan and still talk for Blaine? (Loud and continued applause.)

Mrs. Foster: I do not advise you to be non-partisan. How a woman *can* be non-partisan at this time I do not see. I cannot, but I do advise that the N. W. C. T. U. in its organized capacity, pass no resolution concerning any political party, (applause.) Now, as to talking for Blaine, I never have said before what I have said today to *any* audience of *any* people, *anywhere*. I never have made a speech for Blaine; I never have said anything on the platform for the Republican party or Blaine, not anywhere. I wrote some letters as J. Ellen Foster. I distinctly said that in my official relation I could do nothing of the sort although I was superintendent of this department. I did not even do that until the organization had been declared to be partisan.

Question: Did you not vote in the convention at Detroit for a resolution pledging its influence to the third party?

Mrs. Foster: Never a shadow of such a thought passed my mind, that such a construction would be given to it. If I had, I would have protested against it.

Question: Mrs. Foster, what did you mean when you said if you were in any other state but Iowa, you would support the St. John ticket?

Mrs. Foster: I never said it anywhere, upon any occasion, to anybody. I have said, and say now, if I were in Illinois, and were a man, I think Mr. Hobbs would get my vote. I have said everywhere if I were in various states of this union, I think I would be likely to be flourishing around for a third party ticket.

Question: In a recent letter by you, and made public, you say: "The prohibition of the liquor traffic is not, either by the spirit of the constitution, or letter, a national issue." Why is not this a national issue?

Mrs. Foster: I have written lately in a letter to Mr. Stearns, who wrote me asking a similar question, answering something on this point. I have not the time to-night to show the limitations of powers between state and nation; but I will say that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is the greatest question before the American people to-day, and national prohibition is the very goal to which all our efforts are tending. And because I want it so much, because it is my daily thought, and labor, and prayer, that is why I am so grieved at the present political attitude; because I think the day is removed further on by this than it would necessarily be if the present action had not been taken. [Cries of no, no, no.] The question asked was, why is it not a national issue? It *is* a national issue, but not a *political* issue. I care more what *you* think of me—my heart does—than I do of the opinion of everybody outside of the W. C. T. U. But I will do as you choose in regard to talking.

Mrs. Lathrap: Mrs. Fosier says that the only way we can have constitutional prohibition is by securing constitional prohibition in three-fourths of the states. I want to ask Mrs. Foster, as long as this is our only road, why it is that she gave up constitutional prohibition in Iowa, and contents herself with statutory prohibition. Iowa has only to-day statutory prohibition. Why did you give up the struggle in Iowa, when you say that the only road to national prohibition is by states?

Mrs. Foster: I am only sorry that Mrs. Lathrap is not better informed in reference to constitutional prohibition in Iowa. You could get an army of 50,000 women any day to save to us our amendment. The only reason we did not ask for re-submission is that we have got it. I said before the people of this country, that which *you* did not understand, but Iowa women did.

When I wrote my letter I said: Stand by the Republican party of Iowa, with all the privileges of a "bad man's plank," and that means "scratch" bad candidates. Iowa knows it, too. I think Rothrock was nominated because our poor temperance people were down in the ditches, unconversant with our law. Men being mobbed in the streets, and women wiping blood from their husbands' faces; and these poor men did not go down, did not nominate the man that we wished they had. The party papers were against Rothrock, the strongest paper there said he ought not to be nominated.

Mrs. Lathrap: I want to ask Mrs. Foster this question. I want to ask if she considers that Iowa has constitutional prohibition today?

Mrs. Foster: I do.

Mrs. Lathrap: I want to ask if that fact is recognized in the United States of America, and if a count were being made of the states today—if Iowa would be counted as a state having constitutional prohibition.

Mrs. Foster: I would say that Iowa *would* be counted in today if a count of the states were made.

When the count shall be made for constitutional prohibition it will be by the hands of the legislatures of the states, and there is no legislature that could assemble in DesMoines, that could be sent there, that would dare to say anything else. It would work for constitutional prohibition. Iowa and Maine would today stand together on that question if the question were presented.

Mrs. Lathrap: I want to ask if the legislature of Iowa had the power to pronounce on constitutional prohibition, why is it that Iowa today is counted among the ten with statutory prohibition?

Mrs. Foster: It has constitutional and statutory prohibition. The only thing it is not contented with now is, that it has not driven every saloon out. What I wanted to say is this: I did not want to make any partisan allusions whatever, when I came to this convention. I shall

tonight speak concerning constitutional prohibition, and my firm conviction is that it can be the quickest secured by non-partisan action

I will make no defence of any candidate, or abuse any. I shall go to the records of no party, but I shall make my arguments for constitutional prohibition as I have for the last five years. And now, dear ladies, I love every one of you, I trust every one of you. I am sorry for your judgment, but I commend your zeal. And the severest trial of my life is to stand before you and approve a doctrine which so many of you think is wrong, and the suffering I endure in doing it, only approaches the trial I had when I came out for woman suffrage. But no matter; in the years to come you will say "She was right."

The hour being very late convention adjourned without furtherdebate.

THURSDAY EVENING AT PICKWICK THEATRE.

Mrs. Clara L. Roach in the chair. The hymn "Rock of Ages," was first sung, and prayer was offered by Mrs. Roach. Another song, during which the overflow of people was accomodated in a lower room, to be addressed by Mrs. Molloy, of Kansas, and Mrs. Fixen, of Minnesota.

In the main audience the following program was filled:

Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith was introduced and gave a Bible reading on the 46th psalm. "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

This tells the secret of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union work, and I want every one to listen to it as though we were telling to you from the faith of our heart, what it is that has brought us to the depths we are in. "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble," not far off; not where we have to hunt for Him and perhaps not find Him, but a very present help in trouble. "Therefore," that is our great, grand *therefore*—that is the reason why we are not afraid of anything.

"Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof." We are not afraid. If God be on our side, how can anyone of us fear anything that man or all the elements can do to one of us?

"There is a river the streams whereof make glad the city of God, the holy place of the tabernacles of the Most High. God is in the midst of her." That is the truth of that, "She shall not be moved; God shall help her and that right early."

I want everybody to remember that is the truth, the secret about this Woman's Christian Temperance Union, that God is in the midst of her and that God will help her and that right early; and that anybody who opposes the blessed work that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is trying to carry on, will be found fighting against God.

"The heathen raged, the kingdoms were moved! He uttered His voice, the earth melted."

Only let God speak and then what difference does it make about the ragings, "The Lord of hosts *is* with us." We emphasize the present tense of the verb. Not *will* be, but the Lord of Hosts *is* with us.

"The God of Jacob is our refuge. Come behold the works of the Lord what desolations He hath made in the earth. Be still and know that I am God! I will be exalted among the heathen. I will be exalted in the earth. The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."

In the fifth verse it says, "God is in the midst of her." When any of you have seen a great steamer coming along your river, you know that the secret of power in this steamer is all to be found in the steam engine that is right in the midst of her. The same with the ocean steamers, you remember at the Centennial Exposition, that which made all the machinery go through Machinery Hall was that great Corliss engine in the midst of it. You will all remember that when that engine was started all the wheels of the machinery all over the building went. Nobody seemed to make them go, they seemed to go themselves, but the secret was that there was a connection made with that great engine in the midst. Now in our Woman's Christian Temperance Union work the power is this, that God is in the midst of her. We used to think in the old days that God was only where we were preaching and singing, and when we came out of the meeting, and stopped preaching and praying we got God out of us. You will remember that Corliss engine worked *all* the machinery, and now we used to think that all God was in the midst of us for, was to knit stockings or do something at home; but we never dreamed that God would work us out by His machinery in any public line.

Just the same power was needed to do the machinery work as stockings, though the manifestation was in a thousand different ways. We began with thinking that if we prepared enough, and held enough meetings, and sang enough hymns in the saloons, and talked enough religion, we would get all we wanted, that they could not withstand our praying and preaching. After awhile we found we had to do something else; we found out what one of my children found out one time. She went to catch some fish, and took a tin cup to catch them, but she was disappointed. She came into the room and said, "Didn't thee say God said when you pray, ask for what you want and believe that you receive it, and you shall have it?" I said "Yes." She said, "I asked Jesus to let me catch some fish, and I believed He would, and He didn't let me catch a single one." I said, "How did thee try to catch them?" She said, "With a tin cup, of course." Then I explained to her she could not catch fish that way, and explained to her about the worms, and bait, and books, and she exclaimed, "O, I see. *Worms* is Heavenly Father's way." And *we* find we must use different sorts of worms from what we have used, and different lines and hooks, and some have gone on from one line of work to another, every bit of it operated by this truth, that God is in the midst of all. Not a step taken that we did not believe, in the depths of our soul, was in obedience to the divine command of God, and I want to be recorded here that the deepest and most solid conviction I have in regard to this work, is that that is the secret of it—God in the midst of it. I have done things I did not dream I would be called upon to do; I didn't think they belonged to woman's sphere, but I have found that everything belonged to woman's sphere that's going to help her protect her home. [Applause.] Everything that belongs to her children.

There is not a woman in this room who if she should see her child in danger, I do not care where it was, even if at the polls, (applause) she would go there and fetch it. Some say no political parties, but if you find that they are going to affect the welfare of our boys and girls we can't keep them out. We cannot do much because we haven't the vote, but we have the right to exercise our gift—the gift of influence. We are the queens of home. I have heard it said today that, "The hand which rocks the cradle rules the world." Yes, if the world would *stay* in the cradle (laughter). Therefore it is that we hope for a divine call, at least as individuals, whatever we may do as a society. As individuals to use all the blessed divine power of influence that God has given us, and, dear sisters, some of us have heard a divine call in the present condition of things.

God spoke for Himself, not for any association at all. We have heard it said that this is the divine opportunity for the women of the country to come to the front in aid of the new party which is "making for righteousness." This is a powerful party and on the side of reform. My eyes are open to see that God is in the midst of this movement. I say now I would rather be on the side of God and on the side of right than with the whole nation, [applause.] Take the stand on the side of God and every body has got to come. Now, some of us have heard the call of God. Some in this land and some in another land, but the blessed thing is, that while we have heard the call on our side, we don't want to say that no one else has heard it. We must recognize the fact that there are different stages and God speed them; let every soul act out its convictions and have the courage of its convictions. I remember they said once among the Quakers we were not as lively and bright as we might be, and they sent a woman to start us up, and she said that all the Quakers needed was a liberal dispensation of back bone, [laughter.] I think all *we* need is simply back bone stick to our principles. If we recognized the fact that God was with us, how strong we would be. God is in the midst of us, that is the reason nobody can get the last word with us. If there are any here who are not with us you do not know how strong we are. You think we are fanatics, perhaps, but it is not so, it is like Hezekiah The king never dreamed there was going to be that kind of a battle. He went there to fight the Israelites. But Hezekiah took that letter and spread it out before the Lord and kneeled down and said, "Now Lord overcome this enemy for me." The Lord said, "Go out and when you get there they will all be dead corpses." Now *we* talk, no matter what it is, talk opposition, etc., and we lay it before the Lord, and He tells many of us in secret that when we go out they will be dead corpses, [laughter.] "Anything for peace," says a woman. She will give up anything to have peace. But when we know that God is on our side, that God is in the midst of us, one with God is a majority.

O, if we could make the people of St. Louis recognize the might of Divine Power that is in our midst! You don't know what it is, dear friends, to have 100,000 women on their knees praying about something.

Can't you imagine there is going to come out of that mighty spiritual forces to pull down the strongholds of the enemy? Our enemy must reckon not only on us and and our strength (that is nothing) but on the strength of our God, who is in the midst of us, and upon the promise that the Lord is on our side and we are not afraid. The worst that can happen, the grandest thing that can happen is to be like our Master was. Never mind the evil, we should jump for joy and we should rejoice when we realize that we are called upon to share, if ever so little, what happened to our Master. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least," etc. We are willing to bear anything that comes to us. I beg if there are any here who shall hear the call of God tonight, who shall recognize that we are standing on principle, and that we are on the side of right, and the grand moral principles of the present age, all that is noblest in reform, all that is truest in home and tenderest in the mother's heart, all that is kindest in the mother's relation; by every motive of humanity comes to their souls, let them answer, "Here am I, Lord, send for me. Can I do anything? let me do it." O, may you hear that call.

I do hope that it may be a practical thing with you and that you may hear the call. It may look to you like a forlorn hope, but it is an army that is going to conquer for it has a captain that can never be foiled in battle. Throw away all considerations of time-serving, all prejudices and consequences, and fears of results and take your stand on the right, and, dear brothers, vote as you pray.

Now, you may say, "But I do that." Would you like to *pray* as you *vote?* Many would confess that they voted as they prayed. Will they vote such a ballot as they would cast in the presence of the Lord, Himself? Will your vote be a pure ballot, for a pure party, and a pure platform, and on the side of home and the boys?

Now, the talk between the parties is about "protection," wool and iron being protected. I do not understand much about that, but this I *do* understand, that unless we protect our boys and our homes it is not going to be much good to protect wool or iron or anything else. (Applause). I wish I could describe to you tonight how strong is the cry of mothers to save their children and what power is in your hands. *You* are the government —the government is not in Washington.

The government is in the hands of the people who vote and I entreat of you to let your voice be heard for God and home, and native land," and remember always that where the *right* is, there *God* is, and if God is in our midst (O, get that into you somehow) we never need fear, we never can fear, what man can do against us. This is enough, that God is our refuge and strength and not only ours, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union's, but yours—*your* present help in time of trouble. We have not any monopoly of God, and you may know just the same courage and divine power, in this matter with which His presence has filled us, and it may come to every dear soul of this audience if only they would, and eyes will be opened to night to see that this is a fact, that God is our refuge and strength. *Say* it whether you believe it or not, God *is* so.

The Bible only tells us facts, not theories or propositions, but facts (and everybody wants facts). I remember hearing Victor Hugo, of Paris, tell of a talk he had with his boy, when he was studying in the geography about America. The son said: "Father, if I had been Columbus I would not have taken the trouble to *find* America. "What would you have done?" said his father. "Well," he replied, "I would just have gone to the map and found it." Now, this is our map. They are facts, and I have told you some of them. I have told you in this enough facts to convince every soul to-night. Begin to see them, then. Yes, it is true that God is in the midst of them. Why, yes He is; I didn't know it, I thought I would have to go away to find Him. He *is* in the midst of us, and see if you don't wake up to-morrow morning a thousand times happier for it.

Recognize the fact that God will help us and that right early. [Applause.]

Mrs. Roach, in introducing Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, who was to be the next speaker, said: We have now the pleasure of listening to one who, during the past ten years, has given her thought and time, the best of her life, to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Those who have listened to her know how well she can plead the cause of Christ, and how she has plead in all the states for prohibition. It now gives me great pleasure to introduce to you, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.

Dear sisters of the W. C. T. U. and friends: Ought the constitution of the state and the nation to be amended by the adoption of a provision forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all alchoholic beverages? That is the questiou I am here tonight to discuss. What is the constitution of the state? What is the constitution of the federal government? I use the word federal constitution for that of the United States merely because it is convenient. I think there are some objections to the use of this term. My attention was called to it just the other day, not upon political grounds, but upon other grounds; still, I have been in the habit of using the words constitution of the state and "federal constitution," and if you will allow me I will use it tonight. What is the constitution of a state? It is a setting up of great principles upon which the people are to be governed. It is a division and distribution of the powers of government as between the legislative, judicial, and executive branches. That is the federal constitution? It was at first a union of the states for mutual protection, the first articles of confederation being adopted hastily and in the then condition of affairs, not long answering the purpose. Soon after that it was amended, and the present constitution in effect was a mutual arrangement and agreement between the states, or between the people of the states, whichever way you best like to put it. It was the passing the exercise of sovereignty in certain specified instances, to the federal government. The constitution enumerates the powers which may be exercised by congress concerning the affairs of the people. Congress can exercise no powers that are not enumerated in the constitution. We will just deal with the states. We will then speak of the relation of the general government to the liquor traffic. Going back to the definition of a state—that the constitution of a state is the mutual arrangement or agreement between the parties of a state as to their mutual obligations. You inquire why the liquor traffic amendment shall be put in the constitution, for that is the thing we

are after, and what we shall never stop talking about until it is accomplished. The colonies, as you know, being dependent upon Great Britain, received their powers from the king. They were powers conferred, not assumed. They were dependencies, not sovereignties. They received, they did not set up. But when, because of the aggression of Great Britain, they attempted to assert their independence, then these colonies decided that they were, and of right, ought to be independent states. Then, first, you heard the term states. Then they numerated great principles of government. These principles were such as our fathers had contended for in the country they came from, the principles of religious liberty, of trial by jury, free speech and free press.

At that time the condition of the country was very different from what it is now. The states were very different then. They were sparsely settled. This great country in which we live, the beautiful valley in which I live, were then the abode of the savage, and the rocks and mountains of the Pacific were not then as they are now. Then immigration came and resources were developed, and the whole character of the population was changed; and then, with the free school system set up all over the north, with the education of the children, and, most of all, with the preaching of ministers of the gospel everywhere, the people began to become intelligent, and the result of all this began to be felt in legislation, and so the laws began to be changed. Let me stop here a moment. I say the laws were changed. What is law? Law is the spirit and thought of the people, the ideas of the people put into constitutions and statutes. That is law. What machinery is in the material world, in the application of force, law is in the government in the application of the ideas of the people.

What is force? Force is a quality of matter that God gave it when he threw it out. It depends upon density, certain conditions, etc. You can't go through a stone wall because of force; it is the cannon ball that goes through you if you are in the way.

As we say in Iowa, where we use words to express not to cover up ideas, force is that which makes things get. (Laughter.) Machinery applies the force, it scoops it up and uses it. The watch is the adaptation of certain principles, the wheel, the screw, the inclined plane, the wedge. These are principles brought to bear in machinery by which force is applied. Take an illustration I have used for the last ten years. You go to build a house and you want a stone wall. You get the right stone for the wall, and you say to the hired man, "Carry that stone over there." He pries and pulls and nearly breaks his back, and you say, "Don't you know anything?" (and perhaps that is not *all* you say.) (Laughter.) "Get a crow bar," you say; he does so, and puts the fulcrum in the right place and uses his muscle on the other end and pries, and that stone rolls over and over where you want it. What moved the stone? The muscle in his arm. Why didn't he move it at first? He didn't bring his muscle to bear. He simply applied the force that was there before. I was riding over the Alleghany river the other day; they were raising a stone. It seemed to be raising without hands; there was a rope and a pulley at one side and two men were turning a crank. They applied force by means of this machinery and the stone was lifted. They could not lift it alone; but they could by the application of force. I said cranks are good things for some purposes. When I see the cesspools of intemperance and impurity I cry out, "Oh," if we had rope enough and buckets big enough to bail it out—*that* is constitutional prohibition. I said law is the embodiment of sentiment. Did you hear of that riot in this city the other day? A human being pounded with fists, and others standing around and looking on and not daring to interfere. And a quiet man came in and put his hand on the biggest one in the crowd and said, "You come along," and he went. Who was he? I don't know, but he had a star and you and all the armies of the United States were behind that star. That is crystallized sentiment; that is incarnate force; that is law. (Applause). It is the moral force through the machinery of law in government.

There is no power but moral power in the nation. How shall we get at it? that is the question. There is enough of it, but we cannot scoop it up. It goes to waste so dreadfully.

Don't you sympathize with that man who saw Niagara going to waste because he could not turn a mill with it? It is too bad, when the world needs moral force so much, that it cannot be utilized, that it should go to waste, and that almost breaks the hearts of our women who see it. We know you hate the liquor traffic, and we know you want it out of the way, but you don't succeed in getting it out. Why? Because the moral power in your breasts is not utilized or brought to bear. I know of no way by which the moral power of American citizenship can be brought to bear against a wrong that is entrenched in legislation, except through legislation, (applause). Now let us go back to the constitution, from which we started a moment ago. I say when the school house began to do its work, and the church, then the laws began to be changed.

The force began to be embodied in law and sentiment crystalized. What was the result? People became more enlightened and laws began to be changed. First, some little regulation in a municipality, then some improved statute in a state, then the constitution amended according to the truth that had been working in the minds of the people.

Take the right of free speech and free press. That was a question fought out before our fathers came here; they had contended for the right of trial by jury. Then the thought of religious liberty was changed into law.

You remember how in the early days they gathered tribute from the people by law, to build churches, etc., and then came the larger liberty, the more blessed light, which led people to think that contributions ought to be voluntary.

So in prisons. "I was in prison and ye visited me not," was whispered in the ears of many a Christian man and woman, and they went and found debtors incarcerated there, for what? For no crime but debt. At last constitutions of the states were amended in this respect, and there was no imprisonment for debt thereafter.

Whittier sang once of the old man dying in prison walls. "What evil hath he done?" The reply was, "Because God made the old man poor."

So of duelling. A year ago I went to the home of Henry Clay, at Ashland, and as an American woman I went to the tomb of that grand old statesman; and going to Frankfort from Ashland I came to know that every man that had taken his seat in that legislature had sworn that he had never fought a duel, or acted as second in a duel, else he could not have been sworn in the service of the state. And then I remembered that Henry Clay fought a duel once, and I said in my heart "If you should get up from your grave, and come to Frankfort, you could not be elected constable, because you fought a duel.

So with American slavery, that came so close to the city of St. Louis. You know how that was entrenched north and south; south in the cotton factories, and north where the cloth made out of the cotton grown in the south was used. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto to one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me," Christians pleaded to statesmen, and they said we can't, and were afraid.

Petitions were circulated, people were educated and legislation was effected; sometimes merely a compromise, sometimes a mere stride forward. Then the war, the terrible, terrible war! Then the emancipation proclamation, then down in the constitution was put an amendment that the color of a man's skin, or the kink of his hair, or the thickness of his lips made no difference as to citizenship.

Friends, as I go about and study the constitution of the different states, as I look in the constitution of the United States, I seem to be in a graveyard. Here is a mound and stone set up. What is it? Imprisonment for debt. There is another—trial by jury. There is another—the inquisition—men could not speak once, not as much as women do now. (Applause and laughter). Here is a very large pit that covers the biggest of all, what is it? The liquor traffic is going down in there, don't you see? When it is buried there shall be a stone and on it written, "No person shall sell or keep for sale intoxicating beverages." That is the way constitutions grow—don't you see? (Applause). Every state in this Union has as absolute power to prohibit the liquor traffic as has the inl dependent states of Europe. They may say there shall not be a drop sold. They cannot say there shall be no liquors taken across and through the state, because the general government allows liquors to be transported and says they shall have the right of way through a state which they must pass to their destination. Neither can a state prohibit the importation of liquors by an individual who desires to use them for his own purposes. The law does not come into his house, the old English law prevailing that a man's house is his castle. The law can come into your shop and say what you shall, sell for your buying and selling is a matter in which the state has a concern. If you choose to import beer or wine and set it down at your door in Kansas or Iowa the law cannot interfere, unless congress should put an embargo upon the importation of them. If then the state *can* prohibit, need I argue that it *ought* to prohibit? I reckon you must admit that. I hope so, because if I commenced to say that it ought to prohibit and so concede that it ought to prohibit, you will want to know why we want it by constitutional prohibition. Now, gentlemen, don't say she is shying from the main subject. It is common to go to trial on an agreed statement of facts. Parties litigant say, what will you agree to? They agree to this, and this, and they put it down on paper and they go to trial on that agreed statement of facts, it saves time, etc. Now, the larger part of this audience believe in prohibition. The only difference of opinion is, how to get it—what from—and you who don't believe in it, bear with me and persuade yourselves that it is necessary.

Let us inquire what are the benefits of constitutional law over mere statutes. What are statutes? I say the constitution is the original general plan of the government, its rule of the game, its out lying fence around the plantation, it's the stamping, ladies, of the embroidery pattern. Now what are the statutes? They are the fences that go in between, that divide the cornfield from the pasture, they are the filling out of this embroidery pattern. The statute is the umpire that puts the boy out that does not play according to the rule of the game.

A constitutional provision is the setting up of a great principle, a statute is the way to get a benefit out of it. The constitution says we shall have trial by jury. The statute says how we shall get it. The right is a constitutional right but the means and methods of obtaining it are statutory. What is the relation of the statutes to the constitution? (We are talking about states now.) Sovereignty anywhere must be operative. The king, you know, can never die. The little one, the heir apparent, as soon as the breath has left the body of the king, is crowned. Why? Sovereignty must go on somewhere, all the time. So in a free state, sovereignty is all the time operative directly in the voice of the people, indirectly in the people's servants—the legislature, the judiciary the executive. The people make the constitution and the legislature takes on certain functions of sovereignty, the judiciary others and the executive others. The legislature must make statutes in harmony with the constitution because the plan is the constitution. There can be no law higher than the people except *the* higher law, but there is no higher law in a popular sense than the people's will. Now the people put in the constitution certain things—not everything concerning a government. They might put in everything if they so chose, because the government is theirs, but they don't. Why? Merely from motives of convenience. There will be a great many different views on different things, and every man will have a pretty good idea of what he wants himself, but I don't think everybody would know everything, do you? If a man should rise here to-night and say he could make a constitution for Missouri you'd say he's a crank. Everybody knows a few things. They agree upon a few principles and they construct a constitution. Then what do they say? They say, now we will set up these stakes and they are enough to tie to. We are determined upon this and we will get a class of men to serve us in carrying out our will and make rules and regulations concerning matters we have not thought of. Just think of the dear men all over this country who are offering themselves in their congressional districts for the sacrifice, not to speak of the men who are so unselfish as to want to serve the nation at Washington. Being selected they sit down and think, think. What about? About the statutes, about the needs of the people that are outside of the constitution. They can make no statute that changes in the least the letter or spirit of the constitution. Think about that—the letter or the spirit. What is in the letter of the constitution is comparatively simple. If the constitution says concerning right of trial by jury that every man shall have it, the legislature cannot pass a law that shall undo that right. So with intoxicating liquors. The people can make a license law if the constitution says so, but suppose the constitution is silent, still a statute may prohibit.

Why has Maine had a statute for twenty years and has only just now amended her constitution? It is because the spirit of the constitution was defending that statute. The legislature says we have a great evil and we find nothing in the constitution that prevents us putting that evil down. Missouri says it is an evil and we will tax it and make it pay, nothing in the constitution to prevent and so they do. I believe you intend to have a legislature that will say that the liquor traffic shall be prohibited in Missouri. But you go to a legislature that is not convicted along this line and ask that legislature to stop the liquor traffic. You must convince every man that the spirit of the constitution that protects each individual is violated by the traffic that makes its assault upon each individual. If I could convince him that the spirit of the constitution demanded it, then I would get it. But if I didn't have to talk about the spirit, but could say that it is in the letter of the constitution that intoxicating liquor shall not be sold and that it is the duty of the legislature to enforce it, I would have him, because every man is sworn to enforce the constitution and the law. It is wonderful, too, how it changes a man's mind.

O friends, the dignity of a popular uprising. There is something magnificent about a popular campaign. It is magnificent, this one, but a campaign upon a question where no individuals are concerned is grander still. Take the constitutional amendment campaign in Iowa and Maine. Take the one in Iowa with which I am familiar. It was a clean, clear honest ballot, the one principle against the other. Can you think of anything grander than the agitation of the public mind; it is dignified, because the people having made up their minds do not soon change it.

Suppose New York state wants a liquor tariff law, and New York city goes to Albany and with money defeats the law. Suppose $500,000 is sent there; that much can be appropriated to advantage, and would defeat prohibitory legislation perhaps. But suppose that $500,000 were to be distributed among all the people of a state, then what? It would not go so far with each one. A man at home cannot be bought so easily as he can away from home. But don't you see how much more money it will take to defeat a constitutional provision than a statute? Not that any man in Missouri can be bought, but they say they can be in New York [laughter]. Then it gives us a chance to bring influence directly to bear upon a voter. To my mind the saddest thing in American politics is a lack of the sense of individual responsibility. A man shirks and shares his responsibility if he is an ordinary good man. His sense of responsibility is divided between his party and his representative and his circum-

stances, and somehow he divides the thing up until he does not have much sense of responsibility at all. But in a question of constitutional law, where it is brought directly before the people, men have to face the music. They have to say whether they will or not.

I came in while my sister was speaking of the earnest pleas of the women. The world has not reckoned much about that, but I reckon you will reckon on it in years to come. They will go home to every state in the union. It means so many women at home using their influence. Gentlemen, we are the wives of the best men in this country. [Laughter and applause.] We live in the nicest homes, we have the most blessed family circles. We have social privileges that God has given us here in this blessed America of ours, and it is because every woman has in her home an influence strong and effective that the manhood of the land is being goaded on.

In a question of constitutional law the woman element in politics is brought to bear, and the women element in politics will never get out of politics, never any more! Never! Never! [Applause.] I speak intelligently and advisedly, and with malice aforethought. And why? Because they will bring their influence directly to bear on their children. There is a woman in this audience to night who, as superintendent of the Bands of Hope of Iowa, led all the boys and girls of Iowa to an understanding of what constitutional prohibition is. She taught the boys and girls the catechism—something like this: What is a state? What is the union of states? What is the constitution of a state! What are statutes? Who makes the constitution? Who makes the statutes? What is a court? What does a court do? What do the good men of Iowa, and the good women of Iowa, want done on the next 27th day of June? She taught whole audiences of little children such questions, and there is not a constitutional lawyer at Washington or New York that could gainsay the grand political truths thus taught. Why was it taught? Because the father at home had to vote on that question on the 27th of June. Here is a question on the constitution: Who makes the constitution? The people. Who are the people? The men. I could tell you many instances where the children marched on the streets with their banners, and sang "God bless our native land," and took their bouquets and pinned them on those who voted right. Many a man wore a bouquet on that day who had never worn one before. One man pinned a bouquet on his flannel shirt, and it was missed. We were afraid he was going to cheat us. Did you vote right? Yes. Did you get a bouquet? Yes. Where is it? I am saving it for my woman, and he took it out of his pocket where he had put it. He said, "I was afraid I would lose it, and I wanted her to know I voted the way she wanted me to. Many a man who had always voted for the Republican and Democratic parties, that day voted for Bettie and the babies. Another thing, friends. There is a mass of voting population that goes like a flock of sheep—carried by the "bosses."

Now in a question of constitutional law. There is not any man who wants to be elected, so there is not any man spending money to gather up these masses; there is no political machinery about it. A man stands upon his honor. Drinking men by the hundred voted for prohibition in Iowa. I put a bouquet on a drinking man. I said, "Pat, will you vote it?" He had come for a ballot—he would not trust anybody else. He said, "Indade I will, it may not help me, but it may help some of the boys." So of the church of God—in that campaign in Iowa there was only one or two who were not actively engaged for that amendment. The churches were open to us Sunday and Sunday nights, and well they might be. They pronounced the woe of the scripture against the liquor traffic. They were for the endorsement of righteous law in civil government.

Again constitutional law is non-partisan. Statutes are partisan. They must be because legislatures are made up of parties. We talk about republican measures, democratic measures and fusion measures. What are those? We have to vote according to our parties. But in constitutional law it is not so. No party makes the constitution, but the people make the constitution, and the people are better than the politicians any time. The peopeople make constitutions, while politicians, partisans, make statutes. Let me illustrate this by the bill in Iowa. In Iowa the dominant party for years have had so largely the control of the state that it could vote anything it chose. It could have given us prohibition twenty-five years ago, clean and clear. And so we have pleaded and pleaded for entire prohibition, and when we have gone to our legislature we were told, "O well, the people don't want prohibition; you are fanatics; you are theorists, but the mass of our people don't think beer or native wines do any harm." We pleaded for prohibition, and we could not get it.

The Republican party in the state said, "It is all right. The principle is all right, but the people don't care so much about it, and really we think we had better not. We have a great German vote here, and if we do it the Germans will go against us."

Francis Murphy says: "The German drinks his beer, the Frenchman his wine, the Irishman his whisky, and the Yankee everything."

On the question of temperance the Democratic party always said it would not vote for it and did not. We always knew where it was. The dominant party nominated a man that was objectionable. He was an Illinois man, he was a good governor and courteous and did his work well as governor. but he was a drinker. The people said: "What will we do?" Organize a third party. Did they? No!! They organized a *scratch*. They merely took off the head of the Republican ticket and put in its place a grand, good, glorious old Quaker. The other members of the ticket were all right, the lieutenant-governor, judge of the supreme court and superintendent of public instruction. The governor was the only objectionable man. But this was a wonderful tonic, and pretty soon the dominant party asked: What do the temperance people want? Soon the dominant party passed a resolution that the question should be submitted to the people—not prohibition but submission. Was that cowardly? It is best to stand by the people under a republican form of government and in saying this question ought to be submitted to the people it was the grandest thing that could be said, and the people voted. When the vote was cast it was non-partisan wholly. Why? Because men voted as individuals and not as partisans. The dominant party had taken pains to say that it was for submission not prohibition, but when the people voted, then there was a change. You ought to have seen how soon they changed their minds on the question of prohibition. What did they say when they saw 30,000 majority for prohibition? The dominant party said, "We accept the verdict of the people. We accept the result of that election with its majority of 299,074 in favor of the adoption of the amendment so voted on as the expression of the will of the people in favor of statutory prohibition and without making any new test of party fealty, we recognize the necessity of party obligations which requires the enactment of public laws.

Was not that a clincher? "To this end the party is pledged." And now we have partisan politics in Iowa. Why? Because the people demand it. It was non-partisan before. You can't get the party until you have the people, (applause.) You should have seen our politicians change their minds. There were gentlemen who said formerly to me, "That is not a party question; we cannot touch it politically." We said "Yes, it is non-partisan," but just as soon as the vote came we said, "We have no use for a party that is not partisan." I remember a gentleman in Washington said to me, "You mean right, but you don't understand—we can't touch it politically." I saw him right after the vote and he had not yet recovered from the shock. I said, "You'll have to take it up politically now," and he said, "No; you'll have to let it go." The next time I saw him he was stumping the state for the amendment. I could not help saying something, you know, so I said, "Ah ha, ah ha!" He said, "O, you know, things kind of shaped so—you know we sort of had to." Of course, they shaped so; there would not have been any shape to *him* if he had not recognized that fact."

Another man, a gentleman in this convention, said that Republicanism in Iowa means (I don't say Republicanism in adjustable terms) "A school house on every hilltop and no saloon in the valley." Why did he say it? Because the people had said it. And another man, who would not touch prohibition with the tips of his fingers, said in a public speech, "In the dark days of the rebellion the poor slaves looked to the Republican party and they didn't look in vain," and everybody cheered. He said, "American labor looked to the Republican party, and it didn't look in vain," and every body cheered, and then he said, "Now the drunkards' wives, the drunkards' children, look to the Republican party and they will not look in vain." And that was the very man who said they never would touch the question, but he was enlightened by a 30 000 majority for prohibition.

John Smith.—do you know John Smith? (Turning to the Missouri ladies on the platform) I believe he came from Missouri, (laughter) but no matter, he subsequently moved to Iowa. I talked to John Smith; he was a nice man, temperate man, Sunday school man, pleasant, quiet, cordial, genial, sunshiny man. I called on him and said, "I am glad you are here, Brother Smith." He said, "I have been wanting to come for a good while, but I am here." I asked, "Will you vote for our bill? it is to close the saloons." He said he should like to because he was interested in every thing that was good. He said he was a friend of the women everywhere; he thought they were just the class to carry on this temperance work.

Did you ever hear that? Have you ever said that in a temperance campaign?

You may have been all right, but I don't think it is clear up. I don't think it is manly—I think it is manish.

But, John Smith talked that way. But after all that talk, after talking about the Christian women and the liquor traffic, and giving me many pleasant assurances, and taking my hand—O, the way that man held on to my hand! [laughter] a politician's shake is something you will never forget—and talked and smiled and smiled [laughter]—he didn't vote for my bill! Why didn't he? It was a great while before I made up my mind, and I have laid awake nights thinking about John Smith, and why he didn't vote for that bill. He wanted to, but he couldn't. His disposition was good; he told us we had his heart and perfect sympathy and support, and so I think we had. But he didn't *vote* for us because—Mrs. Smith has told us why—something was the matter with his back, and he couldn't rise to the situation when the time came around. But this was just his misfortune, a peculiarity of his construction. He represented the *universal joint*—the ball and socket joint. It is put in places in machinery where they want the machinery to go every way. [Loud laughter and applause.] It goes round and round, and prevents friction. John Smith had at the base of his spine a universal joint, and that was the matter with him. [Laughter.] It was just the way he was put up. He swayed and swayed, and didn't happen to be swayed around right when the vote was taken. I have not the least hardness of heart for this man; he could not do otherwise.

You remember Noah's ark with the cats and dogs and sheep for the children. They are nice things, but fall down easily, but if you prop them up they make very good cats and dogs. Just so with these men of the universal joint. But they are cheap, they look well when set up—but they fall down easily. They are good men, this John Smith kind—John is standing right now since the vote; he is standing up against the wall of the majority; he is not any better, but votes better. Why? Because the people are behind him. My faith in American manhood increases, and my man in politicians decreases, and I want to help coerce the manhood of the state. Old "Zack" Chandler used to say, (he is good political authority) "Just stir and rise with the tide and we will float." A great many men today are floating. Floats are necessary, good things to have in their place. But the people underneath, these are they with whom we have the work to do.

There is a philosophy about all these things. This popular movement has come at the right time. It is the people's age. Go along the railroads and see flower gardens on every side; note the public libraries, and see books for everybody. Go into the thousands of homes in the northwest and find cheap books everywhere; see pictures on the walls in everybody's home. O, my early thought used to be for music and art because we didn't have any pictures in our home. When I was a little girl I used to go to Boston, where my rich relatives lived and visit at their homes. I think it is a grand thing to have pictures of mountains, or a thought that flashes in the brain of an artist revealed on canvas, the dream of a Madonna.

I did not have the advantages of these glorious things. My father was a poor Methodist preacher who went around the country on a small salary and had a big family of children.

We had a few pictures at that time, in the "spare bed-room," (you know that spare bed-room which was in the north-east corner, off the front room?) Well, there was a picture that somebody gave to mother. It was a graveyard, a weeping-willow and a large white stone, and hung at the foot of the bed so that people could look at it the last thing. We had another, it was a "sampler" that my grandmother made; it had the full alphabet and a verse from Watts. And dear father had several certificates of life membership in the missionary society framed. Those were the pictures we had. It was not a bare home, O, no.

"I don't remember any one place more than I remember any other place, for we never had a home, but from pillar to post father went, bearing the cross of Christ and mother gathered up her children and followed.

There was no home sweeter than the home filled with the members of the family gathered around the fireside. If I had a dozen sons I would have them all Methodist preachers if I could. There is nothing so grand in all the world as to carry Christ's gospel.

I used to want those beautiful pictures that I saw in the great city, and I do now yearn for them, for the temperance tramp is not any better off than a Methodist preacher, so far as pictures are concerned. I sometimes subscribe for a paper and have a chromo. There are more ornaments in your rooms to-day than lords and ladies had in their castles not many years ago; more elegance in your homes than in the homes of the rich formerly, because it is the people's age for progress. And so it is the people's age for constitutional prohibition. Friends, you can't avoid the change. We plead for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and the effort can be made most successfully by non-partisan political action along the line of constitutional prohibition.

Now, about the nation. The general government controls the territories. What is the principle of federal control in the territories? The constitution of the United States gives to congress the power to close every single rum shop in all the territories, to walk into the territories and close every rum shop, but if it should do so, it would abuse the spirit of the constitution. Now, why? The spirit of the constitution has always been and ought to be to allow to the people of the territories the same liberty in the exercise of police power as the states have in the exercise of their police power. The territories may prohibit the traffic by virtue of their constitutions and their statutes. There is not a territory in the west that could not have prohibition to-morrow if it wanted to have it by the act of its own constitution and statutes, so that when we say that congress can abolish the traffic in the territories, we are saying what is absolutely true, but it would be a violation of the spirit of the constitution if it should exercise the power.

Dangerous doctrine! You carry it out and see. Gentlemen, why is it you say that congress ought to abolish polygamy in the territories? Because it is an offense to the Christian nations. It is a disgrace in Christian America that Utah should be allowed to nurse that ulcer. But when I say the same thing of the liquor traffic the larger part of the states say it is not so, and the territories say. "Do you expect us to be more righteous than you at home? This may shock you, it did me, but it is sound. Talk about wool. Congress *has* to deal with it because the states can't deal with it. It *must be* a national political question, though it is an insignificant question; a political question does not depend upon bigness or littleness; it depends upon its relation to legislation, not morality. The protection of industries is insignificant and incomparably small in contrast to the protection of American homes. But the one is political, and today the constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic is not a political question. Why? Congress must talk about free trade or protection; because state parties can't. The other is an infinitely bigger question, but one is a political question, and the other is not.

As to the power of congress over the District of Columbia and all naval and military posts, there is of course, no chance for difference of opinion. Congress has exclusive control, and could prohibit; it is the only power that can, and it ought to exercise this power.

I am laboring to make such a sentiment in the states that congressmen will not dare tolerate this shame at the nation's capitol. England's poet said: "We have no slaves at home, then why abroad?" With Maine, and Vermont, and Kansas, and Iowa united as a storm center, may we not soon hope to hear in thunder tones, "We have no liquor traffic at home, then why in the nation's common domain?" and the answer returned, "There shall be none within our power of prohibition; neither shall the poison be imported from foreign shores."

Concerning internal revenue laws touching the traffic, I have long believed and everywhere taught them to be in violation of the "spirit of law" which should harmonize as between state and state and between the nation and the states. I think their repeal is demanded by this "spirit of law" if there were not the higher and stronger claim that this revenue is "blood money."

Concerning the commission of inquiry into the alcoholic liquor traffic and the submission to the votes of the legislatures of the states of an amendment to the federal constitution, I have been honored as the representative of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in advocating before committees of congress action in harmony with these views. I shall continue to teach these truths everywhere, and expect to live to see them dominant. Some writer says, "Half the perplexities of men are traceable to obscurity of thought, hiding and breeding under obscurity of language."

I think confusion exists in the minds of earnest, God-fearing, liberty-loving people, as to the domain of legislative action within the circle of the operation of educational and moral forces. In individual character a man is the result of all influences brought to bear upon him, within the limitations of his powers of being. Legislation in a popular form of government is the result of all forces, physical, social, educational, financial, and moral, and of all limitations. All legislation in a Christian state ought to be in harmony with moral law, and within the circle of its operation, but that circle is much wider than the point of its operation or of legislative action.

Through the teaching of the school and the preaching of the gospel, and the charities and philanthropies—educational and moral—which are the result of these agencies, the minds of the people are being enlightened, and the circle of legislative action is widening. When knowledge shall fill the whole earth, and moral power be dominant in all souls, then shall the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ.

Then the end shall come, and the government shall be upon His shoulders. I received a letter at dinner-time that has brought great comfort to my soul. It is from a man known all over this country; it is from a man whose words and songs are in the hearts of the people; whose voice is heard among us still, but will not long be heard. It is from John G. Whittier, and it reads:

"My dear Friend:—I am very sorry to have missed seeing thee when thee last visited New England.

"I feel a deep interest in the National Woman's Temperance Union, and have watched its successful course with approval and sympathy; but I have seen with regret a disposition to commit the beneficent organization to a course of action which would give aid to the party which has as a party steadily opposed the prohibition of liquor selling. I therefore entirely agree with the sentiments of the letter of my friend Dr. Hale, which I have just received in my evening paper.

"I hope the coming convention at St. Louis will make no rash movement in this respect.

"Honoring thy noble work in the good cause, and with great confidence in thy judgment and discretion, I am very heartily thy friend. John G. Whittier."

Do you wonder, dear friends, that my heart was stronger?

Do you say I ought not to have read this letter? I would not, neither would I have spoken a word, if you had not cheered for your candidates, state and national, if you had not stood here and declared the faith that was in you.

I came to this convention, and was not going to open my lips, but I represent a body of women all over this country, who do not speak here. Today our sister from Great Britain said in burning words, speaking of the old revolutionary contest, when the Earl of Chatham said, "The act of the British parliament does not represent the British people," I said, If this grand organization of Christian people that are here today, these women of whom I dare not speak lest you should call it extravagant praise, if these women in this body shall not be represented, then this body will not represent the people of this country any more than the British parliament represented the British people. The law says parliament can do anything that is not physically impossible. Every lawyer is familiar with it.

This convention can do that, but parliament didn't always represent the British people, and this people will not always represent the rank and file of the women of this country if they take partisan action.

Now, politicians who think as I think, don't you take so much comfort out of it. Some of you don't care a fig for prohibition, but my brothers you will come to it. You will! (Laughter.) Because prohibition this country will have, women will have it, and the manhood of the country will yet give us this reform.

May God aid His children, and forgive all our sins.

Mrs. Foster then made and earnest plea for a collection. Referring to Mrs. Lathrap's plea of the previous evening, she said: "If you gave to her because she asked you so eloquently, I want you to give tonight for the sake of the cause. I want you to give to the St. Louis women a collection. Not to these sisters who have come from the whole country over, but I want you men of St. Louis to help the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of St. Louis in the entertainment of these guests."

While the baskets were being passed, the following questions were asked Mrs. Foster from the audience:

Rev. Simpson Ely, of Iowa: Would Mrs. Foster have us vote for Blaine and the Republican party, or would she have us rally to the cry, up with St. John, and down with Demi-John?

(Continued applause.)

Judge Baker, of Missouri: Would Mrs. Foster advise a scratch at this time, or the organization of a third party? It seems to me that if the principle is worth anything, it is worthy an organization. (Applause and cries of good, good.)

Mrs. Foster: I would like to answer (turning to Mrs. Roach) but am under authority.

Mrs. Roach: The hour is late. I will say to our friends who have asked these questions, that if they will attend the closing sessions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, they will hear this matter thoroughly discussed.

Quartette delighted the audience with another of their beautiful songs, after which the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Simpson Ely.

### THURSDAY EVENING AT THE CHURCH.

The first business of the evening session was the submission, by Mrs. E. N. Peters, of the report of work among lumbermen. The report states: "The idea has generally prevailed that woodsmen were a hopeless class, beyond the reach of temperance and gospel influences, but through missionary effort in the logging camps and evangelistic work in adjacent towns, hundreds have been reclaimed from intemperance, and give evidence of hopeful conversion to Christ. Large numbers have been blest in such signal ways that there is no longer the slightest excuse on the part of Christians for holding aloof from this work, demanding their earnest consideration. While we are making mighty efforts, in behalf of soldiers, sailors, and colored people of the south, we must not forget that in many states the success of our cause is intimately connected with the evangelization of the woodsmen. Here is a field of work practically without limit."

Then Mrs. C. C. Alford was called upon for a report of the Hayes' fund, of which she is treasurer. Her statement showed that the indebtedness, which had amounted to more than $5,000, was fully paid; that $2,500 was paid to Huntington, the artist, and $500 for the photogravure plates. The sale of engraved pictures still goes on, furnishing apt texts for many a spoken and unspoken sermon from the walls of school, parlor or church, wherever it may be found

On motion of Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap it was decided to mount one of the $5 Hayes pictures handsomely and present it to the Sunday school of the United Presbyterian church, with a silver plate suitably inscribed, as a slight recognition of the courtesies extended to the N. W. C. T. U. during the convention.

The president observed that she wished to make some remarks in regard to the picture of Mrs. Hayes in the White House at Washington. She understood that the fine æsthetic taste of President Arthur had been wounded by its unique frame. This frame was of oak and elegantly carved by amateur artists belonging to the Cincinnati school of design. It had cost $500, a sum which was raised by ladies of Cincinnati. It was the finest frame of the kind ever seen, but it appeared, according to report, that President Arthur was a little hurt by the inharmonious effect which he considered it produced. At the present time the picture was surrounded by a plain gold frame and it had been removed from a good light in the east room to the green room. President Garfield assured the speaker that the picture should hang in the east room and she thought that perhaps the convention would like to take some action in the matter.

Mrs. Butler, of New York, suggested that President Arthur might not be in the White House next year.

The president (with a sigh): Perhaps it is best to see what transpires. (Applause.)

### SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

Mrs. L. E. F. Kimball made a report of the Sunday-school work accomplished. In the course of the statement she says:

We give thanks manifold that the following resolution was passed almost unanimously at the great international Sunday-school convention held in Louisville last June:

*Resolved*, That this convention recommend the international lesson committee in making out its next series to provide temperance lesson subjects quarterly in its regular course.

The victory, which was of God, did not happen. It was organized, planned for, wished for, prayed for persistently.

This result makes us a World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in very deed, for it touches England and France, and other countries across the sea.

The following states have put themselves on record by passing resolutions at their state Sunday school conventions, asking the International Sunday school Lesson committee for the provision of quarterly temperance lesson subjects in the regular course: Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Colorado, California, New York, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland and West Virginia.

Quarterly temperance lessons have been published for 1884, as for 1883. These are prepared by distinguished men and have been extensively used with great satisfaction. The superintendent in one of our largest states writes that in some places these lessons are considered the best in all the course. Rev. Daniel Dorchester, D. D., will prepare the lesson for December, and we hope large orders will be sent to The Union Signal office, 161 La-Salle street, Chicago. There will then be eight lessons.

The following questions were then asked:

Isn't it time to bring politics into the Sunday schools? Miss Kimball: That depends upon our definition of politics. Defining it as the science of government and government as the conserving of the best welfare of the governed, the protection of the weak and poor and ignorant, we think it the wisest thing we can do to bring it into the Sunday school. Just because politics have *not* been brought into our Sunday schools and churches is our country, designed of God to be the Messiah of nations, desolated and degraded by the liquor traffic and its attendant evils. I believe we shall have redress from these evils when we *do* teach in our Sunday schools the duty of each individual to the community, the state and the nation in regard to securing righteous law in accord with God's law and a government in harmony with divine government.

What relation has scientific temperance instruction to the Sunday school? Miss Kimball: Just the relation that science has to the word of God. Science is the handmaid of the Bible. It illuminates Bible truth but can never take its place. We must have "Thus saith God." For the religious education of our children we must have temperance teaching based upon God's word.

Is there not danger of losing the scholars of our foreign population if we made a specialty of temperance in our Sunday school? Miss Kimball: It is always safe to do right. In Chicago in the beginning of our work this question was repeatedly raised, but today there are a multitude of Sunday school children of our foreign population belonging to our Cold Water Army and marching under our prohibition banner. God has wonderfully blessed our mission schools that have had the faith to enter upon this work and there is a *coming* German vote that will have to be won in some other way than by the liquor traffic or the party that washes its hands clean of prohibition.

Miss Kimball gave strong facts from her Chicago Sunday school work in support of her statement.

The next paper on "National Organization," was a very exhaustive *resume* of work done by Miss Sarah E. Perkins, of Ohio. It detailed the scenes and incidents in organizing societies in Ohio, Kansas and Pennsylvania. Some of them were highly amusing, eliciting bursts of laughter that subsided when she told of the devil's ingenious devices for furnishing whisky to men in Kansas by means of revolving wheels. Pennsylvania was accorded the palm for organizing the greatest number of unions, 180, during the year. Ohio was credited with thirty-nine county organizations, and with contributing more money to the cause than any other state

Mrs. Shields suggested the propriety of the national body paying more especial attention to the work in New Mexico and Oregon, both of which were represented in the convention. Several ladies expressed a similar opinion, and hoped these new fields would be given more care.

Miss Willard said that she understood that Missouri, Kansas and Illinois had each organized about 100 unions during the past year, and that the grand total of unions numbered 6,000. These figures were, in her opinion, be-

low the actual number. New York was credited with having 120, and New Jersey twenty-six organizations, while Monroe county, New York, was hailed as the banner county in America, numbering 800 members.

The business of the evening closed with the singing of a hymn and prayer.

## FRIDAY MORNING.

Mrs. Dr. Boyle, of St. Louis, conducted the devotional services which opened the third day's morning session, after which Mrs. E. Green G. explained the nature of the Pathfinder, the guide book to the work of the W. C. T. U., ordered by the national convention of the union held in Detroit last year, and compiled by herself:

### THE FRANCHISE.

Mrs. Z. G. Wallace submitted a report of the department of franchise which stated:

There are hundreds of thousands of women waking up to a sense of their responsibilities as citizens, who, from the standpoint of woman's rights, would never have asked for the ballot, that are now demanding it for God and home and native land, Never before have they occupied so prominent a place in a presidential campaign. As the days go by they become more and conspicuous elements in current political affairs. Never before have they so numerously, freely and forcibly expressed their political convictions and interest. It is only another evidence of that law of progress and development stamped by God upon humanity, which must continue to work until we all come to the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ—self-poised, self-governed, knowing no allegiance, no law, no sovereignty but that which we owe to the Word, which in the beginning was with God, was God and became flesh, and dwelt among us. If the truth shall make us free, than we shall be free, indeed.

Eleven states, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Colorado, Minnesota, Maine, Massachusetts, and Kansas are all committed to woman's ballot as a temperance measure.

There was no work which we ever did in Indiana for suffrage that educated public sentiment and our legislators so rapidly as our asking them for presidential suffrage.

Let every state legislature be asked this winter to grant women, by statute, every form of suffrage not expressly prohibited by its state constitution.

Miss Willard said that Mrs. Governor Wallace was the first woman to stand up in the W. C. T. U. and contend that women should have the right of the ballot.

Dr. J. R. Brown, editor of the *Cumberlrnd Presbyterian*, an honorary member, was introduced and said that he was present when Miss Willard captured the first audience at Nashville in favor of women. I want to say I have for many years stood in the front rank of this work and I sometimes flatter myself that my paper has even led the religious papers of the United States in this specific work of prohibition. It is uncompromisingly in favor of this measure, and our forty or fifty thousand readers are very nearly unanimous in the same belief, and we have great encouragement for this work. We hope during the next session of our legislature to get a bill through to submit the question in Tennessee. I am confident that when that occurs we will carry the state by a handsome majority. Tennessee has prohibition today as I honestly believe. I would like exceedingly well, when that question comes up if you can come down there and help us. We would like to have you hold your next meeting in Nashville and give us the benefit of your presence. It would rejoice us exceedingly. Thanking you for this opportunity, and assuring you that the good work is going on energetically and enthusiastically, I bid you God speed in your noble work. (Applause.)

Mrs. Irvine, a delegate from Mississippi, was also introduced, and said, I appear as alternate for the regularly appointed delegate from Mississippi. I can say that God is with us in our state. He is raising up noble men to stand with us in this grand work and I have, from the *National Temperance Banner*, statistics as to how prohibition has increased in our state in the last four years. I will not take time to give them now. I am glad to announce that Miss Willard is to be with us on the 31st. of this month in our state convention, and I am happy to say that from all parts of the state the cry is, "Miss Willard, Miss Willard, have her come to us." I will state, too, that Miss Wadsworth was in our town two years ago, and we organized a local union there and appointed the wrong person president of it. But that error is now corrected. Though we have not done much that the world has seen, there has not been a day when we have not done something and prayed to our Father for aid. O, we are coming on.

Miss Willard: It was nothing new to learn that they got the wrong president again.

Mrs. Maria Upham Drake, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a new worker "For God and home and native land," on being introduced, spoke as follows:

Perhaps I may be called young in the ranks of speakers and I am too abashed in the presence of this assembly to take your time but I will give you the impressions that came upon me as I looked for the first time upon the National convention this week. My feelings at that time could not be expressed except by the sacred words of scripture. "How unchangeable is Thy judgments and Thy ways past finding out."

My mind went back to the time I was looking forward to this—the organization of the Christian womanhood of this land. I remember, it seems to me only a few years ago, when I stood in a missionary convention, and I remember how my enthusiasm was wrought up and how I longed to go, and tell the story of the cross, and as I looked down my Savior said mildly and sadly, "My child, not yet." I went out where I could look into the clouds and said: "Why did'st Thou give me struggling longings without the power to execute them." And then I said, "I believe it is the prophecy of what is coming." I went back and it was but a few years before the call came. All the while God was working to answer that prayer of mine, and today I feel that this organization is the body for which our enthusiasm is the soul, and I say, "Thank God."

We have two great bodies; one the missionary society by which we reach the heathen, and the other is the organization through which our nerves run out all through this land and all our heart-beating blood can go out to every part of it. I did long to go to heathen lands and I wondered that I had no call, and when the call came to go into the work, I said, "I know what God meant. He wanted me to help Christianize my own land, and help make it the Christian nation of the world, standing before all nations, reaching out by the grand influence of example into all lands. A lady said to me, "When I first went to Japan I was sitting lonely in my room and thinking of the New England hills and I wishing I could only see something from that far away home," and what do you think was the first thing she saw out there in heathen Japan. Along the street came a wagon and in that wagon was a keg labelled "New England Rum." She said she went back and hid her face in disgrace.

We hope to bring the moral life of this land as an example to use over there. They say over there, "We do not care for your religion because your example is bad." I tell you the Christianizing we have to do is to show them how the "Sermon on the Mount" can call them to a Christian land. I have just one message to announce to you. As I stood listening to our great legal champion until my heart went out with such gratitude and homage that I felt I was going to be guilty of idolatry, I said, "O, women, let us be careful if we are going to do the work of lifting up the moral life of this nation. We can only do it by the lifting up of our own moral characters. If we go to idolizing the women who come to the front, then just in that proportion will our women go down. Back of every nation and speaker must be a great moral power. That is the hope of this organization. (Applause.)

On motion, it was decided to fix the price of the national minutes at 15c.

The election of officers being the order of the day, it was first necessary to get the number of votes to which the assembly was entitled. The corresponding secretary read the list of delegates and officers present. Besides these each state was entitled to the votes of absent delegates; the national superintendents present were voting members also, and each of the four state officers, whether present or absent. The votes of absentees are cast by delegates present, on a pro rata basis, in case of difference of opinion in the delegation. On this basis, it was found that the convention would poll 341 votes.

Mrs. Aldrich, state president of Iowa, was called to the chair and the election of a president proceeded, not however till after a half hour of earnest prayer, conducted by Mrs. H. W. Smith. Mrs. L. O. Robinson, Indiana; Mrs. Roach, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Bateman, Ohio; Mrs. M. J. Pearsons, England, led in prayer and Miss Mary Lowe Dickinson read a beautiful original poem, on "Rest in God."

The following ladies were appointed by the president as tellers: Miss Helen Hood, Mrs. M T. Hidden, Mrs. C. C. Alford, Miss Julia Willard, Mrs. E. J. Phinney, Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Mrs. Cairns, Miss Margaret Swayne and Mrs. Fields.

The result of the informal ballot was soon declared as follows: Whole number cast, 341; Miss Frances E. Willard, 327; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, 10; Mrs. T. Lathrap, 1; Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, 2; Miss Mary A. West, 1.

The announcement of the vote was greeted with more than the usual applause, after the subsidence of which Mrs. Foster, of Iowa, moved that the informal ballot be considered the formal one and that the secretary cast the vote for Miss Willard. This was carried unanimously and then Mrs. Foster was deputed by the house to escort the president-elect to the platform. Mrs. Foster scarcely needed the authorization, for she was already half way down the stairs before the motion was carried.

As Miss Willard entered the church the delegates rose *en masse*, and the ladies for the first time during the convention became wildly enthusiastic. They cheered and waved their pocket-handkerchiefs, the Chautauqua salute, and did everything but shout to demonstrate their unbounded satisfaction. These manifestations of rejoicing were followed by the singing of the doxology.

The scene was at once inspiring and tenderly affecting, and even before Mrs. Aldrich, the temporary chairman, and Mrs. Foster had made their presentation speeches, tears were silently dropping. Miss Willard, stepping forward quietly with a blue shawl thrown over her shoulders, and, in a slightly trembling voice, acknowledged her election with the following remarks, at whose conclusion nearly every eye was dimmed, some sobbing aloud: "You cannot tell how much this means to me, this power of the grace of God to make us all agreed when we have so many different opinions. I did not expect this. I say it honestly. There is an old coin of some old classic land which has on it the image of an ox on one side and a plow on the other and above is the legend: "Ready for Labor or for Sacrifice."

I came to this convention with that same spirit, ready for anything that might be. Oh, sisters, when I awoke this morning at five o'clock, there came thoughts of my early girlhood years—a girlhood spent on a lovely Wisconsin farm, no neighbor within a mile. I used to ask my mother then: "Will we never live among people mother?" And now I want to say what I have not said to any one before, not even to my dear sister, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, who has stood by my side these years so good and true. It is this, that I used to read these lines of Tennyson when I was fourteen years old:

> Make me feel the wild pulsation that I felt before the strife,
> When I heard my days before me and the tumult of my life.

I used to think in those days that I would have a tumult, that my years would be full of work. Many a time I liked to go out into the silent corn-field, where the growing grain seemed waving a psalm to God, and lift my hands to the blue sky and say: "God, behold my hands," and then when I was alone again I would say: "It must be that these empty hands shall be clasped by the Father of my spirit." O, pray that I may be a true woman; a good, a sincere, a more humble woman. It breaks my heart to see these tokens of love."

During her remarks her voice grew very tender and her face strangely radiant. When they were ended, the secretary read some changes of program, and the time being after one o'clock, the convention adjourned till afternoon.

It may be said here that each noon a choice bountiful lunch was served in the lecture room of the church by the ladies of the various churches of St. Louis—a different denomination serving each day. The work was done so silently and so systematically that a hint of the culinary preparations below, never reached the audience room above. Various committee meetings together with the lunch, completely filled the noon hour and gave less opportunity for social intercourse than women who meet but once a year would desire and enjoy.

### FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The first work of the afternoon was to finish the election of officers. The informal ballot for corresponding secretary was as follows: Mrs. Buell, 283 votes, Mrs. Woodbridge 17, Miss Hood 7, Miss Pugh 1, Mrs. Foster 3. Mrs. Buell's election was made unanimous and she was led to the front of the platform and said a few words showing her appreciation of the handsome vote of the convention. The next to elect was the recording secretary, and while ballots were prepared and written, Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, of Indinanapolis, superintendent of the work in connection with state and county fairs; reported what had been done in that direction during the year in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana Iowa, Ohio, Tennessee, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Southern California, Louisiana, Dakota and Oregon. In every instance where the union had been represented at a fair it had elevated the moral tone of the occasion and increased the attendance.

She enlivened the time spent in the slow counting of ballots with some very amusing and witty reflections on the work of women in the kitchen preparing "vittles and drink" which we were not able to get accurately. The formal ballot for the recording secretary was unanimous for Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, of Ohio, who said in acknowledgment:

Mrs. Woodbridge said, You have heard the glorious words from our silver-tongued, golden-hearted president. It is useless for me to add a single word. I think year after year as you choose me for your secretary, that it must be the last. During the last month God has spoken to me as He has never done before. And when it seemed to me as though I were coming down to the very door of death, the one thought was not of home, for it seemed to me that was all right to leave, but I could not bear to part with the dear W. C. T. U. feeling that there was any difference among those I loved. Today, there has come into my soul that peace which comes only to those who trust in God, and as I have looked out with eyes that seem to have been spiritually touched, I have seen the same light in your eyes, and I know the Lord Jesus has come to your souls as to mine. I pray you, let us ride in the "Chariot" during the coming year, and it matters not whether we be here or beyond. They who stay and they who go will together join in praise and thanksgiving unto Him who hath redeemed us forever and forever. I thank you.

Mrs. Woodbridge then made public choice of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Maine, as her assistant, and as one who had worked faithfully by her side for many years Mrs. Stevens also spoke feelingly of the relation between herself and the convention, and in strong, sensible words assured its members that she would not count it a hard-

ship to serve them. While the ballot for treasurer was being counted, the following letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Eliot, chancellor of Washington university, St. Louis, who was detained from attendance in person by serious illness. He said that he had hoped at some of the meetings to express himself more fully than he had yet had an opportunity of doing on the temperance movement, and especially in opposition to the whole liquor license system which is now working ruin all over the country. No words could exaggerate the amount of evil done by the general and habitual use of intoxicating drink. Among all classes of society, rich and poor, refined and vulgar, educated and ignorant, religious and irreligious, native and foreign, male and female, it was an omnipresent and abiding c use of evil. No appreciable good came from it. Everywhere it was the destroyer of domestic happiness and purity, undermining the best influences of religion and education, corrupting and controlling every political party, converting sober workmen into paupers and criminals, demoralizing our police and criminal courts and reaching up to the highest judicial tribunals, filling the work houses, asylums, hospitals, jails, penitentiaries, divorce courts, and orphans' homes with its victims.

It was not an exaggeration to say, and it could be proved by the most careful and impartial scrutiny, that at least three-fourths of all the social, moral and financial evils under which the community now suffered might be traced directly to the habitual use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and to the dramshop license system by which that habit was created and promoted. And yet the Christian pulpit, Catholic and Protestant, was comparatively dumb. The churches, including clergy and church members, were comparatively idle. In comparison with the enormous greatness of the evils contended against and the vital urgency of the case, they were idle and dumb. By their neglect the evil went on increasing, and thousands upon thousands went down to a degraded death—dead morally and spiritually—before the death of body came. If they permitted those things to be, without the most earnest protest, and without their most zealous efforts, both by example and precept, to prevent them, were they not responsible before God for the result? In conclusion, Dr. Eliot expressed his hearty sympathy with the excellent work of the union and assured them of his sincere prayers for their continued success.

The tellers announced the election of Miss Esther Pugh, of Ohio, as treasurer of the N. W. C. T. U., and Miss Pugh therefore thanked the convention in fitting but simple words.

The Rev. Dr. Post, of St. Louis, was then introduced, and briefly expressed his sympathy with the work of the union.

Mrs. Mary B. Willard, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following resolutions:

1. Believing that the standard of total abstinence will continue to be lowered until every member of the W. C. T. U. interprets it as entire abstinence from the personal use of all intoxicants save medicinally and mechanically, we will exert our influence to enlist all women, and especially young ladies, to assist us in maintaining the principle of unqualified total abstinence.

2. We believe that the increase of total abstinence sentiment depends not only upon a knowledge of the scientific principles on which it is based, but upon a greatly enlarged evangelistic work, inculcating the doctrines of gospel temperance in all classes of society, among miners, firemen, printers, railroad operators, street car employes, policemen, telegraph operators, postmen, soldiers, sailors, lumbermen, train and news boys; and we commend this phase of effort to women of consecration and gifts, both within and without our ranks.

3. Since the sanctity of the Sabbath lies at the foundation of the commonwealth, the influence of our organization shall be earnestly, consistently and everywhere given in behalf of its right observance, and of the enforcement of all laws designed to guard it from desecration.

Adopted unanimously by rising vote.

4. We believe that the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages, is the natural outcome of a thorough understanding and practice of total abstinence principles, since it cannot be wise, nor safe, nor right to manufacture and sell as a beverage that which it is unwise, and unsafe and wrong to use as a beverage.

5. Of all the evils which the liquor traffic has forced upon this, or any country, we think none are more repulsive to thoughtful Christian people than the system of license, and sad to say men are not wanting who for financial returns eagerly receive these unhallowed gains, forgetful that Infinite Justice ages ago recorded its woe to them that build a town with blood.

6. Believing that high license has had a fair trial in several states, and has utterly failed to mitigate the evils or to regulate the traffic, as a body of Christian temperance women, we repudiate any part or lot in this iniquitous business, and will strive in all proper ways to influence all citizens to overthrow a system based upon a bargain for souls.

7. Because the education of the whole people as to the nature and effects of alcohol through the schools cannot be assured unless required by law, resolved, that we reaffirm our determination to petition the legislatures of our several states to enact laws requiring that Physiology and Hygiene, with special reference to alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics be taught in all schools supported by public money or under state control. It is further resolved that all text books on Physiology and Hygiene that purpose to furnish instruction in regard to the effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system which have the endorsement of the N. W. C. T. U., through their National Superintendent of Scientific Instruction, shall have the pledged influence of the organization to secure the introduction of such books in the schools.

8. While we gladly hail the legal enforcement of the scientific temperance instruction law in our normal and public schools, as shown in five of our states, and trust that others will speedily follow; yet where this is gained, that effort will not be relaxed in the formation of juvenile societies, thus bringing the children into temperance organizations and associations that will strengthen and fix the teaching of the schools.

9. We rejoice at the action of the International Sunday School Convention recommending the provision of quarterly temperance subjects in the regular course of study, and we pledge ourselves to continued effort to place before the children of the Sunday school the truths of Bible temperance.

10. We believe that the sin of intemperance and its prolific cause the legalized liquor traffic, demands more conscientious effort by the Christian church, and we ask that one entire day of the week of prayer be devoted to the temperance reform.

11. In consideration of the fact that the use of the wine of commerce in the holy communion which commemorates the dying love and sacrifice of our Savior, Christ, who gave Himself for us, endangers the permanency and efficacy of the pledge taken by reformed men, and in many cases proves a serious obstacle in establishing their reform and religious character, we record our solemn protest against its use, and reiterate the past actions of this body in reference to this subject.

12. Believing that heredity is one of the foundation laws of God, and that a careful scientific study of it will be a great help in advancing the temperance reform, we earnestly recommend that much attention be given to the subject, and that every individual who has in her possession facts bearing on hereditary drunkenness, shall faithfully record and transmit them to the Superintendent on Heredity.

13. Since right living underlies all permanent temperance reform, and that the drinking habit is often the result of the unwholesome diet of childhood, we recommend the more thorough study of Hygiene, urging all superintendents of this department to bring to the direct notice of mothers everywhere, the important truths of this many sided subject; we especially commend this study to our Young Women's Christian Temperance Unions

14. Believing in the great educating power of the universal press, we rejoice in the more favorable attitude of the newspapers of our country toward temperance, and their generous recognition of the W. C. T. U. as a factor of the world's advancement. We urge our auxiliaries in all parts of the country to patronize such papers as deal justly by the temperance question, and especially those edited and published by women in the interest of women and the home.

15. We consider it a cause of the greatest thankfulness and encouragement that The Union Signal has become a worthy representative of our beloved organization, and will sustain it with all our influence as a union.

16. As a society of women, we will do all in our power to uplift and improve the condition of all women classed as unfortunates, and believe that our practical sympathy for them should take the form of homes of reformation, protection and employment.

17. Since there is untold power in concerted prayer, we commend Thursday afternoon as the time of the regular meetings of the unions throughout the United States, and wherever unions are formed, looking to a general observance in our homes of the hour of twelve, at noon, as the trysting-time of the W. C. T. U.

18. We regard the enforcement of existing laws by the Citizens' Law and Order Enforcing Leagues of the country with sincere approval but await with hope the day when an extra legal force shall not be made necessary by official neglect.

19. While gratefully remembering many favors rendered our society by railway officials, we do most respectfully urge upon the management of our great roads, the abolition of the railway liquor traffic, and the more discriminating arrangement of its accommodations for tobacco smokers, so that women and children who desire and pay for pure air in the sleeping coaches shall not be annoyed by the too contiguous smoking room.

20. Since law is the expression of the average public sentiment, and but one half of this public sentiment has been expressed in law, we should earnestly work to secure the ballot for women in the interest of more efficient protection to themselves, their children, and their homes; action in this matter however, shall be discretionary in the states.

21. We refer to the history of ten years of persistent moral suasion work as fully establishing our claim to be called a non-political society, but one which steadily follows the white banner of prohibition wherever it may be displayed. We have, however, as individuals, always allied ourselves in local and state political contests with those voters whose efforts and ballots have been given to the removal of the dram shop and its attendant evils, and at this time, while recognizing that our action as a national society is not binding upon states or individuals, we reaffirm the positions taken by the society both at Louisville in 1882, and at Detroit in 1883, pledging our influence to "that party by whatever name called, which shall furnish us the best embodiment of prohibition principles and will most surely protect our homes." And as we now know which national party gives us the desired embodiment of the principles for which our ten years' labor has been expended, we will continue to lend our influence to the political organization which declares in its platform for National Prohibition and Home Protection. In this, as in all our progressive effort, we will endeavor to meet argument with argument, misjudgment with patience, denunciation with kindness, and all our difficulties and dangers with prayer.

All were adopted save the last, discussion upon which was postponed and made the regular order for 10 a. m. on Saturday. The Convention then adjourned until 7:30 p. m

FRIDAY EVENING, AT PICKWICK THEATER.

Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng, of Peoria, Ill., in the chair.
"To the Work," was sung by the audience.
Reading of scriptures, by Mrs. Hibben.
Prayer by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.
Song by Miss Edwards.

Mrs. Tyng then introduced Mrs. Maria Upham Drake, of Brooklyn, who said:

Our safety lies not as so many think, in larger commercial prosperity, in greater intellectual training, or classic culture, but in the moral training of our children, in seeing that they are informed on the great question of the future. The great question of the coming century and of today is the social and temperance question. We must reverse our methods of thinking and instead of emphasizing the rights of the individual, we must teach and explain to him the duties of the individual to the home, to society, to the church, to the state. The great problem of labor and capital, of socialism, the great problems that cluster round the family, and the greatest of all problems, the problem of intemperance. These are the great questions for the coming generations, and they can be taught only through our public schools.

The cry to us along the line is to save the boys and girls. The youth of today will in ten years cast his ballot as he is enlightened.

A short time ago, I saw the opening ceremonies of the Brooklyn bridge. To the sounds of inspiring music there marched a company of 8,000 children. The blue sky smiled in sweetness upon them, the wind fluttered their banners, the birds joined in happy chorus, voicing the praise of their fathers' God, and as I looked upon that sight, I thought, "O, old crusaders, you are right, it is the little children that must capture, re-capture, the institutions of Christianity from the hands of the infidel, (applause). My faith rose exultant. I saw the great fields of the world must be met and conquered, and I cried aloud, "We have Christ and we shall conquer." [Applause.]

My sisters, let us not be discouraged because we cannot create public opinion in a day. Let the fashionable world laugh, let the cultured world sneer, let the political world pass us by as of no account; we have God and the little children and we shall conquer. [Applause.]

A solo, by Mr. Poindexter, "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

Mrs. Tyng then introduced Mrs. Mary H. Hunt as the leader in scientific temperance education, who could tell the audience how the victory was won in New York state. A suggestion from the local committee at this point revealed the fact that it was Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson who should be introduced instead of Mrs. Hunt who was to follow. Mrs. Dickinson, therefore came forward and said:

How sorry Mrs. Dickinson is that she is not the woman who knows all about it, and is going to tell you all about it, nobody knows but herself. There comes a stage in every public meeting when the audience desires a rest, and I think this audience has about reached the condition of a certain little boy, who at his Christmas dinner had reached the plum-pudding stage, and his grandmother asked what he would take next. Too full for utterance, he said he guessed he would "*have to take bref.*" I don't wish to bring you to that [laughter]. That little boy was a relation, I fancy, of another little boy, who at the close of a sermon heard the minister put this question, "What more can I say?" The little boy responded from the depths of his little heart, but in a loud voice, "O pleathe sir, thay Amen!" I don't wish to bring you to that point, either, because the only feeling I have at this stage of your meeting is an amen, and an amen hearty and strong, from the depths of my heart, for the utterances, true or tender, strong or brave, that any of these, my sisters may have said, or for anything that they may say to you. Mrs. Hunt is going to speak to you tonight for the children. I am going to let some of the children speak to you for themselves by reading to you just a little echo of themselves. We have heard of the "Battle Cry of Freedom." Let me give you "Biddy Flynn's Fourth of July."

Here Mrs. Dickinson read the original poem which appeared in The Union Signal of August 7, 1884.

If Mrs. Dickinson should tell you the half of this wonderful work; if she should tell its statistical, its social, its moral triumphs, she would be entertaining, perhaps, but she would be taking the best facts of her sisters' statistics, the pith out of their stories, the point out of their wit, and stealing the sting out of their satire; she would simply be making a hash of that which has been so bountifully spread before you through all the week, and warming it up with the fervor of her own imagination, and seasoning it with her own sentiments, and serving it to you second-hand. If she fails to do this, don't think it is because it is of any failure to appreciate the grand cause in which we are engaged; it is only because she would have to tell you again and again what has been said so much better than she can say it. In this era of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, platform work has seemed to be a necessity, there has been need of a great deal of speech making, as well as of a great deal of praying and work that is not platform work; and the work and the praying go together, because, you know, "A not few women to pray, means a not few women to toil." Hands that are folded in prayer are not going to be folded idly after the prayer is done.

I am one of the women who coincide. You all remember, those of you who remember the district school, the committee who used to come in and torture the children at the closing exercises of school. You remember the man who said he had nothing to say, and then talked half an hour. And another who said the little boys were going to be presidents, and the little girls presidents' wives—things we found to be true!—and another said he didn't know how to begin, and showed us he didn't know how to end; and another that all he had to say was to coincide with what had been said before, and he went on until he coincided all his little victims into fidgets.

I am one of the women who coincide, who echo. Mine is only another voice to echo the infinite chorus rising from the heaven of hearts that are bravely and tenderly pleading with God for humanity.

Another solo by Mr. Poindexter.

Mrs. Tyng now introduced Mrs. Mary H. Hunt who spoke as follows: There was a story told me of three gentlemen, representatives of different portions of our country. One was a southerner, another a westerner and the other a man from Boston. There was a wager between these three gentlemen as to which could out-talk the other two. They were shut up in a room by themselves, and at the end of forty-eight hours the door was opened. The southerner was dead, the western man was just gasping his last breath, and the Boston man was whispering in his ear, (laughter.) My friends though I am from Boston I will try and not occasion a repetition of that.

There were men who upheld right principles two hundred years ago, and they have been revolutionizing the government. They logically reasoned that if it was right to worship in God's sight anywhere then why not here. They believed there should be no governing classes

based upon comparative birth. Thus our ancestors came to doubt the divine right of kings. They went so far that they believed that so far as the citizen was enlightened, he would be capable of self-government, and further that the wishes of a majority of such citizens, outranked the will of a king. Then they shook off old King George and they planted a government upon this idea, the capacity of men for self-government; a government where majorities make laws that are eforced if popular and un-enforced if unpopular.

Now since July 4, 1776, this idea of our ancestors of the capacity of men for self-government has been on trial in these United States. It is the ideal government, it had been the dream of fanatical statesmen in all ages of human government. We call it liberty and under a government like this, if a majority want vice and crime punished, it is liberty for the rest, but when the sympathies of a majority are with crime such a government is on the high road to ruin. Sin destroys itself more surely in the individual than in the nation. No, not more surely; as surely in nations as in the individual. It depends then upon the choice of right by majorities. You say if our strength and permanency depends upon our choice of right then we must have the paths of right in the past. Would history bear us out in that? Not always. Heralded by roll of drums, on waves of battle, we have heard the voice of God in years gone by, as a nation.

We obeyed; we were obliged to; we could not help it, and what did we do? We liberated slaves who took the battle in their own hands. We took them on the national ship, and are trying them in self-government. Their failure is our failure; they are one of us. Not less than two generations ago we imported into this country more than 12,000,000 citizens from the old world, some very good ones. And good citizens we are glad to take, but if you are a good citizen, you will admit with us, that the largest share of these importations do not represent the highest ideal of mankind or citizenship. The latest importations from England are of this character, when they can not get them in at the front door they drop them over the fence into the back yard of America—Canada.

How about this idea of our ancestors—the capacity of men for self-government, with this un-reconstructed importation swelling the majorities. We have taken them on board the national ship with us, with our free slaves. We are in the same cabin—free slaves, naturalized citizens and native born Americans—and on the pennant floating from the mast-head, we see "Onward." If we are not capable of self-government, this ship goes down. No power on earth can help it. The very corner-stone is the capacity of the individual for self-government. They are coming in great numbers; 3,000 per day are going into Dakota, taking up our new wheat country in the Red River district; 19 dialects are spoken on the streets of St. Paul; Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati are German; and New England is very rapidly becoming New Ireland, with Boston for its Dublin. That is the reason we had Ben Butler for governor. (Applause.) There are some principles that are as good and pure today as one hundred years ago. One of these is this: where obedience in the past on the part of citizens has been surrendered to superior force rather than a yielding to the right of kings, it is best for the citizens or community. We have extended universal suffrage, and we have found ourselves in this situation: The capacity of men for self-government is on trial today before a jury, and this jury is on board this national ship, and it is made up of native Americans, ex-slaves and naturalized citizens.

Why? It is the people, and the jury is divided on this temperance question; six on one side with the brewers and distillers and saloon men; four on the other side, with temperance arguments, heaven-high, and one trying to spread his anatomy over the state trying to keep on both sides, and one won't vote. Now the majority make laws if they are popular. By no management can we reach a verdict until we get the jury together. A man used to say, "That is right, go to church, Mary, and pray for us both." He thought Mary's prayers would tide him over until he got to heaven's gate. They came before the gates of heaven and he knocked loudly for admission. In his dream, he saw St. Peter come to the gate with his keys and heard him ask by what right he expected to get in there. The man replied, "My wife, Mary, prayed for us both." St. Peter said, "Then, Mary, go in for both."

We must bring this jury together. We will interview them and see what they have to say for themselves. They are divided into classes, men and women; little children, infant baby hands signing the pledge. What! would I have your boy sign the pledge when he is not old enough to understand it? O, yes, my hearer, I would, and you, too, and he would keep it—and it takes the boys to keep it. The idea that youth are not old enough to judge for themselves in matters of this kind is foolish as it is absurd.

You are responsible, O parent, for the moral life of your little one. You are responsible to society and to God.

Now, these people are very positive people, but we must bring them together.

We will put the remainder of these Germans into one class, men and women. These are inspired with old notions about the family. There is a class of women in the land who believe on evidence, and if they are convinced, they are convinced all through and all over, and know why they are convinced, and their whole being is laid down in surrender to the truth they have seen.

Now, these people have been examining the position of these six Germans concerning brewers and distillers, and as they hear the evidence come in, they find it is all one way. Nothing can stand the test. They said, we cannot examine all lines of evidence. Suppose we were to carry out your notions how would we support the government, what would we do if we didn't have that $86,000,000, which was paid into the national treasury for the fiscal year ending June 1882? the brewers ask. Now, our temperance people knowing well that for every dollar paid into the national treasury, it costs the people $30 for taking care of it. Then you multiply that $86,000,000, by thirty and you get two billion dollars. What do you think of the expense of that? Our Germans never go over on that testimony.

Then look at the brewers, for He who spake as never man spake said, "They that follow me shall not walk in darkness."

More light has been coming in with golden beams on the brewers' dark business, and today we know sufficient to say that the brewers, business is paralyzing the nerves of our government. We add the testimony of science, telling us what these brewers are. The brewers tell us that their beer is liquid bread. We will take a glass of the best beer we can get. Liquid bread they say it is. And brewers, we are not dependent on you today, but our fathers were. And as we begin our analysis we find always a very great percentage of alcohol, and that alcohol is the charm of the beer, and it is the poison of the beer. We always find that percentage of alcohol, and also a very slight trace of hops.

If you are drinking beer for the sake of hops, you'll have to surround a large amount of it, to get your hops. You had better take hop tea. And then some barley malt will be found, and the rest is dirty water, worse than this Missouri river, (holding up a glass that sat on the desk), and the alcohol is poison to the brain. I say that every man who takes a little alcohol is doing himself an injury. He may live to be 80 years old. O, yes, but how about his boys? Alcohol is a very Shylock. It sits on the edge of the cradle and waits for its victims. John B. Gough said. "My father could be a moderate drinker, yea, but *I* only a gutter drunkard."

"No man liveth unto himself," and if you would study the laws of science as revealed by patient investigation, you will see the fingers of science held up in warning for generations to come.

Smoking! We have been drinking since the day Noah planted the vine, but within two hundred years we have added another habit. Why, the men of America are smoking, and smoking and smoking, one everlasting cloud of smoke. A breath of pure, untainted air is the rarest of rarities. The everlasting tobacco smoke is everywhere. Why are the boys of today tending to this habit earlier than ever before? Is it education? Yes, education in the blood, in the taint and trend towards stimulants. I think the heart of Infinite Pity is moved as God looks down upon children, especially the boys, feeling that restless craving for something that smoking only satisfies. Is it any wonder that the mothers of America are roused; that the mothers are convened here to ask, "What can we do to stem this tide?" We are asking of men and women to help sustain the laws of health and God's law, which broken come down with tremendous force upon the transgressor.

Looking over the six jurymen, who are they? The first one represents the lovers of liquor, men generally, and some women, and these are the moderate drinkers. Alcohol saps and undermines, the moral system takes the stamina out of character. These poor drinkers have weak willowy wills. Alcohol has paralyzed them. The moderate drinkers call themselves moderate drinkers. They wont dodge, they criticise you; they love the liquor. They don't want anything said against the object of their love.

Now, my hearers, and my sisters there is the point of the whole situation. When we have reconstructed that first class, the lovers of liquor, we can bring the jury together. Alcohol never lets up on its victim. He may pull away from his slavery but he drags a chain all his life; he never knows when his enemy may come upon him, like a strong man armed. It is one of the sad, solemn facts that these men and women drop out very fast; the lovers of liquor die rapidly; sixty thousand per year go down to drunkards' graves, over whom stands that awful warning. "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," and that is our hope, that as they drop out we can recruit and fill their vacancies with better material. What class is composed of the men who buy and sell and get gain out of these things; distillers, brewers and saloon men. All they want is money. One was on trial and he said, "Judge, you can't stop rum selling as long as there is eight cents profit on a ten cent drink."

It is money they want, with 400 per cent. profit; all they need to start their business is a hole under the ground, a few barrels and bottles and glasses, for alcohol creates an appetite for more. Then comes the gilded saloon. How can we bring those young men over to us? You say the emperor of Russia could do it, and the emperor of Germany might do it, and you remember we are a government of majorities, and the constitution holds that law is embodied sentiment. Human law is the embodiment of human sentiment. "Good king, good law." Law in a republic is the sentiment of a majority of men who drop the ballot, and if a majority of men who drop the ballot are a majority against the liquor traffic, then we shall have control of the matter, and victory is ours. The sooner we realize that, the sooner will dawn the day of our deliverance. Under a government of majorities, when we have a majority, all will be right; if a majority love liquor, the law will reflect bad sentiment. Who is the third of the six jurymen? In one of our western states a lady said she joined the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and they made her secretary. "I went" said she, "to a meeting, and I put my name to the call. That day when my husband came to dinner he was in high dudgeon; he said, 'Mollie, if you go into that thing you will bring me into bankruptcy. Why,' he said, 'three customers came to the bank and said if your wife is going to manage those temperance people, we'll have to withdraw our deposits,' and they did." A gentleman said that it would be the ruination of business to antagonize this class. He was going to go for his own political interest. Now, if we could only bring a majority to reconstruct this first class, it would be a long way toward the goal. Who is represented by our next juryman? Two gentlemen from Portland, Maine, were on board a steamer going from Boston to New York; it was a wild, stormy night, and the steamer was leaking. These two men stood on the deck expecting to be drowned in the wreck. The two men were unlike in their position and principles. One was calm in all circumstances, and of steady faith. The other man was very overbearing, and a Democrat and a Universalist. His friend said to him, as they were standing on the deck and looking over the rush of waters, "I would give anything in the world if I was on dry land." "How much would you give," the other said, "of your money?" "Well," the Democrat replied, "all that a man hath will he give for his life." "Would you give up your Universalism?" "Yes, yes," he replied. "Would you give up your Democracy?" "*No*," he replied, "I would *die* first."

Now, that man represents the men who always go with their party, and if their party was to go down into Long Island Sound they would want to go there, too. If the party stands over here with the temperance party they come, too. Parties go just where the people go. If we could only reconstruct this first class, the lovers of liquor, and bring them over here to our four jurymen, so that we have a majority, the others would be all right. The parties follow the people. When we have a majority of men, I believe they will all be glad to follow us, and our party success is just in proportion to our reformation of the personal habits of the people. Our law should be in harmony with God's law. Prohibition, from the crown of the head to the sole of the feet is God's law written all over the living structure and we are in great peril when our law is out of harmony with God's law. We can get a practical law, and get it enforced, but to my thought it is entirely and constantly that class, the lovers of liquor, that we must reach. We must cut off reserves, and we are not ready to come to that yet, because we have not got the jury all over. Now, the fifth and sixth classes: It is fashion and custom, and ignorance, and then here is a man on both sides. During the late war, he said it would be a sixty days' dress parade. Soldiers went to war and on the eve of the surrender at the battle of Bull Run one of our congressmen went down to witness the conflict and he was the first one to bring back the news that our army had surrendered. As he stood there looking through the field-glass, he said: "I don't exactly understand this it seems to me things are getting mixed; it seems as though our forces were coming this way." And they came and said: "Run, run, the Rebs are after us!" Our congressman started off to go back. Some one said; "You coward, they can't beat us." He didn't go back. Presently came a cloud of dust, rumbling artillery, cavalry, men throwing knapsacks aside, and all going back. Our congressman ran too, and as he ran he caught his foot and fell with his face to the earth. A soldier stumbled over his heel and fell upon him. He thought he was the enemy, and said: "Now, my dear southern friend, can't we compromise this thing someway?" That is our juryman of the fifth and sixth classes—that is high-license. What can the women do?

Said a brewer; "O, the women, they beat Satan himself. They are worse than the Methodist church even. (That is our intention.) These women are everywhere; you put one of them down in one town and two pop up in another, and they never know when they are beaten." Does the mother ever know danger when her boy is in peril, or loose heart? It is the mother love back of this. She laid down her beauty, her talent, to that little bit of humanity there; she cannot help it. She could not do any other way. That is God's providence with the child. As it comes out of the cradle into manhood a mother's love and heart is called into this temperance work. It is God's providence not only for the child, but for society and country and for the coming of His kingdom. Yes, it is deathless mother-love.

Who is our last juryman? Some very good people are in that class. They say: "It is a good cause, but I am very busy; I am especially interested in art, and house decorations, and I really haven't any time, I am so interested in missionary work and all those things."

I have sometimes thought that the church today was too much interested in the conversion of heathen China, and not enough interested in the temperance question. It is the foundation question of our social reform.

Mrs. Hunt here gave a very full account of her efforts to secure passage of Scientific Temperance Instruction bills in New York and other states, dwelling especially upon the work in New York. She said that no one there expected that the bill could be passed before that legislature, but she secured its passage by going to the source of power, the people. She made a canvass of the principal towns of the state, and inspired the women of the unions to write letters to the different members of the legislature asking them to favor the bill. Petitions from home constituents were likewise sent to these representatives. The result was nearly every member was forced to vote for the bill. The result was a surprise to all, the bill passing by an overwhelming majority.

There are 1,500,000 children in the schools of New York—here are the reserves—here is the New York of tomorrow. If we can save these children, how quickly we will reconstruct the first class.

There are 8,941 teachers in the public schools there, and this law says that after the first of January next, no teacher shall be deemed qualified unless he or she pass successful examination in the branches specified in this bill.

We have a regular series of text books; we have them right here in your city. My friends, what will be the result of course of a effort in instructing the youth of the land? Ten years from today the men who are now drunkards will be in their graves; in ten years from today moderate drinkers will be in their graves; in ten years we shall bring out of the schools a trained and temperate army of young men. They will oppose alcohol; we shall have reconstructed that first class, the lovers of liquor, and a majority we shall have. We do not expect to save them all, but we can save a majority, and if we can save a majority, we can save the country. (Applause.) The brewers at their last congress said that Gov. Cleveland did wrong to sign that bill. Why did they oppose it? Because the brewers today are looking to the boys of today for their customers—their victims.

At the close of Mrs. Hunt's address, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, with inimitable grace, asked for a collection, which was liberally given, and the audience dispersed.

### FRIDAY EVENING AT THE CHURCH.

A business session of the convention was also held on Friday evening. The first exercise after the devotional holy hour, was the report of Miss Mary C. McClees, superintendent of the Kitchen Garden department, who said: This is but the second year for work in this department, and as Kitchen Garden is a system which must be learned before schools can be organized, and the materials and preparations require money and time, the number of cities into which it has been introduced does not seem very large, but the work accomplished and the children reached by the training are most encouraging and useful. W. C. T. U. Kitchen Gardens are flourishing in Yonkers, N. Y.; Cleveland, O.; Louisville, Ky.; Baltimore, Md.; Oswego and Watertown, N. Y.; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Detroit and Manistee, Mich.; Wilmington, Del.; and Lexington, Ky. These schools are doing much to fit the girls of poorer homes for domestic service. Two girls from the Yonkers school have taken places in homes, and of one a lady says: "She is the best girl we have had in five years; not that she is so proficient, but what she can do is done so thoroughly and with such a willing spirit." The other maid had always spoken slightingly of domestic work, and looked towards the factory or store as a more "elevating" way of earning a living, but her knowledge gained through Kitchen Garden secured her a home in a handsome house in New York city, where she received high wages. Her father said "she would have known nothing but for the teaching of the young ladies."

In Baltimore the children were taken from the lowest quarters of the city—living in wretched places which could not be called homes, and the great good accomplished was in reaching the mothers through their daughters, and persuading them to attend Mothers' meetings.

In Minneapolis, the Kitchen Garden sustained by the Y. W. C. T. U., has been so productive of good among the poor that one of the Episcopal churches has offered, gratuitously, its Guild rooms, both for Kitchen Garden and Y. W. C. T. U. meetings, and the young ladies expect to enlarge their number of classes and teachers. Fifteen young ladies have joined the Y. W. C. T. U. on account of the Kitchen Garden, and all the children receive temperance instruction once a week.

The Y. W. C. T. U. sends out a beautiful card, giving plan of work for their Union, at the foot of which is the statement that "K. G. maids are furnished to wait at receptions." Minneapolis has also had a paid class. The St. Paul Kitchen Garden began with a corps of twenty-two teachers, and proved especially helpful in drawing into the Y. W. C. T. U. young ladies who were not previously interested in temperance matters. Several of the most fashionable and influential young ladies of the city offered their services in the Kitchen Garden, and one lovely girl has been faithfully drilling a class of poor children all winter, while others have had charge of a paid class. Miss Palmer says, "I am sure the children know thoroughly all we taught them." In St. Paul, as other cities, ladies of charitable associations have co-operated with them, and the Woman's Christian Association gave the young ladies the use of their beautiful hall.

In Detroit the training has been so successful that the head of the school says: "We could have found places for all of them, but only eight were old enough, and those we sent out, with the proviso that we should have them two days each week next winter. We have the most satisfactory accounts of their training."

The young ladies also commenced the training of a second class. Their exhibition was a great benefit financially, their profits being $500, and they received the help and patronage of the most influential citizens. They have been asked to teach the coming winter in the Home for the Friendless and other institutions.

Manistee (Mich.) Kitchen Garden started in February last, and in response to a call for 24 girls, one hundred appeared at the hall, and Mrs. Wheeler states "were turned away crying, so great was their desire to learn." They taught two classes, and the mothers were as interested as the children, often speaking to the teachers of the helpful ways of their little girls. The exhibition held in June brought the society sufficient to pay off all indebtedness, they having started with borrowed capital. The children received temperance instruction, though no pledges were offered. Six young ladies were added to the Y. W. C. T. U. through the interest in Kitchen Gardens.

In Watertown, N. Y., two classes, of twenty children each, were taught—one composed of girls of wealthy parents, the other a charity class. Of the former, a mother told me that in order to make the instruction more thorough, the class was divided and taken to two homes of the ladies, where the girls really made the beds and cleaned the rooms. They are said to be much more useful at home and more willing to help. These same little girls of the paid class gave a public lesson at the same time with the charity class, the former washing clothes, the other washing dishes. Mrs. Stevens, who is superintendent there, writes: "One of the girls, whose mother has been ill-treated for years by her father, has finally gone away and left her to keep house and look after the younger children. A friend tells me the house is much better kept than when her mother was home."

The St. Louis Knights of Hope, a finely uniformed body of men and boys, marched into the church at this stage of the meeting and were introduced to the convention, their leader making a strong St. John speech, and Miss Willard answering for the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Fanny J. Barnes then gave her report of the Y. W. C. T. U. work of the past year. One hundred and fifty unions have reported to the superintendent, and it is believed there are many more not reporting. Nearly every state has its Y. W. C. T. U. superintendent. The report made grateful acknowledgement of the services rendered this special line of work by Miss Anna Gordon, during the year, and the following suggestions:

From this time henceforth, and always, be it known to the national and state local officers and all the members of the W. C. T. U. everywhere, that this department is for adding to and strengthening the great sisterhood; therefore it may be done either by separate Y. W. C. T. Union, auxiliary to county or state, or by branch societies of the mother unions, or by committees, or by a local superintendent of young woman's work, whose duty it shall be to bring in this helpful reserve force. That being the case, we recommend a change in the clause of the National Leaflet, which refers only to *separate* Y. W. C. T. Unions. From not understanding the scope of this department, some states have failed to appoint a superintendent. The states and territories can no more do without this department than they can the juvenile. Work for young women is *immediate* and important; let us again urge the appointment of state, county, and local superintendents.

Where Y. W. C. T. Unions are auxiliary, we recommend that they shall have equal representation in the state and national unions.

Will the states choose some emblematical flower and text and report to the national superintendent?

Nearly all the lines of work recommended by the W. C. T. U. are being carried out or aided by the Y. W. C. T. Unions. While hoping they will continue, including the study of hygiene and heredity, let us never forget we are banded to wage perpetual war against the social wine drinking customs of society, and that the princess of the home must wed no recreant knight with sullied plumes. A white rose for a red rose if you choose, but each of equal purity and fragrance.

Mrs. Barnes gave a very sparkling extempore talk, which unfortunately could not be reported as our stenographer was engaged at the Pickwick theater meeting.

This day being the forty-first anniversary of the birthday of Mrs. Caroline Buell, the corresponding secretary, the lady delegates presented her with a purse containing $50, as a mark of their love and esteem. After solos by Miss Carrie Leach and Miss Anna Gordon, the convention adjourned until morning.

### SATURDAY MORNING.

After the devotional exercises, a general introduction of new workers took place. The first was Mrs. M. A. Cornelius, president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U., who said: Dear friends, I am glad of these kind words of introduction from our beloved president. We have now several new organizations in Arkansas, formed by Miss DeVelling, a woman whom we have learned to love, and who to accomplish her work would go through the wilds of Arkansas, on a mule, if necessary.

Miss DeQelling was then called to the platform.

Miss Willard: Will Mrs. Molloy please come to the platform!

While Mrs. Molloy was coming forward, Miss J. P. DeVelling spoke of the work in Arkansas. It has been carried on in faith by all of us. I say it simply as a matter of fact, that I have not met heartier workers anywhere, but you must first reach them and interest them. There is splendid material there awaiting development, and we will try and develop it, with God's help.

Mrs. Molloy: Dear sisters, I thought as I have sat in the convention during these days, how much the love of these hearts is to the hearts out in the great fields of work. My mind went back to last year's convention, when after that Ohio campaign, having in three months made one hundred and fifty-six speeches, I laid upon a sick bed, almost at the gates of death, your telegram came to me like cooling waters to a thirsty soul. I shall never forget as I opened my Bible and read your cheering message, I said, "The women do care that I am working." I have worked all the year better for that. There seems to be some of us that God has called to walk in deserts, and it seems to me there has been very few oases in my life, but almost all desert, until I came into this work, and in spite of difficulties there have been no brighter or happier pictures on the walls of memory, than the faces of these dear sisters.

I have felt the tender pressure of your kisses on my lip, and your arms about me. I have been out at work in the world and and in the slums with a braver heart. I thank you for all the tender words of love you have spoken. I take up my work of the coming year with a braver heart for your kind words. I thank you especially, my dear sisters of Ohio, for asking me to be present at the convention because I know it comes from your loving hearts. I want to say that in Ohio, I received the grandest impetus of my life, when at the close of the campaign, I received this watch and chain, and on it says, "A token of Ohio's love for Emma Molloy, Oct, 9, 1883, *In hoc signo vincit.*" In time we shall conquer all things. Yes, ladies in time we shall conquer. We must only be patient and if we should feel faint or weary on the way let us remember that is only a little farther on, and I want to ask Mrs. Pearne, of Ohio, to sing us that beautiful song, "It is better farther on."

Mrs. C. C. Alford then spoke in the interest of the Christmas Temperance Souvenir in course of preparation. I am speaking as a substitute for an invalid lady, Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt, of Portland, Maine. She thought of arranging some poems for the temperance cause, and having the temperance women to urge their book sellers in their homes to assist in getting them into circulation. The publisher, J. N. Stearns has promised to bring out this book if enough orders can be received to warrant him in doing so. Mrs. Hunt asks that after the first expense is paid all the profits shall go into the National treasury. The first edition will be 5,000, and if the publishers receive an order of 1,000 that will be sufficient to warrant them in going on. The book will cost about seventy-five cents and will contain beautiful selections from Longfellow and other popular poets, and it is expected that after the first thousand are sold there will be a profit for the National treasury.

Mrs. S. C. Downs, of New Jersey: I want to say in addition to this, that as soon as this souvenir volume is ready for the market circulars will be sent out to all the unions, and it can be ordered from Miss Julia Colman.

Miss Woodard: I want to say that the lady who has arranged these poems has put $50 of her own money into the enterprise. The hour fixed for the discussion of the resolution having arrived Mrs. Fannie Barnes, of New York, asked that, "Give to the winds thy fears," might be sung prior to the debate.

Mrs. Irvine, of Mississippi: That was the hymn that taught me to do this work.

Miss Willard: It was first sung by the crusaders in Hillsboro, Ohio, as they filed out of the Presbyterian church, Mrs. Judge Thompson at the head of the column.

The hymn was then sung as "lined" in the old fashioned way by Mrs. Bottome:

Give to the winds thy fears
Hope and be undismayed—
God hears thy sighs and counts thy tears,
He shall lift up thy head.

Through waves and clouds and storms,
He gently clears thy way,
Wait thou His time, so shall this night
Soon end in joyous day.

Far, far above thy thought,
His counsel shall appear,
When fully He the work hath wrought,
Which caused thy needless fear.

Prior to leading in the singing of "How Firm a Foundation," Mrs. Bottome said: I was on a sick bed not long ago, and the doctor said, "Here you have been singing yourself to everybody, and now you have no one to sing for you." In a moment I heard muffled drums and when that band of music reached the corner of our street they unmuffled the drums and it was the old tune, "How Firm a Foundation," and when they reached the corner I heard

"The soul that on Jesus doth lean for repose,
I will not, I will not, desert to his foes,
That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake,
I'll never, no never, no never forsake!"

Now, friends, if you need it, He will send you a whole band to hold you up. Let us sing it and let us believe that invisible bands of music are around us all the time, whether you are travelling north or south in this marvellous work, and that God sends bands of music everywhere to cheer you on.

The hymn was then sung.

The resolution was then read by Mrs. Willard, as follows:

"We refer to the history of ten years of moral suasion work as fully establishing our claim to be called a non-political society, but one which steadily follows the white banner of prohibition wherever it may be displayed. We have, however, as individuals, always allied ourselves in local and state political contests with those voters whose efforts and ballots have been given for the removal of the dramshop and its attendant evils; and at this time, while recognizing that our action as a national society is not binding upon states or individuals, we reaffirm the positions taken by the society both at Louisville in 1882 and Detroit in 1883, pledging our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles and will most surely protect our homes. And, as we know which national party gives us the desired embodiment of the principles for which our ten years' labor has been expended, we will continue to aid the political organization which declares in its platform for national prohibition and home protection. In this, as in all our progressive efforts, we will endeavor to meet argument with argument, misjudgment with patience, denunciation with kindness, and all our difficulties and dangers with prayer."

Mrs. H. W. Smith: We are intensely interested in this resolution; I am in favor of it. I never dreamed but that we would all go in for it. In Germantown we got out a St. John banner and turned our coffee-house into a temperance convention, and then we found out there was a difference of opinion. I would like to hear Miss Willard give one side and Mrs. Foster the other side. (Applause).

Miss Tobey: I wish to say that in my experience, I have never been quite clear in my mind as to its being best for us as an organization to take a stand with any political party. I voted for it at Detroit, not thinking we were pledging ourselves to a party, but I found afterwards we had done so. In Massachusetts at our late convention there was no definite action taken on either side of this question. I cannot come here as a representative of Massachusetts and take a stand on either side of this question honestly. I have sought divine guidance in this matter, and as I now look upon it, in the light of the action taken by the national convention in Detroit, I don't think we could go back on our position without giving aid and comfort to the enemy (applause). Therefore, I vote as an individual, not as the state president of Massachusetts, nor will our delegates vote as representing Massachusetts. I shall vote, under the circumstances, in favor of this resolution.

Mrs. E. G. Green, of Vermont: By adopting this resolution are we authorized to send delegates to political conventions? May I speak on that? Miss Willard: It is not germane to the resolution, but if consent is given she will speak to that. Mrs. Greene: I understand that we may do anything we choose as unions, and do anything we like except send delegates to political conventions.

Mrs. Wood: I would like to ask if Massachusetts convention took no action with regard to this resolution?

Miss Tobey: A motion was made in the early part of the convention, and carried by the convention that no resolution should be discussed on the floor, but referred to the committee on resolutions. The committee on resolutions was chosen by the chair, and the resolution was handed in endorsing the action of the state the year before, endorsing the principles of the Prohibition party: it was handed in, but came out endorsing the constitutional amendment, and urging that we should work for a constitutional amendment to that end. It was not brought up for definite discussion, consequently I am in doubt as to what action the convention would have taken.

Mrs. Jones, of Pa.: I wish to know whether we cannot enforce the rules to avoid whispering and talking in this convention. I say, let the speakers speak.

Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, of Ill.: I understand that the question is upon adherence to the Detroit resolution. The fact that a political party has risen that has of its own free will, and by the command of the spirit which is within it, come to the standard that is uplifted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, seems to have brought perplexity to us, and the question is, Shall we retreat from the position we have taken, because a political party has come to our ground, rather than be charged by the outside world that is looking on, with standing by political parties?

We have taken our position as God has led us forward from the first. As an organization we had no more idea of what was involved in this work than the child in it's cradle knows of the secrets of human life. But God has led us by the spirit which He has infused into us, and it brought us to one position on the liquor traffic of this country, which is the absolute prohibition of this traffic, and we have been at work during all the years to build up in our homes, in the minds of our sons, among the reformed men, a majority that we must have, that the principle may triumph in this country.

From the homes, and Bands of Hope, and Sunday Schools, and reformed men, have come a cohort who say, they adopt the principles we have taught them, and are known today as a political party. That is a matter between God and them. No matter how the outside world and people who do not know anything about God, criticise the fact that this Christian army, under His instruction, and we with our divisions have come together. That is God's work, and it seems that the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in this resolution are right there where God has planted them. (Cheers.) And the time has come that overwhelming majorities which must carry this question from hamlet to White House, all through this nation, touching every institution, and touching every office, are here, and it seems to me it would be a strange thing if the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should withdraw for fear of being entangled with a political party.

Mrs. S. M. Perkins, of Ohio: I hope this resolution will pass. In Ohio we are divided. Hundreds of unions are in Ohio; some of them say we don't want to work with a third party, and we don't want to lose them. We all realize the word of the old Testament, what Jacob said to Esau, that we must lead on softly for the children are tender. Nevertheless we are going to lead. (Applause). I spoke against this resolution when it first came up in Ohio, but I have had light since and I have changed. God asks us to take the right way and He is fully competent to take care of the consequences.

Mrs. Leech, of Louisville: In view of the fact that Kentucky endorsed the action of the national officers, I wish to have my vote for home protection go on record. I believe in fighting it out on this line if it takes the rest of the century. Mrs. Wilson, of Virginia: I hope this resolution will be passed, it is what we want in Virginia.

Mrs. Safford, of Pennsylvania: I think I can claim to have commenced this work among the first of the ladies of this convention, thirty-five years ago. I have left no stone unturned and I consider myself as earnest for the suppression of intemperance, as anyone on this floor. I see these ladies make a great distinction. We in Pennsylvania thought we were working as earnestly as any one in this nation and we think this will put us back in Pennsylvania (cries of no, no).

(Miss Willard: Ladies, free speech). I have heard ministers say it will put us back twenty-five years.

Mrs. E. G. Saxon, of Tennessee: There was a time in the history of the mother states that I think it is well to think of. A great party was organized to take their stand to free the negroes, and when they went up to sign their names, James Mott hesitated. His friends advised him against it because his prosperity would be checked by it. His wife was there, and she rose in the audience and said: "James, sign thy name—do thy duty." (Applause.)

Mrs. Aldrich: I want to ask if what we are to understand is that we are committed to aid a political party in the passage of the resolution which distinctly says that individuals are left free. I want to know what is committed to political parties by the passage of this resolution.

Miss Willard: The chairman of the committee will reply.

Mrs. M. B. Willard: I suppose it means in 1884 just what it meant in 1883 and 1882—lend our influence. The committee did not undertake to interpret it further than that.

Mrs. Aldrich: I do not think the chairman of committee gets just the thought I meant. What is the national organization committed to by this resolution that leaves individuals and states free?

Miss Willard: The states have interpreted that for themselves. Mrs. Aldrich is a strong state rights woman, leaving states free to take up the matter for themselves.

Mrs. Aldrich: What is committed?

Miss Willard: The chair would ask Mrs. Aldrich to explain what the distinction is. We have always taken it that we should act independently. We did not require Iowa to declare for it, and she didn't, but the national did, and I suppose it is the same in respect to this amendment, what I regard as the next evolution of it.

Mrs. Aldrich: It seems that in the passage of this resolution we commit *something* to the aid of a political party. I only wanted to speak on this, and my thought was that I wanted a distinct statement as to what is committed. Now what *is* a national organization, and are we afraid to do our own bidding? The president and vice-presidents making the executive committee, and each president of a state is an executive officer, and I want to know who the president of a state union, as a president of a state union, is committed to—what political party as a member of a national organization? I want an answer from the chairman as to what composes the national organization.

Mrs. M. B. Willard: I would only say this, that the resolution as passed at Detroit has been interpreted through the year by our general officers, and the committee did not feel that they were called upon to interpret it further, but to use in substance the same phrase in re-uttering the resolution. Consequently there is no definition further than has been given already.

Mrs. M. E. Shields, of Colorado: I want to say in behalf of the women of Colorado, that we have never drawn our inspiration from the politicians of that state. They say we are delaying the cause twenty-five years by our course, but nevertheless we do not follow them, but get our inspiration from a higher source. They have adopted a resolution there to support a third party.

Mrs. Cooley, of Nebraska: I have seen a beautiful picture as I have sat here this morning, and it came to my mind as a lady from Ohio was speaking. It took me back ten years, and I saw a grand procession of 1,600 boys wearing the insignia of the Band of Hope and carrying in their hands a banner upon which was written, "Look out for us, we will be men by and by." They are men today and their vote in Ohio last week shows that some of them have grown to be men, and I want to say that we must do nothing to encourage any one in thinking that we have gone back on the principles we have inculcated. Though we have divisions we are one in heart after all. You and I would fight shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart to save our loved ones, and here we are at difference. I am terribly in earnest about this for the sake of my boy. He will vote one of these days, I suppose, and I want him to understand that the women of the nation stood solid for prohibition any way, (applause.) Friends, I would rather talk than be cheered. At one time the men of our land stood together wondering whether they had better send out a proclamation of liberty. There were some that were afraid. One of the men at that halting-time said, "We had better all hang together or we shall hang separately!" and, ladies, we are the daughters of these men.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap: From the action of the Louisville meeting we reaffirm the action taken last year at Detroit, which gives (reads from minutes of Louisville meeting, p. 28 after resolutions.)

If you have a record of the Louisville meeting you will find it on page 28, after the resolutions.

Miss Amanda Way, of Kansas: (Being asked if she was a delegate said, "I am a crusader and a delegate." Applause.) I think we have come to the test, we have talked prohibition and prayed prohibition 364 days of the year and the 365th day walked out and voted it down. We have been pleading it in every place possible for women, and now we come to the present position of affairs; shall we be true to our own instincts and natures or shall we hold on to the party that we have been co-operating with? We come to that, and I am sorry to say that women are tied to party as well as men; but the women are growing together and we shall all grow together in the near future. How do you know a man is a Republican? He may talk high protective tariff and yet on the day of election he goes out and votes the Democratic ticket; do you claim he is a Republican? No. The same with a Democrat. If he votes the Republican ticket is he a Democrat? No. How do you know a man is a Prohibitionist if he votes another ticket with a party that will be silent and say nothing and turns back upon us? Is he a Prohibitionist? No.

Mrs. E. S. Burlingame, of Rhode Island: I think it is the desire of a large part of the convention to go to our homes and our states, ready to say to them whether this convention takes a political position or does not. We say in the first part of these resolutions that "we refer to the history of ten years of moral suasion as fully establishing our claim to be called a non-political society." We cannot adopt that resolution without continuing that, without interpreting the action of the past year as non-political, otherwise our resolution is inconsistent with itself. [A voice—"It is!"] I cannot see how we can pass anything in which we say that we do not consider the states or individuals behind us, for we are not here as individuals, except a small portion of the delegates. We are here as delegates and are bound to represent the state behind us. Now then, if that is true that we are not, and we claim that we are not, and we establish our claim by our action, we can pass this resolution, then we will see that we will continue to aid the organization which declares for prohibition and home protection. We must have it understood that no political organization is meant, we cannot be consistent with ourselves in this resolution if that be true. Just the moment that another interpretation is put upon it, we are inconsistent.

The question is asked, What else are we organized for except to carry on this movement? I think there are superintendents here today who might have an answer to that question. Each one will be affected by the action taken on this resolution, therefore I must stand here and take a decided position. Some of us have been working

hard in the interest of prohibition. What did it mean in a country town in Rhode Island last year, where a woman had to ride and ride to get 1,100 names to a petition to the legislature? What did it mean? It meant that the women of the state came to the legislature representing a number of Prohibitionists not allied to any party, and we took strength from all of those people there. Just the moment it goes out that we have taken a position, that we have connected ourselves with any political party, we have got to go home and explain. We shall have to stand together or lose ground. There is scarcely a political meeting of any kind in our state to which I have not been made welcome. I have been admitted to every ministers' meeting and other gatherings. Why? Because I came representing a non-political organization. I came representing a principle of prohibition which they agreed with, otherwise I should not have had entrance there.

Mrs. M. A. Woodbridge: I want to ask Mrs. Burlingame if the ballot has not been endorsed year after year by this society; if we have any of us suffered in our states because of our continued action in favor of the ballot?

Mrs. Burlingame: We have not suffered in the same proportion. There has been suffering in some of the states. The men have asked in some of the states what position we occupied, but it is not true that society is divided, that our brothers are divided as in political parties; and therefore the suffering could not be the same, because it came in a different way.

Mrs. Fannie J. Barnes, of New York: I come from the society of Friends.

We all agree to disagree, and so, dear friends, does not this society represent the sentiment in the states and what it should be in the country? They are the ones that commit us on this question. Is it not a beautiful thing that while the national society takes this position it is the states that carry it out according as they may see fit. I think if a majority vote for this resolution, we are defining our position clearly to the states as a national society, and go on as we have been year after year. I thing it is a grand principle, that we can come up to this convention and carry such a resolution, and yet so kindly yield to those who differ and not break our ranks, for we are marching towards the same goal.

Miss Narcissa White, of Pennsylvania: I don't intend to say anything at all, as Pennsylvania has been spoken for. I simply want to say that we, as delegates from Pennsylvania, will vote as individuals.

Mrs. Emma Molloy: A gentleman said to me, there is no precedent for an action of this character; the W. C. T. U. is taking the position such as no temperance organization has ever taken before. I told him we did not care for precedents, we are making history and setting precedents these days (applause.) There was no precedent for that occurence down by the Red Sea, but when the Israelites came to the waters of the Red Sea, they did not stop to see the barriers there, but stepped right in and God opened the way. I am glad that we, as the state of Kansas, have given to the world this pure-hearted, noble, brave St. John. We have come into this movement believing in its ultimate success. Not a brewer or distiller in America endorses the third party movement. Dare we say that we are not directly opposed to them? Years ago I heard a man say something that burned into my soul; "Find out what the liquor men in this country want; that is the thing I don't want." And this position I take today. What matters it whether politicians say it will put back our work for a century; Daniel has been in the lion's den before, but God took care of him. We read in the scripture that St. John was beheaded but not until all his work was accomplished, every word of prophecy was fulfilled. I want to remind the ladies that the Republican party platform was formed to please the distillers of this country, when they re-affirmed the platform of 1872 containing that Raster resolution.

I was coming down on the train to Atchison a few days ago, and a minister said, "I do not see how you can take such a position." I replied, "I do not see how you can take such a position." "You are standing upon the platform that indorses this Raster resolution." He said, "What is that?" I took it from my satchel and showed it to him and he said, "I never saw that before." Ladies, sometimes our ministers, that intend to lead us, are not as fully posted as they ought to be. I believe, dear ladies, that we will be glad in ten years from now that we spoke for the party that speaks for the homes. Will we be able to get any further legislation after taking this stand? I tell you we shall get better legislation when we take a stand for this principle. When we get the strength in our hands no party will slam the door in our faces, (applause.) In Kansas during the campaign, sad not our friends demanded boldly that the Republican party should put this in their platform I do not think they would have stood by us. We endorse the Republican party in the state, but stand by grand St. John in the nation.

Mrs. Slosson, of Kansas: Twenty five years of hard work on the ground of Kansas, gives me a right to say a word. I think we ought not to go back on our cause we are working for. I want to say that I want our state to be understood as personally going for St. John; politically there is a great division of opinion, and I protest against its being carried so far as to combine with the third party. Whatever the saloon keepers want we don't want.

Mrs. M. A. Woodbridge: Is not the W. C. T. U. of Kansas, pledged to this by its resolution adopted at the state convention?

Mrs. Slosson: It passed it by a majority, but there was a large outside pressure.

Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin of S. C: I joined this organization as a temperance organization, not to save parties. About parties and platforms we cannot all stand togethert My friends, Massachusetts and South Carolina canno. stand together; we perhaps never would. But upon a new platform for the defence of home we can stand. (Applause.) I spoke to a minister of the gospel this summer, and so did Mrs. Stevens, of California, and when we told him of the work to do for colored people, he said: "We would rather see every colored man die a drunkard than have the Democratic party come into power." I cannot join parties. Perish Cæsar, live Christ.

Mrs. Watts: I want to read the resolution passed in the last convention in Kentucky, held in Frankfort and endorsed by the executive committee:

*Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the course of the national officers in their interpretation of the resolution of the convention at Detroit.

Mrs. Rastall, of Kansas: I protest against the assertion that, "outside pressure" brought the Kansas convention to endorse the Detroit resolution. In 1883, the state executive committee had but one dissenting vote on this question, and in 1884 there was but one dissenting vote in the committee, while the resolution passed in convention by a large majority.

Mrs. A. H. Kepley, of Illinois: What I say is for our common good. It is usual to say in the platforms that "these principles," etc., etc., are necessary to the welfare of the country. Now the situation today in this convention, reminds me very much of the situation in Illinois when we aodpted suffrage, and those who were the strongest against it that day are the strongest for it to-day.

I know that to be a fact. It is strange to me that we are so afraid of politics. Now if our women will study the dictionary they will see that politics is the science of government and a political party is formed to carry out a policy of our government. If there is not a party organized it is not carried out. But women seem to be much afraid of political parties. Now, as a political party is nothing but an organization to carry out the science of government, why should they be so afraid of it?

Mrs. Clara L. Roach, Washington: I would like to speak on this subject. I hold in my hand a resolution that has caused me great pain of heart and many tears. Women who differ from each other have the same goal in view—the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the establishment of Christ's kingdom on earth. Let me say, dear sisters, that ten years ago, in the very beginning of this work, I have longed for deliverance. I have taken joy in every advance made by the women of this temperance union, and I should be sorry to know that we no longer stand together, that we are political partisans. Let me say that the recent election in Ohio was a non-partisan vote. The feeling throbs at Washington. Year after year we have seen members of Congress representing all political parties, taking full stand for prohibition. On our platform last winter at our Sunday afternoon temperance meetings, we had members of every political party. Let me say that we are losing hundreds of Christian women on this very question. Let me plead that as we have stood together in the past on this platform, honestly desiring one thing, that we stand together now.

Miss Martha Hathaway, Southern Cal.: I will say that as we have never been represented in the National Convention before we had nothing to do with the Detroit resolution. We have concluded in our own state that by remaining non-political we can draw into our ranks earnest praying women who will work for us from all parties. That we may carry it four years from now, Mrs. Browne and I are doubtful. We doubt whether we can vote at all. But that is the situation we find ourselves in. We do not think we can vote as individuals here but we are glad to be instructed; we have come here to learn.

Mrs. C. B. Buell: I wish to ask the ladies of this convention if it is policy or principle upon which this national organization stands? [applause.] It seems to me that we ladies are afraid; we are cowards. We come up here and take a back seat and are afraid to go ahead, because—Why? Because down in our states the men and women are of different political parties, and the women who are not with us say, If you do so and so in your national organization, and give your influence to a third party, you will be defeated in your local and state elections, in your local and state measures. Now, ladies, I am not one who has been greatly scared in my life anyway, and I am willing to go back and be defeated in state and local measures, if in the long run we can have a party on the throne that will not only give us law, but give us enforcement of law. (applause.)

Mrs. Cusing, of Michigan: I don't want my name to go down to posterity, but I want it to go down in history that I voted for this resolution in 1884.

Mrs. C. B. Buell: It seems that we are not to wait until every state has passed a resolution endorsing this or that. We are plain and practical and ask other parties to come to us with their power. We are legislating not only for today but for tomorrow, for twenty-five year and fifty years, and for all time. We want to get law and measures that will affect us in the long run, and thu today get further on. We want enforcement of our law What has been the matter with prohibition in the state of Maine for the last thirty years? Why it has been heard all over this country that entire prohibition failed in the state of Maine because there has not been a party behind that prohibitory law, committed to that prohibitory law, and to put the screws down on the men who have tried to violate it. What was done in Ohio last year? A lady said that constitutional prohibition was carried in the state of Ohio. Why have they not a constitutional amendment? Because they were counted out, and who counted them out? (A voice, That is it.) Are we as temperance workers and mothers of boys who are growing up—are we *always* going to be counted out? (Cries of No, no.) No, we are *not*. We are going to build up an organization. We will try and lend our influence to an organization that will not count us out—when the time comes.

Mrs. Callanan, of Iowa: I wish my name to go down in history as against the resolution. May I present an amendment to the resolution?

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster: Has the Republican party in Maine said anything in its platform in favor of prohibition?

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens: Yes, it has, repeatedly.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster: And its enforcement?

Mrs. Stevens: Yes, I think it has in years past.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt: I could not let this opportunity go; I could not go back to my work, or leave myself unrecorded on this question involving, as I believe, the welfare of the children of this country without speaking on the question at issue. I have felt, never more than in the last twelve months, that I was standing between the children of our 54,000,000 people and the prince of the power of the air. The brewers declare that this national movement must be put down. Now when I go before a legislature to talk about this movement, the first question asked is, "Is this a partisan measure? is your society a partisan society? I believe you represent the Probibitionists, a third party movement." I always say, my face beaming with joy," "No sir, we are a great moral power back of all parties; we are the mighty force goading the people on; we are omnipresent." And the gentlemen says, "All right, that is good enough." One gentleman said to me, "This is a movement in the right direction; if you keep on this way you will bring us all to your feet." Ladies, it is our privilege to get these powerful factors in legislation. How many boys will come out of their schools today and come into their majority to vote? We will get this victory before another four years roll by. Are the voters in the majority today for prohibition? No, you have not votes enough, if you get them all, to elect St. John. Let us keep on continuing to do what we say here in the first sentence that we have been doing for the last ten years. We refer to the history of ten years of moral suasion work as fully establishing our claim to be called a non-political society.

We were a nonenity ten years ago—now we are a power all over this land. Why? Because we are making votes. Never turn on your force until you are ready. I have carried scientific temperance instruction through four states, and I never proceeded an inch until I have counted noses. Counting a party don't make votes. As your evangelist, as I have been called, I stand for the children. This resolution, if passed, will make my work almost impossible. If you had stood before legislatures you would better understand this. "Are you non-partisan? Then we will help you all we can irrespective of party."

If you send me to Pennsylvania, if you send me to Massachusetts, a representative of a partisan society, you are standing between your children and the educational policy which is making Vermont, Michigan, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and New York, temperance states.

The convention then adjourned to 1.30 p. m.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

An amendment was offered by Mrs. Henry, of Illinois, to the resolution, to the effect that "while we will never fail to stand by all political parties that stand for us, we declare for national prohibition and home protection.

The song, "Bringing in the Sheaves," preceded the devotional service, which was led by Mrs. S. M. Perkins, of Ohio.

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord," was sung as a solo by Mrs. M. Coe Stewart, of Ohio.

Minutes of the morning session read and approved.

Regular order resumed in the discussion of the resolutions.

Mrs. Foster:. I suppose the resolution is the subject now before us. The question is not the propriety of political action in reference to the securing of prohibitory legislation. That is not the question. I believe in that. I hope you all do. The question is not the propriety of organized political action: I believe in that, I hope you all do. The question is not the propriety of women as women having political opinions and party spirit. I have political opinions; I have party spirit. Those questions are not before us. The larger part of what was said this morning related to those questions to which I can make no re-

ply in five minutes. The question is what relation shall the W. C. T. U. take in relation to these parties? I object to this resolution in the first place because it is ambiguous; it does not declare what it means. It says that the national organization is committed to a certain party.

I want to know what the national organization is? It goes on to say that the states are not committed, and individuals are not committed. Take them both out, and you have left the general officers, the official organ, The Union Signal, and superintendents of departments, and that is all that is left. If we vote for this resolution you will authorize your general officers and superintendents and official organ to stand for the national union in an association with a political party. You will by that means make it the duty of your officers and the rest to aid a political party. How do you aid political parties? Circulate documents, make speeches, contribute money,—do everything except vote. So if we pass this resolution itmay will put work as superintendent of legislation with other superintendents, in co-operation with the national Prohibition party. It will compel all superintendents to do the same. If I do not do this I will be opposing the spirit of the resolution, and that I think would be very disastrous.

It is also ambiguous as the platform of free trade and protection; as Nasby says, "Very good for protection in Pennsylvania, but very poor where they grow corn." It is adjustable. That was the trouble with the resolution last year. I object to it on that account. Who is bound? The Union Signal and national officers are bound. What does this do? The president is empowered by the resolution, and she is justified in going to any state in the country and saying. "This is the national policy, you are not obliged to follow it." She can say, "You can go on and live up to it," but she can say at the same time "You are not obliged to." She could make headquarters at New York, or wherever they are into a prohibition headquarters, and she would be justified in doing so by this resolution. The treasurer could send out and solicit aid for a political party in money, just as she now does for the treasury of our union. It is all included under that word "aid."

Again, the official organ could become a campaign sheet, and would be justified in doing it, because that would be aiding the cause, and the stockholders would be stockholders in a political sheet, because their organ would be used as the organ of a political party. To that I object. Mrs. Hunt, going about for scientific temperance; Jennie Smith, a national officer,—nobody is kinder toward the railroad men, and the sooty faced engineer or railroad employe looks at Jennie Smith as the representative of a third party. If Mrs. Barney could be brought from the sick room giving assurance to those in jail, she could tell us something of the benefits of a non-partisan representative.

(The speaker had spoken six minutes, time was up. The time was extended by vote of the convention.)

Suppose you send delegates to political conventions, a delegate to that convention is bound by the action of that convention. I don't want any society to be held by the dictates of any political convention.

We have got to reduce the political functions of this country before they can be allied in their political organizations. The position has been taken here this morning that we are standing for a principle, when we are standing for a political party. I say I am here to stand or fall where the banner of prohibition banner leads. I do not stand or fall where the political leaders carry it. I see beautiful emblems in a great many places, but I do not always go where I see those emblems displayed displayed. I do not see any carried by the hand of this party, so I cannot stand there. If I did see it I would. I see before saloons the emblems of personal liberty, but I don't go with personal liberty men, who shriek "Liberty, liberty."

If we pass this resolution it will help every saloon man in this country. I don't believe it is in the interest of prohibition. I have studied this subject for ten years, and I take my position advisedly. I could give you the names of men who voted against prohibition, that are now shouting for it. No political party has the monopoly of working for God. Is the grip of party behind our action? I do not think it is, but I think the men of this country have a right to think it is. When we have our general officers, members of our committee, members of a great political party, it seems like it, although I know in the spirit that is not so, for our women are under the grip of conscience, and that is all, and that is the grip I mean now. We are non-sectarian, and we ought to be non-partisan. I do not believe the National Prohibition party is going to give us prohibition under this resolution, so I am against it. I have not any trinkets over there in that corner (pointing to display of contributions to the souvenir fund). Why? When these dear women were having their souvenirs put away, my home was being burned. I was left homeless, with nothing left as souvenirs, destroyed by the enemies of prohibition. You say we should vote as we pray. *I* pray for the election of James G. Blaine.

We should not imitate the methods of men. I would not say this, but you have said the other thing, and referred to the fact that Blaine did not vote for the amendment.

Mrs. M. A. Woodbridge: I would like to read Mrs Foster's former words on this subject and ask her to explain. (Reading from the National Minutes.) "We find further that the two political parties of the country in their national manifestoes are silent on the relation of the state to the traffic, though in some circumstances they may be construed to disapprove of prohibition, or insinuate against its rightfulness. These parties have in their state platforms distinctly pronounced against the right of the people to settle the question by popular vote. The National Prohibition party alone meets the question squarely on its merits and places at the head of its ticket, Hon. Neal Dow, etc. the very embodiment of prohibition doctrine."

Mrs. Lathrap: Whose words are those, and where spoken?

Mrs. Woodbridge: During the last presidential campaign in 1880, they were a part of Mrs. Foster's report to the convention at Boston. It is signed, "J. Ellen Foster, Chairman of Committee on Collecting information in respect to Temperance Legislation." And in 1881 at Washington, (reading) "In occasional instances one or more parties, with more or less zeal, championed the cause in Kansas, in South Carolina, etc. To what do the logic of events and the philosophy of things lead? Prohibitory legislation, national and state, can only be permanently secured through the agency of a political party, making this its central idea. We hail with thankful hearts such political organization in state and nation."

Mrs. Foster: Shall I explain? Those are my words and they sound very pleasant to me now. There is so much of it. It seems we have to begin and go back. I expected to see the then dominant party—I *did* expect to see it—inscribe prohibition on its banners, and that is what I as an individual am waiting to see, and this new party will put further off the day when you shall see it on the banners of a dominant party.

Mrs. Woodbridge: Does that explain Mrs. Foster's words?

Mrs. Foster: What were those words?

Mrs. Woodbridge: That the National Prohibition party alone meets the question squarely on its merits.

Mrs. Foster: It does meet it squarely on its issues. That is not the question whether the party that does meet it squarely on its issues is to be the dominant party. It does not, also, meet the other question, as to our relation to that party. That meets it squarely on its issues. It does not commit us to the party. I want to make it clear, ladies. Can Mrs. Woodbridge put a more pointed question? Let me say if I am to be questioned I must have an opportunity of answering.

Mrs. Molloy: I would like to say we don't want to arraign anybody here, but we seek for light, and I want to ask Mrs. Foster, (God knows I am sincere in this matter), if the party that endorsed the Raster resolution is the embodiment of our political principles.

Mrs. Foster: No, the Raster resolution was passed in 1872. It was not reaffirmed. The record of the party was reaffirmed, but the Raster resolution was not reaffirmed. Platforms are party records.

Mrs. Lathrap: What did Mrs. Foster mean last year when in her report she said: "Every temperance woman ought to oppose, by voice and influence, the action of any party which ignores or refuses to submit this question to the votes of the people."

Mrs. Foster: I do oppose it, but the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is another thing.

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, of Michigan: I make the following motion: "Inasmuch as Mrs. Foster has spoken for fifteen minutes against the resolution, I move that the convention shall decide to whom shall be given fifteen minutes in which to speak in favor of the resolution; then any state that has not spoken on the question shall be allowed five minutes, and the resolution shall be then submitted to vote."

The resolution was carried and a season of prayer followed:

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap was chosen by the convention to occupy the fifteen minutes and spoke as follows:

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap: If I had my way, dear friends, I should not have been here at this moment. I purposely kept still this morning because I think it is a very sad thing for any two women in a debate like this, as Mrs. Foster said, to be pitted against each other. I do not know that I shall talk fifteen minutes in answering these questions.

I wish you would confine yourself in your thinking, very clearly to the realm in which you are. First, consider that the resolution passed, first at Louisville, and second at Detroit, committed us to no new mode of action. It is not possible in an organization like this, made up of women from all over the country, but that some sections should reach a conclusion before the rest. Such an hour as that came to us at Washington upon the question of woman's suffrage. Many of us were conservative; it was the first time we were divided, but the National organization itself voted to add suffrage to its lines of work, yet leaving to the states perfect liberty in carrying out methods and modes of the principles thus adopted.

Immediately the new work went on in some states, in others it has not been touched unto this hour. So I want you to see that when we passed that resolution we outlined no new mode of action, and we stand on the same ground of state rights, the right of methods in this, a we have in the past. Second, please to consider that w speak here today, not as voters, but as non-voters.

When men say we will use our influence in such and such a capacity, they mean they will make speeches, and go to the polls and vote as they use their influence, and furnish money. But we mean no such thing in using these words of the resolution. We mean, perhaps, what Mrs. Foster meant last year, when she advised us to give our "voice and influence against any political party whatsoever that ignored or refused to give us the prohibition principle in their platforms." We mean moral, social, religious, intellectual influence. We mean the kind of power that women are upon the throne of home and in society everywhere, and it is only in that way that we have been able to follow the white banner of Prohibition wherever it went. We are not speaking here today as though we go to the polls, and therefore we are in the realm of moral and social influence, when I say that If mean we should speak for, and pray for, and use the influence women have, for the party that is the best embodiment of the principle for which we have worked ten years. Now, in discussing this question I want you to see that we are not to be governed by any state view or personal view. The question is not whether it is going to hurt any superintendents that we have had in the past.

The only question that engages us is the question of the resolution. We have said we have been fighting for ten years, and we never meant anything less. We said last year that the logical sequence of the effort we were going to make, that when that test was made upon the political parties of this country, that when the Democratic, Republican and Greenback parties were distinctly asked to do this something we could not do for ourselves, and what we wanted done, that under that last, final test, we, the women would give the kind of influence that we as women have to the party that would give us the best embodiment of our principles. Our president went and stood before the national conventions and pleaded for us for womanhood, for childhood, for home. She said, "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union ask you, gentlemen, what embodiment of principles you will give us in your platforms?

The world knows the result. It was only when she reached Pittsburgh that she found a home for her memorial, that is the one party that satisfied us with their platform last year, and therefore we stand committed to yield our influence to that party that best embodies our principles. I do not speak of candidates; we are not in that realm, or what might come as a result; we are here standing by the principle. A brave company are fighting for us and the question is whether we will say God-speed, whether we are with one or the other. One word more; this is a logical conclusion for us because it is impossible for us to use a party that the brewers and liquor-dealers are using (cries of "That is so.") We are asked sometimes, Why don't you learn wisdom of your enemies? the liquor dealers do not organize a party.

We reply that the liquor dealers of this country have two political parties that are doing all they can for their interest and they don't need a new one. I was east a few days ago and I saw an account of a meeting of Germans in the interest of the Republican party, and a gentleman rose before that assembly of his brethern and said: "Gentlemen, I want to appeal to you not to break from the ranks of the Republican party. They have been in power twenty-four years and all that time they have done what we asked them to do. I want you to see that our brewing business has increased under the administration of this dominant party; therefore it would be the greatest folly to leave them."

Dear friends, we cannot give our aid and sympathy to a party of which the brewers can say that. On my way to St. Louis.

I saw in a paper that a reporter interviewed some leading brewers in Cincinnati after the election, the other day, and asked them why the brewers stood by the Republicans there, and they said they were perfectly with the Republican party; that the Republican party had worked for them the best they could, that they did not care for the Scott law, that they would just as soon have high license if they *were* made to pay it. And I say we cannot use, as an association, a party that is in the grasp of the liquor-dealers of this country.

There is another reason. No organization in this country yet meet as we meet, from the north and south, clasping hands as we meet in this organization. The south will never take Republicanism, the north will never take Democracy. There has come a time in this country when the political song of triumph should be just the same among the pine trees of Maine as among the orange groves of Florida; the same by the lakes of Michigan as by the golden strands of the Gulf of Mexico. We are those who will help to bring it. They say in Michigan we belong to the "Hallelujah party." Yes, we do. Hallelujah! (Repressed applause and waving of handkerchiefs.)

The roll of states was then called and those which had not been heard from in the discussion were guaranteed five minutes each.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Maine: I am glad I can speak of Maine with much certainty. I am glad this decision of

the W. C. T. U. of Maine, was made before the 8th of Sept. I refer to this because it will express the situation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Maieu, upon this question. We endorsed the Detroit resolution, which reads as you know, "We will lend our influence to that party by whatever name called which furnishes the best embodiment of prohibition principles and will most surely protect our homes." The chairman of our committee on resolutions was the wife of a Blaine elector and no sweeter, wiser, gentler spirit was there among the women of Maine, and when she presented this resolution, she said that fearing the women did not understand the import of it, she hoped they would consider it gravely before accepting it, and it was passed unanimously. I am glad that it came before the 8th of Sept., because I consider that it was then passed in their quiet, calm and collected moments. On that day a great many of the Republican party—the party which has endorsed the principles of prohibition, who had acted with us and for us—did not work for us on that day. A great many worked against us; and *one* as you know, did not vote at all. As I said before, I am glad I can speak with no uncertain voice in saying that I am in favor of the adoption of this resolution.

Mrs. Cornelius, of Arkansas: I have not been instructed so I shall vote as my conscience dictates, and that will be for this resolution, for I consider it non-partisan. I shall vote for it provided it is not changed by amendment.

Mrs. P. D. Browne, California: I said this morning I dared not vote against that third party movement. I came to the meeting this afternoon more convinced than ever that while a third party is the right movement, we are wiser to keep politics out of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Coggins, Dakota: I am in favor strongly of the resolution.

Mrs. M. L. Wells, Indiana: Personally I must heartily endorse that resolution. I do not consider that we have gone forward one step. I stand just where I stood when I was converted, six years ago, in Illinois; and I think our state officers, a majority of them, stand with me. We have a minority that are not in favor of the resolution, so I endorse the resolution personally for myself, and for a majority of the delegation.

Mrs. M. G. Aldrich, Iowa: We are all in favor of prohibition, constitutional and statutory, in both the state and the nation. The question today with us is. Is it wisest and best for this national union, which is a non-political organization, which cannot be a political organization, to ally itself with any political party. We must utilize political parties in our own localities. Is it wisest and best for us to do that, as an organization, while allying ourselves with a National Prohibition party. I am opposed to it. It will hinder our work in Iowa, it will hinder your own work in your own states. I do not stand here to approve the Republican party, which endorsed the Raster resolution, nor the Democratic party. I stand here to express my hope that we will not ally ourselves with any political party, but that we will co-operate with any party where we can secure the advancement of prohibition. If the Republican party this year will put up a whisky man, and the Democrats put up a temperance man, we will help send the Democrat to the legislature. What makes a party? It is the men in the party; it is not the leaders. They say the king of England never dies. In one sense he does not, and in another he does. The man dies, but the power remains. They say parties cannot live forever. The ruling power of this country will live forever, whether Republican or Democratic, and we want the ruling power to use. If we go in to support the National Prohibition party, we lose the co-operation of the politicians in the states where the party is dominant whose co-operation we want in order to secure prohibition. In the south, I say, use your Democratic party. In the north, if the Republican party will give us prohibition, I believe in using it until we get something different. Don't say we are cowards. Don't say we do not know what we are about. We speak from a standpoint where we gained something by this non-partisan work. The submission of a constitutional amendment has changed the whole phase of the temperance question in Iowa. What we have done in Iowa, we say you can do in other states. Go to work and make your party show it can do what you will. You talk about parties. See what they have done. Three states have constitutional prohibition, and two local prohibition, and they are all the time doing better.

————, Nevada: Our state came instructed to vote according to convictions. I think we will all vote for the resolution.

Mrs. L. M. Boyce, Michigan: My mind has been running back ten years to the woman's temperance crusade. We started out in the light of God's spirit and teaching without fear of the world, and from that time until now we have been following the pillar of cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night, and now in answer to our prayers God has raised up a great host, whose privilege and power it is to wrestle with the liquor party. How dare we after all our prayers withhold our co-operation? It is the outgrowth of our own prayers. Now we shall be blind and deaf to what God says if we should be still and don't go forward ourselves.

Mrs. Gallinger, Minnesota: We endorse the Detroit resolution.

Mrs. Irvine, Mississippi: I hardly dared to hope that I would stand before such a body, coming as I do from a far off state; but when the question comes up so strong, I think we should come to a right conclusion, if possible. I believe this party came from the prayers of our people. In our southern land, where our hands are more tied than are those of our sisters of the north, what have we done? Three times a day and evening have we come together or gone to our closets and prayed to God to raise us up men "like a flock" who would take a stand against the liquor traffic; and now to see this great body here divided! I am perfectly astonished that any one should think that this party is not an answer to our prayers (cries of amen, amen.) I have only to ask you, Will you unite with me once more in prayer?

(Offers a fervent prayer.)

Miss Jennie Smith, of Maryland: As a member of this convention I think I never in my life have had a deeper exercise on any subject than on this. Everybody knows where I stand—everybody, But, dear friends, we must take a firm stand as a W. C. T. U. We cannot compromise in the face of the opposing forces we have against us today. I remember Bishop Simpson's words, in speaking of this association: "No association has ever accomplished so much," he said, "as the W. C. T. U. with the means it had," and that no association had such a future as this if we did as well as in the past.

Now, dear friends, we cannot compromise with the world; we dare not do it. We are not so far apart but that if we only have a fair understanding with each other, all will be bright. It would never do for the resolution to go on the table. It cannot, it must not. For the sake of Jesus Christ, for the sake of immortal souls, for the sake of the cause we represent, can we not have an understanding in this matter? It does seem to me that if we could only have that amendment—and it is almost the same thing—and yet we want to stand in a body. There is not a woman here that is true to the temperance work, whose eye and aim and heart is not single to the hope of the future. Now do let us be united in this, and I for one have felt that if we could only have this—it seems to me that the amendment does not change any one thing, and yet it re-affirms our position. We want to stand united on this, that in 1882 and 1883 we re-affirmed our position then taken, and make it strong. We stand in the same place where we stood; it seems to me if we could only have a simple amendment, as for instance, "but as we now know which national party furnishes the best embodiment of prohibition principles, we will continue to aid the political organization which declares for home protection." I think the amendment offered would only re-affirm what we did in 1882 and 1883, and then we are on a firmer foundation than ever before, and yet do not say decidedly that we have committed ourselves to a party.

Mrs. Goodale, Louisiana: I can say that although we are uninstructed, we are favorable to the resolution.

Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Missouri: I have never in my life been so moved before. Mrs. Lathrap has clearly stated my position. I will not go over the ground she has taken but I wish to state, as I pass along, that we are taking in this national movement the position that our dear sisters in Iowa took as a state. They could not compel the dominant party to go with them until they brought out a third party, as they did in Iowa. I said that I am not able to answer legal argument with legal argument. I am not sufficiently well informed on legal points to do that, but I have a mind that is clear enough to see that we have always worked to that one point, prohibition. In localities, in states, in municipalities, we have stood for the party that has stood for prohibition. In Arkansas it has been one party, in Iowa another, but wherever it has been we have stood by the man and party (applause) that says "We will save your homes from the ravages of the dram shop," and I must say for my state that a resolution was passed almost unanimously that we do lend our influence to a third party. Then I wish to say that we have never before until this present year thought that we were committed to political action, but have always said we will support that party that will protect our homes. Why is our position any different today. As for me, "live or die, survive or perish," I must give my hand and my heart to this resolution.

Mrs. Holmes, Nebraska: I merely wish to say that we endorsed the Detroit resolution unanimously at our convention.

Mrs. N. H. Knox, New Hampshire: My own convictions, and both sides of my delegation, uphold me. At our state meeting the full resolution was passed, as follows:

Resolved, That we endorse the position of the president of the N. W. C. T. U., Miss Willard, in regard to the Prohibition party.

We are a courteous body, and we asked for a minority report, and this resolution was prepared by them, and it was so much ahead of the majority report that it was entered and combined with this resolution, without a word of change, and this is the resolution of the other side.

"We acknowledge with gratitude the sympathy extended to us as an organization of temperance workers, by the political parties of this nation, and we are looking forward to the time yet when all parties shall favor practical prohibition, and making prohibitory law constitutional.

Miss President, do you see I agree with my own convictions and with both sides of my own constituency?

Mrs. Seabrook, New Jersey: We feel that this tide of prohibition is upon us. We have fostered the child, we have prayed for its preservation. God heard our prayers. We have labored hard for it, and now it has come to its voting age, we cannot turn our back upon it any more than any other mother in this audience could turn her children out. We vote for the resolution.

Mrs. Mary T. Burt, New York: We had 168 delegates present at our convention, and a resolution was read very similar to the last one read, endorsing Miss Willard, and also endorsing the resolution passed at Detroit. It was adopted by an overwhelming majority. After we adopted it we sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Now we have heard of one thing that may happen should we adopt this resolution, but you cannot shake the confidence of a woman who went out eleven years ago into the saloons of Ohio to accomplish a mission regardless of what the world might say. Will the woman who marched to jail through the streets of Cincinnati and Chicago in 1873 falter now? No, I think not. The sentiment seems to be growing in Brooklyn. The other day in Grant street I saw from one street to another the Prohibition banner of the nation, and, dear sisters, the tears came to my eyes when I saw it, and a prayer rose in my heart. Coming home I found upon my boy's breast the badge his mother wore in the convention at Pittsburgh. Although in my heart there is a great love for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, yet, dear friends, if I had to choose today I would choose the organization that protected my boy and my home. What does all this mean—what have all such gatherings meant? You have kneeled and prayed over and over again for the suppression of the liquor traffic and here comes a young party; arrayed against it are two great parties which are rotten through and through with the liquor interest. Can the temperance women afford to be silent? I think not. And now way out on the battlefield of politics is this young giant you have helped to raise and it is a strong, lusty youth, and its name is Prohibition. It stands there with slings and arrows of opposition launched against it. It will go on to success and victory.

Mary Allen West, Illinois: I ask that the action of the Illinois state convention be recorded. We had 340 delegates and the spirit of the delegation was expressed by Mr. A. G. Tyng when he said "I have been in many conventions, but never in one where the blessed influence of the Holy Spirit was more manifest." We passed the following resolution:

While we recognize the fact that our organization is in no sense a political one, its members having no voice in the affairs of the nation, we would as a state society, and without in any degree disturbing local interest and harmony by such expression, heartily endorse the resolution passed at Detroit by the N. W. C. T. U. in regard to the attitude the temperance women of this nation should take in reference to political parties.

Mrs. Ada M. Morley, New Mexico: I have only one question to ask. This is the first time in my life I have been in a convention of women. I have lived always on the frontier, and perhaps I don't know my duty, but I know this is an awful question. For thirty-six hours I have been on the anxious seat. Now I will state my position. I am here in a dual position. I am here as Mrs. Morley, and I am here as a representative of New Mexico. As Mrs. Morley, I beg for a third party; but, am I Mrs. Morley, or am I simply the delegate from New Mexico, I cannot get it through my head.

Miss Willard: You are not certain of the attitude of your territory?

Mrs. Morley: O, no, I am not certain: we have Texans, and Mexicans and Indians out there, and I don't know what I represent.

Miss Willard: We are here to represent the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the place from which we come.

Mrs. Morley: I have nothing to report; we have no Band of Hope even; but I want to ask this convention, will they tell me, if I can vote here as my conscience dictates? For years I have wanted a third party. O, how the Republicans have whipped us in New Mexico. If you will allow me to vote for conscience' sake, I will vote for a third party.

Miss Willard: The chair is of the opinion that all delegations, including Iowa, will allow Mrs. Morley to vote according to her convictions.

Mrs. Morley: But I am not a delegate.

Miss Willard: We made you a delegate. Mrs. Morley will vote her own convictions; she can't help being a delegate for we have made her one.

Mrs. Morley: Then I am for the third party.

Mrs. Phinney, of Ohio: I cannot say as a good many others have said here that I came to this convention uninstructed. Ohio held its meeting in June; at that meeting it declined to say that it was non-partisan, but it also declined, with a good deal of emphasis to send delegates to the Pittsburgh convention. You can each put your own construction upon that action. It is doubtless the fact that some of our women have changed since that time. There is a difference among my own delegation, but they will bear me record that I have not interrogated them as to their position. Each woman must stand by her own conviction. We do no wire pulling. I have tried to ascertain who were the doubtful ones, but I want every woman to vote in accordance with her own convictions, (applause.) I wish to speak for those of

constituency who are not here to speak for themselves. There are letters coming to me constantly, the writers stating that they do not want to be considered as belonging to any political party or as factors of the Republican or Democratic party or even of the Prohibition party; they don't believe it is right for a prohibitionist to be the adjunct of any other political party.

I also speak for the thousands of men belonging to the different parties, who have stood by us in Ohio. I want to call your attention to the fact that last year 323,000 men were placed on record as voting for the homes and children. More than 200,000 of them belonged to the Republican party, 100,000 of them were Democrats, and the rest scattering, and I want to recognize what they have done for us there. In the future we know we will have this question to grapple with, and we want all the light we can get. It was said that we differed in principle and policy. I don't think there is any difference in principle. I believe there is the utmost unity, and I believe every woman of us is a prohibitionist. It is simply a difference of opinion, of modes and methods, as to how to obtain the object. In the old slavery times, the colored man, as he sought the land of liberty, kept his eye fixed upon the north star, though a stranger to the land he was going to. Now I think every one of us recognizes that national prohibition is the goal, the north star in the legislative heavens, and we know as we travel we must travel through the states. We in Ohio expect to secure prohibition in our own state. If you pass this resolution, as I think you will, we shall feel that we must pursue that policy which we have pursued in the past to secure these ends, but I think we can be united in heart, even though we pursue these different methods in our several states.

Mrs. E. G. Saxon, speaking for Tennessee, also for Texas:

No one occupies a position more painful than mine. I am emp'oyed by a temperance club of Tennessee to speak on the subject of temperance. I am paid by that club. We have a St. John ticket out in Tennessee but I have not mentioned the name of St. John; I have not committed myself to either party. We want both parties to keep hands off this thing. Let us build up a party—the Prohibition party. I have not been committed, personally. Every one knows that I advocate the principles of the Prohibition party. We are working for constitutional amendment in the state, therefore I have to leave that party alone.

But it will bear letting alone; it is a growing party. We know that the other parties will not help us in prohibition there; I know them through and through. The crusade women heard their orders clear and distinct as any orders God ever gave, "Go out of the house of bondage. So let us see that we are on our path onward and upward, building a party that will defend the best institutions of America, protect our homes and save our children. You are today banded together as powerfully as anybody in this world because your foundation is the religion of Jesus Christ whose cause shall triumph through all the world. We can't go back behind our president and officers. This is my party—prohibition by states first; then by national constitutional amendment.

I believe the Prohibition party will be the power that will sustain the moral forces of the nation, and I hear the marching of the mighty army that is coming from all over this land.

We can go to work in our states in our own way and in no way conflict with this resolution. Therefore most heartily do I endorse it for Tennessee, but as the representative of Texas, I only speak for their president who votes for the resolution.

Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin: I feel as the children of Israel did when they had almost reached the promised land. O, we are standing almost there, but the pillar is going back, because we have not faith enough to go on. I represent the state of South Carolina; I have been a Democrat all my life, but we are going to be Prohibitionists, and by means of this organization we are going to change. Ladies, we are your southern cross. No doubt but we will have prohibition before you do. I don't believe the Democrats will have any other party but Prohibition (voices no, no). We have colored men and women, and we make them members of our organization, and tie a ribbon on them, and they make good members. We go a little ahead, but they will follow us. Now, we are not going to rally around the bung hole all the time, like the centennial barrel that had nothing new about it but the bung hole. I remember hearing about "war Democrats," but we don't want to think of those things. I could not be a Republican; no, I could not, Mrs. Foster. I come from the "Palmetto state." You must have heard of it in the revolutionary war. I believe I lost two ancestors at the battle of Fort Moultrie. This palmetto tree, you can hack and cut it, but you cannot kill it; at the top its green leaves always look up to heaven. So we have been badly scarred and scathed and trampled upon and ruined, but by this third party I believe we will be a happy nation, that the south and north can stand together, and for this reason I want this third party, so that we can stand together and not be pricked with thorns and bitter memories. Dear friends, you have fought for the colored man; he is not altogether free. In all the southern states we find that the party who need his services is the party which claims to have freed him. There is not a particle of politics in it; it is like a party we had. They wanted some married ladies to give it respectability—more elderly ladies, you know. These ladies went with their babies and the young ladies said, we will take care of the babies and let their mothers dance. Then they changed the clothes of the babies so that they all looked different When the ladies came up they were awfully mixed, and one carried home a daughter instead of a son.

One man says, "I go in for protection," and so do I; but suppose you heard *he* was protecting sheep and *I* was protecting homes.

Now, let us all straighten out and have the past of the Democratic and Republican parties out of our minds and how truly we will love one another. Hon. R. H. McDonald sends money to help Maine people, and our good R. G. Peters sent currency to help the southern states. Now let us straighten out and every one get her own baby.

Mrs. E. G. Green, Vermont: I would like to read the resolution adopted at our state convention.

Mrs. Greene here read the resolution of the Vermont convention endorsing the position of the national president with respect to political parties.

Delaware: My delegation will stand by the resolution.

Mrs. Peachy, Washington territory: We in Washington territory for the last year and a half have been organized into a union and have been meeting weekly and have put in our work and our prayers. When we read of our beloved president going before the different parties asking for a recognition of our principles, and being treated with silence we thought, "Lord what shall we do?" and then when the third party was organized and we read of its increased numbers we said then that the great party had come; this third party was in answer to our prayers, and then we went to work with renewed vigor. I come before you instructed to say that Washington territory is for the third party.

Miss Amy Kellogg, Wisconsin: I am very happy to say that Wisconsin is heartily for this resolution.

Mrs. Callanan, of Iowa: The resolution before us first says our ten years' history is sufficient to establish our claim that we are non-partisan. We are not different in wishing to follow the white banner of prohibition it is only the method of following that banner upon which we differ.

In the Detroit convention this resolution was subsequently passed, promising to support the party which furnished the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and that would assist us to protect our homes. I ask you what protection can be afforded to the home by a minority party? It is only the dominant party which can give you help, by whatever name called. In the north it is the Republican party, in the south it is the Democratic party. We could not do anything outside of the majority. It is idle to say that the Prohibition party is composed of good men. In our state a large part of the party is composed of liquor dealers and brewers (voices no, no). I do affirm this, knowing it to be true in my own state. Men who worked against our prohibition amendment are now working in the Prohibition party. As a matter of its being a good party, made up of good men, it is not one whit better than the other parties. And in proportion to the numbers of that party, we don't consider it quite as good. I wish to offer the following resolution as a substitute:

"*Resolved*, That in our political preferences, and the individual associations of all members of our union, the N. W. C. T. U. avoid partisan affiliation with political parties, even while co-operating with any or all of them to advance our cause of constitutional and statutory prohibition in the state and nation."

This substitute was lost by a vote of 193 to 39.

Mrs. Carse: As soon as the vote is taken, I move that we have a scene from the kitchen garden, enacted by some of our young ladies. Motion carried.

Mrs. Foster: I move that in taking the vote upon the resolution, that it be done by calling the roll of delegates, and each one vote aye or no, thus having an opportunity of putting themselves on record.

Miss Willard: The chair decides that the debate upon the resolution must now be closed, unless the convention desires to reconsider Mrs. Benjamin's motion.

Mrs. Hunt: I move then to reconsider Mrs. Benjamin's motion.

The chair was here asked if amendments were in order.

Miss Willard: The chair decides that amendments can be offered.

Mrs. Callanan: I offer the amendment proposed by Miss Jennie Smith, and desire it to go on record as the amendment of Mrs. Henry, of Illinois.

A vote was taken on this amendment and lost.

Moved by Mrs. Henry supported by Mrs. Lathrap and Mrs. Knox that the members of this convention will not ascribe any motives of wrong to any of the speakers of the convention in the debates of the day. Carried.

The vote on the resolution was then taken by roll call of members with this result; 182 in favor, 52 against.

Miss McClees, Miss Anna Gordon, Miss E. P. Gordon, Miss Carrie Leech and Miss Leech then came forward wearing dainty white caps and aprons and standing by a table set out with pretty china, gave an exhibition of the art of dishwashing.

Miss Gordon: We had a report on Kitchen Garden last night, but it was your president's express desire that we have an object lesson to show how to wash dishes and we have the dishes here but we will not have time to wash them all.

(Singing the song and washing the dishes.)

Washing dishes,
Suds are hot,
Work away briskly;
Do not stop.

First, the glasses;
Wash them well,
If you do them nicely
All can tell.

Then the silver
Must be bright, etc., etc.

Miss Gordon: Miss President, there is one more rule that Miss McClees has composed in poetry and we would like to state it as the opinion of the quartette:

There is still another rule
That we have been taught at school,
When we are asked out to dine,
Never taste of wine.

We must be polite and kind,
Yet with firmness should decline;
Drink only what is pure,
This is right, we're sure.

Mrs. Barnes: Miss President, I want to say that this set of dishes is for you. There are 161 pieces, of which these are only the samples. I want to say that when you rest yourself at the table and use these cups that cheer but not inebriate, that you remember every member of the N. W. C. T. U. We hope that we shall some day have the pleasure of dining with you at the White House. (Cheers.) May we have a drop of comfort yet for the sake of Auld Lang Syne.

Mrs. Wood, of Englewood, Ill., then read a charming poem composed for the occasion.

Miss Willard: I used to say I could not be surprised. (Laughter.) My dear girls tried me in school and I tried to get up such an effort at expression as would make them think that it was so, but I always had an inkling of what was going on. But then, at this time, even my own Anna Gordon has been chief in this conspiracy and not a hint of it. I cannot take it in. It is just like the W. C. T. U. to come here and invite us all to tea. We are all of one home, and all members of one family. At home, in "Rest Cottage," how pleasant it will be, three times a day, to have these dishes placed before me, (for I shall make mother use them whether I am at home or not, though she won't want to, but I can persuade her. I will tell her that it means that the women are here in spirit, and that their love follows us.) I cannot tell you what it will all mean. I never was much of a housekeeper; I was left handed, to begin with, and I could not learn to sew. I was delicate in health and mother thought I should be out doors a great deal; but I have a heart for home and I have always loved it, and so in other homes that have received me I have felt just like a sister somehow, and, as part of the household. I could not feel any other way. Why, I speak just as familiarly on the door steps to women who greet me, sometimes, as I do with those whom I have known twenty years. I could not help it; they have that touch of nature that makes the whole world kin. Dear sisters, I shall try to work for home as I have never done before. Perhaps some of us who are Protestant nuns (for I notice one lady calls me "sister-in-charge,") have a part in this gift. I believe Protestant nuns have the loftiest ideals of home, for it is purely ideal, and I believe they are as true to it as any who live. You know you are to weep with those who weep, but the blessed bond of the white ribbon has taught me to rejoice with those that do rejoice; and though I have no home in the sense you have spoken of, and never shall have, still I believe, beloved, that the sacredness of your own homes and your own loves, and the loves of your children, will shine on my heart so that I will be just as happy as the rest. God grant that we may lift one another's burdens. I feel that my life has been made so full, and rich, and sweet, and tender, by having received such a baptism of the spirit of love and the love of my beloved sisters, that I cannot find words to express to you my deep sense of appreciation of all your manifestations of that love.

This has been a day of days. I never know when we shall break loose next. I always think the last convention the best, but in this convention there has been such an effort to see on the other side, such sympathy, such harmony of action, that I believe it has hallowed even this place of prayer. God bless your homes, and I know that the twin cottages of my dear Mary B. Willard, and of mother, and of Anna, and the nieces and nephews I love, will receive His blessing.

Song, "Nearer to thee."

Convention adjourned till evening.

SATURDAY EVENING AT PICKWICK THEATRE.

This meeting was under the auspices of the St. Louis W. C. T. U., and was not announced in the convention program. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, Miss Lucia Kimball, of Chicago, presiding. Mrs. Sallie

F. Chapin and Mary T. Lathrap made stirring addresses. Our stenographer having returned to Chicago, we are only able to give you a few extracts from the latter, which Mrs. Lathrap has kindly furnished at our urgent solicitation.

The demand on the part of the people to hear the speakers in attendance upon the convention was so great, that the local committee arranged for an extra mass meeting on Saturday evening.

Pickwick theater was again filled with an audience whose interest had grown through the week, Miss Lucia Kimball president, and the address of the evening was given by Mrs. Mary L. Lathrap, of Michigan.

The following is but a synopsis of the address. Mrs. Lathrap said: We are here to talk of the final settlement of the temperance question, and when I say final settlement, I mean final settlement, because I believe the child is already born who shall see the closed door of the last legalized dramshop in this country.

In speaking of this settlement we do not mean that the appetite of every drunkard shall be controlled by law, or that all illicit manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks can be immediately crushed out. A century of wrong in the government and habits of a nation, may be followed by a century of results. What, then, is involved? When we speak of final discussion upon this question, we mean the settlement of the proper atttitude of government towards the liquor traffic. Today government fosters and protects the traffic; tomorrow, it shall prohibit and punish it.

Today, when the liquor system comes to judgment, the state and nation sits in the criminal docket with it, sharer of its profits and partaker of its crimes. Tomorrow this system shall be in the docket alone, and the state on the judgment seat. The attitude of government, then, is the thing to be changed. Such attitude is decided, primarily, by the people, whose voice *is* government; and, secondarily, by the policy of the party in power, modified as it is by the influences which control action in the interest of its own success.

In asking how this question is to be settled, we therefore desire to consider classes of citizens rather than political parties in their modified forms. As we approach it in this way we find three classes in population directly related to the final decision we wish to reach. First, the drinker who desires to perpetuate the present order of things to gratifiy his appetite. These drinkers are in two general divisions, the foreign born and the native born.

The foreign drinker is by education and habit on the side of his appetite against the wellbeing of the Republic.

He knows little, and cares less, about the style of our government because he has never had anything to do with making law, and has not learned that dissolute citizenship, at a debauched ballot box, is a worse calamity than a drunken monarch on a throne. He is also ignorant and careless of the problems of our civilization. He comes from a land one in blood and language, to a country made up of everything. Where nothing can save us but character and intelligence among the people, and with the dram shop striking at both, he uses his ballot in the interest of appetite.

The American drinker, more guilty than he, joins him. He knows our history, our problems, and our dangers, but says, with the foreigner, we will use our power in caucus and party, and our vote at a free ballot box to insure to ourselves the right to drink whenever and whatever we please—these compose the party of appetite vs. the republic.

The second class is made up of the dealers—and all who make money by it—the business. The dealer, in the present state of things can claim that his business is demanded; and therefore useful, legal, and therefore respectable; so they join heir patrons, and say they will use their influence in caucus and party, and their ballot to secure the right to manufacture and sell what injures others and benefits themselves—and they compose the party of avarice vs. the republic. These classes swing from one political party to the other. No principle is sacred to them, no associations dear, so they secure the perpetuation of their business because of the money in it. These two classes, in seeking to foster the present order of things, carry their interest into the realm of politics and use to sustain their cause the powers of legislation. In this realm they are to be met by the third class in the contest, viz: The sober citizen, whose life is free from the drinker's habit, and whose hands are free from the dealer's bribes. There are enough of these sober Christian, patriotic citizens to settle this question when it comes properly to the bar of their awakened conscience and the arbitration of a ballot from all mere party thralldom.

Why, then, is it not settled? First, the sober citizen is a man of convictions, and does not shake loose easy from the principles long ago espoused, and the ties entered into by the way of what he considered the truth. So the sober vote of the country is cast among all parties, and cast in favor of the present wrong attitude of government towards the drink curse, and is never massed against it.

2d. The sober citizen has been too long under the tuition of party organs, whose interest it is to defend the dram shop. The old lesson often conned runs thus. Men have always drank, and always will, have always said, and always will while the gains are so great; therefore prohibition must be a failure, and license is the best way to meet the problem. Because of this false position, the result of false education, and the other reasons named, the power of the sober citizen is not felt, and the curse goes on.

Certain well known principles mark the line of battle between the first named classes and the sober citizen.

First, The legalized dram shop and its results, lays the heaviest curse on the American people they have ever known, touching the nation at every point, morally, politically and financially, degrading the people and thereby degrading the government by the people.

This fact makes the settlement of the proper attitude of government towards the drink curse the greatest issue of today. This issue must be met by the people and settled at the ballot box, as a direct question.

Political parties are the avenues through which the people reach the making and the changing of law.

A political party which is divided upon any great question in which its own success is involved, cannot in the nature of things settle that question.

Now let us suppose that the honest sober citizen is aroused, and wants to put his vote between his country and the liquor traffic, the dram shop and his home, where shall he vote?

Perhaps he is a Democrat and he goes to that party asking the question "Will you give me an opportunity as a patriot to cast my ballot against the evil?" The Democratic party may point to the south and say, Don't you see there is more prohibition in the southern states through our party than at the north through the other, but he answers that is local policy, born of local needs, which demand from the dominant party these safeguards, and he again sharply demands, "What is the attitude of the Democracy towards the legalized liquor system?" The answer comes from every platform. "We are opposed to sumptuary and prohibitory laws which vex the citizen," and the sober patriot cannot get at his principles there.

He turns to the Republican party with the pressing home question, "Will you give me a chance to put my vote between the dram shop and my boy?"

The Republican party points to Kansas, Iowa and Maine, but in all these states although the legislatures which submitted the question were Republican, at the polls it was the peoples' question, and Democrats helped to the victory.

The aroused citizen pushes his query, What chance will you give me to speak my conscience on this great iniquity?

The Raster resolution of 1872, which brought to the Republicans the beer brewers' congress, the dumb, cringing silence ever since, which has held the beer interest, while the country has been stirred from sea to sea by the temperance reform makes reply. The party born for a great work in an hour heavy with destiny, gives the aroused citizen and father no chance to speak for country and home on this living question. Where shall he vote? Where but with the new party, set for the defence of these principles which involve a new attitude of empire toward the dramshop?

But why make it a national issue? For the reason that the national government holds the key to every dramshop and distillery; collects the lion's share of the profits; protects five thousand dramshops in the territories, two thousand in the District of Columbia, and eleven hundred in the national capital. It controls the importation and shipment, by sea and land of this spoiler of the home; issues permits to sell in prohibition states, and by thus becoming party to a felony, antagonizes the principle of prohibition and hinders its enforcement in prohibitory states.

Why build up a new party instead of seeking the required legislation at the hands of the one in power? For the reason that they have been asked to take this great question but refused, and while they have hesitated the liquor power has been growing stronger, more impudent, more aggressive, until the hour has come for judgment.

The best elements of citizenship, north and south, wait to be born again into a new party, that shall blot out sectional politics, and deliver a united nation from the curse of the legalized liquor system.

THE CONVENTION PROPER ON SATURDAY EVENING.

The evening session of the convention was held in one of the ante-rooms of the Pickwick theatre in order to afford an opportunity of cleaning the United Presbyterian church for the Sunday service.

Mrs. E. M. Watson, of Pennsylvania, reported the action of the committee appointed to secure a temperance day in the week of prayer.

The work to secure one whole day in the week of prayer, for the cause of temperance, commenced in Pittsburgh, January, 1878, and the formula was written by Miss Lizzie M. Guthrie, who died the next spring, on her way back to her mission work in Japan. Thousands of petitions have been mailed all over the world, and have been endorsed by general assemblies, synods, conferences, presbyteries, state temperance alliances, and Sabbath school conventions. Letters of sympathy and encouragement have been received from India, Japan, China, Turkey, Siam, Syria, Ireland, England, Scotland, and our own land.

*Dear Brother*—The synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church of America, in annual session petitioned the Evangelical Alliance that there be assigned to the subject of temperance a place in the program of the week of prayer.

The petition of the W. C. T. U., asking for one entire day for temperance in the program of the week of prayer, was unanimously passed, and directed to be officially signed by the officers of the Pittsburgh annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church—representing 180 ministers, and a membership of 34,600.

Dr. J. R. Mills, of Ohio, kindly presented the petition to the general M. E. conference in Philadelphia, last May, and it was endorsed without a dissenting vote.

Mrs. Watson confessed that she was distressed and surprised that Crusade women are so slow in adding this to other less necessary departments, and recommended very earnestly that state and county superintendents be appointed to work for the day of prayer.

WORK IN THE SOUTH.

Mrs. Chapin, of South Carolina, superintendent of Southern Work, spoke of the success of the cause in the southern states. Prohibition, she said, was a necessity for the south, now that the negroes had been delivered up to the influence of men that were degrading the race by cultivating among them a love for liquor. She could not understand how Republicans who had been abolitionists, could now vote against prohibition. The colored people were drinking terrifically, and they lived in places that could not be compared in any way to their habitations before the war.

Mrs. McLeod, secretary of this department thus reports the accomplishments of the past year; Mrs. Chapin has attended nine state conventions, addressed 550 meetings among both white and colored, obtained by personal effort thousands of signatures to the pledge, and at least three Sabbaths in each month reached the children in the Sunday schools.

In the educational convention at Spartanburg she made a most successful presentation of the need of scientific temperance instruction into the state schools, having secured the co-operation of the state superintendent, and there is every reason to believe that it will be introduced by act of legislature this winter.

She also attended the National Sunday School Convention at Louisville, and her voice was heard for the south in urging the adoption of the 13th lesson for temperance.

She has been influential in her visits to colleges in winning a large number of southern girls to enter the work, and in some institutions induced the young men to pledge themselves as total abstainers and temperance voters. At Emory College, Oxford, where the W. C. T. U. offers annually a gold badge for the best essay on temperance, she was invited, with Mrs. Sibley, of Georgia, to make the presentation. Her address to the students was, said Dr. Haygood, convincing in more ways than one, and must have proved to the students that "there was no such thing as sex in mind," for Dr. Haygood believes in woman's ballot for temperance.

She gratefully acknowledges to southern audiences the aid and sympathy extended by the true-hearted women of the north, east and west in their generous donations of literature, their written and spoken words of encouragement, and also the inspiration of the presence and eloquence of Miss Willard, Mrs. Hannah W. Smith, Mrs. Mary L. Dickinson, Anna Gordon, and Miss Henrietta G. Moore, of Ohio. The work of the southern department has been helped forward by the noble generosity of Mr. Peters, of Manistee, and his wife.

The southern co-laborers have, by their unfaltering sympathy and loyalty to the N. W. C. T. U., cheered and sustained, and she has no fear that the cause will languish which is advocated by such workers as Mesdames Merrick and Goodale, of Louisiana; Mesdames Sibley, Webb and Harper, of Georgia; Mesdames Beauchamp and Johnson, of Texas; Mrs. Lyons, of Florida; Mrs. Armstrong, of Tennessee; Mesdames Wightman and Walters, of South Carolina; and a host in Arkansas and Mississippi as well, who shine for their own beloved clime, differing only "as one star differeth from another in glory."

It was resolved to hold a meeting of the executive committee on Monday morning, and another session of the convention on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. M. Hunt then submitted her report of the department of scientific instruction in public schools. It stated:

We open this record of the work of the years 1883 and 1884 with the report that the school houses of five states, Vermont, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York and Rhode Island are the legal allies of temperance reform.

The children of 8,000,000 people, one-seventh of the entire population of our country, shall, the law says, be taught in the schools the effects of alcohol and other narcotics upon the human system. What a hostage for the future! The resolution this is sure to work in the habits of the coming men and women can hardly be estimated. A wise general in planning a conquest aims at strategic points.

After the New York victory Mrs. Hunt gave a tour of lectures, covering a month in Ontario Province, Canada. As a result of these labors, at the request of the people, Hon. G. W. Ross, minister of education, stated, "that in future, temperance would be a subject to be embraced in the public school curriculum." The

tory of the search for publishers, of the wider one, for authors who could and would write what we want of the disappointments authors of rejected manuscripts, of the of wrath of publishers whose books could not be endorsed, of the critics, some wise and some otherwise, of the heavy burden of expense which all this has devolved upon the national superintendent, and much more that has come into this experience, would form an almost tragic chapter.

As results, we have now ready for school use, the Hygienic Physiology, by Prof. J. Dorman Steele, edited and endorsed by your national superintendent, for normal and high schools; and the Temperance Physiology for intermediate grades, prepared under the direction of this department, with an introduction and endorsement for scientific accuracy by Prof. A. B. Palmer, M. D., LL. D., dean of the medical department of the University of Michigan.

Hon. Justus Dart, state superintendent of education in Vermont writes: "I am very anxious to make the introduction of this study a success in our schools," and adds, earnest hopes for the most abundant success of the temperance work in our schools and homes.

Massachusetts, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Louisiana, California, Nebraska, Dakota are all working or the scientific temperance law.

Delaware, through W. C. T. U. effort, at the last meeting of its state board of education, adopted for exclusive use in the schools of this state, J. Dorman Steele's "Hygienic Physiology." This act makes the use of this book compulsory in all schools in the state where physiology is taught.

After an animated and sympathetic discussion of this report, the convention adjourned till Monday, p. m.

*The Sunday sermon by Mrs. Lathrap, and the Sunday evening address by Miss Willard, together with the concluding sessions of Monday, will be given next week.*

## News From the Field.

### ALABAMA.

This grand state never intended to be left, lost, or defeated, so right to the front, with her sister states, she is gloriously stemming the tide, which waits not.

Etowah county held her first county convention October 18 and 19, which proved a grand success. And after reading of the different state conventions and Band of Hope meetings in The Signal, I am stirred to say something of our own work. We are now busily engaged preparing for a fair to raise funds to carry on the work of organization of Bands of Hope, through the country. We (that is a number of us) have gone on at our own expense, and formed some twelve bands in our county, every trip costing us (transportation) from five to thirty dollars, owing to the distance, all of which was represented at our county convention. Will here furnish you the names and officers of each. The Keeling Band, superintendent, Mrs. Eliza Williams; president Attalla, Mrs. T. A. Wadkins; president Keysburg, Capt. McDuffee; president Hoke's Bluff, Mr. William Barnes; president Coat's Band, Mr. Sam Cowan; president Pilgrime Rest, Mr. Gay; president Baber, Mr. Hood; president Clear Creek, Mr. A. B. Wilson; president Gaines' Chapel, Major Colvin; president Walnut Grove, Mr. Revis; president Aurora, ——— ———; president Duck Springs, Capt. Beeson, are of the very best and most substantial people of the county. The state convention of the W. C. T. U. will convene in Selma on the 13th and 14th of November. We hope to have all of these new bands represented there. Another year of as solid work as the past, and Alabama will claim the laurel over some of her sister states. Should they not also be up and doing the work among the children, is decidedly the most popular in our state, and I doubt not is growing in interest as much as any else where. Many parents are brought out through the in-

*Continued on page 27.*


**Miscellaneous.**

Ask your Furniture Dealer for the
**ROSS TABLE BED.**

A Table in day time; Full sized bed at night.
**FOREST CITY FURNITURE CO.**, Rockford, Ill
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS.

**J. & R. LAMB,**
**59 Carmine Street,**
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ARTISTIC SILK BANNERS.
Send for Hand Book by Mail.
CHURCH FURNITURE,
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**Agents Wanted.**
NO LICENSE to pay to sell our goods. Salary guaranteed from $50 to $75 a week. Entirely new. Suitable for either sex. Send 3-cent stamp for particulars—no capital required.
Address,
A. H. WHEELER,
Secretary and Treasurer,
[Mention The Union Signal.] South Bend, Ind

**St. JAMES HOTEL**
112 to 118 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.
**Rates $2.00 per Day.**
The only strictly Temperance Hotel in Chicago. Centrally located. The patronage of members of the W. C. T. U. is especially solicited.
**B. M. DAVENPORT, Manager.**

**TEMPLE HOTEL,**
NINTH STREET, Opposite Patent Office, } WASHINGTON, D. C.
**Room and Board, $2 00 per Day.**
Reduction by Week or Month.
MRS. S. D. LA FETRA, - - - Proprietor.

*In ordering goods, or in making inquiry concerning anything advertised in this paper, you will oblige the publisher, as well as the advertiser, by stating that you saw the advertisement in The Union Signal.*

Western Empire **FURNACE**
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
**HATCH & BREEZE,**
**50 State St., Chicago.**

**DR. HATTIE E. LAWRENCE.**
**DENTIST.**
**Room 16, 125 State Street, Chicago**
Her quiet, gentle manner of approaching the chair, and the firm but careful handling of the instruments cannot fail to encourage the timid and convince the skeptical of her proficiency and skill as an operator.
Mrs. Lawrence having accomplished for me what others have failed to do, I cheerfully recommend her to the ladies of the W. C. T. U. A Member

**The Poultry Raiser.**
Only 25 cents per year for 12 numbers of 16 pages each. $40 in gold for the largest list of subscribers at 25 cents each by May 1, 1885; $20 for the 2nd; $10 for the 3rd; $5 for the 4th; $3 for the 5th; $2 for the 6th, and the next 20 largest $1 each. Send a two cent stamp for a sample copy. Address,
**The Poultry Raiser,**
69 Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

**DRUNKENNESS**
AND THE
**OPIUM HABIT**
Cured permanently and without any inconvenience whatever. We challenge investigation and give positive proofs of the unequaled merit of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Double Chloride of Gold treatment; 10,000 cures speak for themselves. Books free. Call on or address THE LESLIE E. KEELEY CO.,
Dwight, Ill.

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THE
**Christian Herald**
AND SIGNS OF OUR TIMES.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
No. 63 Bible House, New York.

The Christian Herald is a *Weekly, Illustrated*, 16-page Journal, strictly and absolutely undenominational, and a staunch supporter of evangelical religion and of total abstinence.

**Advertising Rates.**—Unobjectionable advertisements only will be inserted in The Christian Herald at 30 cents per line, agate measure, each insertion—14 lines making one inch.
The following discounts will be allowed on advertisements of five lines or over:
10 per cent. on orders for 1 month.
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No advertisement taken for less than $1.00.
Reading notices, 50 cents per counted line, Nonpareil.
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*Advertising space limited to last (outside) page.*
All advertisements should reach this office by Saturday noon, to insure insertion in issue of following week.
All correspondence relating to advertising, and all orders for the same, should be addressed to
J. E. JEWETT, Manager Advertising Dept.,
77 Bible House, New York.

**Important Facts for Advertisers.**

☞Number of copies of The Christian Herald printed for the past 13 weeks, ending October 23d, was
**434,000,**
a *weekly average* of over
**33,300**
copies per week, and for the past 10 weeks the *weekly average* has been
**34,000**
copies per week, and for the issue of this week (October 30th), we print
**35,000**
copies, and *not less* than this number will be printed for each weekly edition during the remainder of this year.
**40,000**
will be printed on October 30th.
Advertisers will please note the above facts.

***Profitable Employment.***

**$1** ***SAMPLES*** FREE. Men and women making less than $70 per week, should investigate our easy money-making business. Proofsent that either sex clear $70 per week. If your present occupation does not pay you, send 2 stamp for our $3 "Eye-Opener" and try our "NEW PLAN." Address, B. K. Merrill & Co., Chicago.

*In ordering goods, or in making inquiry concerning anything advertised in this paper, you will oblige the publisher, as well as the advertiser, by stating that you saw the advertisement in The Union Signal.*

**THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY**
**FOR 1885**
Will be particularly notable for its Serial Stories namely:
I.
**THE PRINCESS CASAMASSIMI,**
By HENRY JAMES,
Author of "The Portrait of a Lady," etc.
II.
**A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.**
By MRS. OLIPHANT,
Author of "The Ladies Lindores," "The Wizard's Son," etc.
III.
**THE PROPHET OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS.**
By CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK,
Author of "In the Tennessee Mountains."
IV.
**A MARSH ISLAND.**
By SARAH ORNE JEWETT,
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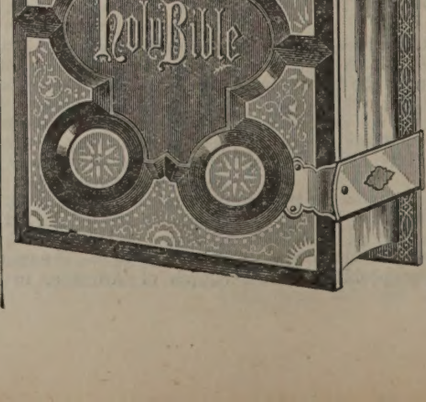


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*Continued from page 26.*

fluence of their children, who could not be induced to active work through any other agency. Prohibition does prohibit. It has surely been well tested in our county; of course there are always some *law defiers* in every country, a few of which have had sore trials in our courts, for averring that "prohibition does not prohibit," and proving it by ruining these doggers called "blind tigers." Sick in bed will suffice as an excuse for this illy connected letter which I was prompted to write, after reading letters from other states to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Mrs. L. C. Woodruff, state president W. C. T. U., is attending the N. W. C. T. U. convention at St. Louis, the first time Alabama has ever been represented in the national.

MRS. IDA LOWE,
*Supt. Juvenile Work, Gadsden, Ala.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.

### WAYNE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The first convention of the Wayne county W. C. T. U. was held in Hawley, Oct. 15 and 16, presided over by Mrs. E. L. Stephens, of Hawley. The key-note of consecration to the work was struck in the very first devotional service, led by Mrs. Euslin, and was carried through the entire convention. Fifty-six delegates and visitors were present at the first session, the number increasing to 70 before the convention closed, besides being well attended by the people of the place.

Reports from unions and also township presidents showed all to be wide awake and active in the work, and many calls were made for help in organizing Bands of Hope and new unions.

It was advised by the president that in places where it seemed difficult to organize a union they should build a foundation by first organizing a Band of Hope. Eleven unions were reported, nine of them having been either newly organized or reorganized the past year.

Delegates were present from ten unions and the remaining union sent a very encouraging report. The first hour of the evening session was given to juvenile work and exercises conducted by Mrs. S. A. Brown of Ariel. She gave an object lesson on the wine-glass, also explained the method of using tracts in juvenile work. This was a profitable hour. Miss E. E. Underhill, of New York then gave a grand address to a large and appreciative audience.

Thursday evening: Mrs. J. T. Rodman gave a most lovely address of welcome which was ably and beautifully responded to by Mrs. P. J. Gates, of Ore gon township.

There was much to interest that we have not room to mention. At 4:15 a very interesting children's meeting was led by Miss Jennie Dart, of Ariel, assisted by Mrs. V. Sheldon.

In the evening we listened to another address by Miss Underhill which was a most telling discourse. No political parties were mentioned and yet the truth was so pointed it could not fail to find lodgment in honest hearts.

Thus closed our first county convention which surpassed the expectation of the most sanguine. MRS. E. L. STEPHENS,
*Pres. Wayne County W. C. T. U.*

THE *Advance* of this week, like the fair minded organ that it is, gives both sides of the political prohibition question. Dr. Herrick Johnson, and Dr. Washington Gladden speak reasonably, as well as strongly, for the "third party," while Rev. Dr. Williams and Rev. Dr. Ross argue for Blaine. The *Advance*, like THE UNION SIGNAL, ignores the Democratic candidate. "We never mention him."

HIGH thinking and right living are the aim of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Dr. J. H. Kellogg, proprietor. Mrs. Kellogg is superintendent of the department of Hygiene in the national W. C. T. U. and was listened to with great pleasure at St. Louis by many who had never before heard or seen her. The Sanitarium is a good place to rest and to re-create the body and its habits.


# "DRIVEN FROM SEA TO SEA; OR, JUST A CAMPIN

*LIKE THE RUMSELLER, THE MONOPOLIST HAS BUT LITTLE REGARD FOR THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.*

"Driven From Sea to Sea; or, Just a Campin'," is a story written by C. C. POST, editor of the Chicago *Express*. It contains 30 illustrations, which are mainly ideal and character sketches. Mr. Post has spent much time and research in getting at the facts which it illustates. It first appeared in the *Express* as a serial, and attracted much attention by its startling exposure of outrages, carried on under the cover of law, but which amount to nothing less than legalized robbery. Many of the facts have been suppressed by the press through corporation influences, and are known to but comparatively few people. Fortified as it is with foot-notes, giving the facts upon which it is based, in a form that cannot be controverted, and which are now given to the general public for the first time, the story cannot fail in making a sensation and having an immense sale.

*The eviction and killing of the Mussel Slough settlers by the tools of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., May 11, 1880. Facts suppressed by corporation influences.*

Chaplain C. C. McCabe, D. D., Gen. Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, writes:

MISSION ROOMS, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
805 Broadway, New York.

Somehow the book got hold of me and I could scarcely lay it down until I had finished it. From the very first sentence it held my close attention. It is the portrayal of the hopeless struggle of a working man against the might of corporate wealth. Would God it were a fiction, but the facts given in the margin prove that the story is true to life. If this book could have a million readers, it would help to make such crimes impossible beneath the Stars and Stripes. C. C. McCABE.

The eminent divine, David Swing, reviews the book in the *Weekly Magazine*, making it the leading article in that periodical. The article is too long to print in full; the following are a few extracts from it:

"If one would realize the comparative power of literary simplicity, one should read upon two consecutive days a novel of Bulwer or Robert Buchanan, and a novel by some such unpretending penman as the author of 'Driven From Sea to Sea.' The absence of many books and the presence of a leisure day compelled a rapid reader recently to pass through the pages of 'The New Abelard,' written by a high artist in London, and 'Driven from Sea to Sea,' written by a busy editor in Chicago. The reader expected to draw much pleasure from Robert Buchanan, and much less from the story by C. C. Post, but when evening had come, and the two books had been perfectly read, the Chicago pen had surpassed the famous one of London. * * The Chicago writer surpassed the Englishman in choice of a subject. * * When a novel selects an awful truth for its basis, it merits attention. * * In the American book the reader knows where to shed tears, and when he comes to the end he has no doubt whatever as to the lessons of value to be learned from the work."

Hon. B. F. Shively says:

"It is impossible to sufficiently commend your book. It comes like a revelation, and should, and doubtless will, cause a sensation deeper and more profound than that produced by 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' thirty years ago. The latter dealt with a system involving a clear and open usurpation of human rights. You have exposed the iniquities of a system involving a cunning and insidious but still more fatal usurpation of the rights of humanity. Your book should have been entitled 'The True Story of the Bread Winners,' for indeed such it is."

Gen. B. F. Butler writes:

In my travels in the cars, I have given the book full perusal. It is the most timely book that has been published. Its execution is very remarkable as a piece of bookmaking. It is not a work of fiction, but exhibits startling truths that are stranger than fiction in regard to the horrible defects in our system of land grants, and disposal and occupation of public lands that must arouse the people and Congress to the necessary remedies to protect honest and industrious settlers and their families from being wronged by land companies and land grabbers. I wish that a copy could be put in the hands of and read by every member of both branches of Congress. The second copy you sent by Mr. Plympton, I will send to the President with a note requesting him to read it. I think it will do the same service to the country in regard to the misuse of our land system that Uncle Tom's Cabin did with regard to slavery.

The Hon. George W. Julian, many years a member of Congress, and Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, after reading the story when it appeared as a serial, says:

"I have read 'Driven from Sea to Sea,' with an interest which never flagged for a moment. As a contribution to the 'simple annals of the poor,' it deserves a place by the side of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and it cannot fail to bear fruit in the coming struggle between the organized rapacity of capital and the rights of humanity. It embodies suggestions in political economy, and hints at reforms, which will help wake up the people while appealing to their sense of justice and their sensibility to suffering. I have long felt the need of such a story, and am glad to find it so true to life and so well written."

Helen Wilmans, widely known as a writer, and formerly one of the editors of the *Overland Monthly*, says:

"The style is the most truly natural and unaffected of any novel that has appeared since the 'Vicar of Wakefield.' I believe it will come to be called 'The Great American Classic.' I have compared it most critically with the stories of our leading authors, and find it greatly different in every respect. The popular literature of the day seems elaborate and forced in comparison with this book. It may be in part, because the story is true, and the author knew it, that he told it with such an unquestioning appearance of truth. At all events, I never in all my life read anything whose every page and line and word carries such conviction."

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SPECIAL attention is called to the marked advertisement on page 28.

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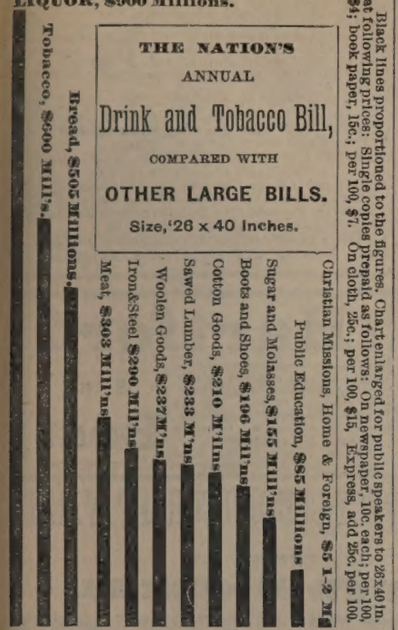


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**50** HIDDEN NAME EMBOSSED AND CHROMO CARDS, and a Golden Gift, 10c., six lots, 50c. O. A. BRAINARD, Higganum, Conn.

**OLD COINS.** 10 Foreign Coins, all different, 25c. $133 in Confederate Money 20c. Premium Coin Book, 13c. G. L. FANCHER, West Winsted, Ct.

**RUBBER STAMPS.** [Mention UNION SIGNAL.] **Agents Wanted!** Your name and large canvassing outfit for 25c. F. W MAXSON, Rochester, N. Y.

**BABY** Best diet for nursing mothers. "Horlick's Food for Infants has saved many lives," writes *R.N. Tooker, M.D., Chicago, Ill.* Sold by all druggists. Price 40 and 75 cents. Sent by mail for amount in stamps. Book sent free. Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis

**CARDS** 20 Hidden Name 10 cts. 6 packs 50c., your name hidden by hand holding flowers on each. 50 New Imported Embossed Chromos 15c 4 packs 50 cts. (not embossed edge as on those advertised for 10c. but each flower &c. completely embossed) New '85 Sample Book, Illustrated Premium List &c. sent FREE with each order. CAPITOL CARD CO., Hartford, Conn.

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*Name The Union Signal.*

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Send for specimen pages.
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Teaches painless pregnancy and child-birth. Gives certain cure of Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Constipation, Change of Life, etc. 10 editions sold first year. **AGENTS WANTED.**
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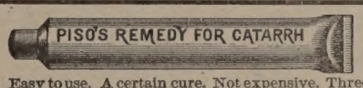
Sanitary Pub. Co., 159 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.




Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

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**MURPHY PLEDGE CARDS,**
WITH AUTOGRAPH.
Price $3 per 1,000.

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**DR. PEIRO,** who has devoted twenty-three years to the special consideration and treatment of Chronic and Acute **Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases,** is the founder of the American Oxygen Company, for the production of that wonderful and delightful healing remedy, used by Inhalation, so widely known as the

# OXYGEN TREATMENT

for the relief and cure of **Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Nervous Prostration, etc., etc.**
Send a stamp for the **"Oxygen Manual,"** an interesting book of one hundred and twenty pages, containing **Four Colored Plates.** Address
**DR. F. L. PEIRO, 85 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.**

We refer by permission to a few of our patrons:

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| Gen. C. H. Howard, - - - Chicago. | Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, - Chicago |
| O. W. Nixon, M. D., - - - Chicago. | F. H. Tubbs, Esq., - - - Chicago. |
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*N. B.—Our Oxygen treatment is safely sent any where in the United States, Canada and Europe by Express. Easy, plain and complete directions accompany each treatment.*

**Short Line.** The use of the term "Short Line" in connection with the corporate name of a great road, conveys an idea of just what is required by the traveling public—a Short Line, Quick Time and the Best of accommodations—all of which are furnished by the greatest railway in America.

## CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

It owns and operates over 4,600 miles of road in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota; and as its main lines, branches and connections reach all the great business centres of the Northwest and Far West, it naturally answers the description of Short Line, and Best Route between

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
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CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, EAU CLAIRE and STILLWATER.
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CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, BEAVER DAM, FOND DU LAC and OSHKOSH.
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*Pullman Sleepers* and the *Finest Dining Cars in the world* are run on the main lines of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, and every attention is paid to passengers by courteous employes of the Company.

S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager.
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A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
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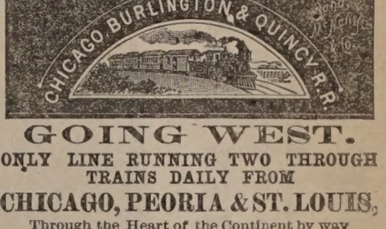
THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL

# Burlington Route.

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ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM

**CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS,**
Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to
**DENVER,**
or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, connecting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, Omaha and Denver with through trains for
**SAN FRANCISCO,**
and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to
**KANSAS CITY,**
And all points in the South-West.

**TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS**
Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this **Great Through Line,** to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of **COLORADO,** the Valley of the Yosemite, the
**CITY OF MEXICO,**
and all points in the Mexican Republic.

**HOME-SEEKERS**
Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.
It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the
**Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel.**
Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Railroad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

T. J. POTTER, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.
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**PIANOS AND ORGANS.**
BEST MADE---RICH TONE, Warranted 6 years.] ELEGANT FINISH!
Send for Catalogue with reduced prices.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
124 Fifth Avenue, - - - - New York.

**BRIGG'S TRANSFER PAPERS!**
A warm iron transfers these designs to any fabric,s New Illustrated Catalogue showing nine styles of Initials and 500 designs for EMBROIDERY and ART NEEDLE WORK. Sent postpaid on receipt of 25c. W. H. QUINBY, 11 Euclid ave., Cleveland, O.

Send stamp for my circular, "$750 a year; or, How I Manage Poultry," how to make an Incubator costing less than $6. How to build cheap poultry houses, preserve eggs, cure cholera, make hens lay, &c., &c. A new book. C. G. BESSEY, Abilene, Kans., Breeder of Plymouth Rock Fowls and Poland-China Swine. Send for circulars free.

THE NATIONAL
**Game of Presidents.**
A Fireside Amusement for Youth and Old Age.
The Best and Most Popular Game in the Country.
**Price 50 cents.**
**Send One New Subscriber at $1 75, and receive this interesting Game FREE.**
Address THE UNION SIGNAL, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago.


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**UNITARIAN SERMONS, TRACTS,** and other Liberal Literature, may be obtained free by addressing Miss F. LeBaron, 135 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

**FREE** By RETURN MAIL. Full Description. **Moody's New Tailor System** of Dress Cutting Toph Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**50** Hidden name embossed and chromo cards and a golden gift 10c. 6 lots 50c. O. A. BRAINARD, Higganum, Conn.

**STORY OF THE CRUSADE,** by Mrs. Wittenmeyer. 800 octavo pages, illustrated. Agents, men and women, wanted everywhere. JAS. H. EARLE, Boston.

**$66** a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

TRADE-MARKS, PRINTS, LABELS. **PATENTS** COPYRIGHTS, DESIGNS, RE-ISSUES
Send description of your Invention. L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer and Solicitor, Washington, D. C.

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**MADAME GRISWOLD**

Patent Skirt-Supporting

CORSETS,

AND SKIRT SUPPORTER.

AT THE

**CORSET PARLORS,**

**126 State Street,** (Room 20,) **Chicago.**

[Take Elevator at 75 Madison Street.]

Ladies in attendance to show and fit the corsets.

**Dressmakers Delight in Fitting over Them.**

They combine **Durability, Comfort, Healthfulness,** and **Elegance** of form, and being made in various styles and lengths we can suit all. The

**SHOULDER-BRACE CORSETS**

for LAD[illegible] MISSES and CHILDREN, and the

**A[illegible]NAL CORSETS**

with or w[illegible] **[illegible]minal-Supporter** for **stout l[illegible]** [illegible] in *delicate health,* are *unequalled.* [illegible]*ful support* to the figure and *improv*[illegible]

**Physicians recom**[illegible]sets

Price **$1.50** and up[illegible]

**Fine Custom Corsets a Spe[illegible]lty.**

Our French Coutille Corsets are made single and are glove-fitting.

***Lady Agents wantea everywhere.***

**J. B. PUTNAM, Gen'l Agent.**


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**EVERY LADY**

Who wants an **elegant fitting Corset,** combined with a **perfect Skirt Supporter,** should get

Madam Foy's Improved

**CORSET.**

It is approved by Physicians and prticularly adapted to the present style of dress. For sale by all leading dealers. Price by mail, $1.30.

**FOY, HARMON & CO, New Haven, Conn.**

**ACME**

**Corset and Dress Protector.**

Is superior and more convenient than the old style Dress Shields. Being a complete garment in itself is always ready to wear in any Dress, Jersey, or Wrapper, saving the trouble of tacking shields in each one. By wearing under corset or flannels all garments are protected at once. Agents wanted everywhere. Good profits. M. DEWEY. Manufacturer. Room 37, 75 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.



**ANCY WORK BOOKS AND STAMPING OUTFIT.**

INGALLS' Manual of Fancy Work, New Edition, a Book of Instructions and Patterns for Artistic Needle Work, Kensington Embroidery, etc., Price 36c.
Book for CRAZY PATCHWORK, - - - 15c.
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New Book of DARNED LACE PATTERNS - - 25c.
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5 COLORED CROSS-STITCH PATTERNS, - - 20c.
8 TIDY PATTERNS, - - - - - - 20c.
6 POINT RUSSE PATTERNS, - - - 10c.
Retail Price of all these Books and Patterns, $1.96.

SPECIAL OFFER:—All of these books and Patterns for $1.00 and three 2c. stamps.

STAMPING PATTERNS.—Our *Sample Book* contains OVER 1300 ILLUSTRATIONS of *New* and *Choice* Patterns for all kinds of Embroidery; Price 15 cts. NEW STAMPING OUTFIT: 35 *Patterns, Powder, Pad,* Full Directions for Stamping, New Sample Book, etc.; Price $1.00

EVERYTHING in this Advertisement for $2.00.

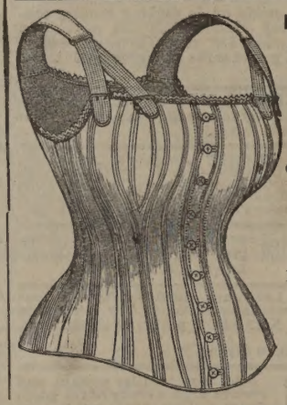
Address J. F. INGALLS, LYNN, MASS.



THE **Hartford** IS THE **Best**

Easy, Silent, Perfect Stitch. Only machine with ball bearing Balance Wheel. Agents wanted. Territory protected. Send for circulars & terms to WEED S. M. Co. 179 Mich. Av. Chicago. Wm. M. Durell, Mgr.





**THE PERFECT CORDED CORSET WAIST.**

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**HEALTHFUL AND COMFORTABLE.**

The EQUIPOISE WAIST with or without bones. The EMANCIPATION WAIST, very pretty, and no bones.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Dress Reform Waists.

Union Suits of Cashmere and Merino. Shoulder Braces, Hose, Skirt and Abdominal Supporters, Etc.

☞ Send stamp for Catalogue. Agents wanted.

**MRS. S. W. PIKE,**
126 State Street.
Elevator 75 Madison Street.

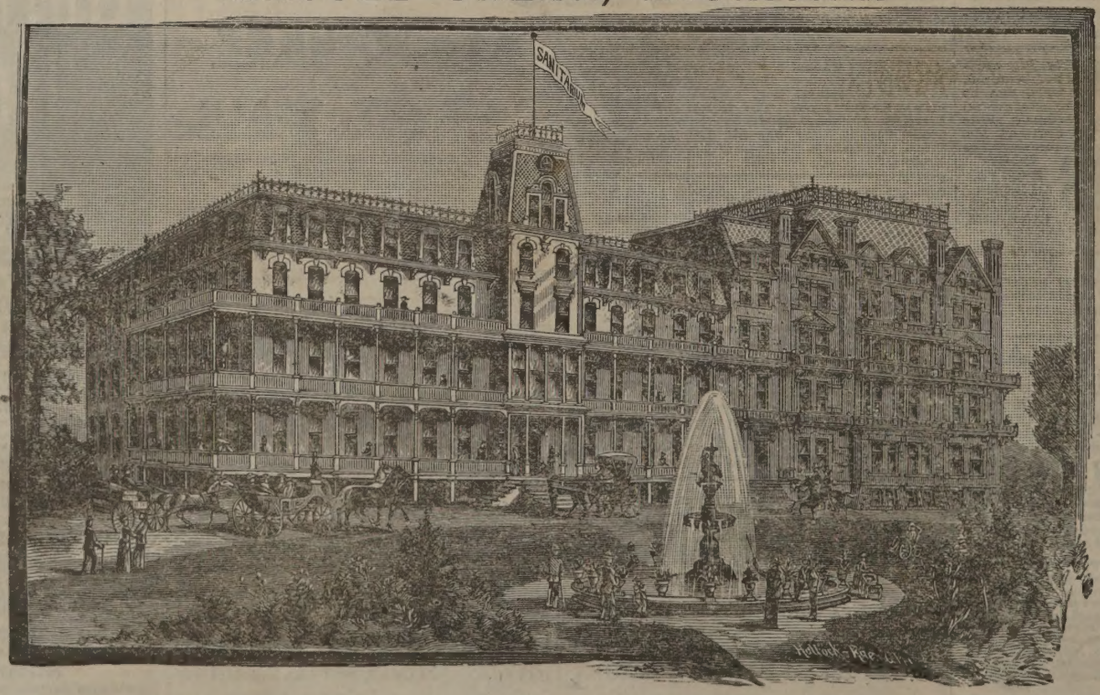


# MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SANITARIUM,

**BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.**

The Largest Sanitarium in the World.

This Institution has for eighteen Years enjoyed an Increasing Patronage from all parts of the **UNITED STATES & CANADA,** During which time




MORE THAN 10,000 PATIENTS

Have enjoyed the benefits of its unrivaled facilities for the treatment of all forms of CHRONIC DISEASES, including special treatment for the **EYE, EAR, THROAT & LUNGS,** Together with diseases peculiar to each sex.

# Every Remedial Agent of Known Value is Employed.

The managers have spared no expense to perfect the appliances of the Establishment to the highest degree, and regardless of cost; and a personal acquaintance with the leading Sanitariums of both this country and Europe, enables us to say that no where else in the world can the invalid in search of health find so great an assemblage of means and appliances for combating disease as are found here. Address, for circulars and further information, inclosing stamp,

**SANITARIUM, Battle Creek, Mich.**

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 43. CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 6, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


BOSTON after doubling the price of its dram-shop license has increased their number. In the period from May 1 to September 26, 1883, 2,678 licenses were issue, while for the same period in 1884, 2,784 were issued.

FOUR young ladies were among the recipients of scholarships at the recent contest in Cornell University. Four young men also won. Cornell believes in equal honors and privileges, and the young women sustain the verdict grandly.

THE very zones are beaten by the W. C. T. U. Our geographies used to tell us that the temperate regions produced the greatest activity, but here is the North Carolina W. C. T. U., which held its session less than a month ago, and yet for two weeks has had its annual report in circulation, brilliant in yellow cover, clear in type and full of good matter.

AT an examination of applicants for West Point cadetships, lately held in the seventeenth congressional district of Illinois, eighteen out of the twenty-two young men applicants, were found *physically defective!* Investigation will probably develop similar facts elsewhere in this state and others. It is high time that we have a scientific education law, enforcing instruction in regard to health and its preservation, and dangers by the way.

THE Iowa supreme court has decided against Judge Hayes in the matter of the jurisdiction of justices in cases where the fine is $100 or less. Judge Hayes, in his zeal to frustrate the law, it will be remembered, held that the costs should be counted with the fine, swelling the amount to $100 in almost every case and so taking it out of the justice's court. The supreme court decides against such proceedure and aids the enforcement of the law by so much.

THE day for which all days were made—for surely one would think so, from the newspapers and speechifying of the past two months—has passed. The little matter of ten million votes has been attended to—and somebody is president—though at this writing nobody knows who. We venture to say that the only happy candidate tonight,—November 4,— is ex-Governor St. John—who knows he has done his whole duty, and who, having the courage to be defeated is not troubled thereby.

He has fought a good fight. He has kept the faith. Henceforth he is crowned in the hearts of his countrymen.

A COLORED boy landed in Chicago this morning from Iowa on his way to his "old Virginia home." He had worked there in a coal mine all summer and exhibited a bottle of whisky which he had just bought, as the first he had seen in five months. A gentleman to whom he offered it, refused the drink, saying, "Well now, weren't you better off without it?" and this was the knowing reply: "Look yer, boss, ef I'ded whisky out dar, I'd done spent all my money and coulnd't go down home to ole Virginny, nohow." Alas! for his wisdom so soon forgotten,—but bravo! for the state that protects negroes and white men alike.

"CALLED home while on duty," may well be the epitaph written over Lizzie Wallace's grave. In attendance upon the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. convention, at the railway station to meet a belated delegate, just from heroic effort and prayer with the landlord of her hotel that he might be led to give up his bar, what "chariot" could have more appropriately carried her on into the heavenly ministries. The shock of death by accident is left to those who are left here still to love her—but no earthly terror could fright a soul so brave, and no accident ever takes one out of God's loving care. She no longer needs our poor protection. But the poor baggage man who so nearly lost his life in the brave attempt to rescue her, has a claim upon every W. C. T. U. woman that will not be soon forgotten, we are sure. The Pennsylvania convention made up a handsome purse for the four little children for whom he can never care again as in the past, and any further contributions will be no doubt gladly received for them by the president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., Mrs. Frances L. Swift, Allegheny, Pa.

THE torchlight processions of the past few weeks have been gorgeous with lanterns and regalia, and legends wise and otherwise, faces famous and notorious, have been seen by the light of lurid fires, kindled to make them luminous for at least once in national history: shouts and huzzas have paralyzed enthusiastic voices, and thousands of dollars have been expended in a way to give force to David's wonderful declaration, "Surely every man walketh in a vain show." The temperance legions have had no processions save those that went to the polls—but O, what a pageant they might have organized!

At the head, all the bloated, blear eyed drunkards, one hundred thousand of them, carrying the banner, "We are the real product of the 'perpetual resource'"; close behind might come the gaunt, famishing, hollow eyed women—another hundred thousand, bearing the legend, "If you can give us no sumptuary laws, you can at least give us bread." Then the little barefoot children, ragged, nervous, idiotic, vicious, starving, stealing—the drunkard's brood, half a million more, holding high aloft the warning, "We are to be America's citizens and rulers." O, friends, countrymen, Americans, would even such a sight awaken you? You sleep while facts and figures are thundered at you. You eat, drink and are merry, while the bell tolls off a drunkard's death every six minutes of every twenty-four hours of every three hundred and sixty-five days. Beware, O beware, lest the last of Egypt's plague shall be necessary to soften your hard hearts, and to open your wilfully blind eyes.

THE W. C. T. U. must ever deeply regret the necessity under which Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster felt herself obliged to resign the superintendency of legislative work. So hard was it to lose her from authorized leadership, that effort was made to change the nature of her department so as to take it from the possibility of political complication. This, being unsatisfactory to Mrs. Foster, a large number of those who had gladly voted for her re-election, were left regretfully to vote for the acceptance of her resignation. Her long years of valuable service, her manifold accomplishments, her loyalty to, and love for the organization, and above all her true and affectionate heart have made her not only a power to be respected, but tenderly beloved. Loving eyes filled with tears, even as they saw the necessity to receive her declinature. THE UNION SIGNAL has not hesitated to speak of her position as inconsistent with former utterances, and so it has seemed to us, but it has never believed her other than the true, loyal hearted prohibitionist, and fearless advocate of all she considered right. At one time we seemed to misrepresent her in repeating her remark that if she were "in Illinois she must inevitably be with the Prohibition party" without the qualification that this meant the state prohibition party and not the National—an omission which was far from intentional. If at any time the National organ has wounded her, the sword has been double edged, and pierced our own heart also. Love hurts sometimes, but carries no sting, and leaves no poison in the wound.

We have not lost Mrs. Foster. Her heart is as our heart, save on the one point of political affiliation. Her handwill be clasped asfervenly, and our faith will be as unbroken as in the past. God bless her always and everywhere.

## Contributed.

### "FROM HIS HEART."

MRS. LOUISE S. ROUNDS.

"For the Lord will not cast off for ever."
"But though He cause grief, yet will He have compassion according to the multitude of His mercies. For He doth not afflict *willingly* (from His heart) nor grieve the children of men." Lam. 3: 31-33.

"From his heart," so reads the margin,
God doth not afflict nor grieve;
O what comfort comes, and courage,
As these words I now believe.

*Now believe!* e'en while the sorrow
Pierces with its sharpest sting.
Waiting not for some tomorrow,
And the balm that time may bring;

But just now, while heart is breaking,
Every joy and comfort fled,
Even life I turn from,—clinging
Close and closer to my dead.

Then how precious just to trust Him,
As His "waves and billows" roll,
And to hear above the tempest
Jesus speaking to my soul.

Hear Him say He'll have "compassion,"
Though He cause me deepest grief,
"Multitudes of tender mercies,"
Bringing to my swift relief.

"From His heart!" how sweet the record,
Link it with "For God is love,"
Question not the wise "chastisement,"
It but leads to rest above.

### THE ANNUAL SERMON

OF THE

National W. C. T. U. Preached in the United Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Oct. 26, 1884, by Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap.

The United Presbyterian Church was crowded to listen to the annual sermon, which in the absence of Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, of Brooklyn, to whom the service had been assigned by the program, was preached by Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, of Michigan.

Taking for her text the sixth verse of the fourth chapter of the prophecy of Zechariah: "Not by might, nor by power, but by My spirit saith the Lord of Hosts," she thus addressed the audience:

Zerubbabel was a divinely appointed man, set to do a divinely appointed work, and yet from the outset he met with hindrance and discouragement, and sometimes seeming defeat. And let no worker with God for humanity expect a different experience.

There is a well defined battle going on in the world between light and darkness, good and evil, the kingdom of God and the kingdom of Satan; so whosoever goes afield to fight for the truth, will sooner or later feel the shock of the battle.

Three classes from the first, burdened the heart and hindered the work of Zerubbabel. 1st. The heathen, who were the open and old time enemies of the people. They remembered the days of Jewish prosperity and power, when God was among them, and their armies were never defeated. They remembered, too, when disaster came because of sin, and Israel was carried away into captivity. The heathen had rejoiced all the years in the decaying walls and the temple in ruins. But now it did look as if restoration was near. The prophet had no great human force behind him, but he declared his heavenly commission, and the company of brave toilers said that God was with them.

These heathen enemies were therefore open in their hostility. They used spear and javalin, and sent their deadly arrows at the workers on the walls. So the faithful builders carried the weapon of defence in one hand, and the instrument of labor in the other.

The second class, which hindered the work, were people who were half Jew, and half heathen.

When the tribes were carried away into captivity, a remnant had been left behind, and for these the strain of the years had been too much.

They had settled down among their strong neighbors, themselves poor and defenceless. So it came to pass that they went into trade with the heathen, doing the same business on the same principles.

Then they married in among them, setting up homes and families which were half Jew and half heathen. Because of their superior wisdom in government, they were elected to sit in the gates, as judges among these idolaters, until their worship even became mixed, so that in business, family, social, civil and religious life, these people were half Jew and half heathen.

This class did not come out in open warfare against Zerubbabel and his faithful co-workers; they did not seek their life, but when the enemy sneered, they joined the mocking crowd, and stood far apart in the hour of desperate need. The names of these half-hearted ones on the records of the tribes, the language of Zion was on their lips, but they were too much entangled with the enemies of God and of Israel to be on the right side.

The third class were the discouraged friends of the movement.

Among those left behind were some who had been true, some who had chosen poverty and weakness rather than alliance with the enemies of Jehovah; but they had looked upon Jerusalem in her glory; had seen the temple in its beauty, and with that memory strong upon them as they saw this feeble band lay the narrow foundations they could not be satisfied; and so the sound of their lamentations went up with the song of those who rejoiced.

It was in such an hour that God's message came to Zerubbabel. "Not by might, nor by power, but by My spirit saith the Lord of Hosts." The circumstances and the message have many things worthy our attention.

When any great moral contest is waged in the world, these three classes thus represented always appear, and they comfrout us in the work of today. There are those who openly oppose, others whom family, business and political alliances make half-hearted and untrue, and those who are so appalled at the difficulties that they have no faith and no courage, and only give lamentations instead of praise.

We need therefore a vision of the unseen forces, in the contest; need to go out, by faith, into the measureless and the uncounted, for this victory is to be won like that of the prophet, by the power of the Spirit of God.

In espousing any cause we have but to decide that it is right, and that we are on the Divine side, then count always upon these almighty forces, which can never be defeated.

There are certain reasons worthy our reverent consideration why we need above all else the Spirit of God in this and all reforms.

First. It is the only power which can set any moral battle properly in array. It is not organization, nor eloquence, nor argument which calls with bugle blast to such a struggle. The sharpest conflicts of the world come first of all, in the human conscience, before they go afield and that close battle is set by the Spirit of the living God.

Second. Every reform which has divinity in it is based upon the value of the individual human soul. When Christ came into this world, He came not to build nations and civilize masses, but to save men, and He never allows anything to get in the way of that purpose. God does not care for the form of the church, for political organizations or for great civilizations, when they get in the way of this salvation. Since Christ conquered the world by dying for it, nothing can exist here except by His direct and official sanction. For this reason every power is swept down, that fails to recognize the fact that the supreme value in the universe is the immortal soul. This revelation comes to our blindness only by the teaching of The Spirit.

Third. No other force is known to the world which can take humanity at its worst, and bring it to its best, and this is what the Savior of men contemplates.

Suppose we had the worst man to be found this morning, wholly in our control. He is bad in his home, bad as a citizen, a danger everywhere. How is such a soul to be brought to its best? There are three kinds of power known to men which we can use for his reformation.

First, physical force. Let us bring him to this altar, and with the lash over his back, compel him to say our prayers, and pronounce our creeds of right living. Have we touched the real man? No, the soul escapes us free, and untouched as a bird in the air. Next try legislation, the effect of wise law in creating real virtue. Let the legislature of the state sit down and enact a special edict against every vice he has, or shut him away in a felon's cell. What has been done? We have only limited his power to go abroad, and left him all unchanged at the center of his being.

Last, try culture. Send him to the highest schools of learning, induce him to study, until in brain power he stands more than the peer of all about him. When this is accomplished he has been taught to blaspheme God in better English, and the sphere of his baleful influence has been widened, but in spite of force, legislation or culture, the regal imperial soul sits inside beyond the reach of outer forces, and says, "I think, I believe, I love, I hate, I will, I will not." And all your effort has not saved the man.

How can he be saved? You have seen a work like this performed: Such an one as he, has come to the place of prayer, with his wretchedness and woe. You did not see anything but the low-bowed form and the tears which trickled through his fingers. You did not hear anything but the long drawn sobs, and by and by the broken confession of sin, and its forgivsness by the grace of God; but at that point he turned a sharp angle in his life, the curses slipped away from his lips, making room for prayer and song, the old love light came back to home, and wife and children, and the man came into harmony with all that was best. What wrought the mighty change? The sweet, grand, old-fashioned Power of the Holy Spirit did it, where nothing else could reach the case.

Lastly, we as workers need this Power within us, for only through the spirit are are able to reach God and and men. True reform is the bringing of the Divine and human into harmony and we need to be able to touch both. If dependence is put upon human sympathy, love, method, or organization, there must be failures. Human sympathy grows weary, love falters before the repulsive forms of sin with which we deal, method does not reach the heart, and the tendency of organizatien is to secular rather than spiritual force. The necessity for the toilers in this great reform, is the changeless, tireless measureless power of Christ dwelling in us.

Pray for a new pentecost—on our workers, on the church which needs a clearer revelation of the truth, on our country, the government of which stands between God and the salvation of man.

Pray for this new baptism, because it is "not by might nor by power, but by My Spirit saith the Lord of Hosts."

### SUNDAY EVENING.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD'S ADDRESS.

At the same church and to a crowded house, Miss Willard spoke in the evening, and the following is a synopsis of her remarks:

"DEAR FRIENDS—About sixteen years ago, in the long, slow watches of the night, I used to sit beside my father's couch and sing what comforted him more than anything else—

Rock of Ages, cleft for me.

"I remember on one night, when I saw upon his face a peculiar look which I had seen there but once before, and that was when my sister died—he said to me: 'God can change a man's mind, and what I wish now, most of all, is to depart and be with Christ.'

"God can change a man's mind, and only God can change this spirit of ours so that we can receive His truth and love it."

"And then for three-quarters of an hour this gifted woman pressed home upon her hearers, with a force and a directness peculiarly her own, acceptance of the Savior. Where did the world look for the evidence of Christianity? Not to the books, not to the carefully preserved records of the Vatican. These evidences were bound in human form. We are each like a leaf from the Bible. Let us

remember that our everyday lives are going to build up or break down the faith on which is based humanity's deepest hope.

"Into the witches' broth all the ologies of the day are stirred. Voices widely at variance are heard from the pulpit. But if we come down to the central thought in every Christian heart we shall find that the question of Pontius Pilate is the great question of life. "What will you do with Jesus who is called Christ?"

"These answers are as various as when the question was first asked. Some cry, "Crucify Him;" others, "Release unto us Barabbas."

"Every heart that is normal and sincere must recognize that somehow there is a lack of adjustment between us and that great Father. Besides this taproot of sin, alienation from the Father, there are side roots branching out which we call sins. There are three facts which will make all confess the need of this adjustment.

"The first is pain, which in an hour might come upon the broadest shoulders in this house and make the strongest man the most miserable of creatures. There is the plowshare of bereavement, which cuts through living hearts. Dear friends, it seems the dictation of common sense to fall in love with a religion which grows dearer as life's sorrows come on. In the crisis of that hour, for which all other hours were made, I want Thy face, O Savior, with its beatific vision, to dawn upon me.

"Before the ideals which we form our fellow men are pilgrims, but the highest ideal finds its perfect amplification in Jesus. Majestic sweetness sits upon His brow. No man ever spoke like this man. Alone into this mystic world we were born. Alone out his mystic world w e go. What shall we say when in our loneliness there comes this Christ of Galilee to cheer us?

Long will live in the memories of that great audience the word pictures which Miss Willard drew of two great assemblages. The first, 80,000 people, was gathered in the Coliseum at Rome—plebeians in the lower tiers, patricians above, the vestal virgins in the snowy robes—to witness the rending by wild beasts of St. Ignatius, the disciple of St. John and the associate of Polycarp. The martyr's words rang out: "I am the grain of God, but I must first be ground by the teeth of the wild beasts that I may be bread fit for the Master's table." And now the cross which is lifted high over the ruins of the Coliseum dominates the world and makes it brother-like.

The companion picture was a scene in Moody's tabernacle at Chicago, with Moody himself, who had not the qualifications to admit him to the freshman class of a fresh-water university, dwelling on the words he loved so well, "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son." And the reformed men, rough, some of them, and unfit to go into almost any circle of society, joined in their hymns:

> The sins of my life have been many,
> The sins of my life have been more.
> I scarce can see from weeping,
> But I'll enter the open door.

Oh, Christ, what hast thou done? Thou hast come in storm and anguish and hast whispered, "Peace, be still." Beloved friends, the good old ways are good enough for me. Our fathers went to heaven by them, and we, by following in their footsteps, shall reach there too.

OTHER SUNDAY SERVICES.

At Union M. E. church, Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith gave Bible readings at 3 and 7:45 p. m. Miss Jennie Smith, railroad evangelist, spoke at the Y. M. C. A. hall, Sunday evening, and at the railway depot on Sunday morning.

First Swedish M. E. Church, Lef ingwell avenue and Bernard street.—Mrs. Aldrich, of Iowa, n rning.

Central M. E. Church, 2235 Mo an street.—Mrs. Mary J. Woodbridge, of Ohio, evening.

Hyde Park Congregational Chu ch, Bremen and Blair avenues.—Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, of New York, morning; Mrs. Palmer, of Iowa, evening.

People's Mission Church, Sixth and Spruce streets.—Mrs. Baldwin, of New Jersey, and Mrs. Wells, of Indiana, both in the evening.

Institution for the Blind, Nineteenth and Morgan.—Mrs. Barker, of Dakota, evening.

Second Baptist Church, Locust and Beaumont streets.—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, evening.

Pilgrim Congregational Church, Washington avenue and Twenty-ninth street.—Young Women's C. T. Union, conducted by Mrs. Fanny Barnes and assistants, at 3 p. m.

Church of the Messiah, corner Garrison avenue and Locust street.—Mrs. Mary Hunt, of Massachusetts, in the evening.

Lucus Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Channing, near Lucas avenue.—Mrs. Dr. Gordon, morni g; Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, evening.

First Congregational Church, Delmo avenue, near Grand.—Mrs. Lathrap, of Michigan, evening.

St. Louis Mission Hall, so ut rner Broadway and Biddle street.—Mrs. Reese, of Ohio, morning; Mrs. Mary J. Aldrich, of Iowa, evening.

Plymouth Congregational Church, Belleglade avenue.—Mrs. Pearsons, of England, and Mrs. Green, of Vermont, both in the evening

Trinity M. E. Church, Tenth and North Market.—Miss Eliza S. Tobey, of Massachusetts, morning.

## NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

MINUTES OF THE CLOSING DAY.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 27.

Meeting opened with prayer. A memorial service was held, led by Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin. Mrs. Denman and Mrs. Crane, of New Jersey spoke of Mother Hill; Miss Tobey and Miss Anna Gordon, of Mrs. L. B. Barrett; Mrs. Green spoke of her younger sister, and tribute was paid to Mrs. Col. Thomas, of Georgia, and Mrs. Priscilla Newman, of Arkansas, after which Mrs. Wittenmeyer's favorite hymn, "I have entered the valley of blessings so sweet," was sung.

Miss Willard spoke feelingly of Miss Susie Wallace, of Pennsylvania, who lost her life at Harrisburg.

The recording secretary was directed to send a letter of sympathy to her family also to Harry Foster who, in his attempt to save her life suffered so severely.

Miss Mary Allen West offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That our corresponding secretary and Mrs. Nichols be instructed to convey to the sisters of Miss Lizzie Wallace, of Pennsylvania, an expression of the N. W. C. T. U.'s sympathy with them in the death of their sister. While sorrowing with them we also rejoice with them that they were permitted to give such a precious gift to God and humanity as their sister, whose lovely self-sacrificing life is such a beautiful embodiment of the sentiments of the W. C. T. U.

The minutes of the meetings of the executive committee were read and accepted as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Oct. 27, A. M.

Devotional exercises led by Mrs. E. J. Phinney, president Ohio W. C. T. U., twenty-seven members present. By motion, carried, the appointment of superintendents was considered.

Miss Colman was allowed a hearing.

Moved by Miss Pugh, that the national W. C. T. U. order 5,000 copies of the convention number of THE UNION SIGNAL. Orders from states and individuals followed.

Moved by Mrs. Buell, that Miss Willard be made national organizer, with the privilege of drawing from the national treasury for the work, the sum of $500, the appropriations to be made by the unanimous consent of the general officers.

The following by-law was recommended:

National organizers shall be appointed by the executive committee, and shall be members ex officio of the convention. They shall be sent into states and territories only by the consent of state and territorial presidents.

It was decided that assista ce be granted superintendent of foreign work, and a sum of money shall be appropriated for this department, the amount to be determined by unanimous action of the general officers.

Moved and carried that Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin be made superintendent of southern work, and Mrs. McLeod be made department secretary, and that $180 be appropriated for clerical assistance in the department of southern work.

Departments of Reconnaisance, and of Organization in Schools of Higher Education were created.

The following superintendents were appointed:

ORGANIZATION.

*National Organization.*—Miss Frances E. Willard, Ill; Miss H. G. Moore, Ohio; Mrs. Emily J. McLaughlin, Mass.; Mrs. Mary J. Shields, Col.; Mrs. S. M. Perkins, Ohio; Mrs. E. M. J. Cooley, Neb.; Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, S. C.; Mrs. M. J. Wells, Ind.

*Southern Work.*—Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, S. C., secretary, Mrs. Georgia Hulse McLeod.

*Reconnaisance for the W. C. T. U.*—Mrs. Mary G. C. Leavitt, Mass.

*Work among Foreigners.*—Mrs. Sophia Grubb, Mo.

*Work among Colored People North.*—Mrs. Frances E. Harper, Penn.

PREVENTIVE.

*Heredity.*—Mrs. Mary Weeks Burnett, M.D., Ill.; secretary, Miss Mary Whitall Smith, Penn.

EDUCATIONAL.

*Hygiene.*—Mrs. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Mich.; secretary, Miss Bessie Cushman, Mo.

*Scientific Temperance Instruction.*—Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Mass.; secretary, Mrs. C. C. Alford, N. Y.; home secretary, Mrs. L. S. Toby, Mass.

*Organization in Schools of Higher Education.*—Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, New York.

*Sunday School Work.*—Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, Ill.

*Juvenile Work.*—Mrs. Anna M. Hammer, N. J.; assistant superintendent, Miss Anna Gordon, Ill.; organizer, Mrs. Eva C. Griffith, Wis.

*Kindergarten Temperance.*—Mrs. E. G. Greene, Vt.

*Temperance Literature.*—Miss Julia Colman, N. Y.

*Suppression Impure Literature.*—Miss Lucy J. Holmes, N. H.

*Relation of Intemperance to Capital and Labor with Relative Statistics.*—Mrs. J. E. Woods, Iowa.

*Press Work.*—Mrs. Esther T. Housh, Vt.

*Superintendent at Large of Union Signal Work.*—Mrs. Geo. W. Bain, Ky.

*Conference with Influential Bodies.*—Mrs. C. B. Buell, Conn.

*Inducing Physicians not to Prescribe Alcoholic Stimulants.*—Mrs. W. A. Butler, N. Y.

*For the Suppression of the Use of Tobacco and Narcotics.*—Mrs. M. Bynon Reese, Ohio.

*Suppression of the Social Evil.*—Mrs. Charles Green, Md.

EVANGELISTIC.

*Evangelistic Work.*—Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, Penn.

*Prison and Police Stations.*—Mrs. J. K. Barney, R. I.

*Work among Railroad Employes.*—Miss Jennie E. Smith, Md.; secretary, Miss Adelaide Sherman.

*Soldiers and Sailors.*—Mrs. S. A. McClees, N. Y.

*Work among Lumbermen and Miners.*—Mrs. R. G. Peters, Mich.

*To Secure the Use of Unfermented Wine at the Lord's Table.*—Mrs. George S. Hunt, Me.

SOCIAL.

*Young Woma's Temperance Work.*—Mrs Frances J. Barnes, N. Y.; secretary, Mrs. F. S. Evans, N. Y.

*Parlor Meetings.*—Mrs. Margaret Bottome, N. Y.; assistant superintendent, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, N. Y.

*Kitchen Garden Work.*—Miss Mary C. McClees, N. Y.; secretaries, Miss Hallie Quigley, Ky., Mrs. A. C. Robinson, Md.

*Flower Mission.*—Miss Jennie Cassady, Ky.

*State and County Fairs.*—Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, Ind.

LEGAL.

*Legislation and Petitions.*—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Iowa.

*Franchise.*—Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, Ind., secretary, Mrs. Henrietta L. Wall, Ohio.

*Chalk Tulker.*—Mrs. Nelly Bayley, Ill.

*Railroad Rates.*— ——— ———

Mrs. Downs moved that the consideration of the literature department lie over for the present. Carried.

Mrs. Knox moved that consideration of national headquarters be postponed until next year. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Hoffman that the memorial service be made the first order for the afternoon, and that the committee meet at 1 o'clock. The committee rose.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, OCT. 27, P. M.

Mrs. Caroline B. Buell and Mrs. C. H. St. John were made fraternal delegates to the R. W. S. L, I. O. G. T.

Miss Pugh and Mrs. Phinney were made fraternal delegates to the Woman's Home Missionary Society, which meets in Cleveland.

The general officers were empowered to send delegates to such missionary meetings as they may deem well.

Mrs. Dr. Thomas, of Maryland, and Mrs. Roach, of District of Columbia, were made fraternal delegates to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church to meet at Baltimore.

Mrs. Woodbridge was made superintendent of the department of legislation and petitions.

Moved by Mrs. Hoffman and seconded by Mrs. Lathrap that a department of effort to prevent Sabbath desecration be created, of which Mrs. J. Ellen Foster should be made superintendent.

That a department for work among Indians be created, with Mrs. J. C. McCabe, of Ohio, as superintendent.

Mrs. W. Woods, of Iowa, was made superintendent of the department of relation of intemperance to capital and labor, with relative statistics.

The following memorial from Iowa was read and deferred for such further consideration as its importance demands.

MEMORIAL.

The W. C. T. U. of Iowa, to the N. W. C. T. U.—Greeting:

Believing with our heart's might in our own state motto: "This is the victory, even our faith;" and desiring that the faith of the women of our unions may be cultivated and become a mighty power in the pulling down of the stronghold of unrighteousness, we memorialize the convention at St. Louis, asking that a department of faith culture be created. Adopted at state convention October 7-10, 1884.

M. J. ALDRICH, president.

S. B. MAXFIELD, corresponding secretary.

Moved and carried that one evening be set apart at the convention of 1885 for young women's work.

Mrs. L. S. Tobey was appointed home secretary for Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, superintendent of the department of scientific temperance instruction.

The executive committee recommends that the convention of 1885 open on Friday; that superintendents be invited to meet the executive committee on Thursday afternoon previous, and the stockholders of The Woman's Publication Association hold their annual meeting on Friday afternoon as a part of the convention work.

That no mass meetings be held during the evenings of the convention days.

Moved and carried that there be but one address of welcome, and one response at our convention.

The convention rose to sit tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, OCT. 27, EVENING.

Prayer by Mrs. Buell.

By common consent the few moments discussion was not recorded.

Moved and carried that Dr. Dorchesters request for a centennial anniversary of the temperance reform mentioned in the presidents annual address be endorsed.

The committee rose.

Mrs. Aldrich, of Iowa, offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in the adoption of the resolution expressing the sense of this convention in regard to the co-operation of the N. W. C. T. U. with the national Prohibition party as a means of promoting the cause of state and national Prohibition, we expressly understand and declare that the national W. C. T. U. superintendents are free as any other individual to give or withhold active co-operation with the national Prohibition party; that auxilliary state unions are also left free to give or withhold active co-operation with that party as

hey may elect; that presidents of state unions are free to act with their own state unions although members of the executive committee; and that in active co-operation with the national Prohibition party, the national W. C. T. U., will only lend its influence to that party in the several states with the consent of the W. C. T. U.'s of those states."

Moved to amend by striking out the clause relating to national superintendents. Mrs. Burt moved to lay on the table. Caried, 41 to 25.

Mrs. Foster offered her resignation as superintendent of the department of legislation.

Moved by Mrs. Hibben that the convention do not accept the resignation. Lost 27 to 49.

The resolution offered to the executive committee on Saturday was again offered and was adopted. The report as a whole was then adopted.

The certificates of evangelists was left to the executive committee and the superintendent of evangelistic work.

Mrs. Nichols moved that the convention as a national organization endorse the effort of the state and county fair department to secure a proper representation of the W. C. T. U. at the World's Fair at New Orleans. Carried.

Mrs. Aldrich, of Iowa, moved that the recognition of two state unions in one state in this annual meeting by allowing general officers from the two state unions of one state to seats in this convention shall not establish a precedent for allowing more than four general officers from any state and one delegate at large from a state to a seat in our annual meetings. Carried.

Notices were given, doxology was sung and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster pronounced the benediction.

MONDAY EVENING.

Devotional exercises led by Mrs. Hammer, of N. J., Mrs. Aldrich leading in prayer.

Minutes of the afternoon meeting and of the executive committee were read and accepted.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer spoke earnestly of a faith culture department.

The following motion was made and carried. The thanks of the convention are gratefully tendered to J. W. Chesborough, general passenger agent of the Vandalia line, and secretary of the St. Louis passenger agents; to R. T. Bryden, agent of the Trunk Line commission of New York; to D. T. Drew, representing the commission at the convention; also to the Missouri Pacific, Wabash, C. B. and Q., Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, Baltimore & Ohio, to Mr. C. M. Sheaf, superintendent Southern Division Illinois' Central, New Orleans, to the West Shore lines and other roads for courtesies.

Invitations for holding the next national convention of the W. C. T. U. were received from Philadelphia, Pa., Nashville, Tenn., San Francisco, Cal., Minneapolis, Minn. and Portland, Maine.

The invitation from Philadelphia was accepted with thanks to others from whom invitations were received.

Moved and carried that Mrs. Aldrich secure information concerning excursion to San Francisco in view of holding convention there at some future day.

Major and Mrs. Scott of New Jersey were introduced to the convention and the major pleasantly and briefly addressed the body.

Moved that the corresponding secretary have the minutes of the first three annual meetings printed and bound with the minutes of the remaining eight, and placed in the headquarters of the W. C. T. U. at the exposition in New Orleans. Carried.

Moved and carried that thanks be tendered to the ladies who furnished dinner at the Christian Home.

Mrs. Benjamin moved a rising vote of recognition of the patient forbearance of our loved president. Miss Willard made a characteristic, tender response.

Mrs. Clara Roach moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the secretaries and treasurer, and to Miss Anna Gordon. Carried.

The corresponding secretary was requested to send a note of loving regard to Mrs. E. J. Thompson, of Hillsboro, Ohio.

The convention closed with devotional exercises, the repetition of Scripture passages by the delegates, singing, "Blest be the tie that binds;" and prayer by Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap. The convention adjourned by motion of Mrs. Denman, of New Jersey. Miss Willard declared the eleventh convention of the N. W. C. T. U. closed, and Mrs. M. J. Pearsons, of England, pronounced the benediction.

MARY A. WOODBRIDGE,
Recording Secretary N. W. C. T. U.

RECORDS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 28.

Prayer by Mrs. M. L. Wells.

The chairman announced that Mrs. Foster, declined the superintendency of the department of effort to prevent Sabbath desecration and Mrs. J. C. Bateham, of Ohio was appointed to fill vacancy.

A telegram was received from Hon. John B. Finch.

By motion carried, secretary was directed to place on record and the corresponding secretary was requested to write Mr. Finch and Gov. John P. St. John.

The telegram is as follows:

HORNELLSVILLE DEPOT, N. Y. OCT., 27. '84.

"MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD:— Accept my hearty congratulations on your victory. All hail to the true women of America. JOHN B. FINCH."

Mrs. P. D. Brown wished a committee appointed to consider the relative value of grapes for wine and for the table and that a comprehensive array of facts be presented to the public.

Mrs. P. D. Brown, Oakland; Mrs. General Bidwell, Chico; Mrs. M. E. Congdon, Mariposa; (all of California,) and Mrs. B. H. Jacobs, Lakeside, Ohio, were appointed such committee on viticulture. Any lady who may secure information on the subject is requested to forward the same to Mrs. Brown.

Miss E. S. Toby and Miss Bessie Gordon were made a committee to confer with Dr. Dorchester, of Boston, on the minutia of temperance centenial of 1885, as recommended in the president's address.

A petition touching the fashion plates of the day to be presented to their editors signed by the general officers, by fashionable women and physicians, was considered and adopted.

The petition is as follows:

Publishers of ——— ———:

DEAR SIR: Knowing that the fashion in woman's dress which requires the constriction of the waist and the compression of the trunk of the body, is one which not only deforms the body in a manner contrary to good taste, but results in serious, sometimes irreparable injury to the important vital organs; and, believing that the existence of the widespread perversion of natural instincts which renders this custom so prevalent, may be fairly attributable, in part at least, to erroneous education of the eye, and the establishment of a false and artificial standard of symmetry and beauty, in our opinion, largely the result of the influence of the popular fashion plates of the day; we, the undersigned, most respectfully petition you that in the name of science and humanity, you will lend your aid toward the elevation of woman, to a more perfect physical estate, and consequently to the elevation of humanity, by making the figures upon your fashion plates conform more nearly to the normal standard and the conditions requisite for the maintenance of health.

Moved and carried that a training school be held at Faith Cottage (Miss Jennie Smith's home) Mountain Lake Park, Md., and at such other points as may seem practicable to general officers.

Mrs. Woodbridge was appointed superintendent of the inter-state convention at Mountain Lake Park.

Mrs. S. A. McClees was requested in her department of soldiers' and sailors' work to prepare literature suitable to postmen.

Mrs. Hannah W. Smith was appointed to take charge of the training school at Mountain Lake Park.

Moved and carried that the twelfth specification of the tabulated recommendations of the president's address be referred to the committee on the revision of the constitution; also that the committee have their report printed and forwarded to state presidents and UNION SIGNAL by March, 1885.

Mrs. Aldrich moved that the states be recommended to co-operate with the superintendent of foreign work in effort to secure the publication of a German paper.

Moved and carried that the holding of summer meetings be referred to state presidents for their special consideration.

Mrs. Henrietta L. Wall, of Ohio, was made secretary of the department of franchise.

After much discussion of change of headquarters, th following motion was offered by Mrs. Aldrich:

I move the appointment of a committee, consisting of the general officers and four others, representing different sections of the country, to consider the question of the removal of headquarters, the advisability of combining the literature department with the Woman's Temperance Publication Association, and all relative questions, this committee to report to the executive committee at its first session in Philadelphia next year.

Moved by Mary Allen West that the corrresponding secretary be granted a clerk adequate to her need, and that she be permitted to appoint a local advisory committee.

By request of Miss Colman the following advisory committee nominated by herself was confirmed: Mrs. Helen E. Brown, Mrs. A. S. Riliffson, Mrs. I. A. Atwater, Mrs. Rev. D. P. Kidder, Mrs. A. P. Stewart, Mrs. M. A. Morgan, Mrs. Dr. H. McLean.

The committee rose.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Oct. 28th, P. M.

Prayer by Mrs. Downs.

The reading of minutes was postponed until the close of the afternoon meeting.

The following ladies were selected to co-operate with general officers, as per motion carried.

*From East and Middle States*—Mrs. Dr. Swift, Pennsylvania.

*From the South*—Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, South Carolina.

*From the West*—Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, Michigan.

*From the Northwest*—Mrs. Mary F. Shields, Colorado.

Mrs. E. G. Green, chairman of the committee on badge reported. Moved that the report be accepted. Amended by Mrs. Phinney by addition of the words "and dismissed the subject." Amendment and the report as amended carried.

Mrs. Aldrich asked to be relieved from the duty laid upon her by the convention to ascertain particulars concerning an excursion to California. And Mrs. A. S. Cairns, Miss Helen Hood, Mrs. Charles Kinney and Mrs. C. C. Alford were appointed a committee for the work.

Mrs. Grubb, superintendent of foreign work, empowered to choose her own assistants. Mrs. M. L. Wells, of ana, was made national organizer.

Moved and carried that a series of uniform readings be prepared by Mrs. S. A. Rulison Fish, of Flint, Mich., and published in THE UNION SIGNAL.

Moved and carried that national organizers report quarterly to the national treasurer all amounts collected and disbursed.

Moved and carried that all reports for 1885 be referred to the general officers, from which they shall collate the plan of work.

Moved and carried that Mrs. Esther T. Housh be paid $100 for her expenses during the past year in her department, and $100 to meet the expense of the ensuing year.

Moved by Mrs. Roach that Mrs. F. A. Bent, the cornetist, be invited to the convention of 1885, to be held at Philadelphia, and that her expenses be paid from the national treasury. Carried.

Mrs. Buell moved that $50 per month be allowed Miss Willard for clerical work.

Moved that the matter of the assembly at Lake Funiak, Florida, to which we have been invited, be referred to the corresponding secretary, with the request that she attend if possible. Carried.

Moved and carried that the details of headquarters interest, including those of the corresponding secretary, be left to the general officers.

Moved that the minutes be printed by the Woman's Publication Association. Carried.

Moved that the evangelistic certificate be continued, with the restrictions suggested by Mrs. Smith, and approved by the president of the state, to which they shall go. Carried.

Moved that the consideration of the faith culture department be postponed until next year.

All unfinished business was referred to the general officers. The committee rose.

## Correspondence.

### DAKOTA FOR SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE EDUCATION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The meeting of the Congregational "General Association of Dakota" was held this year at Yankton, September 17-21. One of the questions on the program for essay and discussion was "Temperance Instruction in Public Schools." The thoughtful paper on this subject by the Rev. Lucius Kingsbury, of Canton, was followed by another on the same topic by Mrs. M. B. Norton, the latter by special request. The discussion which followed, though evidently all the members of association were in favor of such instruction where practicable, developed some unexpected differences of opinion. The right to force such instruction in schools where a majority of the parents are foreigners and opposed to it was questioned by one of the ministers, who is also a county superintendent of public instruction. Some of the members took one view of the case, some another. Among the outspoken utterances was one by the Rev. Edward Brown, of DeSmet, cousin to John Brown "whose soul is marching on." The ring of the hero of Harper's Ferry was heard again when his cousin declared "I would concede nothing to ignorance and vice!"

The publications of the National Temperance Society were said to contain untrue statements as to the nature and effects of alcohol, etc., and the charge distinctly made that this society "is run to make money." Dr. Gilbert, of Chicago, said that the publications containing the statements objected to had been withdrawn by this society, but it was replied that the society still published other works containing statements which science refuses to substantiate.

Miss Colman's "Temperance Catechism" was recommended by some but also objected to on the same ground of containing extreme and untrustworthy statements. Dr. Hooker's Physiology with an appendix containing instruction as to temperance hygiene was highly recommended. After this spicy and earnest discussion a set of resolutions was passed, heartily endorsing prohibition, and rejoicing in the victory for tempe.ance achieved in the Maine election, news of which has just been received. The following are the resolutions passed on the

resolutions passed on the subject of temperance instruction in the public schools:

*Resolved*, That we cordially command the spirit and zeal of the W. C. T. U. and in view of great good they have done and the great good they may yet do, we respectfully ask them to study carefully the principles they endorse that they may lay no unstable foundations.

*Resolved*, That we believe the time has come for the instruction of the children of our public schools in the well established facts concerning the laws of physical life that are the basis of a true temperance reform; but in so doing we should be careful not to make use of manuals of instruction that are unscientific and untrue, such as some of those now before the public.

Mrs. E. J. Coggins, president of the Dakota W. C. T. U., was introduced to the association and her appeal for help and encouragement in the work, was granted a cordial and sympathetic hearing.

The Presbyterian "Synod of Dakota" is now in session at Huron. Mrs. Coggins has been freely granted all the time she wished, in which to speak of her before that body, and has received most respectful and generous treatment at its hands. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted as they were reported by the committee on temperance:

Ever feeling the importanco of clear convictions and well defined views on the subject of temperance. This "Synod of Dakota" does heartily adopt the deliverances of the several assemblies of the Presbyterian church, in the past fifty years, and endorse the action of the different presbyteries of which it is composed, and also highly commends the devotion and labors of the ministers and people in behalf of this cause.

In view of the fact that the Christian church and the cause of morality have no greater enemy than the liquor trafic.

And whereas there is no class of men more active, nor more daring than those engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquor, therefore,

*Resolved*, That this "Synod" enjoin every minister and elder to labor in every lawful way for the constitutional prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicaring liquors as a beverage.

And still farther, that this "Synod" having heard the cause of the W. C. T. U. as represented by their president at this session, heartily endorse their efforts, and recommend that every minister preach at least once a year on the subject of temperance, and take up a collection as recommended for the W. C. T. U.

Wm. J. Hill, *Chairman of Com.*

Mrs. Coggins has also visited this week the Methodist conference of Dakota, now in session at Mitchell, and the work of the W. C. T. U. has there received most heartily endorsement. The assembled conference is to give its Sunday evening to a grand temperance mass-meeting when they will "put in the 'rousements" if any have been omitted hitherto. So these three great bodies, on which so much of the moral welfare of South Dakota depends, have in the short space of two weeks placed themselves outspokenly and unequivocally on record on the temperance issues now before the public. We have yet to hear from other Christian organizations in the territory, and doubt not they will maintain substantially and stedfastly the same attitude.

*Huron, Dakota, Oct. 11, 1884.* M. B. N.

## THE GARDEN OF THE LORD.

Dear Union Signal:—Shall I tell you a secret, dear Union Signal? The Euphrates and the Tigris no longer bound Eden. You have only to cross the backbone of New England, the Green Mountains of Vermont, and sit down in the lap of the White river valley to find an earthly Paradise. You must have thought you had stumbled upon Eden had you come in June when these softly rounded slopes were draped in living green, and every tree was the home of a singing bird.

Had you roamed the greewood then, and met by chance that Dante-of-the-Sonnet among birds, the wood lark, with his tender tones of "earthly passion to celestial love refined," you might even have thought yourself the first woman before the fall. But had you waited until now that the autumn touch of God has transformed the hills and dales of New England into a marvel of beauty, and could you step from your western sanctum into this land of delights, you would surely exclaim with us, "The garden of the Lord!" And yet there is not a flower in it. The very frosts that laid the asters low wrought this miracle; the drought that impoveished the springs added to the glory, until every mountain slope and wooded hollow is praising God in a rhapsody of color.

Here is a hill slope crowded with azalia bloom; shades on shades of pink and crimson maples, massed together and spiked with the deep green of the spruce and balsam. Yonder is a wooded rampart gleaming like burnished brass, as if all the goldenrod of the world were crowded there and intensified with sunshine. A turn in the road reveals a hanging garden—acres of forest trees transformed to massive cardinal flowers, sending up tongues of flame among the tender green of the poplars, that like a reminiscence of spring mingle softly with the impassioned color and subdue its fire. Follow the winding descent and enter the mountain gorge beyond. Rioting through it, a very river of splendor, are waves on waves of tropical hues, a floating garden, No gorgeous flower, no lavishly tinted fruit that has not its counterpart.

If your eyes weary of the exuberance of color, look deeper and read the poem written upon the rocks by the hand of onr God. To the spiritual vision only will this appear. You will need to go as Christ did, apart into a mountain, to get the beatific vision. Then shall you hear this thought of God breathed through these transfigured hills: "This beauty is the wine of my love. I have poured it into this hill chalice that you, my child, may drink from the cup of blessing! Listen! the poem is set to music, ineffably sweet, and tender, and now it becomes a grand forest hymn, every tree of the wood, even the roadside ferns, breathing out their hearts in adoration.

If you stay till sunset, you shall hear a nocturne of Chopin from the silver birches, their dying song. If you watch the mists lift in the early morning, you shall witness a color rendering of the "Hymn of Praise." And then as you listen, with your eyes, you will see a sunset sky from your own prairie land entangled in these treetops. The mountains have not companioned with the clouds in vain. They robbed the mists of their color sprites and imprisoned them in their leafy tops. How they dance in the glad morning, how they sigh in the twilight,—these children of the rainbow. When they are merry they promise to stay forever; but when they are sad they murmur, "This is not our home."

"Not our home." We too would not linger always even in Paradise; for this triumphal procession of the forests will end in a dirge of death, and this enchanting nook is not without its serpent trail. You, dear Union Signal, would speedily discover the slimy track, always to be found where prohibition has not slain the brood. Now, thank God, almost always to be found, close by the hydra-headed foe, Intemperance, his arch enemy, the W. C. T. U. Here it is—the valiant little union, small, but alert, uncompromising, and growing towards the light. Its leader, loyal to right, open-eyed, ready to wield the ballot or any other legitimate weapon of reform. Its constituency "marching on," and more than one member brave enough and true enough to prefer defeat with St. John and Daniel, to victory with the apostle of expediency. Ideas generate in an atmosphere and on a soil where grew an Ethan Allan. Said a Green Mountain boy of seventy summers but with no trace of winter in his heart, "I haven't thought much about these things before, the voting and all that, but I can see that if women had the ballot, we shouldn't have rum in R."

Fifteen years ago when praying in the barn, this son of the Puritans had a Pauline conversion. "There ain't folks enough in the world, sister, to make me believe that the light didn't shine in my face, as plain as that candle there," is his simply testimony. Ever since, his daily prayer has been, "More Light." What wonder that he sees the coming dawn for woman and prophesies its speedy advent. His son is a "twentieth century man," as gentle as a woman and as manly as a man.

There is hope for a nation whose rural folk are made of such stuff. There is hope for Paradise when Adam joins hands with Eve in resisting Satan's wiles.

E. G. I.

*Rochester, Vt., Oct. 1, 1884.*

## STEREOSCOPIC TEMPERANCE.

Dear Union Signal:—We all have our "pet projects" and think that if our particular line of work was carried on persistently, that the day of the Millenium would soon dawn. This enthusiasm is well perhaps, and explains the "cause why," such an incredible amount of work is accomplished by our women in the thirty-three departments. Mrs. Stowell in a late issue of The Union Signal, writes charmingly of the open door for work in the day schools, and after some excellent suggestions of what might be done, enquires "Where are our committees on schools?" One year ago the New York state W. C. T. U. resolved themselves into a "committee of the whole" and went to work for the public schools and secured the introduction of a most important branch of study, viz., "Alcohol and Hygiene." Continuing the thought she says, "What band of women works at entertainments to procure books, maps and charts?" Indirectly this committee-at-large have been the means of furnishing the schools under state control the best of charts, far surpassing the famous Sewell's. At a meeting of the principals of the normal schools of the state of New York to consider how best this new branch of study could be taught, they resolved that they would recommend (aside from the text books), a series of stereoscopic plates, to be prepared at the state's expense, illustrating the physiological effects of alcohol upon the various organs of the human body. These are now in process of construction by eminent scientists, and each normal school in our state will be supplied with a set, and as the students go out from these training schools to teach the children of our state, they will carry with them the influence of these vivid and effective object lessons.

Mrs. H. A. Perrigo.

In Indiana, at a recent diocesan conference of the Protestant Episcopal church, a session was given to "Woman's work, and the promotion of methods for increasing her usefulness in the church." One who was there says: "It was very dull at first; for, although several papers were presented, written by women, yet they were all read by their respective 'rectors.' There were delegates in force from all parts of the diocese, but not a woman spoke a word. Finally, after a good deal of discussion by the brethren, a daring pleader for innovation (in the person of the rector of South Bend) arose, and told of a most inspiring convention he had attended, presided over and wholly conducted by women; and he eulogized its methods in the highest degree, finally suggesting that all that was needed in this case was to let the women take care of their own meeting, the bishop calling one of them to the chair. Instantly another one of the clergy sprang to his feet with the remark that his brother had done a strange thing, and that it was surely far from treating the reverend bishop with respect to ask him to vacate the chair, and pleading that the body 'move carefully.' But the dear old bishop followed with a glowing tribute to the growing power of women in all good works, and urged that the church conserve this power more and more. A motion was passed that the ladies take charge of the meeting, and the gentlemen retired in a body, so as to remove all embarrassments; thereupon Mrs. Julia E. Work, one of 'our own' W. C. T. U. workers, was called to the chair, and Miss Alice Vining, W. C. T. U. state secretary, though a member of the kindly Friends, and not an Episcopalian, acted as secretary. A good meeting was the result, and they planned wisely and well for the year's work, as the blessed women in the churches are doing all over the land."

☐The effort to secure National Prohibition is not intended to remove the police power now lodged in state governments, but is aimed at the co-operation of the national with state government instead of, as is now the case, a systematic protection of, and partnership with the traffic, in the very states which have outlawed it. As says Senator Blair:

"The constitution now *interferes* with the internal police of every state which may desire to banish liquor from its borders for the public good, by protecting every other state which sees fit to encourage the traffic in the production and transportation of this substance as a commodity of legitimate commerce, and *compels* each state to allow its importation in bulk from foreign countries and other states; and when once within the territorial limits of a state you can no more prevent its distribution through the dram shop than you can arrest the progress of the storm by a geographical line. The police powers of the states are thus really *nullified* or *abridged* in a most important, nay a matter of vital concern.

## Our Children.

### KING ALCOHOL.—A RECITATION.

MRS. M. A. SUTFIN.

Oh, this wicked old king
Is a hateful old thing,
And he's ruling our beautiful land!
His subjects are slaves,
He lowers and depraves,
Ah! he sins with a very high hand.

Oh! their bonds are so strong,
Like a chain or a thong,
And all too late they will learn
That a greedy old thing
Is this wicked old king,
And he wants every penny they earn.

In his dotage is he,
You all will agree,
For he staggers and reels as he goes;
And his vile, bloated face,
Has no feature of grace,
And he wears a red patch on his nose.

But the women today
Are working away
At a grave, for this monster of sin.
And some day, I'm sure,
With intention most pure,
They'll manage to tumble him in.

*Hanover, Oct. 1.*

### TWO ROOMS.

BY SYDNEY DAYRE.

"Such a pretty, pretty room!"

Little Miss Jessie walked in and out, admiring everything in it and thinking herself the most fortunate little girl in the world. And surely, if a cunningly fitted up room could make her so, she was so.

Blue, blue everywhere—just the shade of blue that matched her bright eyes and contrasted with her flowing curls, though, to do her justice, Jessie never thought of that, for she was not a vain child. She liked the dainty tinting on the walls and the knots of satin ribbon which held up the pictures, just as she liked everything else which was tasty and sweet, and she took delight in the mirror, not because it reflected her little self, but because it was so gracefully draped by soft gauze held up by a chubby little hand and arm. She used to fancy that the owner of the hand and arm was hiding behind the mirror, and might at any moment peep out at her with a merry smile, or drop down upon her the handful of gauze.

The little lassie sat down in a fancy chair and studied the bouquets on the blue carpet, then the delicate tracery of ferns and forget-me-nots on the basin and pitcher.

"Yes, everything about it is pretty, but—if I only had that picture to hang in it!"

Poor Jessie was already beginning to find out that few people in this world are ever satisfied. It was a picture of Christ blessing little children which she had seen in a store. She had been charmed by the expression of loving gentleness which the artist had thrown into the face of the Master and with the tender child faces which looked up to Him.

"I do believe it would help me to be a good girl every single day of my life," she said, shaking her head very gravely at the remembrance of the sweet thoughts which always came into her little heart at sight of the picture.

But mamma, when told of her great desire for it, felt that there ought to be a limit to indulgence even in the case of this her one little daughter.

"You have a beautiful room without it, dear, I have spent as much money on it as I think I ought to, and I fancy it will do you just as much good to try how good you can be without it."

Jessie thought this a much less pleasant way, but wisely made up her little mind to give up thinking about it. But just as she was beginning to find that she could take in the spirit of the beautiful faces very well by going round to take a peep at them on her way from school, her grandfather, who never could be brought to believe it a possible thing for Jessie to be too much indulged, one day pressed into her hand a roll of bills, whispering:

"Go and buy the picture, pet."

"Five, five dollars!" exclaimed Jessie, hugging him in great delight.

Mamma looked doubtful, but agreed that as grandpa said so it must be so. And Jessie put on her hat and placed her little purse in the very bottom of her pocket as she walked down the street to buy the picture.

"Pretty! pretty!" She heard a little voice just above her head and stopped to look up.

What a poor, pitiful little face it was she saw looking down upon her from an upper window!

"Did you speak to me?" she asked.

"Oh —" said the child, bashfully, "I was only lookin' at them pretty daisies on your hat."

"Are you sick?" asked Jessie.

"No, but I'm lame; I can't walk."

"Dear me! I'm coming up to see you. And without stopping to wonder whether mamma would think well of it, she ran into the entry up a flight of narrow stairs and into the open door of a room in which she found the little girl.

Such a room! Jessie's thoughts went swiftly back to her own as she looked around it. Bare, ugly and forlorn it was—without a single thing to relieve the dreary air of poverty and neglect. The child was lying on a comfortless looking lounge, drawn as near as possible to the open window, but the wind, which brought to Jessie's room the sweetness of the flowers and the song of the birds, here seemed heavy with the hot breath of the dirty brick-bound streets. She looked around almost in dismay.

"Why—haven't you any—pictures?"

"No."

"Nor any flowers, nor any books—nor any nice things?"

"No."

"Don't any body take care of you?"

"Yes, mother does, but she's gone all day washin'. She leaves my dinner for me and says. 'Be a patient little girl. Kitty,' and then she goes."

"Oh *dear!*" Jessie sat down with a kind of a desperate little sigh as she looked at the "dinner," a piece of bread which seemed to get drier and drier every moment, with a bit of fat pork beside it.

"Do you stay here all the time?" she asked.

"Yes' I've stayed a great, great while," she said wearily.

"Don't you get tired?"

"Yes, but sometimes I see nice things. The marketmen go by with their flowers and sometimes a bird sings. And it's nice to see you. You've got such nice flowers on your hat and nice ruffles on and such nice little boots!—and oh my!"—as Jessie took out her handkerchief, "such a cunning handkerchief!"

Jessie spread it out that she might laugh at the quaint little Kate Greenaway figures on it, and then delighted her beyond measure by spreading it for a table-cloth under the poor little dinner.

"I'll come and see you again," she said, and went home without once thinking of the picture.

She told her mother all she had seen, and ended with:

"Now, mamma, why does God give me such a nice room and such an ugly one to that poor little girl? Why do some people have so many nice things when other people don't?"

Mamma patted her earnest little face.

"You might almost guess, I think, Jessie. Don't you think the dear Lord must have sent the poor among us that we may have the chance of being kind to them?"

"Oh, mamma, I wish you'd fix up Kitty's room just as you have mine. Couldn't you?"

"No, dear, I have no money to give away just now."

"Nor I," said Jessie, sorrowfully. "I have only this that grandpa gave me for the picture. Of course I couldn't take that, could I? Because I want the picture so badly, you know, mamma. But then, dear me!—that dreadful room of Kitty's!"

Each of these observations came after long pauses of deep thought, and then mamma left Jessie to think it out by herself. An hour later she came and leaned against her mother's shoulder.

"Mamma, would my twenty-five dollars make Kitty's room look like mine?"

"Not exactly, Jessie, but very bright and pretty."

"Well, I want to do it."

And having once decided, Jessie could not let matters rest until her charming plan was carried out. A plot was formed against Kitty. She was told that her room must be cleaned, so one bright morning she was carried into a neighbor's house and the work of transformation began. A paper of Jessie's own selection covered the unsightly old walls, making them look as if roses and lilies and pinks had been piled to the very ceiling. Then a checkered matting went on the floor and a few pieces of light furniture came, a pretty little bedstead with springs taking the place of the old lounge, and Jessie was always allowed to believe that her money had bought it all.

Lastly she brought from her own room two or three tiny pictures, a vase with flowers and some books. And then Jessie playfully blindfolded Kitty's eyes as she was carried home.

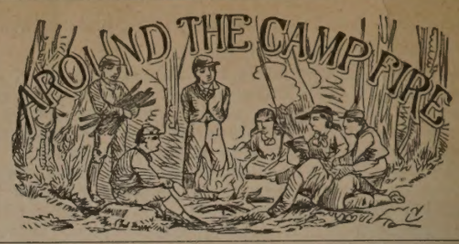
"Where am I visitin' now?" she said, looking about her in wonder as the bandage was taken off. "And when am I goin' home?"

"It's your own room, you dear little thing!" And Jessie hardly waited to see the glow in her eyes and the color which rose to the white cheeks as she kissed her and ran away.

"I'm glad—I'm glad—I'm glad!" she whispered to herse'f as she went to her room that evening feeling it full of a sweeter delight than it had ever held before. Something hung on the wall which had not hung there before, and she turned the light to see.

Was it the coveted picture? No, she never had it. Grandpa wanted to get it for her, but mamma would not have the full blessedness of her self denial spoiled. She read in letters of soft coloring, the words:

"Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me."—*Standard.*




### "WAY DOWN IN MAINE."

M. E. B. T.

DEAR CAPTAIN DEBORAH: Do you suppose your young soldiers would care to hear a little of a Band of Hope in the days of Auld Lang Syne, "when I was young?"

I was only six years old when I joined the first Band of Hope organized in our city, one of the first in the state. Our organizer was one whose name is a "household word" with the friends of temperance everywhere. His face—always aglow with goodness, and truth, and love—is one of the portraits in the gallery of memory. Our childish hearts were responsive to his sympathy, and like swarms of bees we would cluster about him.

He was aided by a number of earnest workers, who helped to make our weekly meetings sources of infinite delight, bringing something new and interesting for each occasion, something that would inspire in us true and noble aims.

We were divided in classes of ten or a dozen each, and to each, as "monitor," one of the older members was assigned, who should select a member of the class for recitation, or some other exercise, each week, and should keep a record of the attendance, etc.

How proud were those promoted to this responsible position. Or we younger ones, when in the absence of the monitor we were permitted for the time being to don her insignia. With what dignity we wore the symbol of our office, a wide scarf of blue silk crossing the right shoulder and tied at the left side. This decoration made the wearer a conspicuous figure in those days of simple childish dress, on occasion of our annual picnics, reunions, rallying marches, etc. And we all wore very complacently our pretty badge with its blue rosettes, the badge a strip of white ribbon on which was printed in blue our pledge surmounted by the words, "Member of the —— Band of Hope," and the device an anchor.

And our lovely white silk banner, which bore the same words and symbol in gleaming gold, seemed to shed upon us a radiant light, whether, like the ancient "fiery cloudy pillar," it went before us on our march, or stood in the midst of our assemblage.

A fac simile of the banner, in gilt on fine paper, with the addition of the pledge and a certificate of membership was presented to each one on joining the Band.

Carefully cherished with many other souvenirs of the past is this beautiful momento.

And the words of our triple pledge, repeated in concert at every meeting, are as deeply imprinted on my heart as on the badge I wore above it.

### PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498 Sharon, Pa.*

212. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 41 letters.

My 5, 6, 26, 11, 12, is the name of the first man, translated.

My 3, 13, 2, 24, 17, is the name of a noted patriarch's wife.

My 4, 9, 14, 33, 31, 23, 12, 2, 18, 41, 37, the noblest martyr.

My 1, 13, 2, 22, is the name of his mother.

My 7, 30, 13, 17, is the name of a man with whom God made a covenant.

My 32, 33, 9, 15, 20, is the title of a ruler of England.

My 40, 41, 31, 13, 3, 41, 8, 6, 13, 19, 18, 36, 20, was what the authoress of this enigma warned President Garfield of before he left his home at Mentor, Ohio, to be inaugurated, by writing him a letter.

My 41, 36, 2, 2, 30, 16, is what the people of the United States will witness more during the impending presidential campaign and administration than they did in the last one of which I now write the people.

My 26, 27, 28, with a V prefixed is what the women will have the the right to do in the near future to save the 29, 26, 25, 3.

My 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, is the name of the state to which I was banished in 1880 to keep from revealing a revelation, (given to me from the source of vision) concerning political and religious interests.

My whole is the name and address of a prophetess of the nineteenth century. MRS. J. M. C. W.

213. PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

Take a consonant; suffix a vowel and it means behold; add a consonant and you have a household deity; add

another consonant and you have the fat of swine. Now, take the original consonant and prefix a vowel and a consonant and you are sick. Prefix another consonant and you have volition; place the last word before the first and you have a familiar name. I. P. M.

214. WORD SQUARE.

1. Something that flies; 2. A god; 3. A girl's nickname; 4. A girl's name. CHARLIE D.

215. CHARADE.

My first is the name of a useful domestic animal.
My second describes an act often performed by that animal.
My whole is the name of a peculiarly stubborn lock that will not bear banging. H. E. R.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

205.—Watcher, Onesimus, Maacah, Antonia, Nathan, So, Constantine, Hiram, Rameses, Isaiah, Samaria, tent, Iconium, Artemas, Nehushtan, Titus, Easter, Manaen, Persis, Enoch, Rephaim, Anna, Nero, Chemarim, Ethan, Ur, Nisroch, Ithamar. Ostrich, Nicanor:—"Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

206.—"Jesus wept."

207.—
S T A I R
T R I N E
A I R A S
I N A N E
R E S E T

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Answers have been received from I. P. Monfort, Hattie E. Rockwell and S. M. Kennedy.

# Home Department.

## NOW AND THEN.

MRS. S. R. GRAY.

*A Conversion—Written February 1866.*

O tell me have all the women
So strayed from the good old way,
That now they are fondly longing
To vote on election day?

Have they not heard that corruption
And vices of every kind
Lurk often in voting places
And never are hard to find?

Would they come from homes of splendor
Or of wretchedness and care?
Must they go in crowds these women?
Alone to vote would they dare?

O, but think of these voting places
The unpleasant things within
The manhood debased and ruined
The profanity and sin!

And where are the sick and dying
That woman's hand is not there?
The weary, the aged and poor,
Do they need no more her care?

Woman, dear woman, forget not
Thy mission of love and cheer;
Recall "'mid scenes of confusion"
*A woman's holiest sphere.*

*Later—Written October 11, 1884.*

Because I'm eighteen years older
Have seen something more of life
And in the conflict with evil,
Have longed to be in the strife,

Because I'm an earnest woman,
Sustaining a woman's part
In the changing drama of Life
And having a woman's heart,

Because I've seen desolation,
Have heard the sorrowful cry
From hearts that I knew were breaking,
And prayed with a tearful eye;

Because my "sphere" is to comfort
And help every sorrowing one,
And I would be of the number
To whom God shall say, "Well done,"

Because to the Temperance Army
I came long ago—to stay,
And the dear word "*Prohibition*"
Is on one banner today.

*Perhaps*—because they'll not let me,
So *maybe* I'd not, if they would,
But now I think I should *hurry*
*To vote for St. John—if I could.*

*Albany, N. Y.*

## THE KITCHEN SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

MISS MARY MCDOWELL.

My servant is a German girl, bright and intelligent, a devoted Roman Catholic; my laundress is a colored woman but a few weeks ago from South Carolina, a "Methodist sister" happily married to a "Methodist brother," both husband and wife earnest temperance advocates and in the past loyal to the Republican party, which they say "set them free." This morning found the German girl and the colored woman earnestly talking and as I caught the words from the "colored sister's" free lips, "Oh, I tell you I wish them colored folks down home knew all about this new party and what it wants to do for them. Wouldn't they work and vote for it!" I could not stay out any longer, so I "jined the meetin'." Here was our school of philosophy—German, African, and Anglo Saxon joined in heart touching the curse of intemperance and the true freedom for all people.

The German girl in answer to my question, said: "Yes indeed, Miss Mary, my mother and every German woman would vote the saloons away if they had a chance. My mother has wept so often because of the beer that she hates it, and my grandmother left her old home in Germany to get my grandfather away from his companions and to save her children and husband from being beer drunkards."

"Yes ma'am," said colored Jane, her mild eyes growing as fiery as they could with a pent up zeal, "Just give the colored women a chance and they will vote whisky out—I tell you they will, sure 'nough."

Then in her simple wisdom she said, "Why, you can't get a white person down south to vote the Republican ticket, nor a colored person to vote the Democratic ticket, but they would join to get rid of whisky, and a new party with a new name would bring them together. My people are tired of being cheated by one party and bulldozed by another and they can't vote for the Republicans and they won't vote for the Democrats, but they want to vote for something, and a new party with a new name would join them, any way where I come from it would, in South Carolina."

The German sister showed that she wanted a turn now. All the while they rubbed away on the washboards, and at times getting so in earnest that I trembled for my clothes.

"A few miles from here is a German village, full of saloons, and the mothers and wives hate them because they are ruining their sons. They know it is too late to save the old men, but they must save the boys. If only some good German woman could go there and speak to them of this woman's temperance work, I believe they would be glad and would listen and help her."

Right at this interesting point I had to leave, but the other members of the K. S. P. are still talking and rubbing, unconscious of how much their simple words mean and what signs of the times I saw in their spirit and free speech. As I went about my work, I kept saying there is truth in all this—it is in the air, women are catching the "home protective" impulse almost unconsciously.

What a sisterhood that will be, when German and Swede, Irish and negro, English and French, join hands and hearts and prayers to vote this home curse from our midst.

Can't you hear the hallelujah chorus sung in harmony by all tongues, over the home victory? I can. I felt that I must tell this. It was too good to keep.

## APPLE BUTTER MINUS CIDER.

I send you a receipt for apple butter made without cider. I noticed in one of the papers that a Kansas friend desired said receipt. One bushel of apples, 2 gallons of water, ½ gallon of vinegar, or enough to make the water quite acid, ½ gallon molasses. Cinnamon. allspice, and cloves to the taste. Put about three quarts of the vinegar and water in your boiler, put all your apples in, and let them cook until nearly soft, and then by degrees add the rest of the vinegar and water. When nearly done, put in the molasses, sugar can be used instead, if desired, then add the spices. This apple butter will keep at least a year. It is the way my mother made it thirty-five years ago. M. B. WARD.

*Springfield, Ill., Sept. 30th.*

EXCEPTING one drug, there is nothing which medical men are so particular about as the nature and quality of the drugs they prescribe. They are exact to a grain in their prescriptions, and so careful are they that they frequently recommend their patients to get their prescriptions made at some particular establishment, so as to obtain the purest drugs. But in reference to one drug they display a culpable recklessness in the way in which they frequently prescribe it to their patients. They do not seem to care what course of life the latter have led, and even though they may have been greatly addicted to intemperance, our medical men only sometimes take that into account. Accordingly they prescribe the powerful drug alcohol; and instead of doing this in a form in which it could be obtained at the apothecary's shop, they advise their patients, men, women, and children, sober and intemperate alike, to take it in the shape of wine, beer or spirits, to be procured at any grocer's, wine merchant's, public-house, or beer shop they may choose, and too often can we hear the young man or woman say with an air of authority at a public bar counter, "I am taking this because the doctor ordered it." Varying as these drinks do, as to strength and purity, at each description of shop where they are sold, such conduct on the part of medical practitioners does seem very like quackery, and a disgrace to the noble profession. If alcohol be required as a medicine, but which, after the experience of the Temperance Hospital in London, is very questionable, still, if our allopathic and homœopathic practitioners think it necessary in certain cases, let them be consistent, and show the same care in its prescription as they do in respect to other drugs.—*Dublin Coffee Palace Journal.*

I HAVE been greatly interested in a story bearing the peculiar title of "Barebacks." A few pages explain the title. Some children are reading Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress with great enthusiasm. They come to where Christian passes into the Valley of Humiliation and is about to meet Appollyon: "Then did Christian begin to be afraid and cast about in his mind whether to *go back* or to stand his ground, but he considered that he had no armor for *his back.*" One boy thought perhaps he had lost some of it off; the other said that could not be. They appealed to their mother, who directed them to look up the words armor and armory with illustrations, but she added, "I think you will find boys, the Lord's soldiers are never armed for a retreat. Retreat in battle when the battle is right means disgrace, God's fighters are all barebacks so far as armor goes. He makes them proof against the foe when they stand their ground or march forward facing danger." So in this great warfare organized by this great army of Christian women in our unions all over the land, may we be armed for conflict, not for retreat.

THE man who saw the whole world drowned,
No sooner safe on the shore was found,
Than, lo! himself was drowned in wine:
Ah, Lord, whereto Thy discipline?
Man bales Thy judgments out of mind,
And, to Thy warnings madly blind,
Under Thy rosy arch of light,
Makes his own deluge in despite.
"*Autumn Swallows,*" *by Ellice Hopkins.*

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Nov. 16.] Fourth Quarter, No. 7. [1884.

## TOPIC: SOLOMON'S SIN.

LESSON TEXT: 1 Kings 11, 4-13.

GOLDEN TEXT: Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life.

TIME: B. C. 995.

PLACE: Jerusalem and roundabout.

1. "A prudent wife" said Solomon in the days of his wisdom and his dependence on God, "is from the Lord." Again he says "Live joyfully with the wife of thy youth." It was *wives* however that turned his heart after other gods. God's plan was no more polygamy in the beginning than it is today. It was expressly forbidden to a king to have many wives. Deut. 17: 17. Solomon's many wives were doubtless "strange women" in more senses than one. They were aliens and foreigners, worshipping the gods of Paganism. They were from the very tribes with which David his father had warred.

In disobeying God's law he laid the foundation for the disruption of his kingdom—which actually occurred in the next generation.

2. The sin of a ruler has mighty consequences. God lays express commands upon men in authority, and holds them to heavy responsibilities. His word is full of instances of punishment proportioned to the office and work of the offender.

3. Solomon deceived himself in his sin just as hundreds of men do today. He tells us in Ecclesiastes that he pursuaded himself that it was not the pleasures of sin that he sought, but to know what was good for the sons of men. Many a young man enters the way of sin from curiosity, and thinks it impossible to retrace his steps to virtue; many older men are drawn into questionable schemes and plans by the desire to know the ways of worldings, though not intending to give themselves to them.

4. One sin leads to another. His heart given to "strange women," Solomon readily yields to their idolatrous forms of worship. He even provides places of worship for them. The Lord his God is forgotten, and the covenant which was to be unbroken if he went not "after other gods." The sin of sins was forgetting God. Others follow as naturally as the flower turns to the sun. The reason why God insists upon loyalty to Himself is that only so, can we be kept from yielding to the ruinous demands of our would-be masters.

5. Another instance of God's covenant with parents for their children's good, is His word to Solomon that for David his fathers' sake, he would not take away the kingdom during his life. A very tender God is ours, whose mercy is from one generation to another.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

61 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

*I give and bequeath to the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union the sum of $—— the same to be paid the treasurer of said society for its use by my executors.*

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*England.* Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.
*Switzerland.* Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.
*Denmark.* Pastor Karl Eltzholz, Horsen, Jutland.


## THE MEANS AND THE END.

Nobody for a moment believes that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized for the sake of itself. No one would be so unwise as to suggest that its *raison d'etre* is simply the spiritual and intellectual development of its members, though experience proves that development to be a striking incident of its existence. No one would intimate that the end and aim of this society is to build up a great organization which like a well-manned, skillfully sailed ship shall clear all rocks, avoid all shallows, and only mark out to other craft the safe highway of the seas.

Nobody does or would say any of these things in so many words, or even in deliberate thought, yet many of us forget at critical times, that as an organization we are simply and only, a means to an end. It is not strange that we forget. Greater systems than ours are often wrecked on just such reefs of conceit. Churches forget that they are but the instruments of soul-saving and build up ecclesiasticisms that God is compelled to rebuke. Governments forget and become tyrannies, at which the voice of God thunders through the noisy revolutions of the people. But with all the lessons of history and of Providence so clearly written out before us, with the little lapse of time since the almost supernatural birth of the society, there seems every reason to remember that "we are set" not so much for an "example" as an agency; not so much a product as a process.

Let us turn back to our creed and see for what cause we are come into the world:

"This society is the lineal descendant of the Crusade of 1873–4, and is a union of Christian women of all churches, *for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentiment; reforming the drinking classes; transforming by the power of divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram shop from our streets by law.*"

We were no more instructed as to the precise manner in which we were to be used for this purpose than we were prepared by precise arrangement for the manner of the Crusade. Our growth has been a succession of seeming experiments in which, however, always a faithful few have seen clearly the beckoning of the Divine Hand.

About midway in our history, with all the vivid impression of a heavenly vision, the word came to the leaders of our rapidly increasing, on-marching column,—"Set over against the appetite of the dram-drinker, and the avarice of the dram-seller, the undying mother love of the home."

This thought germinated in good and honest soil, and brought forth the truth, which was speedily incorporated in our system of effort, viz., the demand for woman's enfranchisement, in the interest of the home. When this demand was formulated by the society, there was a cry from the east and west and north and south, "It will hurt and perhaps destroy the Woman's Christian Tempeance Union." Loyal hearts were grieved, and brave ones were saddened. On-looking, ecclesiastical friends mourned what seemed the undue haste to identify a Christian body with a measure which had never before taken on a distinctly Christian type, though eminently an outgrowth of Christ's gospel. Indifferent workers passed their little criticisms, and spiteful enemies rejoiced at what they thought the beginning of the end.

But the W. C. T. U. sped on with a divine momentum, too busy to heed, too conscious of high behest to feel the shafts of enemies, or the friendly wounds of the faithless. Today the darts are all sheathed, the criticisms hushed, and the opposition is won over.

Today, however, a new menace is uttered. Strangely, and yet not strangely it is spoken by lips that have blessed us. Its deepest growl, its angriest tone come from the ranks wherein march many whose hands have upheld us, and who are our own best beloved. This is indeed hard to bear and to overcome.

The days and years of prayer for a political organization which should either engraft upon its stock, or make the central idea of its purpose, the culminating thought of our own creed, have brought us noble answer. Not in the way we hoped, or expected, but none the less plainly indicated.

Has the W. C. T. U. waked spirits that it desires to quell? Now that the tender nursling Prohibition, strides out into the arena of politics, a very St. Sebastian amid the flying arrows, shall its mother hide her face or go over into the camp of the enemy? Suppose going to its rescue and its support shall bring us into the range of these very arrows. Suppose some of our best friends are alienated. Suppose money is withheld and doors now open are shut against us. Suppose we lose some of that prestige and power which the years and their patient efforts blessed by God, have won for us. Do we exist for friends' sake, for money's sake? God can open doors now unseen, upon broad highways, where now we walk in foot paths. God can raise up friends for us now, just as well as in the past. God can help us to conquer prejudice now, just as easily as He has helped us smooth the rough places of opposition, all through the last decade. So we reasoned within ourselves, at St. Louis, with a bright over-looking of the near infelicities. But as they were forced nearer and nearer, we said,

"For his cause came I into the world," and if it bring contumely, scorn and seeming defeat, the disciple is not above his master, and the path He trod, our feet may press with joy.

The W. C. T. U. is not the end, but the means, and whenever we exalt it, or any of its departments above the object for which it was formed, there may well be a suspicion of wood, hay and stubble at our foundations, and our work is in danger of being burned. Happily such considerations prevailed, and the menacing danger was averted. The society, recognizing God's answer to myriad prayers, said "As we now know which national party gives us the desired embodiment of prohibition principles, we will continue to lend our influence to that political party which declares in its platform for National Prohibition and Home Protection.

Then, remembering the spirit of our first feeble beginning, the dangers and difficulties which confronted us then, we reiterated the language of the convention at Cleveland in 1874; "We will endeavor to meet argument with argument—misjudgment with patience, denunciation with kindness, and all our difficulties and dangers with prayer." Verily, God hath led us; "He will be our guide even unto death."

## WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLICATION ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Woman Temperance Publication association was washeld at St. Louis. Oct. 23, 1884. This was the largest meeting of the stockholders ever held, 400 shares of stock being represented either in person or by proxy. Much time was profitably spent in informal discussion of practical points, which made stockholders acquainted with the workings of the company, and the exact status of its affairs.

The following resolution, moved by Mrs. Hoffman, of Missouri, supported by Mrs. Benjamin, of Michigan, was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter no stock shall be voted until the full amount of twenty-five dollars a share shall be paid thereon; the treasurer is instructed to give receipts for partial payments on shares, these receipts being exchanged for certificates of stock, when the full amount due for said stock is paid.

Election of directors for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Mrs. T. B. Carse, Chicago; Mrs. L. A. Hagans, Elmhurst; Miss Frances E. Willard; Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Ohio; Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, Michigan; Mary Allen West, Illinois; Mrs. Mary B. Willard; Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Missouri; Miss E. S. Toby, Massachusetts; Mrs. S. F. Chapin, South Carolina; Mrs. L. H. Plumb, Illinois.

Mrs. Hagans, as treasurer of stock fund, reported receipts for the year, including balance, $2,266.22; expenditure, $1,943 30; cash on hand, $322.92.

It was unanimously voted to increase the capital stock of the association from twenty-five thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars.

MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The newly elected board of directors met the evening following and re-elected the officers of the preceding year: Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, president; Mary Allen West, secretary; Mrs. L. A. Hagans, treasurer. Mrs. Mary B. Willard was re-elected editor, and Charles E. S. Fielden business manager for ensuing year. His report total receipts for the year from

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscriptions, advertisements, job work, etc., | $20,528 69 |
| Due on outstanding accounts, | 1,427.47 |
| " advertising, | 1,650.78 |
| Value of stock on hand, | 700.00 |
| Total | $24,306.94 |

Which represents the sum total of its earnings for the year.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total expenditures | $20,797.05 |
| Bills unpaid | 700.00 |

leaving $2,809.89 as excess of earnings over expenditures.

Amount paid on old debts during the year, $2122.78. We still owe $2875, which is much more than offset by value of printing material, including electrotype plates and outstanding accounts.

That our association is taking respectable rank as a publishing house is shown by the fact that the printing done by it for one state W. C. T. U. alone, during the year, that of Illinois, amounted to 2,052,000 pages, for which it paid us $1112.31. When the National W. C. T. U. and other state unions patronize us in the same proportion, our future will be assured.

Our enlarged business requires enlarged facilities for doing it. The business committee were therefore empowered to hire an additional room for the publishing department and to purchase another press for job work.

MARY ALLEN WEST, *Sec.*

Now is the time to arrange wholesome entertainment for the winter evenings. It used to be the custom to lay in a stock of cider and nuts at this season, but cider has fallen under the ban in temperance households and mothers are querying as to the best amusements for their young people. The W. C. T. U. which has been described as "One hundred mothers for one boy"—is on the alert and in many places is planning a series of entertainments, full of attractive instruction for the boys and girls. In one town, last winter, through W. C. T. U. efforts, two courses of lectures were arranged—one for young men and boys, and another for young women and girls. For the one, such topics as these were chosen:

"Little savings of time and money make men successful."
"True honor and courage."
"The duty of a good citizen."
"Personal purity."
"Worship of God, Religion."
"Courtship, Marriage, Fatherhood."
"Fun."
"The dignity of labor."

The young women listened to the treatment of such as these:

"Adornment of home, and the dignity of house (or home) keeping."
"Motherhood."
"Tight garments; corsets, shoes, gloves, sleeves, etc."
"Love, Courtship, Marriage."
"Beauty; physical, mental."
"Fun."
"The relation of food to the drink habit."

After each lecture, the young people discussed the subject which had been handled by some honored citizen, gentleman or lady, as might best suit the case. The example is a wise one.

THE general officers of the N. W. C. T. U. held a final meeting in St. Louis on the 29th of last month and authorized Miss Helen L. Hood' of Chicago, to begin investigation concerning the best rates for a W. C. T. U. excursion to the Yellowstone Park during the summer of 1885. Miss Hood's energy and adaptation to railway "combinations" is sufficiently known to make everybody sure of a delightful trip.

The meeting resolved itself into a prayer meeting in accordance with the appointment of the executive committee of the National Prohibition party, that God's aid may be given to measures which will result in the speedy putting away of the liquor traffic.

Mrs. E. G. Greene, of Vermont, the new superintendent of the new department of kindergarten temperance work has gone home to prepare plans for the newly undertaken service. She greatly desires that each state should appoint its brightest, most energetic and capable woman as superintendent in this department, and that she ascertain the number of kindergartens in state, and number of public schools with kindergarten department.

* * *

Another Y. W. C. T. U. loss, or gain,—which? Miss Mamie Wells, president of the South Perinton, Y. W. C. T. U., New York, has "doubled her joys and halved her sorrows." She will be worth just so much more to her new home.

* * *

Mrs. Mary E. C. Wyeth is with us and of us, both. She has been the inspiration of the social temperance union of Riverside, Florsda, which is now engaged in a series of "Evenings with the Poets."

* * *

I should think it would be a good exercise for these litesary temperance societies to take up the poets and authors who have suffered through drink, and trace if they can, the influence of drink upon their writings. There are Burns, Lamb and Poe, for instance, and Coleridge with his terrible passion for opium. De Quincy, too—but let these bright young folks figure it out for themselves.

* * *

Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens delighted large audiencess at Laport, Ind., last week, and aided the W. C. T. U. vastly in the observance of the Day of prayer. She would have been in demand in many other places but for "piping politics" which has engaged everybody for the last few weeks and days. Mrs. Stevens left the east for her California home this week.

* * *

Col. Woodford who made such a "happy hit" in his introduction to the St. Louis convention is again in the temperance field, all the more vigorous for his service in the hrrvest field of his extensive Iowa farm. He is a powerful and logical advocate of what he knows to be true, and deals his blows at the liquor traffic with the skill of one who knows the enemy's weak points. Besides this, he is one of the tenderest of brothers to the tempted, and has learned the winding way to hearts long closed to sweet and holy influences. He believes in man—the human unit, and sees the angel in him when others pass by on the other side.

* * *

Miss Anna Gordon has been quite ill with malarial fever, since the National convention. She is improving now however.

* * *

In consequence of Miss Gordon's illness, Miss Willard was obliged to give up the round of southern conventions to which she was promised. She will probably go south later in the season.

* * *

The North Side (Chicago), W. C. T. U., one of the "widest awake" to be found anywhere send out word to their friends and well wishers that there will be a literary entertainment and sociable, Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, at their hall, 721 Larrabee street. An interesting and attractive program has been arranged, including recitals from Prof. Lyman, assisted by Mrs. Annie Sage McCall and others, solo singing by Mrs. Richards, daughter of Francis Murphy. Tickets including refreshments, 25cts.

ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## IOWA.

REPORT OF STATE CONVENTION.

The tenth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. met in Oskaloosa, Oct. 7, 8, 9 and 10. Nearly two hundred delegates were in attendance, and full reports of the work were promptly and faithfully given. The past has been an eventful year in Iowa prohibition circles. The new law, which went into effect July 4th, has proven very effective in all the interior portions of the state. Some of the large river districts, notably those under the jurisdiction of Judge Hayes, are openly defying the law: but taking authentic facts as reported the entire situation is very encouraging. Miss Willard (in no state is she more beloved than in Iowa) has reported us so fully and kindly in the last issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, that I will add a only selection from one of the local newspapers of Oskaloosa, in its report of the convention. It was a meeting of great interest to our people, because it was a woman's convention, because it was a temperance convention, and because it was made up of Iowa's noblest characters. Not a mean motive underlies this movement. "For God and Home and Native Land," is their motto. "A school house on every hill-top and no saloon in the valley," is the burden of their prayer. To lift men and women up, to make life nobler, sweeter and richer, is their mission. The order is well organized. Its proceedings were systematic, harmonious and instructive. Their zeal, though ardent, did not outweigh their knowledge. Coming as they did from Iowa's best homes, they were commissioned to speak in a good cause, and to sound a note of warning or encouragement or censure, and to direct the work of the temperance hosts of Iowa against the foe.

Mrs. Aldrich, president, gave an address Tuesday afternoon, that was suggestive as to the work of the organization. She reviewed the work from the origin of the W. C. T. U., pointed out obstacles in the way encountered, gave a vivid picture of Iowa redeemed under law, spoke her mind plainly about the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa on the amendment, expressed great hope in the usefulness and continued prosperity of the Benedict Home for fallen women, and indeed laid out the work of the future as only a master mind can do. She urges scientific instruction in our schools upon the evil of alcohol upon the human system, asks for at least quarterly Sunday school lessons on the same, encourages railway corporations, mining companies, and all corporations where many lives are in common danger from negligence, or careless, reckless actions, to refuse to use men who become intoxicated, and enters strong protest against impure literature. Against the growing evil of tobacco chewing and smoking, she sounded a note of warning, and, indeed, left nothing unsaid that seemed necessary to make it a thorough treatment of the situation.

Mrs. Foster addressed a very fine audience at the opera house Wednesday evening. She was master of the situation. She never faltered. She unwound a chain of logic in the history of events in Iowa during the last decade, and showed the present struggle to be foremost of all issues, highest of all achievements, most sacred of all duties, grandest of all results in civilization's march.

A brilliant portrayal of the scenes enacted at Des Moines last winter, and in Iowa during the amendment campaign, brought afresh to her hearers those memorable days. The work of the women in the lobby was not excused but extolled, and the men in the senate and house of the 20th general assembly who stood by their colors in spite of bribes and threats, who voted "aye" on prohibition, were classed among the heroes of our time. No greater action ever marked legislators than this. "*This is Iowa's golden age.*"

Referring to the 27th of June, Mrs. F. exclaimed: "Talk of your torch light processions! That 30,000 majority was a torch light procession in which the light from beaming eyes illuminated loyal souls!"

The question today is: Shall the law be enforced? If it is not, if riot shall run unrestrained, then shall the lawless rule. The German vote, nor our love for party, nor the Chinese question, nor the tariff, nor Mormonism, nor heights nor depths shall separate us from this issue. "Right is right since God is God, and right the day must win." I shall live to see it enforced in Iowa, and in all this land.

In the proceedings of this convention there has been nothing dull nor tame; no low tide, no common place matter; nothing that was unprofitable nor unpleasant. But like all gatherings it had its high tide, its climax, its "supreme moment." Such was the gathering at the opera house on Thursday night, where had assembled one of the finest audiences ever convened in this city, The room was full everywhere. From the stage a sea of faces met the eye of the observer, and it was not an angry sea; no tumult arose nor muttering storm in the distance was heard, but over all sweet silence fell and whispered: "Peace, be still."

President Aldrich gave a most happy introduction to the speaker of the evening, Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the W. C. T. U., the lady who has done so much for this cause, who has been heard from the platform and through the press all over our country, now stood ready "to speak for herself." No adequate outline can be given by us. The address was pronounced excellent by all. Her language was faultless, her ideas clear and beautifully woven into bright fabric, her manner easy and graceful, her voice agreeable and distinct. She drew a vivid picture of woman's progress in the past and of her possibilities at the present.

The W. C. T. U. gave her a field for taking the culture of the home into the world and doing all men good. Culture will not mar women. A good watch will tick in any case, but the immortal thought and spirit of man can only vibrate and operate through cultured brain and disciplined heart. The coarse, untrained being can not mould refined character in others, nor accomplish that whereunto we are called. A sad, sad sight is the grave of a friend, but the most pitiful thing on earth is a living grave—a man robbed of his god-like powers, yet seeming to be.

Three thoughts prominent in the lecture were: (1) No sectarianism in religion; (2) no sex in citizenship; (3) no sectionalism in politics. The work of the W. C. T. U. is fast killing out sectarianism among our denominations. It is bringing clearly to view the great truth that the help of woman is needed at the ballot box, and is breaking down the barriers that allow a north and south, and Mason and Dixon's line is fast fading from sight.

The speaker favored a national party—the St. John movement—presented her reasons, and with this argument closed her very able lecture.

Thus closed one of the happiest evenings ever witnessed by our people.

OFFICERS FOR 1885.

President, Mary J. Aldrich; recording secretary, Mrs. L. A. Berry; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. V. Maxfield; treasurer, Mrs. M. G. Davenport.

*Superintendents.*—Evangelistic, Mrs. A. M. Palmer; legislative, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster; scientific temperance, Mrs. C. A. Dunham; juvenile work, Mrs. McBride; Sabbath school, Mrs. F. W. Burrell; flower mission, jail and prison work, Mrs. L. D. Carhart; hygiene and heredity, Dr. Jennie McCowan; temperance literature, Mrs. N. M. Smith: capital and labor, Mrs. S. R. Woods; franchise, Mrs. A. McKinney; state and county fairs, Mrs. D. S. Dixon.

One of the most touching incidents of the convention was the presentation of the beautiful Japanese patchwork silk quilt to Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster. It was a work of love, made by the ladies of Muscatine for Mrs. Foster, a gift of home women to a womanly woman, as a recognition of her noble life and unselfish labor for the home. The quilt had been made under the supervision of Mrs. C. S. Jackson, the superintendent of state and county fair work. It had taken premiums at the state and Muscatine county fairs, the money going to the W. C. T. U. Quite a sum of money was also donated on the quilt by persons who wished to assist in giving it to Mrs. Foster, the money to go the W. C. T. U., their names to be in the list of contributors. Mrs. Jackson presented it; her remarks were very beautiful, and Mrs. Foster was greatly touched, saying in her response that the love and confidence of the Iowa women were more precious to her than anything else. This quilt will be on exhibition in the Iowa department of woman's work, at the world's fair, New Orleans.

ANNA LEE MAHIN.

## RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—Before entering upon our winter's work, we avail ourself of the cordial invitation of Miss Gordon to pay our respects to THE UNION SIGNAL. We have, in times past, received so much help from it that we very gladly send an account of our experience for its pages.

We have been organized now more than two years, during this time we have learned at least where lie some of the shallows of temperance work. We have found ourself able to accomplish a few things and quite liable to fail in others.

Our membership has about doubled since we began. Starting out with perhaps seventy members we have now a hundred and fifty young ladies, and half as many associate members, gentlemen being admitted on signing our pledge and paying an annual fee of fifty cents.

At first our main effort was to bring in the young people of our city, so we made our regular fortnightly meeting as bright as possible. We had debates on interesting temperance topics and the members of the society took such an active part in the business that our visitors told us it was as delightful as the program.

The Y. M. C. A. kindly gives us the use of its hall which saves us great expense and is an attractive place for our social gatherings. These latter meetings have always proved a great help to us in getting members. We send out dainty little cards of invitation and gather in four or five hundred young ladies and gentlemen. We have been fortunate in securing the very first talent of the city for our musical and literary program. We have had the pleasure of listening to President Robinson of Brown University, and several other gentlemen and ladies of reputation. We have not had more than three socials during the season, and try to have something of real value said at each one, so that the guests shall have a definite idea of the aim of our society. The nearest approach to a purely social gathering which we have ever indulged in, was a lawn party held at the close of our last season. One of our associate members offered us his house and grounds beautifully illuminated and enlivened by music. On this occasion the members provided cake, and the associate members furnished ice cream. We had a splendid time and became better acquainted with each other. I said this was the only time we had a social time without a formal program, but I ought not to forget the delightful occasion when Miss Pearce, our former president, gave a "Kettledrum" to the entire membership, not even omitting the school. More than one of us during our call whispered to our next neighbor, "Isn't this an interesting company? Aren't you glad you're a member?"

That was at the time when our "Tea room" was being discussed. For six months the idea of meeting a certain great need in our city haunted us "C. T. U." girls, and finally after discussing and weighing and waiting in hope that the Young Woman's Christian Association or the Woman's Christian Temperance Union would undertake the work, we decided to take it up n ourselves. Though the "Tea room" is not exactly in the line of temperance reform, it seems fitting to us that our society, composed largely as it is of young ladies in a measure self-supporting, should sympathize and help that large class of girls who find it so difficult to make "both ends meet" and get withal "a good time out of life. We believe, too, that all elevating influences tend to general temperance in the community. The main purpose of our "Young Woman's Tea Room" is to furnish a pleasant place for young women during their leisure hours whether at noon or evening. To this end the most energetic of our members came forward and said, "We'll try. If we can get a thousand dollars pledged by Christmas, the room will be a fact." I need not say we succeeded.

Dear UNION SIGNAL, if you find yourself on Broad street in Providence, some day, don't fail to look along the doorways for a blue and white wooden cup and saucer. If it is at noon, you will be well paid for ascending one flight of broad stairs and entering the door marked, "Young Woman's Tea Room." You will find yourself in a large sunny room where some twenty or thirty young women are eating lunch or reading. If you are tired, you shall lie down on the lounge, if travel stained, stop first at the bath room and fix up, or if hungry—well if you are very hungry you would better go out to a store and buy a sandwich or something which will go well with your coffee. When you pass by the matron's desk lay down four cents or a ticket and she will give you a delicious cup of tea, coffee or chocolate, or even a glass of milk, or a glass of ice cream for eight cents, and carrying it to one of the tiny tables, you shall take solid comfort in a low rocker as long as you choose to stay. Our large center table and book shelves will furnish you with the latest and best magazines, and many a book dear to a young woman's heart.

On the little bulletin board are announcements of classes in needlework or perhaps lectures on "How to avoid cold, etc." If your interest is aroused, you can learn all you wish about the room and the girls by talking with the pleasant little woman who is pouring coffee behind the screen. To be sure, a scheme like this will not work itself. It needs the intelligent interest of every member of the society, and as is always the case in large organizations, our union is often tempted to "leave it to the committee." The great point we find is to have a matron who will be sympathetic yet experienced and discreet, original and observing, yet not dictatorial. One in fact, who will inspire the confidence of the girls who visit the room and those who have the responsibility of its maintenance upon them.

The question before us now in regard to it, is how we shall make the room of greater benefit, how we shall bring under its Christian influence the large class of girls who are suspicious of everything done in the name of a "Christian temperance society."

My space has been so largely given to its "Tea Room" that I find the "Careful Builder's Union" almost crowded out. For of course, we have tried to instruct the young, as all Y. W. C. T. U's. do.

Our boys wear a little nickel badge bearing the letters "C. B. U." This emolument is highly valued by our little members, even though "the other fellows," say it means "Cry Baby's Union."

Of our temperance school, perhaps it is just as well that I should write later, for on the very day of my letter our faithful and efficient committee meets to talk it all over and see what can be done to strengthen it and improve upon former methods. Here, as in all branches, it is most necessary for the young ladies to "take hold" personally. Self sacrificing work is what we need constantly. We look for the time when it will no more be said to us, "Oh, put Miss Blank on that committee, she has so much more time than I, and it is so easy for her."

PROV. Y. W. C. T. U.,
per AMIE S. BUDLONG.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ADDITIONAL REPORT OF STATE CONVENTION.

Wednesday evening (September 24) we gathered in the Congregational church, large, old-fashioned, and beautifuly decorated with autumn leaves and flowers. The choir gave us inspiration by their prohibition songs, and we still hear the echo of the thrilling refrain, "Sleeping on Guard, Sleeping on Guard." We listened to the wonderful words of the first chapter of Joshua, "Be strong and of a good courage; I will not fail thee nor

forsake thee," and wondered that we could ever be fearful or cast down; and then our earnest Mrs. Richardson led us even to the "Holy of holies" in prayer. Mrs. J. B. Melendy, of Milford, touched our hearts by her warm words of greeting, and the earnest address of our loved president followed, from which I make a few extracts: "It is of importance that we devise a plan by which 'our new school law' shall receive the attention it demands. Its enforcement in many of the towns of the state will largely depend upon us. Some of our school boards do not yet comprehend its value. Public sentiment does not everywhere sustain it. Let us not grow weary in looking after this department of our work which has been so successfully inaugurated. I think there should be a superintendent in every local union to look after the enforcement of this school law.

"Before another annual convention the state legislature will convene. Our success in the past gives us courage for the future. While we would add many things to the good statutes New Hampshire already has, there are three subjects which I wish to present to your thought as important for us to consider with reference to petition work.

"1st. A law prohibiting the sale of pernicious literature in the state.

"2d. A law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors.

"3d. A law prohibiting the delivery of intoxicating liquors by express companies. Which of these, if any, it may seem best to concentrate our energies upon, I leave for your consideration. There may arise issues more momentous for the time; if so, let us be ready to meet them. It is the privilege of womanhood to spur the manhood of our commonwealth; to be mindful of the moral interests, which are the safeguards of home and country.

"The question of constitutional prohibition is yet to come before the people of New Hampshire. When it comes we must not be one whit behind the loyal women of Kansas, Iowa and Maine, whose efforts were worthy of the cause. The question is constantly being asked by suffering wives and mothers, "Is there no spot in New Hampshire, to which we can go, where cider, beer and rum cannot be obtained?" I know of none, do you, dear sister? We cannot over estimate the importance of this line of work. Now, more than ever, must we labor for constitutional prohibition, since one of the great political parties of our state embodies the following resolution in its platform, this year:

*Resolved*, That the existing liquor law of New Hampshire, spasmodically enforced, or wholly disregarded, as political exigencies, or personal prejudices may demand, is a disgrace to the state, because it breeds hypocrisy, and corrupt morals; and that we believe that a stringent excise law would be the best practical remedy for the evils of intemperance, while at the same time it would prove a legitimate source of revenue to the state.

"To insure prohibition in New Hampshire, we must place it beyond the power of party. When it becomes a part of the constitution, and only then, will the danger of open dram shops be past, and the enforcement of law be less spasmodic. Let us keep New Hampshire from taking backward steps.

"The political condition to me looks hopeful. Not because of any clear, prophetic vision from the medley of the present, but because the people are beginning to think and act for themselves. The wrath of man sometimes brings praise to God's name. The curse of American slavery was not blotted out without conflict and struggle, and individual conscience. The war now going on so blindly, is waging mightily, and the end is not yet. As in the National W. C. T. U. we may not all look at things from the same political standpoint, yet we have the same hopes and aims by different methods. It is a good omen that differences of opinion among our leaders, do not bring discords. Let us be charitable to those whose opinions may differ from our own, while we are still of one heart, and of one mind in the struggle for 'God and home and native land.'"

From the excellent report of our corresponding secretary, Miss Wendele, I give the following items concerning the work done in our state during the past year:

"Twenty-nine unions have been formed during the year. The total number of unions is sixty-one, with an aggregate membership of over 1,600; $1,400 have been raised for local work. There are twenty-five juvenile societies with a membership of nearly 2,000. Fourteen of the national departments have been duplicated and nearly all the superintendents report encouraging advancement. Gospel temperance meetings have been held by over half of the unions and the days of prayer have been quite generally observed. A large proportion of the churches where there are unions use unfermented wine. Through the influence of two ministers, the Sunday law has been enforced in one city, and one minister shows his zeal for the cause by issuing 2,000 copies of a temperance sheet fortnightly for gratuitous distribution. Much effective work has been done in the Sunday school, temperance talks being given, the pledge circulated, tracts and papers distributed and concerts held. Twenty-five unions report temperance books in Sunday school libraries. The temperance lessons are used more generally and there seems to be an increased interest among officers and teachers. At least 40,000 pages of temperance literature have been distributed in a variety of ways, besides a large quantity of temperance papers and pamphlets. Nearly all the school boards are favorable to the new school law and it is hoped that soon it may be in active operation throughout the state. Five unions have loan libraries.

"There is a growing interest in the jail and almshouse work, flower mission day being an occasion of special interest. Temperance articles are sent to forty newspapers every three weeks, which is an advance over the preceding year. Two unions have reading rooms. One union is about to start a Y. W. C. T. U.; another to form a young woman's department in the juvenile work and in furnishing literary exercises. A fine temperance library has been presented to the state normal school, the funds having been raised by the corresponding secretary."

Thursday morning we hastened to attend a prayer and praise service at 10 o'clock, and wondered whose was the genial, half-familiar face that greeted us from the platform, and were glad Miss Kimball was to lead our service. We sung, "Rejoice and be glad, the Redeemer has come." Then followed the lesson of trust from Jonathan, who, when the Philistines surrounded the people of God, and the men of Israel fled and hid themselves, did not wait to complain of others, or even to tell his father, —not even to dread the sharp rock on the one side, or the sharp rock on the other side, but said to his armor bearer, "Come, let us go into the garrison of the Philistines; it may be the Lord will work for us; for there is no restraint with the Lord, to save by many or by few." We know the victory which the Lord vouchsafed to Jonathan, who trusted Him, and how, when the victory was assured, those who had joined the enemy, and those who hid themselves came forth and joined the ranks of Israel. "May we have grace," remarked Miss Kimball, "not to say to those who join our temperance ranks when success is sure," "You would better have come before." The result of this convention will be permanent and far reaching. LUCY J. HOLMES.

## KANSAS.

COUNTY CONVENTION AT MILAN, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.

After the opening devotional exercises, a very appropriate address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Armstrong, and was responded to by Mrs. Weeden, of Wellington, in an enthusiastic temperance address.

Miss Campbell, county president, treated the children to a short talk and presented them with temperance cards; she urged the necessity of organizing Bands of Hope over the country.

Mrs. O. A. Davidson read an excellent essay entitled "Influence."

Mrs. Green, of Illinois township, reported a W. C. T. U. organized four weeks ago and now running with a full membership.

Mrs. March, of Dixon township, reported their union and Band of Hope in good working order.

Mrs. Dr. Maggard, of Wellington township, reported having organized with but four members a few years ago, and now claiming ninety-six members.

Milan reported their union progressing slowly, but as having no room for discouragement.

The convention then discussed the question: How can we gain positive evidence against the sale of liquor?

After several had expressed their views on the matter, it was finally decided that each community devise its own way and means to annihilate the traffic.

Miss Lulia Slough, an attorney of Leavenworth, being present reported progress of the work in that place. She stated that although Leavenworth had so many open saloons, they were still fighting against them and could boast of one business block that had no saloon at all. She reported a reading room and library, started by subscription, as flourishing.

Mrs. March read an essay on Juvenile Work, which was full of suggestive and practical instruction for the young.

Then came children's time;—

"They just played," as Mrs. Easter expressed it, "that the old folks were not there—it was all their meeting." With the leadership of Mrs. Easter, Mrs. March and Mrs. Mummy—as right and left hand supporters—old and young, had a real good time. One little girl spoke, with solid determination, "If *I* were a *boy*." A bright little fellow showed that "teetotalers are growing up as fast as drunkards die." Many of the speeches offered just as good suggestions to the cause as did those of the grown folks.

At the evening session the discussion of the subject: Power of Individual Influence with reference to Temperance, was opened by Mr. Murray, of Wellington, who cited many and important influences we should and do have on one another in the temperance cause.

Mr. Armstrong said there was no half way business in this temperance cause; every one has an influence for or against.

Mrs. March said that we can do much more to influence others than we think.

Miss Slough spoke of home influence—the influence of a mother over small children.

Mr. Folks told of the influence an old gentleman had over the community. He quit using whisky in the harvest field; this was a number of years ago; but his influence was felt, and today such a custom is hardly thought of.

Mr. Hamilton said the hope of our people lies in our influence over the growing generation.

Mrs. Hamilton spoke of a mother's influence over her children.

Mrs. Carson suggested that the young men's influence is what we want. She also stated that eastern states are looking to Kansas as their sun or leader in this temperance work.

The convention adjourned to meet in three months.

MRS. WEEDEN, *Secretary*.

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

RIVERTON.—A beautiful place along the river, and a total prohibition town, as by its charter no rum can be sold on the tract.

DENNISVILLE.—The young people's union, a temperance society organized a long time ago, is in a prosperous condition and bids fair to greatly improve the habits of our young men.

FRENCHTOWN.—The prohibition boom is moving along in this town and throughout the county, and on November 4 they will cast their ballots for St. John and Daniel. Mullica Hill, Malaga, Newfield, Flanders, Woodburg, Trenton, Chambersburg and Gloucester City are all moving in this same grand army of prohibition.

MONTCLAIR.—We have hit upon one line of temperance work that is not usual and I will try to explain it. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. and the members of the Reform Club solicit, from men who can use tools, plain bulletin boards about 15x18 inches, with a little moulding around them and a space two and a half inches at the top divided from the lower part by a piece of same moulding. These are painted black, with moulding red, and placed in depots, blacksmith shops, carpenter shops, livery stables, stores and anywhere that they can be put and be protected.

Then Mr. Samuel Crump prints bulletins containing some of the startling facts well known to temperance speakers, but not known to many well-disposed temperance people. For instance:

| New York city supports | |
|---|---|
| Liquor stores | 10,075 |
| Butcher " | 2 015 |
| Bakery " | 1 055 |
| Grocery " | 4,127 |
| | 7 197 |
| Liquor stores outnumbering food stores by | 2,878 |
| In one year New Jersey supported | |
| 5,640 saloons, at a cost of | $28 245 000 |
| 1,893 schools, " " | 2,082 250 |
| Saloons cost more than schools | $26.162,750 |

These are posted on the boards and changed from time to time, the bulletins being on white, yellow or pink paper and large enough, 10x15, to attract attention. We believe that the educational effect of this is excellent and propose to continue it. Already seven different bulletins have been printed and posted and others are being made.

Mr. Crump will furnish, without charge, any or all of these to any one in any part of New Jersey who will apply for them.

Will our Reform Clubs consider the propriety of removing from their rooms, the pool and billiard tables, and the smoking rooms? Our boys, whom the white ribbon army are teaching to avoid all dangerous ground, and to take good care of their bodies, which are to be kept clean, for the "indwelling of the Holy Ghost," so that they may become useful and Christian citizens, cannot visit such places with safety. Are smoking, billard and pool rooms, component parts of true reformation? Is the gospel temperance standard to be lowered to meet those "who have not been educated beyond that point," the pool table? Let all temperance workers have a clean record, for we want all New Jersey for God and purity. "Wash ye, make you clean, put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes, cease to do evil." Is. 1:16.

Right gladly do we welcome to our temperance ranks the "Queen" "Tower-light." We should expect just such efficient work from "Puella" of Clintondale, in our neighbor state. Shall our temperance workers travel on the Lord's day? Ex. 31:14-16.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

MCKEAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The semi-annual convention of the W. C. T. U., of McKean county, Pa., met at Custer City, October 1 and 2. There were delegates present from nearly every union in the county. After the devotional exercises, which were led by Mrs. E. P. Morris, an address of welcome was given by Mrs. Annie Hitchcock, of Custer; response by Mrs. A. L. Metcalf, of Bradford, followed by an earnest and enthusiastic address by Mrs. H. A. Page. Encouraging reports were given by the superintendents of different departments of work.

Recitation, "Only Sixteen," was impressively rendered by Miss Aggie Beatty.

A very pleasing and instructive paper was read by Mrs. A. L. Metcalf, entitled, "Work that Will Tell."

A short address was given to young ladies, by Narcissa E. White.

At the evening session an address was given by Miss

Narcissa E. White, which was listened to with marked attention, by a large audience.

Friday morning's devotional meeting was led by Mrs. G. S. Stewart, of Bradford. Discussion, "How best to teach temperance in the Sabbath school."

Recitation, "The Present Outlook," by Miss Ada Howe.

An excellent paper on "Total Abstinence," was read by Mrs. E. P. Lillie, of Duke Center.

The afternoon session opened by a Bible reading, conducted by Mrs. M. D. Harris, of Bradford, after which the children of Custer City gave a very pleasing entertainment, consisting of temperance recitations and songs. A memorial service was held for Mrs. J. L. Wilson, of Bradford.

## ARKANSAS.

NOTES FROM A TRAVELER.

I am not the far famed "Arkansaw Traveler," but am at present a traveler in "Arkansaw," by the request and arrangement of our dear National W. C. T. U. president, and the president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U. Miss Willard made request that I report progress through THE UNION SIGNAL, and I herewith furnish first installment of notes and observations.

I began work in this state the first of October, at the goodly city of Little Rock. A series of five meetings was held here culminating in a fine success at the grand opera house, on Sunday afternoon of October fifth. During the week a delightful reception was tendered me by the citizens of Little Rock, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson. A large and representative company were present and the occasion was most enjoyable in all respects. Many of the best citizens of Little Rock did all in their power to make my sojourn there delightful and the meetings a success. The W. C. T. U. of this city has an honorable record for zeal, earnestness and good work.

At Benton, Malvern, Arkadelphia and Emmetts I have organized local W. C. T. U's. from which we may expect good records of work.

At Prescott and Magnolia earnest hearted little unions were already doing what they could to advance the interests of temperance and prohibition.

At Prescott, I addressed three meetings on Sunday, October 12, including a meeting for the colored people at 3 p. m. in the court house. We had fine audiences and good attention and response at each of the meetings. Next morning I addressed a meeting of the Prescott W. C. T. U. and in the evening a large meeting at Emmetts, making five addresses delivered in 36 hours. But I proved in the great fatigue I experienced as the result that though the "spirit may be willing, the flesh is weak."

At several places appointments were not well understood, and I found no meeting arranged, but in each case I have arranged to return, and I doubt not fine success will reward my next endeavor.

At Lewisville we had a large and successful meeting the first temperance meeting ever held in the town, and the same fact may also be stated of some other towns I have already visited.

In several places no woman's voice had ever been heard in a public address before. But I gratefully and modestly record the fact that quite a number of those—both men and women, who were deeply prejudiced against a woman speaking in public, before my arrival, frankly acknowledged their conversion, the withdrawal of their opposition and their hearty sympathy with "the innovation" after the meeting was held, and they discovered that after all a woman could "make a speech" and preserve her womanliness.

I have had a kind reception and a respectful hearing in all the places where I have spoken thus far, and expect a continuation of the same.

Informal receptions and temperance tea parties have been the means chosen to extend cordial greetings to me on my arrival, at several of the towns I have so far visited. I might mention a number of names, but Magnolia rather leads the list, as a large number of men and women loyal to the temperance cause, and with a royal welcome for the stranger sister from the north met me with a brass band at their depot. The band discoursed national airs, as the train bearing your correspondent halted at the depot, and continued the same as they escorted the long procession of friends of the new comer and the cause she represents to the hotel, where an informal reception was held, and evidently enjoyed by all.

But my letter grows to unseasonable length. More anon.

The work goes on, and will grow and strengthen I am sure. From God come all the helps. To Him be all the glory. MISS I. C. DEVELLING.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

GREENVILLE.—Our Greenville union has been delightfully refreshed and strengthened by a visit from our loved and honored state president, Mrs. Chapin, who has in four meetings held among us, filled the measure of her duties in this portion of her territory.

By a peculiar and trying disappointment in the failure of railroad connections on her way to the North Carolina state convention, held in Asheville on the 10th inst, she was brought to us by a special Providence, which fact alone has greatly encouraged us. We like to feel that God has special work for us, and gives us a special remembrance of his watch over us. We hastily arranged for a public meeting at the opera house on Friday night, the 10th, and although the night was a stormy one, we had a very good audience, who thoroughly appreciated her courageous and inspiring words which were full of arguments, incidents, illustrations, anecdotes and bits of humor which could not fail to awaken a response in every heart and will.

On Saturday afternoon she addressed the children of our city in the W. C. T. U. reading room, in a manner that drew every one of them into the expression of their desire to become temperance boys and girls and made their parents and friends desire to follow their example and uphold them in their purpose. We had never heard her speak to children before, and we were deeply impressed with her ability to instruct them as surely as she does all others.

On Sunday afternoon she led a meeting at the reading room to organize a mother's meeting which resulted in the promise of thirty ladies to sustain such a meeting regularly in the future. It was a delightful occasion to many present, who had for a long time desired to see some such organization started in Greenville and there is no doubt that this will be the beginning of earnest, consecrated effort in the cause of gospel temperance. Not even our hardest adversaries can be unmoved at the thought of loving, anxious mothers praying together in faith and hope for their children and families. We believe Mrs. Chapin will reap a rich and glorious harvest from this new field of work. Many ladies thanked her with tears for her words and prayers.

On Sunday night, the 12th inst., Mrs. Chapin addressed a large audience in the colored Methodist church and as we listened to her words of instruction and encouragement and warning we thought that of all the work she had done for us this would bring the greatest blessing to our community and individual lives. She is wonderfully gifted in her manner of speaking to her colored friends and wields a powerful influence over them. They appreciate her courage and self-reliance or rather her reliance in God, in telling them the plain truths which make for their peace and prosperity, and their respectful and courteous reception of her wherever she goes, inspires her with new zeal in their behalf. Several of our ladies with their husbands heard her excellent address and rejoiced that we could participate in such blessed work for "God and home and native land."

Mrs. Chapin left us on Monday morning carrying with her the richest blessings God vouchsafes His children here, and the consciousness of duty faithfully, lovingly and cheerfully performed, while we who were left turned to our duties with stronger, higher hopes, thanking God for giving us so brave and true a leader.

MRS. F. A. WALTER, *Cor. Sec. State Union.*

## MAINE.

WASHINGTON COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our convention, held at Eastport, opened with devotional exercises, led by R. B. Clark, of Eastport.

Mrs. H. P. Adams' welcome to the ladies who had come to "our island of the sea," was like herself, full of earnestness. The response was made by letter from Mrs. F. A. Pike, president of the Calias union, and read by Mrs. Black; short speeches followed from ladies of the different unions, and Rev. Mr. Whitcomb, pastor of the Baptist church.

In the afternoon reports on education were given, followed by remarks from Mrs. E. L. McLaughlin, of Boston. Mrs. Hannah Pearce gave a very interesting account of the Band of Hope and Sabbath school work of Eastport.

Reports of the progress of work in Calais, Machias and Eastport were given, also an interesting account of the work in the county.

The importance of subscribing for THE UNION SIGNAL was presented by Mrs. Adams, the paper was endorsed by Mrs. McLaughlin, and its circulation commended to the ladies.

The evening session of the convention was held in the Unitarian church. An interesting address was given by Mrs. L. Rideout, of Calais, and brief addresses by Mr. N. B. Nutt, collector of the port, and Rev. Mr. Jones, of Eastport. These gentlemen were followed by Mrs. McLaughlin, who was listened to with undivided attention. The anthem, "For God, and Home, and Native Land," closed the session.

The exercises of the second day were more largely attended than the first. The morning session opened with a devotional meeting, led by Mrs. W. P. Paine.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

At the annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the maritime provinces, by request of Miss Willard, her address in regard to a world's W. C. T. U. was read, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the proposition made to the N. W. C. T. U. at Detroit, by Miss Frances E. Willard, in October, 1883, to form an international W. C. T. U. that shall comprise representatives from all the civilized nations of the earth, meets with the hearty approval of the maritime W. C. T. Unions, believing that such a union of forces throughout the world must be productive of the best resuls in removing the curse of intemperance."

In a recent number of THE UNION SIGNAL I observe that the "maritime provinces" are credited with "ten unions." At present we number fifteen, and with God's blessing we hope to add at least five more this year, so that we shall be a strong link in the chain that is to encircle the globe. Our northern blood may course a little slowly to compete with our sisters across the border, but what we lack in stature we make up for in strength and will, or the good old English word *pluck* expresses it better.

We are much strengthened and stimulated by THE UNION SIGNAL, which is taken by quite a number of the St. John W. C. T. Unions, and I *hope* by many other unions. We have also a little paper of our own—"The Telephone"—through which we can "speak unto the people" once a month, and we hope, also, to our sisters everywhere. Our bright little editor deserves encouragement. I believe that she is the first woman in Canada who has ever undertaken to print as well as to publish a paper, making it entirely "woman's work." The central office is at Moncton, N. B. Address Mrs. J. T. Cowie, of that place, for all particulars. Our late convention was one of the most successful ever held by the maritime union. We shall watch with interest reports from your great National Union, to be held this month. We women know no "boundary line." We are "one in faith, one in hope, and one in charity"—all are kindred in our cause. We believe in St. John, and watch with you in fullest sympathy the result of your presidential election; ready to rejoice with you or to weep, if you must mourn. Meanwhile, we pray that He who rules the hearts of all men may gladden your hearts if it be for His glory. JULIA C. TRUMBULL, *Cor. Sec.*

## MISSOURI.

TWELFTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The second semi-annual convention of the twelfth district of Missouri W. C. T. U., met at Butler, Bates Co., Oct. 2d and 3d. Twenty-five delegates were present, and profitable and very interesting sessions were held.

The subjects of scientific instruction, juvenile work, temperance literature, young woman's work, health and diet, finance, all received special attention. Reports were given from twelve unions, showing advance in the work in this section. It was decided to hold district conventions annually hereafter, and county conventions semi-annually hereafter. It is believed that by so systematizing the county work greater interest will be gained. Many mothers deeply interested in the glorious work can spare us the time and means for a one day's convention with her county sisters, and thus gain that renewed strength and inspiration which is sure to be the result of any W. C. T. U. convention.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the unions to work for prohibition on election day, also pledging them to extra effort respecting scientific temperance instruction in our schools.

$72 was pledged for district work for the next six months.

The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Naylor, of Butler, and briefly responded to by Mrs. Ingraham, district president, after which Mrs. Clara Hoffman delivered one of her powerful, clear cut addresses upon prohibition.

The second evening we listened to a scientific lecture and chemical analysis of the human system, the food necessary to its sustenance, and of wine, beer, brandy and other stimulants, the whole showing that God in his wisdom produced the various grains and meats according to the various requirements of our nature, but alcohol was man's creation, therefore not a necessity, but a luxury.

Convention adjourned to meet next October, at Pleasant Hill. LUCIA A. GARDNER, *Dist. Sec.*

ROCHESTER.—Mrs. M. A. Green, county president Andrew Co., Mo., organized a W. C. T. U. at Star Chapel, Empire, Mo., of 19 members, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Johnson; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Storms; Cor. Sec., Mrs. L. B. Daingerfield; Treas., Mrs. S. S. Manley At Flag Springs, Oct. 8, a small union, officers: President, Mrs. N. A. Clark; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. A. Shephard; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. E. Boyles: Treasurer, Mrs. Kate Walker, with Vice-Prasidents from various churches. These unions are in fine localities, intelligent people, and we look for good results. Rochester W. C. T. U. hope to gather in some votes for St. John and Daniel, Brooks and Eshbaugh, Nov. 4, as sheaves from their two years labor in the temperance field. C. V. JONES, *Cor. Sec.*

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

WHEN Mrs. N. H. Knox became president of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U. three years since, it had sixteen auxiliaries. Now the figures are reversed and sixty-one are reported, twenty-nine of them organized during the past year.

A LOCAL W. C. T. U., fifty-one strong, was organized in Clinton, N. J., August 23. A hall has been secured in which a reading room will be opened. A band of hope has also been organized that promises well.

THE Y. W. C. T. U., of Jacksonville, Ill., organized October 1. Collected a large share of its dues within two

days thereafter, and sent two delegates to the state convention October 7 to 10.

This union, composed of a charming circle of talented young ladies, including several teachers in the public schools and colleges, is planning earnest work with their Band of Hope, Flower Mission and Social Work.

That they may keep thoroughly posted concerning the happenings in the temperance world, and the latest and most approved methods of work, they have, like sensible girls, subscribed for THE UNION SIGNAL, and thus begin house-keeping in orthodox fashion.

THE liquor element has warned the ladies of the west side W. C. T. U., of Des Moines, Iowa, not to hold any more meetings, and a threat has been made to burn the church, but "none of these things" move them. They expect to have their convention sometime in October.

THE Schoolcraft, Mich., W. C. T. U. has been greatly strengthened by a visit from Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, president of the 5th congressional district. She addressed the union and Band of Hope in the afternoon. In the evening a good audience followed her attentively through a lecture, that must from the powerful and convincing arguments so impressively prerented to her hearers, materially advance the cause of temperance in this locality. 34 new members were secured, 5 of whom were honorary, and 24 subscriptions taken for THE UNION SIGNAL.

THE Vienna Park temperance camp meeting, Aug. 27 and 28, under the auspices of the Indiana W. C. T. U. was so decided a success that a committee was appointed having in view an arrangement for an annual meeting at this point. Mrs. M. L. Wells and Miss Todie Reed assumed the responsibility of this enterprise. The state officers and many of the prominent workers of the state were present and assisted according to their diversity of gifts. Col. Bain, of Kentucky, and Rev. Pinkham, of Iowa, spoke to delighted audiences, followed by Hon. S. S. Dwiggins, nominee for governor on the Prohibition ticket of Indiana,

THE ladies of the Minnesota W. C. T. U. with those of the W. S. A., occupied a large tent during the recent state fair. Within the walls were draped with red white and blue and hung with pictures of noted workers, banners, etc. Tables loaded with choice books, leaflets, papers and petitions for signatures, all pertaining to the work in hand, a couch and easy chairs and convenient toilet arrangements, plants and flowers made it a very homelike place. Outside the tent was gorgeous with banners, signs and leaflets. A large picture of ex-Gov. John P. St. John attracted much attention. At the corner of the tent in its coat of blue with white lettering and red lock, stood one of the W. C. T. U. water barrels of which the union is justly proud. Hundreds drank at this fountain knowing the water to be clean and pure and cold. The ladies in charge at the tent were kept busy from morning till night ushering in and entertaining callers from all parts of the United States and distributing many thousand pages of temperance literature; among these seven thousand copies of THE ISSUE OF TO-DAY, copies of THE UNION SIGNAL and of the *Temperance Review*, the organ of the state W. C. T. U. of Minnesota.

## DELAWARE.

STATE CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The fifth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Delaware, will be held at Smyrna, November 11, 12 and 13. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Clinton, Iowa; will address the mass meeting upon the evening of November 12.

MARY L. COX, *Cor. Sec.*

## CONNECTICUT.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF STATE CONVENTION.

The eleventh annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Connecticut, will be held in Middletown, on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of November.

The annual address will be given by Mrs. Emily McLaughlin, of Massachusetts, on Thursday evening, Sept. 20, and a Bible exposition by Miss E. W. Greenwood, of Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening.

Among the exercises of interest, will be a Decennial Gathering on Tuesday evening, at which addresses will be made, and letters read from the W. C. T. U., of Connecticut, organized at Middletown in 1874.

M. M. ANDREWS.

### ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Unions have been organized at Union, Winslow and Plum River since the annual meeting.

—Mrs. L. S. Rounds, speaks at Oswego November 9 and 10, at Kirkwood convention 12th and 13th, at Morrison convention 18th and 19th.

—Mrs. S. M. I. Henry will give the month of December to engagements in Illinois. Send for dates to headquarters.

— The address of Fannie S. Best, state superintendent of juvenile work, is changed from Quincy to Champaign, Ill.

—Rev. W. T. Stowe has prepared a lecture bearing upon temperance instruction in public schools, and will also talk upon gospel temperance.

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## Signal Notes.

Beer is today the inner citadel, the entrenched camp of the rum power.—*Toledo Blade.*

From Jackson to Grand Rapids, Michigan, a distance of ninety-four miles, there is a St. John club and pole in every town.

Bass's great brewery in England includes six acres of beer barrels; and it is estimated that the beer from it fills up each year about six acres of grave yards.

I look with scorn upon the selfish greatness of this world, and with pity on the most gifted and prosperous in the struggle for office and power; but I look with reverence on the obscure man who suffers for the right, who is true to a good but persecuted cause.—*James A. Garfield.*

The following curious advertisement appeared in a recent number of the *Zuricher Lokal-Anzieger* (a Swiss paper) in English, French and Italian: "Advice to Students.—If you want to learn the pronunciation of the German language easily and thoroughly, drink Wrexham Lagerbier, one glass at eleven, two at dinner, one at six, and two at supper. Stick to the exact doses given, for if you take less you will pronounce it too hard, if more too indistinctly. May be obtained at ——."

So large is the number of persons taken to Bellevue Hospital, New York, who have been made insane through intemperance, that the insane pavilion may well be named after this class of patients. From five to ten persons are taken to the hospital every day for examination, and of these the majority are the outcome of intemperate habits. So far as appears, the insanity so produced is not a form of delirium tremens which is more or less temporary in its nature, but a loss of reason which may be as permanent as from any cause whatever. What is still more serious, this class of sufferers has doubled within a year, and is five times as great as it was five years ago. No wonder that one of the officials at the hospital remarked that it was the strongest and most practical kind of temperance lesson that he knew of.—*Churchman.*

In a certain town of our acquaintance, says the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, the undertaker is also a saloon keeper. In the front room are liquors, with all the equipments of an average groggery. Separated by a very thin partition in the rear are his coffins, and not far from the back door is the cemetery. The association is suggestive. It is altogether appropriate for the man who deals in whisky to have a stock of coffins on hand. He who mixes the drinks ought to trim the casket. And then, how suggestive the gradation! In the front room whisky; in the back room, coffins; at the back door, the cemetery.

"What has become of the witty, hail-fellow-well-met, good looking, noisy chaps that were the typical drummers of a dozen years ago?" "Drank themselves to death mostly," said the veteran. "Some are in business for themselves, some have survived and are at it yet, but the majority have drunk themselves to death. Fifteen years ago, when I first went into business, it was a positive fact that the man who could drink the most liquor could sell the most goods. Merchants seemed to expect it when they saw a drummer, either when the drummer went in the country, or the merchant came to New York. If I had stayed in business then, I'd have been a dead man now. Now it's changed, al except the New York part of it. A good many merchants, when they strike the city, still expect to be taken out on a roaring spree, and don't consider they've been treated square unless they are carried to an hotel in a cab and put to bed on the floor with their clothes on. But in the country that sort of thing's playing out. A merchant would be apt to feel insulted if you tried to drag him out to drink. I take a pocket full of good cigars with me, and when I think it is business I offer my man one of them; but, then, I go to lots of places where I would not do such a thing, and where it would not be proper to smoke."—*New York Sun.*


**Miscellaneous.**

Education through the eye is a large factor in all modern teaching. Vice has always used this powerful agency, alluring to the scenes of dissipation within by means of an attractive exterior.

The flood of vicious literature, so debasing in its influence, invites perusal through attractive illustrations.

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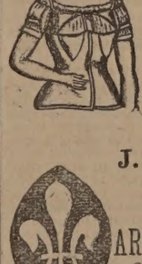

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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 44. CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 13, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


GRACE GREENWOOD says: I believe that for one woman whom the pursuits of literature, the ambition of authorship and the love of fame rendered unfit for home life, a thousand have been made undomestic by poor social striving, the follies of fashion, and the intoxicating distinction which mere personal beauty confers.

DR. FELIX OSWALD, one of the leading scientific writers of our country, will furnish a series of papers for the "*Chautauquan*," in the coming volume, entitled "The Poison Problem; or the Temperance Teachings of Science." This is a hopeful sign of the times, when temperance and science "have kissed each other."

THAT those who have the liquor interest at heart rightly discern "the signs of the times" is evident from the three leading editorials of the last issue of *The Champion*, the organ of the Home versus the Saloon must occupy when it Liquor Dealers' and Manufacturers' State Protective Association of Illinois. Rightly, too, does that journal state the position which the contending forces in the great battle of the says, "There can be in this war no middle ground. Parties must adapt themselves to the situation and stand or fall as they enlist in the cause of liberty or oppression. There may or may not be re-adjustment of political lines; but there can be no re-adjustment of the issue."

AN English exchange, writing of the plea by the descendants of the old Danes and Saxons of "inherited tendencies" in regard to drinking habits, claims that these old people were more wide awake to these evils than is usually allowed, and quotes the following points from the Elder, Edda:

"No worse companion can a man take on his journey—
Than drunkenness.
Not as good as many believe
Is beer to the sons of men.
The more one drinks, the less he knows,
And less power has he over himself."

A RECENT investigation, by special examiners appointed for the purpose, has brought to light the great losses several of the Hartford life insurance companies have sustained in certain portions of the country, from insuring persons subject to habits of inebriety. In a certain section, twenty-eight deaths were all traced to the excessive use of alcohol, and the losses were paid, simply because it was cheaper to settle than to contest. These examiners were instructed to cancel all the risks of ten thousand and upward where the insured were found using alcohol to an excess. These are startling object-lessons, involuntary testimonies to the advance of public sentiment as to the effect of this great curse.

IMPORTANT action was recently taken by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons for Ohio, declaring liquor-selling to be a masonic crime, which will be sufficient ground for the refusal of Masonic fellowship. This shows the development of moral feeling in the world, and a direct influence upon a great social organization; for we may hope that if this principle is accepted in one quarter, it may in time become universal. It has been suggested, by an exchange friendly to temperance, that if the Free Masons would go farther, and create within themselves a total abstinence society, they "would appear before the world with an object more exalted than any hitherto put forward, and that this department, once established, would, by its superior moral force, steadily gain upon the organization until it became its mainspring."

A PITIFUL story comes to us of a scene in a Philadelphia police station, where a rough, tangle-haired woman, who had been arrested, had fought like a fury, and stormed at the officers in three languages, was followed up a few hours later by a little tot of a girl, who looked from one officer to another, and asked them if they had put her mother in jail. She was so little that the policeman had helped her up the steps, but here she was, in search of her mother; the degraded woman heard her voice and called to her. So they swung open the door and let her in, and the little thing asked her mother, who had shrunk back, ashamed, "Why, mother, are you in jail?" Then the baby dropped upon her knees on the stone floor, and began to pray: "Now I lay me down to sleep, and I hope my mother will be let out of jail." There were tears among those rough men at the sound of that innocent voice; and when the case came into court the judge whispered to the woman to go home and try to be a better mother. It was the drink that made the trouble. It is the drink that is *always* working woe.

A CURIOUS paradox is just now presented in the display of a picture advertising a play called "The Wages of Sin is Death," in the windows of beer saloons and other resorts. The picture represents a mother as turning to the liquor-seller and pointing to the dead body of her baby crying out, "My child is dead. *You killed it!*" It is a strange adornment for a place whose steps take hold on hell. The story is vouched for as one of the most terrible in the liquor annals of California. After years of debauchery, the husband and father, in a drunken frenzy, killed his child. The distracted mother caught up her baby, and ran with it to the saloon that had been the ruin of her husband, and laying the little one down on the counter, called on the dealer of death to behold his work. As she uttered the words, the heart that had borne so much gave way, and she fell at his feet, dead. When the husband "came to himself," and realized his dreadful deed, he seized a pistol that lay near, and blew out his brains. The clergyman who offered the last prayer over the three inanimate forms of rum's victims, added, in telling this story to one of our W. C. T. U. workers, "and the saloon keeper did not even close his doors during that funeral."

THE UNION SIGNAL has a letter, written to one of the chief officers of the Illinois W. C. T. U., from a lady in Olney, Illinois, to which town the Republican managers went for the affidavits with which they stabbed Gov. St. John in the back on the eve of election, too late for the false charges against his character to be met by counter affidavits. This letter (which can be seen at our office, and is of undoubted authority,) states that at the age of nineteen John P. St. John was married to a woman in Olney. Soon after he left to get work, being poor and obliged to seek employment where he could find it. In about three months he returned, unexpectedly, and going to his home was confronted by indisputable proof of his wife's infidelity. Not willing to put a reproach upon the prospective mother of his child he quietly left home, remained absent two years, that she, who had so cruelly "deserted," at his own fireside him to whom she had pledged honor and faith, might, in the *technical* language of the *law* procure a divorce on the ground of "desertion." The woman subsequently married again. Her son was acknowledged by Gov. St. John, was provided for by him, lived at his brother's in Olney for years, and has now by his father's efforts, a good position in Washington. Gov. St. John returned to Olney, and from one of its best families married the noble woman who has so long been his chief comfort and counsellor. His course throughout has been most honorable, and the partisan party which aimed a poisoned arrow at an untarnished record, will be met by the execration it merits from all good men and women.

## Contributed.

### NOT ALONE.

ANNA HOLYOKE HOWARD.

"Commit thy way unto Him, trust also in Him, and He shall bring it to pass." Psalms, 37: 5.

"Casting all your care upon Him for He careth for you." 1 Peter 5:7.

O pilgrim, worn and weary,
Bowed with thy weight of care,
When life seems dark and dreary,
Go to thy God in prayer.
He knoweth every sorrow,
He feeleth every pain.
Then trust Him for the morrow,
Thou shalt not trust in vain.

When tempests gather o'er thee,
And days grow chill and drear,
When all seems dark beyond thee,
With scarce a ray of cheer,
Then go to Him who loves thee,
And tell Him all thy care,
For He is strong and loving,
And He will hear thy prayer.

Go tell Him all thy sorrow,
Bring Him thy griefs and tears,
Commit to Him tomorrow,
With all its hopes and fears.
Trust Him who rules the tempest,
Who trusts Him shall not fail.
The Lord Jehovah reigneth!
And justice shall prevail!

Ah! not alone we struggle,
We have a friend on high!
Then bear to Him thy burden,
He heareth when we cry.
The weariness and watching,
Endure but for a night.
A brighter day is dawning!
Joy cometh with the light!

*Brooklyn, N. Y., July 3, 1884.*

### A PART OF THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, MRS. FRANCES L. SWIFT, PRESIDENT.

DEAR SISTERS AND FELLOW LABORERS: An old, old writer tells of a solitary watchman, who for ten years watched every night for the beacon lights that should announce the fall of Troy, and saw at length the kindling fire that told of victory. So it has been with the women of our Christian Temperance Union. For ten years they have watched and waited at the "posts of the doors," working at the bidding of the Master. And now that we see the beacons lighted which tell of sure and certain triumph, all the past, though it brought toil and care, seems but "a watch in the night." We even wonder at ourselves that we ever thought the waiting long or the service hard, so gracious and kind have been the leadings of His hand.

The Apostles "returned to rehearse all that God had done with them," and *we* return, at the appointed times and seasons, to look in the face our mistakes and failures, to be encouraged by the advance we see in every department of our work, to inquire as to our duty in the future, and unitedly to ask the promised blessing and inspiration of the Holy Spirit. It is only as we look back that we can see what God hath wrought for us, and thus looking, our hearts are thrilled with the thought of the gracious bestowal of faith, and the "mind to work," which have brought us to this time. We believe what Tennyson says of virtue, is true of the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She

"Desires no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the just,
To rest in a golden grove, or to bask in a summer sky,
Give her the wages of *going on*, and *not to die*."

Dear friends, the hours of the three days which we shall spend together, will be all too short for the review of the past, and the discussion of the best methods for future work, and we do not propose to occupy this precious time in anticipating what will be more forcibly said by others. That the sentiment for prohibition is increasing in the country is shown by well attested facts. The states which have heretofore taken a stand for this principle are reiterating their conviction more firmly than ever before. In Maine, where prohibition has been tried for years, the vote cast at the recent state election for constitutional prohibition, gave a majority of over 44,000. In Kansas, each succeeding year, the people are more strongly in favor of the amendment. It is admitted that "there are *scores* of prohibitionists where there was but *one* two years ago," (and one newspaper not favorable to the movement said in a recent editorial, "A sense of duty compels us to remark, that notwithstanding *our earnest opposition*, the cause of prohibition is gaining ground every day." All the states whose legislatures have been in session during the year, have had the liquor problem under "anxious consideration," while constitutional amendments have been before twenty different states. The south is wonderfully aroused over this question, the movement growing with a rapidity which surprises even its best friends. Many of our great railroad corporations, steamship companies, and larger manufacturing interests, have forbidden the use of intoxicants among their employes, under the penalty of discharge. Greater solicitude is felt in the condition of the masses. The "bitter cry of outcast London," is found to be the cry of all our large cities. How can they be reached? is the complicated question, and schemes of all kinds are being instituted for their uplifting.

In the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, never before have we been able to record so much success. After seven years of effort, Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, the superintendent of this department, announces that the International Sabbath School Convention at Louisville, passed a resolution that the request for specific temperance teaching shall be carried out by the lesson committee, while the great National Educational association convened in Madison, Wis., last July, heartily endorsed the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to secure a scientific temperance educational bill in *every state*, and pledged co-operation to that end. Six thousand teachers of public schools interested to have the children forewarned and forearmed as to the dangers of the use of alcohol! Public school teachers and Sabbath school teachers of 10,000,000 children, awake on this subject! How much this means of promise for our own as well as for future generations. We also gratefully recognize the providential leadings which have made this cause to become a national issue, and an era in the political history of our country.

During the year just past, there has been no meeting of the legislature to which petitions could be addressed, and our local unions have given their time and efforts to the regular line of Woman's Christian Temperance Union work. As strength and assurance have come with the use of the means at our command, we have gone forward step by step. New doors have opened, into which we have gladly entered, and all over the state, we see with joy, an increase of temperance sentiment. Our newspapers, secular and religious, are full of articles for and against, and the conviction is growing in the minds of the people, that the liquor traffic is filling the land with crimes and wretchedness, and that a republican government, for and by the people, has *no* right to license or encourage it. More and more the conviction is growing that moral suasion *alone* will never break the power of this giant evil, and that legal prohibition must be the end and aim of all intelligent effort. At our last meeting in Bellefonte we felt the need of a greater number of organizations, and this work has been carried on so energetically, that 181 new unions have been reported, while our county unions have more than doubled. We feel that just here is a point that must still be pressed. Pennsylvania is a great territory, and no set of officers, we care not how efficient they may be, can conduct the minute oversight and detail of such a field. The unions need to feel the sympathy and co-operation of kindred minds. In the county organization, is our hope for thorough work. The weaker local unions would then be fostered and encouraged by their own county officers. The successes of one would render enthusiastic and encourage others, and the result would be what we hope for—unions in every town and every county, composed of our best and wisest Christian women. We must also learn that what is needed to promote this reform, is firm faith, and love for principle: continuous, rather than spasmodic effort. That these "cardinal virtues" are being cultivated by our women, is shown by the reply of one of our leaders to a gentleman, who said, "It is of no use to ask for constitutional prohibition. It will take ten years to win." "Ten years!" she replied, "Is that all? Then we'll begin petitioning this year, and there will only be nine left."

We must have the country districts thoroughly organized. We have not yet realized the power that lies in the four-fifths of the voters, who live outside of our large cities. Let us win these, and our cause is won, even if we do have to give up our corrupt cities in despair. We must put forth every effort now, during the weeks and the months that are upon us, to bring every influence to bear upon our legislature, to give us the school law for which we ask.

The children are being destroyed! Within the last few days we have heard of devices to tempt our boys into the dram shops, which fill us with ever increasing apprehension. In many of our cities, we are told, the saloon keepers issue tickets, good for so many drinks, the prizes offered to those who soonest exhaust the number being revolvers, decks of cards, and the biographies of noted desperadoes! In all our large cities the free lunch is a temptation to our boys, and it behooves every mother to know where her son gets his luncheon. In one saloon where a number of boys were found intoxicated, their Sabbath school lesson papers were found in their pockets, showing that it is not only from the slums and neglected places that the ever increasing army of victims is coming. The poisonous drugs in the manufactured alcoholic drinks so freely used of late, are producing fearful results. It is stated that from five to ten persons are daily taken to Bellevue hospital for examination, and by far the majority of these cases of insanity are caused by intemperance. These are not delirium tremens patients, but a loss of reason which is permanent. It is said this class of sufferers has doubled within a year, and is five times as great as five years ago.

As your state officers review the past year, the opportunities they have been obliged to neglect for want of time and strength to occupy, rise up sadly before them, and the recollection nerves us to urge more systematic and aggressive methods. We need headquarters, with a salaried officer or clerk always in her place, to answer letters, give advice and instruction, and to send out broadcast the circulars and incentives needed.

Without the salaried officer, devoting all her time, we scarcely see how this work can be increasingly and effectively carried on. Some one should be in constant correspondence arranging for new organizations, lectures, etc. It is hardly necessary for me to tell you of the self-denying years of work of our faithful corresponding secretary. She has risen up early, emphatically. The gray of the morning and the midnight lamp, have alike witnessed the untiring and unceasing movement of her pen. She has cheered, encouraged and agitated, given ideas, suggestions and inspiration, we almost venture to say, to every Woman's Christian Temperance Union woman in the state, from the president to the youngest and most timid. While much of her work has been what no one else could do, she might and should be relieved of many wearying details. It is not right or just to allow her longer to bear this burden.

It was Robert Hall who said that the best place to keep a secret was in an annual report. But we do not believe this is true of our state reports. They are not thrown into the waste-basket or used for kindling fires. The demand is increasing for them. They are read and pondered—the unions gaining therefrom hints and ideas for practical work. We need a larger number this year than have before been printed. With some exertion we might secure advertisements to meet in large measure the outlays for printing, while we believe each union would cheerfully pledge for itself a sufficient number to put the report into the hands of all interested within its limits.

Some new departments of work might profitably be added to our list. Those recommended by the national are not all duplicated in the state. A department of "Work Among the Miners," has already been established in Fayette county, and we suggest that this be made a state work.

Hitherto our Woman's Christian Temperance Union ship has been out in the open sea with plain sailing before her. True, adverse winds have at times overtaken her, but we have had on board the Master, and His "Wherefore didst thou doubt?" has quelled our sometimes rising fears. So we have gone on, with eyes steadily fixed on the pole star prohibition. But of late, even as we are approaching the shore, the great rocks loom up, and we find we are in the midst of the breakers. What shall we do? We would not turn back and so delay the hour for which God waits. No, but let us keep in the channel, and closely following the directions of the great Pilot, we will avoid the rocks which threaten to dash us to pieces. We may be delayed somewhat, our progress may for a time be slower, but as we turn the prow of the vessel first one way and then another, we are still advancing, and our Divine leader will surely bring us safely through.

The heated political campaign through which we are passing is a time that tries men's souls. It is probable that every member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, believes in, and is working, as she has always done, for prohibition; the *utter extermination* of the liquor traffic. This has been the one earnest prayer of all hearts since the Crusade. But there is so much difference in the ideas of the people as to the methods of procedure to bring about this most devoutly to be wished consummation, that it seems impossible to lay down any rules by which we may all work alike. While the hopes of all were disappointed by the action of the two great political parties, in ignoring our memorial and the "great question of the hour," at their conventions, many of our wisest and best still feel that we must expect deliverance through these parties. Thus, while each woman must maintain her individuality, and use her influence as conscience dictates, (and we earnestly urge the necessity and duty of even enthusiastic personal effort) yet it seems wiser and better to leave partisan discussion to other times and places than these. The movement for the submission to the people of the question of constitutional prohibition, will be agitated again this winter, and we ask for unions to give all the help in their power, while our chief work must be effort to secure the school law. Let us ask for the name of every voter of whatever party to our petitions for these measures, which we believe to be of vital importance to our commonwealth. Finally this work grows upon us; its needs and possibilities rise up before us until the burden seems heavier than we can bear, and we are tempted to cry out: "Who is sufficient for these things?" We have read that Erastus, Duke of Lunenburg, had the figure of a lighted candle stamped on his coins with the initials of a Latin motto which read: "I consume myself enlightening others." Dear sister workers, has not this little illustration a thought for us? Do not our hearts respond to the mysterious truth expressed in the Savior's words: "He that findeth his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it?"

## A PARALLEL.

L. A. NASH.

In bygone ages of an island history, after there had been some sweeping and garnishing by a superinduced civilization, brought in at the point of the sword from the outer ancient world, the islanders lapsed to their former state. The civilization had been neither deep down nor real, it had been laid on like a varnish and the rottenness smouldered underneath. The enchanter's rod of the Master was removed, and turbulent and wayward wills broke loose. The King's Highway was no longer safe to the traveller, the peasant's home was no longer his little sanctuary. Then arose a man who was at once a warrior, king and saint. The legend tells his love and pity for men was such that his soul still hovers over woe and want, and bird's wings waft it from place to place. His knights must hold his hand and work with him and so he starts,

> That fair order of my Table Round,
> A glorious company, the flower of mankind,
> To serve as model for the mighty world,
> And be fair beginning of a time.
>
> Their work,
> To break the heathen and uphold the Christ,
> To ride abroad redressing human wrongs,
> To speak no slander, no, nor listen to it,
> To honor his own word, as if his God's,
> To lead sweet lives in purest chastity.

These were men bound together to "redress the wrongs" of women chiefly. That they be not altogether taken up with the material warfare, and forget the warfare of the soul, the saintly Arthur sent them forth in "quest of the Holy Grail." This seems to symbolize the longing for an ideal life, the higher life of the soul, which is the animating principle of all true religion. A modern teller of the story says, "That such a quest should in the first instance have a disintegrating effect on existing social conditions, is in accordance with the experience of all history."

Fifteen centuries have been creeping on. We know no other work; we make no other quest. The soul of Arthur hovers maybe over thousands of "Tables Round." But women are now at work redressing the wrongs that men have let worm in, and that it seems they can't, or won't, turn out.

> The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
> And God fulfills himself in many ways.

Our vaunted civilization is still but superficial so long as dragons are permitted to stalk abroad. We are enlisted under the banner of another St. George, whose life work was to trample under foot and destroy a terrible dragon, the scourge of humanity.

This, by the by, is the well known device of the Church of England temperance society, and a very telling one it is. Could Carlyle have been looking on to this drink-serpent when he wrote in 1850, "America, too, will have to strain its energies; to crack its sinews, and all but break its heart, as the rest of us have had to do, in thousandfold wrestle with the Pythons and mad demons, before it can become a habitation for the gods. America's battle is yet to fight, and we sorrowful, though nothing doubting, will wish her strength for it. New spiritual Pythons, plenty of them, enormous Megatheriums, as ugly as ever were born of mind, loom huge and hideous out of the twilight future on America, and she will have her own agony, and her own victory, but on other terms than she is yet aware." We feel inclined to say with the first lordship in the old dialogue of 1630:

> "Well, God, mend all!"

But incited by the working spirit now abroad, we add, with the second lordship: "Nay, by God, Donald, we must help Him to mend it." The very little child feels this. A little boy, in his Sabbath school just told, "we must ask God to help us to be good!" When asked, "What is is it we must do?" he says, "We must help God to make us good." And so it is, the battling with the monster evil, and the quest of the Holy Grail, still go hand in hand. We work as though on our life depended the victory. We pray as though it were only God's. We pray, for 'tis prayer that moves the world. We wrestle and fight, with petitions and persuasive talk, and teaching the children and endeavoring to help elect our rulers, just like the Israelites in the wilderness, and all the time somebody else had to hold up the tired arm that brought down help from heaven, just so with the three thousand of our "Tables Round," let us while we fight, not forget the quest. Pray and work. Work and pray.

*Corvallis, W. T.*

## RURAL WORK.

MRS. LOUISA S. ROUNDS.

So much is being said now of "rural work" by our temperance women, let me give you a bit of experience of my own.

On my way from Chicago to this city to attend our state W. C. T. U. convention, I took in several towns, and a few rural districts. Leaving the "main traveled road," an expression frequently heard in the years before rail roads, but which in my case, meant simply to leave the great Wabash rail road and try one of lesser fame, I found myself one Saturday night in the little village of Morton, Tazewell county, booked for a speech that evening and also the following evening. Morton has a few earnest temperance men and women, but the population being mostly Germans, the temperance sentiment is not particularly strong.

The speech Saturday night served to arouse attention, and I was most cordially invited to visit the public school of the village, and address the children. The principal, a staunch, true temperance man, gave me the invitation, which I gladly accepted. On Monday afternoon I made my way to the school house, which for the size of the village is certainly a very fine building.

I had a royal time with the children, and came away with a feeling of gratitude that the school house doors, even, were among those which should open before us, and "which no man can shut."

But not yet has that blessed prophecy been fulfilled, as the sequel shows. The next morning the principal of the school was waited upon by a member of the school board, a German, and informed that he must not again invite anyone to address the children on temperance. The board consists of one American, a temperance man, and two Germans, lovers of beer!

The question suddenly took this shape and I still wait the answer: Who rules the schools of this country? Americans or Germans, foreigners? The action of this foreign born trustee created a good deal of excitement, as you may well suppose, and the end of that outrage is not yet.

Passing from Morton to Gridley, I could not refrain from relating my experience in the former place to a large audience gathered to hear a "little more temperance talk." The above question was propounded to them, with comments plain and easy to be understood.

The next morning I received a most polite note from the principal of the public school in Gridley, inviting me in the name of the directors on school board, and in his own name to visit his school and to address the children. The invitation was accepted with thanks, and again I looked into the faces of a hundred children more or less, whose bright eyes and ready answers to temperance questions, made it impossible to doubt their interest in, and knowledge of our blessed cause.

Dear workers, let us keep "pegging away." The school house doors of Illinois will yet admit our temperance text books, which, unlike our workers, will remain "to go no more out forever!" God speed the day, and help us bravely to work and wait for it.

*Peoria, Ill., Oct. 9.*

## Correspondence.

### THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

At the National W. C. T. U. convention at St. Louis it was decided that there should be a national representation of the W. C. T. U. at the World's Exposition at New Orleans. While the convention voted to endorse any efforts made by the state and county fair department to secure such a representation, it did not intend that it should be a representation by that department alone. Every state and local union has a special interest in such a representation, as well as every department of work. In order that there may be a creditable showing of our society in every part of the country, we ask the president of every state and territory to see to it that a special decoration is made by some one who has taste and skill for such work, and sent to New Orleans to adorn our Liturature Booth. I would suggest that it be something that would represent the state by being made of some special product. For instance, if from Maine, let it be a shield made of pine or pine cones, with "Maine W. C. T. U." upon it. The whole being of unique design and beautiful workmanship.

If from South Carolina, let it be of rice, or anything that is a staple product. There is no grain or mineral that cannot be utilized in this way. If all these could be the special work of women, it would be a proper repre-

sentation of our W. C. T. U. workers. If we cannot have the shields made of the products themselves, it would be even more beautiful to have them made of some native wood and painted with some design in which the special products are introduced.

Be sure that each one has upon it the name of the state with the letters Woman's Christian Temperance Union attached. This will show how extended is our organization. We ask superintendents of national departments to have printed a large number of the circulars relating to the special lines of work in their departments, having them ready to send to New Orleans by December 1, when the exposition opens. If there is any literature that belongs specially to a department, we would be glad to have the superintendent of that department arrange for a display of such literature. The means to defray any extra expenses can easily be provided for by calling upon the constituency of the department for small donations.

We also ask that some emblem, expressive of the work of the department, be prepared and sent to be used in decorating. Of course, this is not practicable in every department, but it will be in very many of them. In order that our representation may be one that will do honor to our organization it is necessary that the call for cash contributions should be very generally responded to. In Missouri the state superintendent of the fair department has issued cards to every local W. C. T. U. asking for small donations, and they are responding by sending in sums ranging from twenty-five cents to five dollars. Cannot the state superintendent of this department all over the country try this plan of raising a fund? It is not necessary that a union should take any money out of its treasury. There are a thousand ways in which it can be procured by levying upon the products of the farm and garden that lie all around. If every county superintendent of fairs will solicit a few donations from farmers, of articles that they would gladly give and not miss from their store, a liberal sum would be realized that would be the means of carrying the gospel of temperance to thousands of people.

Let us do a little practical work of this kind, and learn to put money in our treasury where it is so often needed. It is hoped that all superintendents of this department will make a special effort to help in this work as it is in the line of work that belongs to the department.

We ask that where there is no superintendent of fairs in a state the president of the state will do the work of soliciting funds or appoint some one to attend to it.

We should be glad to receive any suggestions in regard to the manner of decorating a literature booth, and making it attractive.

Any offer to arrange our national motto in some beautiful design will be gladly received.

Will not the prominent speakers of the W. C. T. U. secure a good collection at one of their mass meetings and donate it to this purpse.

We have been planning and working for ten years, and this will be an opportunity for bringing the results of our work before the people in a tangible form. Now let us be just to our own work, and make such an impressive showing as will broaden our influence as a society, as well as secure an influence over individuals in classes that are entirely cut off from it now.

Let no time be lost, but let us go to work immediately to secure a proper recognition of the magnitude of the work of the W. C. T. U. We hope that any women who can go to New Orleans to help in this work will report as soon as possible to their state presidents who will duly authorize them as a committee for such work and report the same to the superintendent of state and county fairs.

Josephine R. Nichols,
236 College Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Note. If transportation can be secured free for literature and other articles due notice will be given in The Union Signal. J. R. N.

## THE GREATEST ISSUE.

Dear Union Signal:—Away here in the Cherokee Nation, I have just read the annual address of Mrs. President Bascom, of Madison, Wisconsin. How I should like to help in the great cause of reform. It seems to me there has never been a time in the history of the republic when great issues so crowded themselves upon the attention of the people. The occasions which gave rise to the several wars in which the government has been involved, each had its own peculiar characteristics; but the one now before the people is diverse in many of its elements from all that have preceded it. Its object is to remove an evil which is more wide-spread in its efforts than was that of slavery; it proposes to accomplish this work by addressing itself to the moral sense of the age. It is in the hands of the women, and has produced many specimens of eloquence that will lose nothing by way of comparison with the best deliverances that adorn the history of English literature. It has given many a state paper to the country that equals in point of real merit the best that have been drawn up by the founders of the constitution, or by any that have undertaken to expound that document as it was understood by those who framed it.

But behind all this enginery there is a moral force which will never abate. Indeed, if we apply the criterion of Patrick Henry, and judge of the future by the past, the time is not far distant when this force will have become almost irresistible. There may be aspirants to office now living, who may live to see the day when they will regret that they failed to read the signs of the times.

It will not do to relegate the question to the states. It is too broad in its bearing upon the interests of the people. It was claimed that slavery was a question which belonged exclusively to the states; but, at last, by a federal act, the chains which held four millions in bondage were broken asunder. So it will be in regard to the national crime of intemperance. After a while it will be discovered that government is simply the establishment of a state of things which contemplates the good of the people; and, by an act of sovereignty which derives its authority from God and humanity, it will be proclaimed that the traffic in alcoholic drinks shall be stopped. And, why not? It is a mistake to suppose the people were made for the government. The converse is true. The government is made for the people. It is the creature; they are the creators. Or, again, what is government, but the expression of the people? And have not the people the authority to say that whatever is hurtful to them shall be stopped? From the nature of the case, the good of the people is the "higher law" in the case.

As early as 1824 the Cherokees passed a law to prohibit the introduction of liquor into the country. This law with some modifications has been in force ever since that date, and, although whisky is often smuggled into some parts of the Nation, it is to be considered as the protest of the Cherokees against the evil of intemperance.

A beautiful state of things! Relics of barbarism float down the stream of civilization as drift wood on the Mississippi river, and today we are told that woman is to have no existence in law or policy; that she is to be the "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for society, while the "lords of creation" shape her destiny and control the world. I believe in no such rank. If woman has no right to ask the world to make her home the abode of bliss, it would certainly argue that the constitution of the universe has been founded in wrong.

*Talequah, Indian Territory.* W. A. Duncan.

## KEEP UP THE BAND OF HOPE.

Dear Union Signal:—The enclosed is an extract from a letter sent by Anna Gordon, our "assistant superintendent of juvenile work," to a lady of New York state, in reply to her query as to "keeping up Bands of Hope now that we have scientific temperance instruction in the public schools." The points made seemed to me of such practical value that I asked her to copy for "the larger audience." Yours truly, F. E. W.

"While it is true that school children in your state will receive scientific teaching on this question, it is also true that it will in many cases take months to get the law into working order, and that there will be teachers wholly indifferent to the subject.

You had the temperance text book in many schools before the state law was passed. Was outside juvenile work given up in such localities for that reason?

But let us suppose a town where the new law is thoroughly carried out by teachers in sympathy with our ideas. At first thought one might say that the children of such a community were being taught in school sufficiently on this question, and that the W. C. T. U. might just as well turn its attention more specifically to othes lines of effort.

It seems to me that such a W. C. T. U. thereby loses its most encouraging department of work. The children lose the benefit of associated work in a society of their own which means as much in rallying children as older people.

They lose the moral education which can be woven into the Band of Hope teaching, and more than that we shall not be so apt to secure their names on our triple pledge, and cannot longer impress them deeply with the thought that they are our dependence in the future of this great battle for the right.

Scientific temperance instruction in the public school is an immense step gained, but to my thought only more grandly opens the way for the united efforts of the little folks.

If we give up the juvenile society where the children are trained to sing their charming songs, where we bring to mind each week freshly, the sacredness and bond of their pledge, the W. C. T. U. will not so often give an entertainment by the children, where I am confident a child's persuasive voice often sends our dear cause home to hearts that would open to nothing else.

Can we not supplement the teaching at school by making the societies more of a social affair—sometimes with debate on the very lesson taught that day in school; or by making a strong point of 'military drill' to reach the older boys, and calisthenics for the girls?

Then a favorite idea with me, is not to confine the teaching strictly to temperance, but let the juvenile society be a place where all good principles are taught, more like the Chautuaqua Look Up Legion, only emphasizing total abstinence from intoxicants, narcotics and tobacco. Let an occasional lesson be devoted to the subject of kindness versus cruelty to animals, with stories by teachers and children of the wonderful instinct and sagacity of animals.

Study the lives of great men and women, especially total abstainers, and let the society be a garden in which all sweet graces, gentle deeds and moral principles are planted. What a rich harvest of pure and noble manhood and womanhood will be the result of such planting God only knows!

Last of all the young women of your state will be deprived of what has proved to many girls a choice means of growth in grace in the best elements of character." A. G.

## FAITH CULTURE.

Dear Union Signal:—A little more concerning the Faith Culture department. My heart has responded from the first suggestion of it up to the present moment. I have thought of the nest of departments growing so large as to fail of warmth and breadth of wings to cover the "eggs" referred to a long time since by Mrs. Livermore. But I am quite sure a department for faith culture must be slipped into the nest. I believe a mother's instinct will make her quick to recognize in it a part of her own dear self, and that she will hasten to give it a warm place in the nest, and although latest of the brood, it will be of rapid growth and early find a prominent place in the sisterhood of departments.

It is a special need of the hour, the supreme moment for such a movement. Faith is on trial, demands rapid culture and increased strength. The Scriptures warrant faith culture. Careful searching will prove this statement to be correct.

In an hour of trial the Master tested Martha. She first declared her faith in him. Next responded, "Yea, Lord," to the test, until, walking beside her Lord she stood at the brother's grave. When commanded only to roll away the stone, her Master to bid the brother come forth, all her professed faith in a moment is shrouded in unbelief.

Like Mary and Martha of old, we have been asking the Lord for great things. We have made a declaration of our faith in God. Christian faith through the Women's Christian Temperance Union has challenged the

liquor traffic to meet for battle. We have defied this giant "in the name of the Lord of Hosts." Our expectation is from Him. We have struck for national prohibition and have a Gideon band upon whom the spirit of the Lord has come. At the water's brink they have been tested, and are now crying "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit saith the Lord of Hosts."

Some of our sisters are looking to Him for physical healing, others for the opening of morally blinded eyes and for morally dead bodies to be raised from the grave. These declarations will call for a test by our dear Lord. Step by step we are reaching a point where we will be called to roll away a stone of mighty magnitude. We have been dealing with pebbles in the past, but Rocky Mountains face the future. Faith intensified will lead us on to victory.

Our dear sister Denny, who has "moved" in the direction of faith culture, is waiting, I suppose, for a "second." I am ready to second the motion with her consent for a change of phraseology; that instead "of a standing committee to pray for the sick," we have a Faith Culture department, including in it, prayer for the sick. Shall we have such a department? Let us hear from our sister Denny again. "If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed ye shall say unto this mountain, remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove." "This is the victory which overcometh the world, even our faith."

ANNIE M. PALMER.

## WHY SHOULD WE WORK AMONG FOREIGNERS?

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—In a W. C. T. U. manual that Mrs. Ada H. Kepley sent me, I read with pleasuse that a great activity in foreign work is developed in the state of Illinois. She suggested a very important reason, viz.: "That we should get the votes of the foreigners, as they are a great hindrance in the promotion of the prohibition cause." I am glad to see that our dear W. C. T. U. is looking in this direction.

The day after the nomination of Blaine I had an interview with a foreign beer drinker, who said: "Blaine is a man of the people," and I said: "It may be, but for the welfare of the country we need a Prohibitionist." Then he replied: "Prohibition will win at the next political campaign, for the matter is not carried on well enough yet to win now." I believe that if the Temperance Union had done as much foreign work four years ago as she does now, the Prohibition cause would doubtless win in the present political campaign. Four years ago I lived in Ohio for a year and nobody told me of temperance work. Once I attended a temperance lecture but I did not understand the language.

Last summer during the great Prohibition campaign in Ohio, a noble German temperance man gave stump speeches at different places. As he is a good orator he succeeded everywhere; but the want of organization did a great harm to his work.

In the following I will give two more reasons why we should do foreign work:

1. For their sufferings. Many foreigners suffer from poverty, from drunkenness, from being misused for want of knowing the language and the circumstances of this country; and especially in time of sickness they are in a pitiful condition, feeling that they are strangers in this country, and generally they get homesick besides.

2. For their ignorance of the nature and effect of alcoholic liquors, as all intoxicating drinks are poisonous, and do the greatest harm to the system.

For this reason I would like to see Julia Colman's books translated into foreign languages.

As Christian women it is not only our duty to relieve the condition of the foreigners, but it is also our privilege. Hoping that all readers of THE UNION SIGNAL understand this, I am yours in the Lord,

*Beaver Falls, Penn.* MRS. E. PFEIFFER.

## THE SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I have been thinking for some time of writing you of a subject that has lain upon my heart, and a pre-eminently fitting one, it seems to me for the W. C. T. U. to take up.

Some time ago, one of the teachers in a temperance school who has a class of young people ranging in ages from fourteen to sixteen years, applied to me to see if I could suggest any new study for them. They had gone several times through the catechism and were tired of it. We talked over several more advanced works, but since then it has occurred to me that it would be a grand thing to give them a simple work on "Science of Government" (perhaps you can think of a better name). Not only would it be excellent for them but for our young ladies and for the mass of our women (myself for instance), who need enlightenment and who may not ask their husbands at home because of radical differences in opinion. It should of course make clear to us things that are dark to us now; should show us the dangers that menace our republic. Above all else, should show how only that nation whose God is the Lord may prosper; should lay bare the principles that should guide and govern us regardless of party.

Such a study should be profound in its simplicity. And as I happen to know how profound is the ignorance of many otherwise cultivated ladies upon these points, I take the liberty of bringing the matter to your notice, in hope that if you are too busy to undertake it yourself you will at least bring some of our capable ladies to this work.

I have given you my thought in its crude state. It may have already occurred to you but if not, trust it may prove a "seed corn" for this our need, and there am glad to let it rest. S. J. T.

## COUNT THE FOREIGN VOTE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—It is cheering to see that the cause of the foreign work is exciting renewed interest in the hearts not only of our women, but that those of the different nationalties, are awakening to the fact of the danger they are in from the grand enemy, alcohol. It has been suggested, and the thought has burdened me for months, that we should have German speakers in all our large cities this fall. If the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Buffalo could each have one week of German lectures it would do an infinite amount of good. Will the Lord give us the money to obtain lectures if we make the effort? He has told us to ask largely that our joy may be full—but he has not bid us go in debt. Will our German friends who can speak, step forward in this important time and help us? Will they give us their services as reasonably as they can? And will our unions not see that by some energetic management they could each contribute something toward a fund to be used for this purpose and collect money at once to do it? Prof. Schmitz, of Elgin, Ill.; Dr. C. Bernrenter, of Nashville, Washington county Ill.; Rev. L. Pfeiffer, of East Gnew, Erie county, Pa., could, I presume, any of them be secured for lectures if they were paid a reasonable sum. Shall we not secure these gentlemen and have a course of lectures given to the Germans during this autumn. Who will help in this good work?

S. F. GRUBB, *Nat. Supt. Foreign Work.*

*Kirkwood, Mo., Sept. 6.*

## SLAVERY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL FRIENDS:—Our grand and good president, Lincoln, did a noble thing when he liberated the millions at the south. With one stroke of his pen he set them free. O, for some one brave and strong enough to set free the slaves of another kind, some of whom are now writhing in their chains and beating, as it were, against the bars of their prisons in vain for release from what seems to hold them as in the grip of death. These slaves are not all conscious of their bondage; some would laugh at the mere suggestion of such a state. These are but in the infancy of their thralldom and know not, or dread not the galling chains of the future, when they may call for deliverance and it will not come.

These slaves are not of any especial age or hue, are not confined to any particular clime or locality; they are not captured suddenly; are not sold into bondage unawares; they are not with chain and handcuff marched to and fro from their work, but are even free to choose their liberty or their bondage and in reality do choose. These slaves are not born into slavery, but go smiling, regardless of all warnings, in the road which leads to it, and at last find themselves entangled and almost helpless at times, feeling the grip of the enemy are ready to cry out in their agony, "Oh, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me?" but blindly they pursue the downward road, hugging their chains and each day, each hour, making their emancipation harder to accomplish, and less probable.

Were it not true that our great and supreme Ruler can do all things, we would despair of any deliverance for some of these captives we see from day to day. They are on the street cars, on our corners, our boulevards, in our offices, our homes, and even in our churches and Sunday schools! The Lord have mercy on all, especially these "blind leaders of the blind." Does any one need to be told, what kind of slavery we refer to? *Rum* (we call it by no more polite or refined name than it deserves) is the king which rules so many of our loved ones, and binding them hand and foot, casts them into the "fiery furnace" where only the recognized "form of the fourth" can save or deliver. The chains are even now being forged, for the laughing innocent in your arms, young mother, for the romping, happy boy that runs to meet "father," on his homeward way, will you not strike right and left to save these? Do you not care, that you smile and look incredulous, when you are warned in time? Such experiences can never come to you and yours, you say. If you are careless and indifferent you may live to repent the day, that you would not rise to the help of those who would drive this demon rum from our land. "Who is that elegant young man?" said a friend of mine at an evening party, to one standing near. He was a *slave*, and they did not know it, until a few hours later he was carried home by friends, to avoid open disgrace.

He was at the house of nominal friends; they, in their ignorance, or indifference furnished that which helped him in his downward course, and spoke scornfully of him—in his weakness—that he "could not control himself." A few years after he was begging pennies to cross the ferry and still later on,—no one could tell where or how,—passed over to the other side into the darkness. Who—we ask, will be held responsible for this wreck?

One sometimes requires great courage and decision to break away from the old customs and habits. It has been foolishly remarked, "One may as well be out of the world, as out of the fashion." "When I move from here," said a weak spirit who was surrounded by lovers of the wine cup, "I will not use wine any more. I should be thought mean, if I did not offer it to my friends here;" and the chains were day by day being strengthened and fastened upon loved ones, and after years brought sad memories and fearful remorse. Do not smile dear friends, or consider us over zealous when we make urgent appeals to you for your money and your influence. VIRGINIA J. KENT.

MR. JOSEPH LIVESEY, of England, the veteran temperance reformer, sprung from the poorest ranks of life, and by honest, hard work and self-denial, combined with a large-hearted sympathy for his fellows in their struggles with poverty and temptation, won his way to a comfortable position and the sincere respect of his fellowmen. His life story reads like a chapter from Self-Help. When a boy he learnt to read, and studied grammar and arithmetic from books fastened with cord to the breast beam of his loom. The crowning act of his life, which has rendered him famous in the eyes of millions of his fellow-men, was when, on September 1st, 1832, he with six other noble men of Preston, signed the first pledge of total abstinence from all liquors of an intoxicating quality. Joseph Livesey's parents died when he was seven years old, of consumption. His constitution was not a strong one, and on fifty occasions he suffered from rheumatic fever. His principles were thus severely tested in his own experience, and his long life is ample evidence of the non-necessity of alcoholic drink to preserve a lengthened vitality.

A PRINCIPAL of one of the New York publishing schools, complains to a Prohibition association that teachers dare not talk about temperance in school because the trustees are elected by the rum interest and are controlled by it.

# Our Children.

## THE CHILDREN'S RALLYING SONG.

META E. B. THORNE.

(Tune: "We are coming Father Abra'm.")

We are coming, O Columbia, a brave ten million more,
"From Mississippi's winding streams and from New England's shore,
From rocky northern hilltop, from sunny southern plains,
From Mexico's blue waters, and from far Pacific main.
We bring the loyal true hearts, we bring the willing hands,
And souls afire with earnest zeal to do thy high command,
Our banners white are gleaming like sunrise in the sky;
"For God and home and native land!" resounds our patriot cry.
*Refrain.—*

We are coming. we are coming, our native land to save,
We are coming, O Columbia, the young, the true, the brave.

You may see us onward marching adown the path of time,
Our bands increasing day by day,—a multitude sublime.
From hillsides and from valleys you may hear our tramping feet,
Like the billows of the ocean as upon the rocks they beat.
A mighty host advancing we wax each day more strong,
How its echoes glad resounding from each hill, and rock, and glen,
"For God and home and native land!" Loud swells the grand "Amen."

*Refrain.—*

We are coming, we are coming, our native land to save,
We are coming, O Columbia, the young, the true, the brave.

O the conflict is before us with a fearful giant foe,
But our armor bright is ready, we will give him blow for blow;
In the strife we will not falter for the victory is sure,—
Even we shall yet behold it, if we to the end endure.
Quail then monster, at our onset, O thou demon fierce and strong,
Thou who dar'st our land to darken with the foul and bitter wrong;
Like returning tides that slowly, surely sweep along the strand,
We will hurl thee, hateful tyrant, from our own, our native land.

*Refrain.—*

We are coming, we are coming, home and native land to save;
In the name of God, we're coming, we, the young, the true, the brave.

## THE KEEPER OF THE DOOR.

"Oh, dear! I am completely discouraged." Jenny pushed away her book and looked up at her mother with an expression that was very much like despair, and yet not altogether that, for somehow her mother had a way of brightening up dark places, that was helpful as well as comforting.

Her mother was rocking the baby, and she scarcely dared speak lest the little tyrant should open his eyes for a new frolic, but she sent Jenny a smile that said just as plainly as words, "What is the trouble. Let us talk it over."

"It's about my besetting sins, mamma. You see we were talking last Sabbath about striving against sin, and Miss Marston told us the only way to overcome it was to fight as the sharpshooters did in the war, by taking aim at a particular one. She advised us to sit down and make an honest list, just for our own eyes, of our own special sins, the ones that made us most trouble, and then try by God's help to overcome them. I made up my mind to try it, and I had to write down ever so many things, but I truly thought my tongue made me the most trouble."

"Your tongue! Oh, yes! I understand," said mamma.

"Saying things, you know, mamma; things I ought not to say; and I am so sorry about it afterwards, but that doesn't make it any better, because I go and do it again."

"Well?" said mamma, as Jenny paused.

"Well, I thought I'd just take aim at that one thing, and I did. I thought it would be a good plan to write down whenever I forgot, and so every night I put down in my little book the bad things I had said, and—and—mamma it is just horrid! The days don't grow a bit better, and to-day is worst of all."

Jenny drew a deep sigh, and scowled at her little book. Then she said desperately, "I wish there was some way to just tie my tongue up, and keep it out of mischief."

"You need a gate keeper," said her mother, laying down the baby and taking up her sewing. "When a city is in danger from enemies, they must do something more than put sharpshooters on the walls; they guard the gates, and keep sentinels at their posts day and night, to give warning of the approach of danger."

"I try to watch," said Jenny; "I thought of it all the morning while I was dressing, and then when I came down and heard Rob fretting at Matty for taking his slate, and at Norah because there was no toast, and even at the baby for pulling his hair, I went to singing,

"Brother, thou wast mild and lovely,
Gentle as a summer breeze,"

though I knew perfectly well that always makes Rob madder than anything else. Then he threw his book at me, and papa sent him out of the room, and I just wanted to pound myself on the head for being so mean."

"You must have a gate keeper," said her mother, more seriously than ever, and I would ask for one before I was an hour older. Your Father will give you one."

"Papa!" exclaimed Jenny. "How can he?"

But her mother opened her Bible, and turning over the leaves gave it to Jenny with her finger on a verse in Psalms. "Read that," she said; and Jenny read aloud: "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth: keep the door of my lips."

There were tears in her eyes as she repeated the words, "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth." "I never thought of that, mamma; somehow I expected to take care of the sin myself, but I should like a keeper. Just think, mamma, of an angel standing on guard to keep the door of my lips. Will he have a sword, I wonder?"

"I think so; the sword of 'Truth.'"

"And what will be the watchword?"

"'Peace,' I think, or 'Love;' the love that 'worketh no ill to its neighbor;' at least I would try that watchword today, and ask the keeper to challenge every word and let nothing pass without the watchword."

When Jennie went to her room that night, she found a little card pinned up over the dressing table with David's prayer written upon it, and she added it very earnestly to her own petitions. In the morning it was again before her eyes, and she went down to breakfast repeating it to herself. The first thing she saw was Johnny tormenting her beloved white kitten by trying to drive it in harness.

"You mean, cruel boy!" was upon her very lips, but the keeper drew his sword and stopped the words.

"That is not true; you know Johnny does not mean to be cruel; nothing must pass here without the watchword."

"Johnny," said Jenny, pleasantly, "do you know how the emperor came to be a donkey?"

Johnny was glad to listen to a story, and Jenny quietly released the kitten while she told him about the belief, in China, that the people who abused dumb animals would come back again after they died, and be born with the bodies of animals themselves, that they might understand just how the poor creatures suffered.

"It isn't true," said Johnny, stroking the kitten in Jenny's arms.

"No, but it shows that even the heathen believe that God will punish us if we are not kind to the helpless creatures he puts in our care."

"I guess I won't have kitty for a circus horse," said Johnny; "cats don't know much anyhow."

Rob had not recovered from the dumps, and was in a particularly exasperating mood, and once an angry retort slipped from Jenny's lips in spite of the keeper, and she apologized for it the next minute, to Rob's utter amazement; in fact, he was too much astonished to say another saucy word that morning.

At school, Jenny's temptations came thick and fast; first a temptation to evil speaking, then to unkind criticism, then to uncharitable judgment, then to tell a ludicrous story of a simple-minded old Christian, then to punish the self-conceit of Mamie Morris, by repeating what a lady had said of her, and then to make a cutting reply to a most ungenerous taunt. It seemed to Jenny, as she reviewed the day, it had been a specially hard one; and yet she was conscious that through it all the keeper had been standing at the door, and she could look back with gratitude, and not with shame.

"How about the watchman, Jenny?" asked her mother when she came home.

"He stood at his post, mamma; twice I think something slipped by without the watchword, but he killed it with his sword before it got far enough to do much mischief."

Cousin Sue heard the story, and on Jenny's next birthday sent her a lovely motto for her room; a wreath of daisies and wild roses, delicately painted as a border for the text: "Keep the door of my lips."

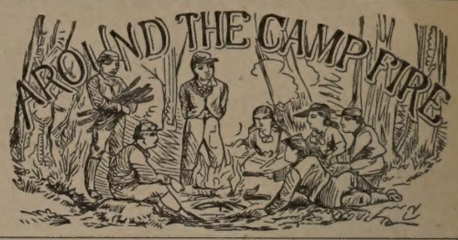
"I think Cousin Sue might have sent that to me," said Rob, honestly; "I am sure I need a doorkeeper more than Jenny does."

And Mamie Morris confessed to her dearest friend that she really did believe Jenny Wilder was a Christian, because she never said things to make folks uncomfortable.

"She's so funny, and so smart to think of things, that I never used to open my mouth before her without expecting to be set down, but now I like her best of any girl in school."

Mamie's friend had a pang of jealousy.

"Well, Mamie Morris, to tell the truth, I think you just need setting down once in a while. You're such an awful little puff-ball that if somebody didn't step on you, or squeeze you, you'd—you'd *just burst*, which shows that Mamie's friend needed a keeper of the door also.—*S. S. Times.*




## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALKS.

Dear Children:—The National W. C. T. U. convention at St. Louis, of which I told you in my last letter, is over and I hope you have heard all about the children's part in it, and know how bright and brave the Band of Hope boys and girls of St. Louis looked as they marched into the crowded room where the first evening meeting was held, waving their banners on which we read, "For God and home and native land," and sang the pretty "Welcome Song" which Miss Anna Gordon had written for them. But I am quite sure, you have not heard of something that happened during the convention which pleased me very much, so I am going to to tell you about it.

Among these boys and girls of the Prevention Army was a loyal little visiting soldier from Louisville, Ky., who wrote me a letter so long ago, that I think it is quite time she was writing another. Every day of the convention this little soldier was one of the pages that waited upon the ladies, carrying their messages, or doing any little errand they might wish, and everybody liked to look into her sweet, happy face as she passed up and down the aisles so quickly and quietly. In the "Kitchen Garden scene," of which I hope you have heard, too, our little soldier was one of the maids that helped to wash and wipe the nice tea-set the ladies gave the commander of our great army—Miss Willard.

On Sunday it rained and Carrie—(I guess I forgot to tell you that the little maiden is Carrie Leach), was so tired that she stayed at the hotel while her mamma went out to the young ladies' meeting in the afternoon. When her mamma came back Carrie surprised her very much by saying, "Mamma I have been writing some poetry." Of course mamma was very anxious to hear the poetry her little ten years old girl had written. I was fortunate enough to hear it too, and thought it was too good to keep, so begged it for you, and here it is:

VOTE FOR ST. JOHN AND DANIEL.

Who are you going to vote for
Cleveland, St. John or Blaine?
I think St. John is the best one,
Because he's a temperance man.

He is a candidate now for President
A good man too you know,
I hope he'll be elected
To make our good cause grow.

He said that he would help us,
Cleveland and Blaine don't care
How soon we gain our victory,
Though the country needs repair.

Now vote for St. John and Daniel,
The better man of the two,
They will make our country better
And stand by me and you.

Isn't that pretty good and don't you think all the men in the United States had better have taken Carrie's advice? Our boys will vote for just such men I am sure, by and by. When I wrote last I thought we should know by this time who was to be our next president, but we don't know "for sure" yet.

Whoever it is, we must all be true to our colors, and when the boys and their mothers and sisters vote the "white flag of prohibition" will lead all the rest.

Captain Deborah,

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498 Sharon, Pa.*

216. Hidden Bible Verse.

(*One word in each sentence.*)

1. I served my apprenticeship faithfully.
2. Bring the rest here.
3. He chose for his color, dark red.
4. His wit has charmed us.
5. I must be off early.
6. Andrew let the dog alone!
7. We rejoiced greatly when Fred came home.
8. I brought him within and closed the door.
8. He stood trembling with fear.

Charlie Davis.

217. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 62 letters.
My 15, 37, 52, 44, 22, 3 is a happy place.
My 1, 8, 36, 28, 11 is an article of food.
My 40, 6, 30, 62, 59, 2 is to waste in trifling.
My 13, 26, 12, 51, 56 is frozen vapor.
My 7, 42, 60, 30, 45, 61, 23 are blossoms.
My 24, 20, 10, 14, 55 is necessary to salvation.
My 9, 3, 21, 33, 25, 46 is a firm support.
My 19, 27, 12, 18, 21, 41 is warlike.
My 34, 43, 49, 26 is a row.
My 5, 39, 4, 47, 57 is a part of the head.
My 65, 35, 17, 29, 1, 42, 50 is an article used in sewing.
My 32, 48, 53, 3, 16 is a possessive pronoun.
My 1, 31, 38 is a small morsel.
My whole is a Bible verse.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

209.—St. John and Daniel.

210.
G L A M A
L A M A S
A M A S S
M A S S A
A S S A I

211.—Onion.

Answers have been received from Josie S. Van Dorn, Alice Gates, and I. P. Monfort.

# Home Department.

## A PICTURE.

EMILY BURTON.

Forth from the spires and tow'rs of L——
Comes the sound of the Sabbath bell;
Softly borne on the summer air,
Like the reverent voice of prayer.
And up and down each shaded street,
Is heard the tread of childish feet,—
Little ones going to Sunday school
To learn from loving lips that rule,
Which makes of earth a paradise,—
Type of heaven beyond the skies,—
Taught long ago, by one who wept
That men in dead indifference slept.
Where sad he walked by Galilee,
Pleading for love and righteousness,
Pleading for truth and liberty,
While soothing sorrow and distress;
Teaching ever the golden rule
That's taught today in Sabbath school.

Over the beautiful town of L——
Falls the Sabbath like a spell
Of rest and quiet, peace serene,
Only deepened by the scene
Of people, robed meet for the day,
Passing along the shaded way;
Each to the church he deems the best,
Each deeming himself divinely blessed.
The preacher's cultured voice is heard
Calling attention to the word.
His well dressed flock, in cushioned pews,
Follow with him the wandering Jews,
Hear him recount their failings o'er,
The golden calf, and many more,
And all their wickedness deplore.
He shuts the book with calm delight
That if aught dims their perfect sight,
Tis but a mote; and in his prayer
Shows for the heathen loving care;
Remembers all, who like the Jews,
Strange gods and molten idols choose.
The organ peals, solemn and slow,—
The people, thankful, rise to go,
Arranging hats and fans and shawls
The while the benediction falls.

A stranger in the town of L——
Would he deem that harm could dwell?
That danger like a devil lay,
At every turn, a hidden snare,
To trip the feet and fill with care
The lightest heart? With power to place
The idiots stare upon the face,
Where intellect and reason shone
And grace and beauty had their throne?
With power to poison every pleasure,
And rob the soul of every treasure,
And last of all by vilest stealth,
To make a pauper out of wealth?
Ah! no, he could not deem that here
Such danger lurks that mothers fear
When their sons are out of sight
They shall be stricken by this blight;
That wives in agony await,
Husbands home returning late,
Lest they shall have been betrayed
To this evil, and waylaid.

Alas! the shaded walks of L——
Lead down the feet of youth to hell;
Lead them into hamlets of vice
Whose entrance fee is virtue's price,
Where every sense becomes defiled,
The calmest soul a demon wild!
And loving heart in anger turns
Against its best beloved, and spurns
With bitter hate and fiendish rage,
The cries of infancy or age.
Here murders, blasphemies, and crimes,
Disgrace the records of the times,—
Till patriots yearn with one strong hand,
To sweep the evil from the land.
Mothers bereaved, weep in dismay,
And cry for help, beseech and pray,
But law is deaf, and men are stone;
And their piteous, pleading moan
Falls dead upon the people's ear.
Oh! does the God in heaven hear?
The preacher shuns so vile a thing
As a licensed whisky ring!
'Twere better far to lash the Jews
Than a fat pastorage to lose.

False is the peace that seems to dwell,
Over the shady streets of L——,
See where from yonder cottage door,
Sad that the Sabbath comes once more,
A mother looks with mournful eyes.
Ah! what to her are sapphire skies,
Or summer airs? To all her grief
They bring not respite or relief.
Saddest day of all the seven,
When she farthest seems from heaven,
When her heart is most oppressed,
Is this Sabbath day of rest.
For with its dawn she knows will come,
Her once loved darling reeling home—
The wages of his week's work gone;
Oh! think of it, her only son,
Drunk and maddened to a fiend,
Cursing her, his truest friend;
Cursing his mother til' she weeps
And forth into the darkness creeps.
Her heart is broken! What can save
Her darling from the drunkard's grave?
Upon thy head, O thriving L——,
Be it that her home is hell.
Thy pavements with her food are bought,
Thy grounds from her clothing wrought,
Thy grounds are sewered by her fears,
Thy streets are watered by her tears.
Upon thy head the burden be
Of all her want and misery!

## CHARITY AND POLITICS.

### *A WOMAN'S WAY.*

MRS. ESTHER T. HOUSH.

It was four years ago this fall that a woman evangelist had charge of a mission church near one of our large western cities. She was chosen by the people, and they built a church for her, where she labored most effectively, gathering about her two hundred members, and conducting all the services of the sanctuary that were permitted by the rigid rules of the mother church. She did some things, too, not in the category of ministers' lives, for she was not only a home-keeper, but did with her own hands all that was necessary for the comfort of her husband and five sons.

Seven weeks before the presidential election, she began a series of meetings in another church, four miles distant from her home, preaching twice every day through the week, and in her own church twice every Sabbath. A friend furnished the conveyance, and she drove back and forth—a ride of sixteen miles a day. To one who asked how she managed to accomplish so much, she answered simply:

"Very easily. I rose early, prepared breakfast, did up the work, arranged things for dinner, went to church, preached, came home, and when dinner was over, rested and mended clothes until time for evening meeting. There was so much joy in the service, I never thought whether I was tired or not."

Three weeks before the election, after this month's incessant labor, she began nightly meetings in her own church. The political fever was at its height; every mass meeting threw new fagots on the blazing heap. Everything seemed destined to be swept away; religion, resolutions, neighborly kindliness, forgotten in the bitter party animosities. Quietly, peacefully, this brave woman kept on her way. No longer having a horse furnished—for horses and principles were alike confiscated to the campaign—she walked the mile and a half to her little church, where, however loud the yells of political men outside, the song and sermon went on. Men of all parties belonged to that church—Republicans, Democrats, Greenbackers. When a political meeting of their creed was held, the members attended. No notice was taken of their absence. By and by they began the evening at the campaign meeting and closed it in the praise meeting. At the close of the service on the Saturday evening preceding the election on Tuesday, she said in an earnest voice:

"I have held meetings every evening these three weeks for a purpose. You have listened to many political speeches; now I will make you one."

The men looked from one to another with an expression of, "I wish she wouldn't." But though she rightly interpreted the meaning of the glances, she continued:

"I know that you represent all political creeds, yet you have never heard a word from me respecting those beliefs. It is not necessary, to make you a political speech, that I should tell you what I believe in regard to politics. There are subjects of more vital importance to me than who is elected president of the United States; interests at stake in these times of election, more valuable than any you have heard discussed at any mass meeting you have attended."

A look of relief went about the room, and nods were exchanged as much as to say, "Thought she wouldn't go back on us."

She stood silent a moment, and her tones were full of tender feeling:

"There are many reformed men among you. I know how hard you are trying to be true to your pledge amid all the temptations spread about you. Of *you*, I make one loving request: Go to the polls on Tuesday like the Christian men you are! Vote as you believe God, whom you serve, would have you vote! Don't stop to talk! The time for talking is past; the time for action has come. To *you* who are bitter in your animosities towards your opponents, I have an added request to make: The morning of election day, read carefully and prayerfully the thirteenth chapter of I. Corinthians! In the spirit of this blessed truth, go to the polls like free men and cast your ballot!"

"I never heard such a political speech as that," they said, as they crowded about her to say good-night.

When the election was over, this dear woman counted her flock, *not one was missing*. Many said to her, "I didn't know politics could be so much like religion; that chapter on charity kept coming in my mind all the time I was at the polls, and when Neighbor Brown cast in a ballot that killed mine, I could have shaken hands with him anyway!"

Could such a spirit prevail, how soon might it be that *vox populi, vox Dei!—Woman's Century*.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Nov. 23. | Fourth Quarter, No. 8. [1884.

## Topic: PROVERBS OF SOLOMON.

Lesson Text: Prov. 1: 1–16.

Golden Text: The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge. Prov. 1: 7.

Time: B. C. 990.

1. This Book of Proverbs is believed to have been written by Solomon in the height of his wisdom and loyalty to God, before his heart was estranged by his heathen wives from a pure faith. They are full of better than earthly lore. As one of the wise-hearted had said, "They are coined in another mint. They are not of the earth, earthy; but they came down from heaven."

2. In the golden text Solomon strikes the key-note of the book. He begins at the beginning. He goes down to the foundation of the character and the life. He searched beneath the results for the cause,—leaving the foliage and the branches, and finding the root of the supporting stem, where is the determining force that decides the form and extent of the growth that follows.

3. The foundation upon which he builds a noble character is laid in a spirit of reverence. "Obedience is better than sacrifice." Said one who had gone astray, and repented; "I am now willing to obey the Savior's command, 'Follow me.'" He had been a leader of men, and in the pride of his own wisdom had fallen into snares, and had been taught humility by the things he suffered. A nation must sometimes learn in the same way. Prosperity does not teach the deep lessons found in the school of sorrow; and trials that test men's souls, strengthen their purest principles, while they burn away the dross.

4. In the enticement of sinners so vividly portrayed in verses 11 and 14 of the lesson, we could almost believe the language written for the liquor seller of today; not that he would dare to show his fearful business in such a light to his victim, but it might well stand for the great associations that meet in fully organized power to further the deathtraffic. These think to "find all precious substance," and to fill their houses "with spoil;" but "they have sown the wind and they shall reap the whirlwind," is the word of our God, which endureth forever.

5. The exhortation comes at the last of the lesson, "refrain thy foot from their path," again emphasizing the importance of the *beginning*. The first step in the downward way is the fatal step, in most cases. So the fear of the Lord, taken as the beginning of knowledge, leads on to the heavenly heights where we shall "know as we are known."

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

61 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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## STAND THEREFORE.

No great work was ever wrought out in feebleness and fear. John Bunyan's spirit was no prisoner, though his body lay for years in Bedford jail. Persecuted for the truth's sake, he wrote within the walls of his prison-house the story of his immortal pilgrim, his conflicts and final victory. None but a free soul could have created such a character. In him the promise was verified, "The truth shall make you free."

Opportunity is often a severe test of principle, as well as an opening for action. The advance legions in the army of progress, have ever been obliged to hew their way through the pathless wilderness, and to brave the threatening flood. Every work that has diverged from the established order of things, has had its baptism of fire, and blood, and tears. While the prevailing conservatism of mankind forms a needed bulwark of safety in public affairs, for avoiding aggressive evil, yet it is often a great barrier in the way of introducing the good. But this very conservatism may cherish within its motionless limits the elements of corruption, like a stagnant pool that gathers impurity and breaths out death to its neighborhood.

"Falsehoods which we spurn today,
Were the truths of long ago;
Let the dead boughs fall away,
Fresher shall the living grow."

Those who would make the world better are called to a warfare "not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." Wherefore they are exhorted to put on the whole armour of God, that they may be "able to withstand in the evil day," and having done all, to "*stand.*" There comes a time when we must abide results. When, having obeyed the deepest convictions of loyalty to the truth, there remains but to endure with courage whatever of censure and hatred that obedience may have called out. Poetry has embalmed in undying eloquence the memory of the six hundred at Balaklava,—those disciplined soldiers of whom it is declared as a supreme test of their brave obedience,—

"Theirs not to question why,
Theirs but to do and die."

Can we come with less devotion? We have not suffered for the truth yet "unto blood," but it is written of those who overcame the great Accuser, that the victory was won "by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony; and they loved not their lives unto the death."

We need the wisdom of the serpent, and the harmlessness of the dove. Coldness of friends and sneers of enemies,—while they hurt to the inmost, quivering heart,—must not separate us from the essential truth so hardly won, so much dearer than happiness, or life itself, as this life counts. When the crisis of decision came to Esther, she recognized her opportunity and her danger also, but was willing to abide by the results,—"*If I perish, I perish.*" This woman was the pivot upon which was balanced the fate of her people. She would not be the queen in the great drama of history that she stands today, if she had not attained to that freedom of spirit which led her to choose death rather than life, unless life could be noble and true. She dared not deny herself. She could not be disloyal to her people, and to the undoubted call of God as to her individual duty.

If any self-interest, any lower allegiance than that due to the Highest Himself, and to the purest ideal revealed by His spirit, any tenderness that makes us untrue and unloving to those who need us most,—the great multitude of the lost whom Jesus came to save,—if any of these things "move" us, then are we not in a state of the truest freedom, and our cup will be bitter when we come to the dregs presented by the hand of Death.

## OUR NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

The corps of national organizers has been increased and the national president placed at its head. Mrs. Chapin, while retaining her position as superintendent of southern work is also placed on the list of organizers as she comes north every year. Mrs. Emily McLaughlin, of Boston, one of our most gifted and acceptable "national women" is also added to the list, also Mrs. M. L. Wells, of Indiana, an excellent speaker and worker. Miss Henrietta G. Moore, the pioneer in this department, retains the position she has so grandly filled. Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt ranks here, too, though from the broader character of her next year's work, she is designated "Superintendent of Reconnoissance for World's W. C. T. U." Mrs. Mary F. Shields, of Colorado, the beloved president of that state, agrees to "mother up" New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Wyoming. Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Cooley are among our truest women, and with their names the list is complete for 1885. A by-law was adopted at St. Louis, making the national organizers ex officio members of the annual meeting, and their standing the same as that of national superintendents, the term "Organizer" being employed to designate, more specifically, their duties.

As our report for the St. Louis convention was made up from the stenographer's notes, this will have to account for some errors as to language, which we correct in this number. The following

is the resolution offered by Mrs. Callanan, of Iowa, as a substitute for the one offered by the committee:

*Resolved*, That in order to utilize the political preferences and individual associations of all members of our unions, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will avoid partisan affiliation with political parties, even while co-operating with any or all of them to advance our cause of constitutional and statutory prohibition in state and nation."

Mrs. Callanan's intended remark preceding the presenting of this resolution regarding the Prohibition Party was as follows: "A large part of the party is composed *of the friends* of liquor dealers," etc. In the excitement of earnest discussion it is easy for both speech and hearing to become confused. No slightest lapse of the "gentle amenities" has been intended toward any of our faithful friends and workers.

Permission has been granted to the New Hampshire State Temperance Union to deposit in the corner stone of the new government building, soon to be erected at Concord, the signature of every child in New Hampshire who will consent to sign a temperance pledge. Blank pledges, printed on the thinnest bank-note paper, that they may occupy as little space as possible, will be circulated through the 236 towns and cities of the state, and having been returned to Concord, will finally be deposited as above mentioned. Each child whose signature is secured, will be presented with a memorial card, ornamented with a small engraving of the building as it is to be.

A prophecy comes ringing down the lines from one of our standard-bearers: "Could the mad-men who hang and burn St. John in effigy look down the future, they would see their children building a monument to his memory. The martyr of today will be the hero of tomorrow."

## NEW BOOKS.

A very comprehensive work of 600 pages now passing through its second edition in England, is The Foundation of Death, by Axel Gustafson. The author is a Swede by birth, a graduate of Harvard University, and has won high distinction as a thorough student of world politics, and as a political writer of marked insight and acumen, he having written articles for the Boston and New York dailies, as well as for the North American Review, International Review, National Quarterly, and Atlantic Monthly, under the *nom de plume* of "Carl Bremer." The drinking habits of the English people and their poverty, led him to examine the drink question, which he approached with the notion that there was probably a safe dietetic use of alcohol, but in the course of his investigation he was driven to the opposite conclusion. His own conversion was so radical that he determined to place before the public the facts which, in his own mind, clearly demonstrated the value and necessity of total abstinence. The alcohol literature of all lands has been laid under tribute in this effort, and over 3,000 works in various languages have been examined and quoted. The topics treated are:

1. Drinking Among the Ancients.
2. The History of the Discovery of Distillation.
3. Preliminaries to the Study of Modern Drinking.
4. Adulteration.
5. Physiological Results; or, the Effects of Alcohol on the Physical Organs and Functions.
6. Pathological Results; or, Diseases caused by Alcohol.
7. Moral Results.
8. Heredity; or, the Curse entailed on Descendants by Alcohol.
9. Therapeutics; or, Alcohol as a Medicine.
10. Social Results.
11. The Origin and Causes of Alcoholism.
12. Specious Reasonings concerning the Use of Alcohol.
13. What can be done?

It is a matter of gratitude that a text-book of such high authority and character has been placed within the reach of all, by its American publishers, Guin & Heath: Boston, New York, and Chicago.

A fascinating, sketchy picture of the injustice legally done to "Settlers on the Soil" is the new book, "Driven from Sea to Sea," by C. C. Post, editor of the Chicago Express.

It is no fictitious tale, as ample foot notes verify the most appalling facts of the book. "It is the unexpected that happens" is an adage never more completely fulfilled than in this story of an honest settler, driven first from his home in the east to seek a fortune, otherwise denied, in the "diggings" of the Pacific. A corporation of capitalists get hold of the mine, and the poor fellow is crowded out in a way that has grown familiar. From this on, every attempt at bread-winning meets similar defeat through a system of legalized robbery that is dfficult to realize in a free country. Land grabbing and land monopoly will get a merited blow from this graphic and well authenticated story. A new vein has been opened in literature, or an old one re-opened, as was the case in the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." May the new venture do as much toward breaking down the tyranny of unjustly amassed power and wealth, as did that wonderfully pathetic appeal of Uncle Tom toward the removal of slavery's curse.

A Boy's Workshop, with plans and designs for indoor and outdoor work, by a boy and his friends, with an introduction by Henry Randall Waite, comes to us from D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. Every boy has a natural and inborn desire to make something; a knife, a hammer or a gimlet is to him a source of untold happiness, and one often finds occasion to regret, while looking over work accomplished by juvenile fingers, that so many born mechanics should degenerate into dry goods clerks or second class professional men. Most of these boys exercise their ingenuity without any instructions. Few parents think it worth while to show them how to drive a nail straight, how to construct their toys, or how to make those little repairs which would not only delight them to accomplish, but would be a genuine domestic service. Here is the workshop all ready to the boy's demand, and the parent's need, even if it be an unacknowledged one. It will teach any bright boy, who has whittling ability, how to make poles for his mother's curtains, a wooden tent for summer camping, a fernery for his sister, how to bind his *Youth's Companion*, *Wide Awake* or *St. Nicholas*, and even how to photograph his favorite dog.

The Intermediate Text Book.—The long promised book is now ready. The Temperance Physiology for intermediate and common schools, adapted to pupils from ten to thirteen years of age, the second in our series of text-books, with special reference to alcohol and other narcotics. This book, treating the subject with great simplicity, begins with alcohol, and ends with tobacco, while woven through the whole is the story of their work of ruin on living tissues. It has only enough physiology to make this intelligible. Other matters of general hygiene are given a relatively important place. We are sure our friends will thank the publishers for the large, open type, the fine paper, the illustrations, the handsome cover, all making the book "a thing of beauty" for the children. The publishers are A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 Williams street, New York city, N. Y., who also publish the Hygieneic Physiology for High Schools. It will be necessary to wait a few weeks longer for the primary text-book. Mrs. Hunt desires that local superintendents of scientific instruction should send at once for a copy of this new book, asking of their respective school boards its immediate introduction.

The Chicago & Northwestern railway, which requires total abstinence on the part of employes, gives example as well as precept. The new general passenger agent is Mr. R. S. Hair, with whom our Helen L. Hood has worked most cordially in years agone, in the order of Good Templars. I am glad to see teetotalers in office, "on the rail" as well as in the government. Dr. W. H. Stennett, who leaves the position now filled by Mr. Hair, becomes assistant general manager, of the great system of railway service so admirably conducted, and Mr. H. C. Wicker its general traffic manager.

* * *

Miss Narcissa E. White, state superintendent of scientific instruction in Pennsylvania, is spending some time in Col. Parkers's Normal school, at Normalville, Ill., in order to perfect herself in new methods of education as applied to temperance work, and will soon be prepared to enter on her future work with greater earnestness and success than ever.

* * *

Some unknown friend has sent Miss Willard a tin case containing elegant specimens of pampas grass which now adorn her home parlors. Hoping that this grateful acknowledgment may reach the eye of the giver, it is made through our columns.

* * *

The old adage, "a rose by any other name would be as sweet," is rejected by Mrs. Mary T. Burt, of New York, who desires to name her rose herself. Our stenographer reported her part in the debate of Saturday, at the St. Louis convention not quite verbatim, and we give the sentence as it was uttered: "Arrayed against it are two great parties which are honey-combed through and through with the liquor interest."

* * *

A waft from Idaho! May the message be a prophecy of the good time coming, as we believe it is a true expression of the reverential earnestness which is the basis of all this W. C. T. U. work! "If we temperance women and prohibitionists ever are successful in a national election, don't let us 'torch-light procession over our victory, but each go to his own place of worship, and there sing the doxology so loudly that it can be heard round the world."

On Duty.

# News from the Field.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Southern California, has followed close upon that of its elder sisters, in the northern part of the state. While we cannot boast the age, experience or number of unions of our dear northern relative, we do believe we have something of the same zeal and whole-heartedness for the cause, and that our growth during this, the first year of our existence, has been a vigorous one.

Our well-beloved president, Miss Hathaway, being east for the summer, the great burden of preparing for the convention fell upon the shoulders of Mrs. Harris, our vice-president, whose energies flagged not, and who was up to the time for all occasions and emergencies, spite of her poor health. The Lord seemed to uphold her with His right hand.

Our convention opened Monday evening, October 6, at the First Presbyterian Church, of Los Angeles. Flowers, palms and smilax in beautiful profusion and arrangement, adorned the church.

Mrs. Forsythe, president of the Los Angeles union, extended a hearty welcome to the delegates in behalf of the local union of the city, and Mr. E. S. Cameron, of Colton, responded.

Rev. S. A. Seward, of Ventura, was then introduced, who gave an address on "Seventy Years Progress in Temperance," showing for our encouragement how public sentiment in relation to temperance, has been steadily growing and broadening. He closed with a noble tribute to the women of the W. C. T. U., and its grandly organized plan of work, with its lines reaching out in all directions, and recognizing all forces.

This eloquent speaker was followed by the Rev. H. H, Rice, of Sacramento, upon the wine question, who gave us quite a sparkling account of a winery in this vicinity, which he had just been visiting. The way in which he described how the Chinaman puts his foot into it, brought down the house. It might be a good thing for those who delicately sip our California wines, and enjoy their charming aroma, to know that it is the flavor of Chinaman, in numerous cases, over which they are smacking their lips. "Where ignorance is bliss," etc.

I must not forget to mention the delightful music we had. Our national anthem many of us heard for the first time. It is truly a grand battle cry for "God and home and native land.

Tuesday, 9:30 a. m., the convention opened with devotional exercises, and in this hour of prayer, as well as in the Bible reading and consecration meetings which followed during the session, there was much of that true feeling of Christian humility, which recognizes "that our help cometh from above," that the battle is not ours, but God's.

When the roll was called, forty members responded. The corresponding secretary reported a large increase in the number of our unions, there being twenty-six local organizations, with a membership of 668. The treasurer's report showed a healthy financial condition.

I cannot begin to tell you all the good things we had and enjoyed, for the want of time.

The reports of our superintendents showed a beginning in various lines of work, and were full of promise for the future. Our discussions of constitutional prohibition and the wine question indicated which way the wind is blowing here, and gave us some faint glimpse of the magnitude of our work. We are peculiarly situated with regard to this great issue, and will have very many prejudices and interests to battle with, unknown to you in the east.

We were greatly privileged in having with us Mrs. P. D. Brown, president of Northern California. She is a most indefatigable worker, and the mantle of her zeal seems ample enough to cover a multitude with its folds.

Mrs. F. C. Garbutt,
*Supt. dept. of Literature.*

## CONNECTICUT.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. of Fairfield county, held their semi-annual convention, at South Norwalk, Sept. 17.

A devotional meeting was held at 9:30 a. m. conducted by Miss Weed, of Norwalk. The meeting was well sustained and interesting.

At 10 a. m. a business meeting was held, the president, Mrs. Palmer in the chair. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. Barber, of South Norwalk; Miss Lamphear, of Meriden, made a very graceful reply. Reports were made from the various unions of the county indicating six months of active work. One new local union of twenty members was reported.

Rev. Mr. Pegg, gave a very encouraging address to the union ladies. Rev. Mr. Hibbard spoke briefly of the necessity of church temperance work, and gave a short history of the temperance movement in his own denomination (Episcopal). Rev. Mr. Ross also made a short address. By request of the president, Mr. Heath, of Danbury, spoke at some length on the evils of the "High license" system. Mrs. Whillhelm, of Danbury, then gave an interesting report of the work among the Germans of that place, after which two dollars were appropriated from the country treasury to purchase German tracts for general distribution. The meeting was then adjourned, and the audience invited to the lecture room of the church, where refreshments were served. The business meeting was resumed at 1:30 p. m. By invitation of the president, Miss Lamphear read a very entertaining paper on The Union Signal. The president then called for testimonies in its favor, and many subscribers spoke very highly of its merit. Thirty subscriptions were obtained in the audience. The session closed with the question box, presided over by Mrs. Wing, of East Bridgeport. One of the questions was, "Shall we cease our efforts after election?" Mrs. Wing made answer that as "Eternal vigilance," was "the price of liberty," it was also the price of success. Work, for other elections are coming.

Mrs. Buell, our state secretary, arriving near the close of the season, made a short address.

At 7 p. m, the union ladies formed in procession and proceeded to Music Hall, where they listened to an address by Col. Bain. The hall was well filled. The subject was, "The American home against the American saloon." Much enthusiasm was manifest at the mention of St. John and Daniel.

The lecture—what shall I say of that? What can be said of Col. Bain's lectures by one who has heard them? If many such speakers as he were in the field, it would hasten the joyful day of Prohibition.

G. I. C.

## KANSAS.

I have long thought of penning some items of my constant journeyings for The Union Signal, but constant travel and an exciting campaign has prevented.

I came to this state about the middle of April and have been actively engaged since. Everywhere I have been welcomed by warm hearts, hospitable homes and crowded houses. Kansas is up and doing. Prohibition succeeds as well as we could reasonably expect. The interior of the state has very successfully closed up saloons even in large places like Lawrence and Topeka. It is along the frontier of the territory and Missouri lines that open saloons are found.

Everywhere I find the people greatly interested and where there is no organized W. C. T. U. they are all ready and anxious to organize.

I think if four active women could be found ready to give their undivided time and attention to the work, that successful unions could be organized in every town of five hundred inhabitants in the state.

I have just returned from attending the state union held at Leavenworth, and was well pleased with the proceedings. It was well attended by an intelligent class of women who appeared to comprehend the importance of woman's work.

The chief attraction to me was the presence of "our queen," Frances Willard, whom to see is to reverence. I am grateful that heaven has given us the light of her wisdom, to lead the van, and establish a system of organized effort that will develop the sex up and out of past ignorance and darkness, to a high and glorified position on earth, and benefit all humanity, to a purer, nobler standpoint.

Mrs. L. E. Bailey,

## MICHIGAN.

PROHIBITION POLE RAISING ON ONE OF THE FARMS OF MICHIGAN.

One of the main corners of the beautiful little city of Lansing, runs direct from the capitol grounds to the Agricultural college, a distance of three and a half miles. About midway on this pleasant drive is a brick farm house, in which live three single people, a brother and two sisters, Adam, Jennie and Sally Foster. They are Methodists, and of course prohibitionists. Sally Foster is known in all the camp meetings of Michigan, and has been connected with the W. C. T. U. from its beginning here.

On the 16th of October there was a gathering at this Foster farm. The lawn was full of people, and the roadway was lined with carriages. For many days Adam and his friends had laid aside their farm work and bent their energies in securing a tree from a distance, nearly 100 feet high, and had prepared it for the occasion. The Prohibitionists of Lansing and vicinity were invited. A fine St. John and Daniel banner was attached, and with suitable ceremonies this mammoth pole was planted in front of this farm house, a memorial for the hundreds of passers by, an educator to the people of the capital at the west, and to the students who throng the college at the east.

There are women as well as voters in Michigan, who hope and believe that the N. W. C. T. U. will not withdraw its support from the only party that has a principle to live and work for.

L. Anna Ballard, M. D.

## NEW YORK.

Brooklyn.—On the evening of October 21st the W. C. T. U. No. 5, of Brooklyn, N. Y., E. D. held a public mass meeting in the South Fourth Street Presbyterian church. Some time before 8 o'clock the large building was filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience, one-half being voters. Mrs. Emily L. McLaughlin, of Boston, was the speaker, and for more than an hour she held the people with persuasive argument, pointed illustrations, and pathetic appeals for prohibition.

Mrs. McLaughlin was at her best, and one of the facts most apparent in her lecture was that prohibition is in the plan of God for the redemption of this world unto Himself. Some of the good people took exceptions to the fact that she did not mention the name of Mr. St. John. This is not always necessary, so long as there is no other party offering prohibition, or anything approximating it. Mrs. McLaughlin gave no uncertain sound on that point.

On account of the illness of the president, Mrs. M. E. Hartt, president of the county union, presided, and Mrs. Joseph Knapp sang two of her best gospel songs. So ended one of the most representative temperance meetings ever held in this city.

A Worker.

## MAINE.

WASHINGTON COUNTY CONVENTION.

By an oversight of the printer a part of the report of this convention was omitted from the last issue.

The resolutions adopted included the following:

Whereas, The children are the hope of our cause and of our country, and their interest demand our especial care and attention; and,

Whereas, Our schools are the places where our children receive many of their most permanent impressions, and the law of our state provides that the teacher be required to train the pupil in principles of sobriety, virtue, etc., and regarding the intelligence and morality of the citizen as the basis of freedom for our government, and of permanency for its institutions, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we show our care for the children, and our sympathy with the teachers and our appreciation of their work by appointing two ladies, from each union as a committee to visit the schools from time to time, as each respective union may direct, this committee to be chosen at a meeting of the different unions, each for itself.

*Resolved*, That we in the name of "God and native land," having entered into this work with a purpose never to cease our efforts while this life shall last, or until the traffic of strong drink shall be driven from our land, nothing short of prohibition will satisfy us.

*Resolved* That we appreciate the importance of a wider circulation for our national paper, The Union Signal, and will endeavor to raise a club of ten subscribers in our community in addition to the copies already taken.

Mrs. C. Jackson, *Sec. Eastport W. C. T. U.*

Vassalboro.—My first number of The Union Signal has just come. I am just delighted with it. In looking over "News from the field" I find no letter from Maine. You have heard of our convention by way of Miss Willard's charming "lead pencil letters." Are we not justifiably proud of our state and of the noble men and women, who so many years have been working in the temperance field slowly winning their way to the goal which has been reached this September. The good seed has been scattered broadcast this year, even the remotest parts of our state have been roused by the temperance call.

I would write you of our little union here and what we did to help on the work; of the prayer meetings we held, and how we trimmed up the old town house with mottoes and flowers and pinned button-hole bouquets on the men's coats—who at first look around as though this was an awful innovation, but when being invited, helped tie bouquets on the stove pipe. We did not stay to pass around the "yes" votes "we folded our tents like the Arabs and as silently stole away," but I fear my letter is too long now. The motto our president tried to impress upon us at the convention was *multum in parvo*.

Sadie Frye.

## MINNESOTA.

FRANCIS AND EDWARD MURPHY IN ST. PAUL.

The W. C. T. U. of St. Paul invited Mr. Francis Murphy and his son, Thomas E. Murphy, to come to this wrecked city and hold gospel temperance meetings. Mr. Francis Murphy reached this city August 29, and opened the first meeting in the Grand Opera house Sunday, August 31, at 3 p. m. Rev. Dr. Dana, of the Congregational church, introduced our speaker in a most happy manner to the largest audience ever gathered in St. Paul up to that time, to listen to a temperance speech. Mr. Murphy was received with a thunderous applause, after which he held his listeners spellbound for over an hour. At the close, three hundred and fifty persons signed the pledge.

Monday, September 1, Dr. McLarence, of the Central Presbyterian church, gave us the use of his church for our first week's meetings and the Dr. made us feel so much at home and the church did so much for us that we felt almost sorry when our meetings had grown so large that we found it necessary to go to the city hall in order to make room for the crowds that flocked to these meetings. Hundreds had signed the pledge at the end of the first week and the interest had increased until we found that nothing but Market Hall would accommodate the people, so we had to leave this comfortable little house of God, and go to the hall, and while we temper-

ance workers went in at one door, the empty beer casks were being rolled out of the back door, as the hall was used all the week by the Germans.

On Sunday, September 7, we had the Opera House again. Mr. Thomas E. Murphy was expected to assist his father at 3 p. m., but owing to the heavy rains the train was detained and Mr. Francis Murphy addressed a larger audience than the previous Sunday. This was a day long to be remembered in St. Paul; wise folks said, "Murphy can't get a crowd today," but he did. The streets were packed with people and every saloon in the city was decorated and hundreds of Germans were parading the streets with seventeen brass bands discoursing music, as the people were filling the opera house to listen to temperance, and our beautiful opera house was filled from every side and our meeting was undisturbed by the paraders. Every one was so well entertained that they soon forgot the disappointment of Mr. Thomas Murphy's delay.

Monday we opened our meetings at Market Hall and all the week Mr. Murphy and son delighted their hearers and won many drunkards, who are today blessing God that these two good men were sent to heal their wounds. In this hall we reached all classes and at the end of two weeks we found that public sentiment demanded another week, so on we went. But as the city refused to give us the use of the hall we found $30 per night was more than we could afford, so we were forced to go into the churches. Our good Methodist brother, Dr. Marshall, came to help our and we continued our meetings one week longer, closing with a grand and still larger meeting in the opera house Sunday. For three weeks these two good men labored in our city with the finest results ever gained in this northwestern country. They organized a gospel temperance union during their stay; 3,875 persons signed the pledge, and forty-three bolts of blue ribbon were used.

The W. C. T. U. owe a debt to Mr. Murphy and his son they can never repay; they have opened the doors in this great city and let into every corner a bright hope for temperance work; they have not only made homes happy by healing the wounds of the drunkard but they have made a pathway for those who have so long wandered through the city trying to find some path to lead them to successful work in the cause so dear to our hearts. St. Paul has passed out of the darkness into light. We find in our efforts many ready to help us where in days past we could find not even hope.

The daily papers of this city have been most kind and we have been so gratified to find at each meeting the courteous reporters prompt at their places. It is impossible to mention all our good friends that have come to us during these meetings, but I must tell you that for four Sundays the Grand Opera House was given us free of charge by W. F. Davidson, one of St. Paul's noble business men, and a grand temperance worker as well; to him is due much of our success. Mr. Murphy and his son have left us, but not until their friends were numbered by thousands. Many men who have been drunkards for years have signed the pledge and are sober today. Wives and husbands long separated are united and made happy. Nothing has ever awakened such good feelings in the community as these gospel temperance meetings. I trust they may be kept up in this state until every town and county has felt their softening influence.

MRS. P. B. GROAT.

## NEW JERSEY.

TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The state W. C. T. U. met in executive session, at No. 1 Union Hall, at 2:30 p. m., Oct. 7. The evening service, of prayer and testimony, led by Mrs. J. T. Ellis, was one of thrilling interest and gave the key note to our tenth annual convention.

Wednesday 9 a. m.—*Love Feast*, led by Mrs. A. C. White, of Peterson. The Holy Spirit was present with power. A poor drunkard accompanied one of our ladies into this praying circle, and as we paused, came forward and signed the pledge, remained all day in the meetings and was placed in charge of a new convert who would aid him to resist the tempter. It was a solemn hour and its influence was felt throughout each session.

At 10:30 convention called to order by the president, Mrs. S. J. C. Downs. A large number of visitors and delegates were present, representing sixteen counties.

Address of welcome by Mrs. S. I. Blanchard, president of Newark, No. 1 W. C. T. U. Mrs. B. spoke of the beauty of Newark, its fine churches, etc., and said that notwithstanding all, this city was accursed, because of its legion of saloons, with open doors ready to drag humanity down to the drunkard's grave. She alluded to the Prohibition convention of the preceding day and of the good work that club were doing and although women could not vote, they could talk and pray. Her right royal welcome was responded to by Miss Mary W. Osborn, of Middletown. Mrs. Pearson, of England, made a short address, in which she said, that temperance was pre-eminently a woman's cause. Woman is the dispenser of the social amenities. How many times have governments investigated the cause of drunkenness? Is there anyone here who does not know the cause of drunkenness? It is drink!

The afternoon session was intensely interesting to its closing hour. In the evening, mass meeting was held in Halsey street M. E. church and notwithstanding the rain there was a grand gathering of courageous cold water advocates. Mrs. Mary R. Denman, the first state president, gave an interesting outline of the temperance work for the past ten years, after which Mrs. Pearson gave one of her powerful arguments in favor of total abstinence and prohibition.

Wednesday, 9, a. m. Devotional exercises led by Mrs. Mickel, of Millville. Convention called to order at 10:30 by President Downs. Committee on revision of the constitution reported, and the discussion on the changes proposed occupied the morning. In the afternoon, immediately after the devotional exercises, the convention proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mrs. S. J. C. Downs, of Ocean Grove, was re-elected president. Mrs. Mary C. Nobles, of Atlantic Highlands, vice president; Mrs. J. T. Ellis, of Flemington, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Emma Bourne, of Newark, recording secretary; and Mrs. E. A. Mickle, of Millville, treasurer. So we enter upon our eleventh year of aggressive work against intoxicants, with our own old army officers, ready for any and every duty. Mrs. Hammer reported juvenile work, shewing what had been accomplished in her department and stated that 500 children in Newark attended temperance schools.

Mrs. Seabrook, of Keyport, reported legislative work. Mrs. Clark, of Jersey City, reported for superintendent of Bible reading. Reports were also received from superintendents of hygiene, heredity, young peoples work, Sunday school, temperance lessons in schools, literature, relation of capital and labor to temperance, influencing the press, evangelistic work, parlor meetings, unfermented wines, periodicals, state and county fairs, colored people, railroad rates, and prison and station houses.

Delegates were appointed to National W. C. T. U. convention to be held in St. Louis, Oct. 24. The state semi-annual W. C. T. U. will meet in convention at Salem, in April 1885. The annual convention to be held in October at Trenton. Second evening, mass meeting held in St. Paul's M. E. church, addressed by Mrs. Pearson. Third evening, mass meeting in Clinton ave. church, addressed by Mrs. McLaughlin, of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. J. T. Ellis. The delegates and friends were grandly entertained by the citizens and W. C. T. U's. of Newark. One or two conversions occurred during the convention. Superintendents of departments were re-appointed by state executive committee.

R. P. PENFIELD.

## CALIFORNIA.

PASSADENA.—The Passadena W. C. T. U. recently passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we rejoice in the action of the Pittsburgh convention in nominating Messrs. St. John and Daniel as candidates for president and vice-president of these United States.

And in answer to the call of our national president, Miss Willard, the W. C. T. U. of Passadena, California, responds: We "dare to follow," we dare not "to falter."

*Resolved*, That we approve the action of the Prohibitionists of California in forming a separate party; and that we desire to aid them to the full extent of our ability.

*Resolved*, That in our official organ, *The Western Wave* we gratefully recognize that we have "both sword and shield."

It is a paper we desire to see in every household in Southern California. Behold they that hate it shall be clothed with shame, the dwelling place of the wicked shall come to naught, neither will God help the evil doers.

*Resolved*, That while alcohol *per se* is a useful though deadly poison, neither wine, brandy nor any other intoxicating drink is needed for any purpose whatever.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

REPORT OF STATE CONVENTION.

The Pennsylvania state union held its annual convention in Harrisburg, Oct. 15, 16, 17. I was directed to prepare report of the same for THE UNION SIGNAL. I did my best to keep notes by the way. I hope some other victim will try next year to keep track of what is *going on*, gather up the *gone on*, and stand ready to clutch the *going to go on*, all in one narrow moment, meanwhile taking subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL. (yes, and bless the good women I received 34 names!) No, on the whole I hope they'll let me do it! It was particularly jolly. Low be it spoken, however, the convention notes had a rather neglected childhood. I reached home Saturday night, brim full of the good things abounding in our own convention, with its records of how the Pennsylvania Dutch and Dutchesses are arising and shining; and I left home for the National Monday night. And now, on this blessed Monday morning, the convention is not over, and I have attended every session; so you see "my vision is limited" as to the time in which the state notes could have been elaborated.

But there was a convention, the tenth annual, and it was a grand one. We inundated Harrisburg—they are used to cold water freshets—about 280 strong. (If sister Ellen Watson wants to rise and correct my figures, "Barkis is willin'")—280, be the same more or less. We met in Grace M. E. Church, Mrs. Frances L. Swift in the chair. Our recording secretary, Mrs. J. R. Jones, has been prevented, by long continued and serious illness, from assuming her duties in the convention; her place was filled by Mrs. Mair, of Allegheny.

The devotional hours throughout our sessions were marked by great fervor and earnestness, and were conducted by excellent leaders. Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith was there, and there's no use in wasting adjectives and adverbs, in telling how much her presence was worth. By the way, you would better pronounce her name *Whi*-tall, and not "Whittle," as I did, or she may ask you to do it.

We were welcomed to Harrisburg by Dr. Agnes Kemp in a spirited, pleasant address, to which Mrs. T. B. Hoover, of Franklin, gracefully responded.

Our president's annual address was one which those who know Mrs. Swift had a right to expect. She has a heart keenly alive to the evils of intemperance, an eye and ear alert to catch all signs of the times, and to utilize all available sources of power, and she possesses an untiring industry in working for the interests of the union.

The address recounted good work done all along the line during the past year, and set forth the need of still greater effort in time to come. The submission by the legislature of a constitutional amendment to the popular vote, and the endeavor to obtain a law making scientific temperance instruction obligatory in all public schools in the state, were set forth as the two great objective points of this year's work.

The afternoon session was made pleasant by the presence of Rev. Dr. Stevenson, president of the National Reform Association, who made an address and delivered a message of good cheer and sympathy with our state union from his own organization.

The regular business of the session commenced with the reading of the corresponding secretary's report, rendered in her own lively, spirited style. Mrs. Watson has a happy faculty of rapping delinquents over the knuckles for their sins of omission, their vagueness and their delays. Nevertheless, she rejoices in the progress of the past year. There are twenty-eight counties organized. During the twelve months past 180 new local unions have been organized. The reports from counties are a real inspiration. They tell of untiring, effective work from women who are enlisted for the war. The prevailing sentiment of the speakers is that of resolute will to pursue the work regardless of obstacles, and with firm faith in God and ultimate victory.

Venango county reported 500 paying members, which entitles them to send one delegate to the national convention.

The treasurer's report shows receipts $1,323.20; disbursements $730.16; in treasury $556.06.

At Thursday's session, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, was gladly greeted by the convention. They also received with joy Mrs. J. R. Jones, our recording secretary, of whom mention has been made, and who is bound to us by the triple cord of faithful service, grand qualities of mind and heart, and the tender tie of a great affliction.

The superintendent of scientific temperance, Mrs. Joseph D. Weeks, read her annual report. A great deal of work has been done during the past year in "making public sentiment" concerning the work of this department.

Petitions are being largely distributed and signed by voters, asking the next legislature for a bill making "Instruction on the influence of stimulants and narcotics" compulsory in the public schools of the state.

Mrs. Hunt gave the convention a graphic and highly interesting account of the methods pursued in New York to obtain a similar law. In speaking of text books she strongly endorsed the work on physiology by J. Dorman Steele, M. D.

In a short, energetic talk Mrs. H. W. Smith urged upon unions the importance of Mrs. Hunt's presence in the state this year to aid in the scientific temperance instruction work and exhorted them to be ready to second her efforts.

The convention was greatly shocked to hear that one of the delegates, Miss Lizzie Wallace, of Newville, Cumberland county, had just met with a sudden death at the station. Going there to meet a friend, she was struck by an engine, killed instantly, and a Mr. Foster of Harrisburg, who tried to rescue her was terribly injured.

Mrs. William Patten, superintendent of Y. W. C. T. U. work, presented her annual report. Oil City society she calls the "banner union." They have raised the sum of $580 00.

Very honorable mention was made of a large number of local unions that have done varied and valuable work.

At this point it was announced that the funeral of Miss Lizzie Wallace would take place from the Motter House, and a delegation of twelve ladies volunteered to attend the services.

Miss N. E. White offered an amendment to the constitution, raising the annual fee of local unions to sixty cents. Held over for one year according to constitution.

Mrs. I. Colgrove, of Corry, read her report on evangelistic temperance work.

Mrs. H. W. Smith gave a plain talk on hygiene and heredity, which was exceedingly well received.

The report of Mrs. L. D. Sandford, of Erie, superin-

tendent of department of influencing the press, came next. A good amount of work has been done which the superintendent considers only a beginning of that which is needed.

A great many secular papers freely admit temperance articles and religious papers almost universally publish weekly temperance matter.

Mrs. D. Blanchard presented her report on juvenile work, reformatories, etc.

Mrs. Wittenmeyer, superintendent of legislative work, followed with an able report.

Miss Luther made memorial remarks concerning the late Mrs. Butler, of Johnstown.

Election of officers followed, resulting in the choice of: president, Mrs. Frances L. Swift; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ellen M. Watson; recording secretary, Mrs. Joseph D. Weeks; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Woods.

The convention had been sorrowfully forced to accept the retirement of Mrs. J. R. Jones from the recording secretaryship, on account of her continued delicate health. A hearty vote of thanks for most energetic and faithful service was tendered Mrs. Jones.

An interesting report of the work among intemperate women and in jails and prisons was presented by Mrs. Nicholson. The general statements were full of pathos, and particular cases graphically rendered brought tears to many eyes. Mrs. E. D. C. Mair followed with her account of railroad work. It commenced with a lovingly drawn outline of the incessant, faithful, difficult, dangerous, but all-important labors of the railroad men. Too much cannot be said of the severity of their conditions, of their temptations, their needs, and of their rightful claims upon active Christian sympathy, particularly of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Mair followed with a most touching appeal for Mr. Harry Foster, the gentleman who risked his life and received terrible injury, in trying to rescue Miss Wallace. A collection of seventy-five dollars was at once raised for Mr. Foster and a large number of members pledged additional funds from their local unions. Miss N. E. White gave a glowing report of work done in the scientific temperance institute, in institutes and normal schools. The reading of resolutions on scientific temperance work and text books was next in order. Mrs. Hunt spoke upon the subject and gave anew her reasons for her hearty endorsement of Dr. J. Dorman Steele's physiology and hygiene.

In addition to the proceedings above outlined there were many agreeable incidents which those present will recall, that want of space compels one to omit.

But we must make mention of the three evening sessions which were occasions of great delight to our convention. On Wednesday evening Mrs. J. Ellen Foster addressed a fine audience, in the court house, on constitutional amendments and their superiority over statutory enactments.

It is not "for the likes of me" to characterize Mrs. Foster's work; but no power shall keep me from saying that it was rare sport to sit within three feet of her brilliant presence and try to outline, in pen gymnastics, her rapid sentences, and keep track of her logic.

The "scratch notes" I find today, were exploited in an unknown tongue—not sanscrit—but, surely, sans-English! however, I have a few inter-cranial mementoes of that blessed hour, so not all was lost.

On the second evening Mrs. Hunt spoke to a church full of delighted people, concerning her own chosen work. The undersigned "let well enough alone," that night, and the gray goose-quill rested from its wild-goose chase after the unattainable, and "let nature caper" just mentally.

On the third evening, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, in her own delightful way, illuminated a pleasant hour. What with story, gay humor, quaint concert, poetry and pathos, the "illumination" seemed a blending of starlight, moonlight and sun flashes, just touched here and there by a surprising squib or cracker, as is meet for a campaign year. It was an evening long to be remembered.

I suppose all conventions are made glad and gay with incidents and episodes that gild the refined gold and paint the lily of serious work done on these occasions. It's so in ours, at all events; quite recently the editor of THE UNION SIGNAL spoke of the journeys thither, as an agreeable preparation for what would follow. The regiment of White Ribbons that careered in company over the Alleghenies found a day of such companionship a very good foretaste of convention flavors. With which abrupt return to first principles, dear UNION SIGNAL, adieu. J. A. W.

## MISS WILLARD'S ITINERARY.

Owing to Miss Gordon's illness, Mrs. C. B. Buell went in Miss Willard's stead to Winona, Vicksburg, Natchez, Miss., Baton Rouge and New Orleans, La., Selma, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla. Mrs. Chapin also visited all these cities. Before 1885 Miss Willard plans to reach the following places: Nov. 18, Paducah, Ky.; Nov. 20, Owensboro, Ky.; Nov. 23, Williamstown, Ky.; Nov. 24. Hamilton, Ohio; Nov. 25, Xenia, Ohio; Nov. 26, Lebanon, Ohio; Nov. 29-28, Portsmouth, Ohio; Nov. 30, Canton, Ohio; Dec. 2, Altoona, Penn.; Dec. 3, York, Penn.; Dec. 4, Lancaster, Penn.; Dec. 5, Reading, Penn.; Dec. 6-7, Pottsville, Penn.; Dec. 8, Shenandoah, Penn.; Dec. 9, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Dec. 11, Newburgh, N. Y.; Dec. 12, Kingston, N. Y.; Dec. 13-14, Cohoes, N. Y.; Dec. 16, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Dec. 17, Watertown. N. Y.; Dec. 18, Auburn, N. Y. Following these, probably, Spencerport and Churchville, N. Y.; Paw Paw, Mich.; Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La.

### MRS. FIXEN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Minden, Neb., Nov. 12 and 13; Kenesaw, Neb., Nov. 14; Blue Hill, Neb., Nov. 15, Grand Island, Neb., Nov. 16; Red Cloud, Neb., Nov. 17; Bloomington, Neb., Nov. 18; Orleans, Neb., Nov. 19; Oxford, Neb., Nov. 20; McCook, Neb., Nov. 21; Golden, Col., Nov. 22; Longmont, Col., Nov. 23, 24 and 25; Fort Colling, Col., Nov. 26, and 27; Greeley, Col., Nov. 28 and 29; Denver, Col., November 30.

## ILLINOIS.

### ENTHUSIASTIC PROHIBITION RALLY IN LITCHFIELD

October 31 is a red letter day in our history. Our "four months old baby" had a rally that for its age outdid, comparatively, the rallies of the two old parties which were on the two days just preceding, and which were pronounced glorious. On the morning of our rally, efforts were made to tear down the rude stage in our city park, which has served for all of the speakers of all the parties during the campaign. A few just minded citizens, not of our ranks, would not permit such injustice.

The rough boards, posts, etc., were covered with decorations kindly offered us by leaders of both the Republicans and Democrats; but conspicuous amidst the stripes and stars, emblematic of the union of heart which the triumph of our cause will consummate,, were our own mottoes, "Home Protection," "For God and home and native land," "Constitutional Prohibition," etc., the name of our party, the names and pictures of its standard bearers. The annual drink bill pinned in front gave a shade of sadness to the otherwise brillant scene. Spite of the chilliness of the day, and the inconvenience of the afternoon hour, an audience of two hundred, principally men, gathered to listen to addresses by Judge Irwin, of Edwardsville, and Rev. T. J. Hynes, of Greenville. Both are men of character, strong in their conviction, and armed with an array of facts that must fall with power. In the evening a quiet and respectful audience of not less than five hundred gathered to hear two eloquent speakers, Rev. H. W. Davis, of Nokomis, and Mr. S. V. Keller, of Medora, the latter of whom spoke here some weeks since, and whose address the press admitted to be the best that had been made on that platform.

Mr. Davis spoke of the ridicule and denunciations that are heaped upon the temperance workers, and the terms that are applied to them, fanatics, enthusiasts, cranks, etc. "But," he said "a crank always turns something."

A temperance glee club interspersed the exercises with stirring prohibition songs set to old tunes. But the grandest part of the day is yet to be told. It was our procession, not a torch light procession, but our Band of Hope of near two hundred children. Bright with rosettes and sashes, with flags waving and banners flying, proudly they marched the whole length of our principal street headed by the marshal band and led by one of our prohibition men. They stopped first in front of a saloon, which had piled in front of its doors a dozen or so beer kegs, each ornamented with cards stamped with prohibition and tied with blue ribbon, and sang "When we are old enough to vote, etc." Several such stops were made and hearty hurrahs given for St. John and Daniel. Well might King Alcohol tremble when he looks on such a sight as that. All interested pronounced the whole affair a grand success.

As a practical outcome of our efforts we expect to poll not less than sixty votes next Tuesday. Our county and district are organized; tickets are out and arrangements made to have them at the polls,

Our union is planning work for the wtnter. Mr. Hoofstitler will spend two weeks with us soon. We hope his work will yield such fruits as will make it practicable for us to invite Capt. Linscott to give us ten nights of gospel work.

As never before our union has brought upon itself the ill will and malediction of many who are just beginning to realize our strength. One hopeful sign is the ridicule by those who do not favor us of those who profess to be prohibition men but who are not third party prohibitionists.

While I have given the bright side, do not think we have no discouragements or little to contend with. One piece of injustice was the refusal to grant the petition of the scholars of our public school for the afternoon of the Prohibition rally, while the two previous afternoons were granted for the other parties.

But we falter not for our Leader is all powerful, and we rejoice in our persecutions for great shall be our reward.

AMELIA STAHL, *Sec. W. C. T. U.*

### CHRISTIAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The convention of the W. C. T. U. of Christian county, which convened September 15 and 16, was a complete success in the main. Some very interesting papers were read, and also some letters giving very gratifying reports of the work in different parts of the county. All the unions in the county were represented and visitors from abroad. After closing our convention on the 16th, on Friday 17th, we had two rousing temperance speeches, by Mr. Smith of Decatur and Mr. Felter. Friday the 17th, the Band of Hope was called together, formed in line and marched from the church to the court house. After going into the hall they formed around in front of the speaker, with flags and banners of different kinds; while there they sang some Band of Hope songs after which they escorted the Edinburg brass band on its return home. Our band numbers about sixty or seventy. We think we have done a good work for Taylorville as the influence is steadily growing.

EMMA L. CHASTON, *President Taylorville Union.*

LINCOLN.—I write to give an account of our meeting today (October 29). We had prayer service from 9 a. m. to nearly 5 p. m., new leaders each hour. We used Mrs. Clardy's program as given in THE UNION SIGNAL. Several ministers were with us and led several hours for us. We never had tried tolling the bell every six minutes for the soul that dies from the drink habit, so we thought that we would do that. We had our purpose to do so announced in the pulpits last Sunday and its object explained, and also published it in the papers.

Well! we came together this morning for our meeting and the Lord was with us in power. The tolling of the bell only stirred us up to more earnest petition. A man dropped dead here a day or two ago from drink, one of the saloonkeepers.

We secured the consent of one of the prominent officials of the church to our project of the all day prayer meeting and the tolling of the bell, he is a Prohibitionist. Several of the other members of the board of stewards are Republicans and about 11 o'clock they came down to stop the tolling of the bell. One of our sisters said to them, "What objections have you?" The spokesman replied, "Well! there are a good many sick people in town, and it is disagreeable to some people, and we would like to have you stop tolling it." If he had said "it sounds disagreeably to our Republican ears and the Republican party are sick," it would have been more honest. We told them we would get another bell, so this afternoon we went to the Christian church and tolled the Christian bell for lost drunkards, since some of our Methodist officials could not abide the sound.

Between the hours of one and two, several members of our union visited every saloon in town, fourteen in number, and told the proprietors why we were tolling the bell and that we wanted them to think about it when they heard the bell this afternoon. We told them that the poor fellows that died from drink did not have many friends left and that we tolled the bell in memory of them. They were perfectly courteous to us. One or two tried to argue. An Irish saloon keeper who tried to argue with one of the ladies was met by, "The Bible says: 'Woe to the man that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips.'" He said "What Bible is that in?" She answered him, "The Catholic Bible," and told him to read Hab. II chapter. It has been a glorious day, not a dry minute in the meeting. Praise God from whom all blessings flow. S. L. D. CORTRIGHT.

### ROCK ISLAND COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention of the temperance workers of Rock Island county was held in Port Byron, October 15 and 16, at which time a county W. C. T. U. was organized with Mrs. Mary Metzgar, of Moline, as presidont. Miss West was present and a great impetus was given to temperance work throughout the county.

ELLA G. TAYLOR, *Sec.*

LITCHFIELD.—Eor some time we have wished to inform you how our beloved work prospers in this, the largest place in Montgomery county. There are eighteen or twenty saloons here and King Alcohol is reaping a large harvest; but the W. C. T. U. has determined to fight him every step of the way.

We think we have great reason to be encouraged. A year ago the union was small and feeble, but there were a few faithful women who labored for the cause and met occasionally. They held on through trials and discouragements until in the latter part of December they decided to hold public meetings. Once a month an entertainment consisting of music, recitations, essays, and short addresses, was held. A large audience usually greeted us. Just before closing, the work of the union was presented by some earnest sister and the pledge roll was carried through the house. In these efforts the society received new impetus, and its numbers increased daily until now we have about forty paying members. During all the summer we have held our regular meetings once in two weeks. The meetings have been made interesting by the use of "Readings on Beer."

In the spring, Capt. J. F. Linscott spent four days with us. He helped us much. We were indeed revived and resolved we would never give up. Before leaving, he organized a Band of Hope. During the heated term the average attendance has been one hundred and fifty. Sometimes we have over two hundred, We meet every Sunday afternoon using Band of Hope quarterlies, published by D. C. Cook, and Julia Colman's "Catechism on alcohol." More girls attend than boys, but we expected that. The children have given one concert which was pronounced a success.

For the last few weeks there have been gospel temperance meetings in the city park every Sunday afternoon.

The attendance has been good some being present who never enter church. We have encountered opposition from some "over-righteous brethren." They pronounce them political, but these very men usually support the saloon element.

A St. John and Daniel club has been organized. Two weeks ago, Mr. Jacob Hoofstitler presented the cause of Prohibition. Although it had rained during the day and the evening was cloudy, a goodly number listened spell bound. Sunday afternoon he addressed a still larger crowd, leaving out the political question. Monday evening was a feast of good things to the Prohibitionists and W. C. T. U. He is, indeed, an eloquent, forcible speaker, and the vast crowd assembled to hear him, had every phase of the question presented.

Men of both parties, Democratic and Republican, have pronounced him the best speaker of the season, but the "love of party" is so strong within them, they can not break the bonds that bind them. But we do believe he has converted some over to the cause so dear to us all.

Our union is loyal to the cause. We have enlisted for life or as long as a saloon curses our land. EARNEST.

STERLING.—I have been requested to send for publication the following resolution passed at a recent meeting of the W. T. T. U. of Sterling.

S. E. QUIGLEY, *Sec. W. C. T. U.*

We the ladies of the W. C. T. U. of Sterling, appreciating the ability, and earnest efforts of brother J. H. Hoofstitler, of this city, in the cause of Prohibition, do by unanimous vote, hereby recommend him as a lecturer to all who desire help in that direction.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Unions have been organized at Equality and Elizabethtown by Mrs. Villars, and at Oswego by Mrs. Rounds.

—Doubtless the non-appearance of the list of legislative candidates, with their position in reference to the legislation for which the Illinois W. C. T. U. will ask at the next session of the legislature, has occasioned some disappointment. The responses came in so slowly that it was impossible to issue the list until so late an hour that it was thought best not to incur the large expense which the publication would involve. The replies received are on file and will be valuable for future reference.

## NEWS IN A NUT SHELL.

Miss Eliza H. Gage is to be in Berkshire county, Mass., the coming winter lecturing and organizing W. C. T. U.'s and juvenile societies. Her address will be Pittsfield, Mass.

A pleasant gathering of the young ladies of West Chester, on Wednesday, 22nd, at Windom, the home of Mrs. S. R. Shipley, was the occasion for organizing a Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Wm. T. Haines; corresponding secretary, Mary Moneyham; treasurer, Susan G. Shipley. There are now forty-three such unions in Penusylvania.

Intent on exerting all their influence for prohibition, the Rockford, (Ill.) Y. W. C. T. U. drew up some strong resolutions urging their fathers, brothers and gentlemen friends to vote for St. John and Daniel, secured the signatures of 200 of the young women of Rockford and had dodgers struck off (the Blaine dailies refusing to print their petition) and circulated throughout the city. A bit of electioneering worthy of commendation and imitation.

A good work has been done in Carrollton, Me., under the leadership of C. J. Holt; a W. C. T. U. and Band of Hope were organized, and 438 signatures to the pledge were obtained. Mrs. J. E. Drake, is president of the new union and Mrs. W. A. Berry is corresponding secretary.

The spirit of the W. C. T. U. is clearly exemplified in the call to prayer issued by the Denver W. C. T. U. requesting all Christian women in the state of Colorado to join with them in prayer, from seven to eight on the morning of election day, that "the day may be the beginning of better things for our rum-cursed land."

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Rugs of most exquisite design and finish made with ease and rapidity. With it you can make a Beautiful Rug in a few hours that would require weeks of labor with a hook. You can make a splendid pair of Mittens in two hours. You can make Hoods, Tidies, Lap Robes, Stair Carpet, Door Mats, etc. Use either Yarn or Rags. Any person over 12 yeers of age can operate it. Easy to learn. Simple, durable and perfect.
PRICE, ONLY $1. A machine, with full printed directions, also a good Mitten pattern, showing how to make Mittens, sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. AGENTS WANTED.—To whom liberal inducements will be given. Address E. ROSS & CO., Wauseon, O., Sole Manufacturers. Dealers in rug patterns. Circulars mailed free.

Merckell, ENGLISH FURRIER
351 W. Randolph st., Chicago.
SEALSKIN SACQUES re-dyed and made over.
Faded Mink Furs permanently restored ---made into Shoulder Capes.
Gent's Seal Caps re-dyed and re-lined.
ALL MANUFACTURED FURS REPAIRED.

LADIES *can do their own stamping for Embroidery*, Painting, etc., by using our artistic patterns. They are easily and quickly transferred to silk, velvet, felt, plush, etc., and may be used *a hundred times over*. Our 60-cent Outfit contains 23 *Useful* and *Artistic* working Patterns, as follows: One spray each of Double Roses, Single Roses, Forget-Me-Nots, Golden Rod and Sumac leaves, Daisies, Corner of Daisies to match, Ferns and Butterflies, Water Lilies, one sheet of 10 smaller Patterns of Flowers, Greenaway figures, Butterflies, Beetles, etc., with your own initials, *in handsome* 2-inch letter, for Handkerchiefs, Towels, etc., with Powder Pad, and directions for *indelible stamping*, 60 cents, postpaid. Agents wanted. Address Patten Publishing Co., 38 W. 14th St., New York.

THE FLYING INDIAN.
A Wonderful Mechanical Toy.

Makes a flying leap of TEN FEET in the air. *Yellow* Wings, *Green* Body. Everybody goes wild when it *flies*. Any child can start it. You can have *Bushels* of Fun and Wagon loads of *Merriment* with this little toy. It is fun for old and young folks.
Sample by mail, Postpaid, 10 cents. 3 for 25 cents, 25 for a dollar bill. Address F. O. WEHOSKEY & Co., Providence, R. I.

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland Maine

St. JAMES HOTEL
112 to 118 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.
Rates $2.00 per Day.
The only strictly Temperance Hotel in Chicago. Centrally located. The patronage of members of the W. C. T. U. is especially solicited.
B. M. DAVENPORT, Manager.

*In ordering goods, or in making inquiry concerning anything advertised in this paper, you will oblige the publisher, as well as the advertiser, by stating that you saw the advertisement in The Union Signal.*

## Signal Notes.

Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, says the south will be prohibition by the next presidential election.

There are 10,000 teetotalers in the railway service of Great Britain and 12,000 among the sailors in the naval service.

According to the new French law, drunkenness in either husband or wife will be regarded as a sufficient cause for divorce.

At midnight on Wednesday, Oct. 22, masked women raided the only saloon in Palmyra, Ind., and destroyed the liquors, and gave Mr. William Bott, the proprietor, twenty-four hours' notice to leave the place.

The British drink bill for 1883 foots up $628,386,375. The quanity aggregates 1,032,142,158 gallons. This would make a lake a mile long and a mile wide, with a depth of 35 feet, or sufficient to float men-of-war.

Fruiba, Colorado, like Greeley and Colorado Springs, is a prohibition town. A prohibitory Liquor clause in the deeds forever prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in these towns or on the street tracts adjoining.

We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry, and deprived labor of employment and just reward.—*Democratic Platform, 1884.*

In the last twenty-four years under a Republican administration, while the population has increased only 59.51 per cent., the consumption of liquors increased over 150 per cent. With such a record as this Republican organs and orators should be slow to claim that it is the Temperance party.

A significant statement was lately made by a citizen of Denver, who chanced to have been at one time its mayor. "Whenever we extend the saloon limit a little," he said, "we have to add to the police force. And everybody doesn't seem to realize that the extra policeman costs more in a month than the saloon nets in a year."

We find when conversing with Republicans as to voting for St. John, they do not reply to our argument, or consider the thing in the line of conscientious duty, but simply exclaim "Democrats," and run back to the old party, like the little girl who said, "When I want to get into bed awful quick, I just say 'rats,' and scare myself right in!"

As an evidence of the far reaching results of efforts for good, Mrs. Byington spoke of the temperance work in Natal, Africa, which has been begun by Mrs. Robbins who had received the impulse from crusade work in Chicago. The intemperance habits of native Africans had been a great trial to the missionaries, but now the last man in the church had given up his beer.—*Womans Board of Missions.*


Miscellaneous

Western Headquarters

FOR

TEMPERANCE

SUPPLIES

CHOICE BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES.

Temperance and Missionary Concert Exercises.

Readings and Recitations in Five Numbers. Paper, each 25 Cents.

Temperance Tracts and Leaflets in Packages, 10 and 25 Cents each. 16 Different Kinds. For Children and Adults.

Christmas Cards, New and Choice.

ASSORTED PACKAGES, NO TWO ALIKE

25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $2, $5 and $10.

Catalogue Sent on Application.

C. H. WHITING,
137 Wabash Ave.

The Prohibition Songster.

The National Temperance Society has just issued a new collection of words and music for Prohibition Gatherings, Glee Clubs, Camp Meetings, etc., with ringing Prohibition Songs and Music adapted to the Campaign just opening before us. It contains among other good things: "The River of Prohibition," by Edward Carswell; "Vote It Out," by Dwight Williams; "The World is moving on," by Robert Lowry; "There is a Curse in the Land," by Rev. C. H. Mead; "Which Way is Your Musket a-Pintin' To-day?" by John W. Hutchinson; "The Coming Ship of State," "Rally for the Right," "We Mean to Vote as we Pray," "Song of a Thousand Years," "Save the Boy," "Ring it Out," etc., making 64 pages, Price 15c.; $1.50 per dozen; $12 per hundred.

J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent,
58 Reade Street, NewYork.

BAND OF HOPE

BADGES.

Very handsome German Silver, shield shaped Badges for Bands of Hope. Price $8 per hundred by express; samples 10c. each, postpaid.

Address HELEN L. HOOD,
161 LaSalle Street, - - - Chicago.

Amateur Art.

Painting Without a Teacher.

Buy the new book "Amateur Art." for all necessary instructions on Landscape and Flower painting in oil and water colors, painting on china, wood, silk, velvet and glass. Also Cameo Oil Painting, and for coloring photographs, both in oil and water colors. Sent post-paid to any address FOR ONE DOLLAR, by AMATEUR ART COMPANY. Room 2138 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

*In ordering goods, or in making inquiry concerning anything advertised in this paper, you will oblige the publisher, as well as the advertiser, by stating that you saw the advertisement in The Union Signal.*

Miscellaneous.

Education through the eye is a large factor in all modern teaching. Vice has always used this powerful agency, alluring to the scenes of dissipation within by means of an attractive exterior.

The flood of vicious literature, so debasing in its influence, invites perusal through attractive illustrations.

This power is being turned to a better purpose as Christian people have become aware of its efficiency.

A notable example of this is seen in the publication of an attractive paper, containing full page illustrations and entitled "ILLUSTRATED TEMPERANCE TALES."

This monthly sheet is admirably adapted for scattering among the masses, for Sabbath schools, for gospel meetings and for all ages. Its illustrations attract the eye.

Its incidents, stories, etc., touch the heart. Supplied at one cent a copy, it has found a circulation of many thousands. If not among its large list of subscribers, send for free sample copies.

F. H. REVELL, Publisher,
148 and 150 Madison St., Chicago.

Methods of Work with Temperance Literature.

BY JULIA COLMAN.

This is a new Handbook, showing what Literature can be used, and how it can be used to good advantage in almost every Department of Temperance Work. It embodies the best results of seven years' experience and observation in the Literature Department National W. C. T. U. It is invaluable to new Unions, to Literature Departments and to al Temperance Workers, who wish to keep at their work and get the best results from it. Several States are sending it to all their Local Unions.

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It is now generally known that we are the only House in CANADA or the United States dealing exclusively in this special line of

XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

This year we have a larger assortment than ever. Complete Descriptive List now ready, and will be mailed free on application.

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Toronto Willard Tract Depository,
TORONTO, CANADA.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than any thing else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

THE BY ALL ODDS BEST EQUIPPED RAILROAD IN THE WORLD.

Let it be forever remembered that the

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It also operates the best route and the short line between

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Among a few of the numerous points of superiority enjoyed by the patrons of this road are its DAY COACHES, which are the finest that human art and ingenuity can create; its PALATIAL SLEEPING CARS, which are models of comfort and elegance; its PALACE DRAWING ROOM CARS, which are unsurpassed by any; and its widely celebrated

North-Western Dining Cars,

the like of which are not run by any other road anywhere. In short, it is asserted that IT IS THE BEST EQUIPPED ROAD IN THE WORLD.

All points of interest North, Northwest and West of Chicago, business centers, summer resorts and noted hunting and fishing grounds are accessible by the various branches of this road.

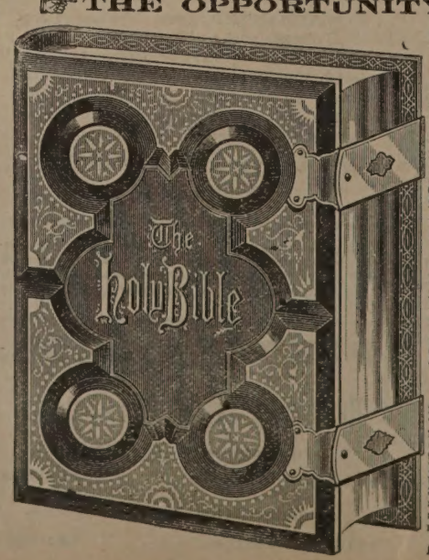
It owns and controls over 5,000 miles of road, and has over four hundred passenger conductors constantly caring for its millions of patrons.

Ask your ticket agent for tickets via this route, AND TAKE NONE OTHER. All leading ticket agents sell them. It costs no more to travel on this route, that gives first-class accommodations, than it does to go by the poorly equiped roads.

For maps, descriptive circulars and summer resort papers, or other information not obtainable at your local ticket office, write to the

GEN'L PASSENGER AGENT C. & N.-W'R'Y.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

☞THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME.☜




☞This Magnificent Family and Pulpit Bible for $6.20. Usual price $16.50.☜

This splendid Royal Quarto Edition of the Bible is made self-explaining, being a complete Library of the Holy Scriptures, and contains, in addition to the Old and *both* versions of the New Testament, (in *parallel columns,*) The Apocrypha, Cruden's Complete Concordance, Smith's Bible Dictionary, Hymns, Bible Teachers' Text Book with 25,000 references, Full Connected History of the Bible, of Creeds and Religious Denominations, Nations, Kings, Jews, Eminent Reformers, Biblical Antiquities, Cities and Books of the Bible, Apostles and Evangelists, our Savior and 130 other features. Also 100,000 marginal references, 2,000 *beautiful Engravings* (many full page Dore,) 7 *elegant Maps of the Holy Land,* 10 *superb Illuminated Chromatic Plates,* (Presentation, Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, Tabernacle, Furniture, High Priests, Temperance Pledge, Botany, Zoology, Marriage Certificate in seven colors) Family Record, Photograph Album, Temple of Solomon, Bird 's eye view of Holy Land, Panorama of Jerusalem, &c. The amount of matter (extra) *aside from the Bible proper,* were it bound in separate volumes, would cost at least $20, and the engravings *alone* cost more than many other Bibles in the market. Size of Bible 10 1-2 by 12 1-2 inches. Weight 12 3-4 lbs. 1,600 pages superbly bound in Morocco (richly paneled) with gilt sides, back and edges, two clasps (alone worth $2.50.) *Has large print. In fact, so sumptuous it would grace the parlor of a millionaire.*

GRAND SPECIAL OFFER.

To introduce this incomparable Bible to the public, knowing that *enormous* future sales at *regular prices* will result, we have *decided* to send *One Copy* to any address on receipt of $6.20. Two copies $11.10. A book-binder would charge more than this for the Cover alone. Only two sold to one person. Send money by Post-Office Money Order, or Registered Letter, or Draft on New York. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. This offer is good for 30 Days Only. Price thereafter will be $15. Cut out this advertisement; it may not appear again. Name this paper and *order at once.* (Purchasers pay Expressage. If desired sent by mail, remit $1.25 extra for postage.)

Address, BIBLE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Syracuse, N. Y.
Reference:—*Northern Christian Advocate,* Syracuse, N. Y.

## Miscellaneous Selections.

The *Monthly Record* (Birmingham, Eng) says: "The result of freely advertising Professor Andre's offer of one guinea each to ten destitute families that had been teetotalers for three years has been that nineteen applications were received for the charity. After investigating these locally it was found that only six of the cases really came within the designation of 'destitute teetotal families,' and the six guineas have been duly forwarded. Nearly all these cases were the results of the sickness or death of the bread-winner of the family. This fact speaks eloquently for the thrift and careful habits of the millions who constitute the temperance community in this country."

The state of Massachusetts has been most thoroughly canvassed by the Prohibitionists. In one week over four tons of mail matter were sent out from their headquarters in Boston. Mr. Faxon, candidate for lieutenant-governor, has had twelve clerks constantly at work, and he has supplied every city and town and school district with St. John literature. The nominations for minor offices were made with great care, and 400,000 ballots distributed. Every voting place in the state has been perfectly supplied with Prohibition tickets. Last week (the concluding week of the canvass), great meetings were held all over the state. Mr. Faxon has all along persistently insisted that 20,000 votes will be polled for the national ticket.

The Illinois Baptist General Association at its annual session October 15-17, unanimously adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That since the liquor traffic, destroying alike our churches, our schools and our homes, is always and everywhere the enemy of God and man, we as Christians should lay the axe at the root of this evil tree, seeking to educate our people in the principle and practice of total abstinence and prohibition; that we welcome the W. C. T. U. in their work of prayer, persuasion, and personal effort, and that we most earnestly recommend all our pastors to encourage church temperance work."

A club of thirty boys, in Rochester, N. Y., organized themselves to march and hurrah for St. John and Daniel. When they can vote they will help elect a prohibition president.

And we denounce the Republican party and the Democratc party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing liquor taxes ($800,000,000 per annum) which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived the laborer of manhood here and of eternal life hereafter.—*The Voice.*

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

—*For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cleveland, O. She will acknowledge the same.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—"Duties of the Medical Profession towards Prostitution and its Allied Vices," by Frederick Henry Gerrish, M.D., of Portland, Me. Mrs. J. H. Kellogg says: "I consider Dr. Gerrish's pamphlet adapted to the work in the 'Social Evil' department of our work, and I think our ladies would make a good beginning in placing a copy in the hands of every physician." (Price 25c. per copy).

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

☞ All who purchase one of these pictures in the future will be presented with a stereoscopic view of the picture *as it hangs* in the green room at the White House.

—"A Brother's Inquest," by Rev. T. A. Goodwin. (Price 10c.)

—"Parliamentary Usages." A leaflet prepared by Miss Willard, giving a brief history of Parliamentary rules, their desirability and use. [Free in *limited quantities.*

—"The Prohibition Hand Book" (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts), a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U. (price $2.40); children's pledge cards, bearing Miss Mary Lathbury's beautiful etching of the Child, the Cross, and the Star Spangled Banner (price $1.50 per 100); W. C. T. U. pledge cards in blue and black (price 60c.), in blue and gold, small size (price 40c.); membership rolls (price 60c. per 100) collector's cards (price 45c. per 100); and forms of constitutions (5c. per 100).

—"Our National Drink Bill." An object lesson that should be placed in every factory, shop and store. (Price 10c per copy.)

—The Annual Leaflet— envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo.* FREE in limited quantities. The Annual Leaflet is not intended for indiscriminate distribution, but should be *carefully placed* where it *will do the most good.*

—Leaflet Petite." (Price 20c. per 100.)

☞ For all the foregoing and all helps and information about W. C. T. U. work, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.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INGALLS' Manual of Fancy Work, New Edition, a Book of Instructions and Patterns for Artistic Needle Work, Kensington Embroidery, etc., Price 36c
Book for CRAZY PATCHWORK, - - - 15c.
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EVERYTHING in this Advertisement for $2.00.

Address J. F. INGALLS LYNN, MASS.

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**ROSS TABLE BED.**

Eight styles from $13.00 to $30.00

A special size for Children.

A Table in day time; Full sized bed at night.

**FOREST CITY FURNITURE CO.,** Rockford, Ill
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS.

THE PERFECT CORDED CORSET WAIST.

Healthful and Comfortable. The EQUIPOISE WAIST with or without bones. The EMANCIPATION WAIST, very pretty, and no bones. Ladies', Misses', and Children's Dress Reform Waists. Union Suits of Cashmere and Merino. Shoulder Braces, Hose, Skirt and Abdominal supporters, etc. Send stamp for Catalogue. Agents wanted. Mrs. S. W. PIKE, 126 State street. Elevator 75 Madison street,

ACME
Corset and Dress Protector.

Is superior and more convenient than the old style Dress Shields. Being a complete garment in itself is always ready to wear in any Dress, Jersey, or Wrapper, saving the trouble of tacking shields in each one. By wearing under corset or flannels all garments are protected at once. Agents wanted everywhere. Good profits. M. DEWEY. Manufacturer. Room 37, 75 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

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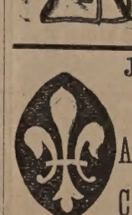
59 Carmine Street,
NEW YORK,



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"ANTI-CORPULENE PILLS"—Positively reduce Superfluous Flesh 15 lbs. a Month. They cause no sickness, contain no poison, and never fail. Full particulars, 4 Cents.

PILLA-SOLVENE—Only genuine Solvent. Permanently dissolves Superfluous Hair, root and branch, in five minutes, without pain, discoloration, or injury. Particulars, 6 Cents.

WILCOX SPECIFIC MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE OLDEST MEDICINE in the WORLD is probably DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER. This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
— IN —
**WATCHES,**
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PRICES LOW. TERMS CASH.
Goods sent C. O. D., and by Registered mail to all parts of the country.
Send for 88 page ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and PRICE LIST.
Mention THE UNION SIGNAL.

**CARDS** 20 Hidden Name 10 cts. 6 packs 50c., your name hidden by hand holding flowers on each. 50 New Imported Embossed Chromos 15c 4 packs 50 cts. (not embossed edge as on those advertised for 10c. but each flower &c. completely embossed) New '85 Sample Book, Illustrated Premium List &c. sent FREE with each order. CAPITOL CARD CO., Hartford, Conn.

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**CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.**

It owns and operates over 4,600 miles of road in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota; and as its main lines, branches and connections reach all the great business centres of the Northwest and Far West, it naturally answers the description of Short Line, and Best Route between
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
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CHICAGO, CANTON, SIOUX CITY, SIOUX FALLS and YANKTON.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ALBERT LEA and SOUTHERN MINNESOTA POINTS.
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*Pullman Sleepers* and the *Finest Dining Cars in the world* are run on the main lines of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, and every attention is paid to passengers by courteous employes of the Company.

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**FROM THE NERVE-GIVING PRINCIPLES OF THE OX-BRAIN and WHEAT GERM.**

**VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.**—Restores the energy lost by nervousness, weakness or indigestion; relieves lassitude and neuralgia; refreshes the nerves tired by worry, excitement or excessive sensitiveness, and strengthens a failing memory. It aids wonderfully in the mental and bodily growth of infants and children. Under its use the teeth come easier, the bones grow better, the skin smoother, the brain acquires more readily and rests and sleeps more sweetly. An ill fed brain learns no lessons, and is excusable if peevish. It gives a more intellectual and happier childhood. It does away with that feeling of weakness and exhaustion which impels to the use of alcoholic beverages, and directly counteracts a cause of depravity and suffering which has baffled the efforts of religion and morality. Not a secret remedy; formula on every label. For sale by Druggists, or mail, $1.

F. CROSBY & CO., 56 West 25th st., New York.

Miscellaneous.

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If so, send for DOG BUYERS' GUIDE, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Also, cuts of Dog Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Ferrets. Mailed for 15 cts.

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Best diet for nursing mothers.

BABY Takes no other nourishment. It agrees with him perfectly," writes a mother. Hundreds of similar testimonials, as well as those from reputable physicians throughout the whole U.S., testify to the worth of HORLICK'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS. Requires no cooking. Best food in health or sickness. 40 and 75 cts. By all druggists. Book sent free.
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DR. HATTIE E. LAWRENCE.
DENTIST.
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Her quiet, gentle manner of approaching the chair, and the firm but careful handling of the instruments cannot fail to encourage the timid and convince the skeptical of her proficiency and skill as an operator.

Mrs. Lawrence having accomplished for me what others have failed to do, I cheerfully recommend her to the ladies of the W. C. T. U. A MEMBER

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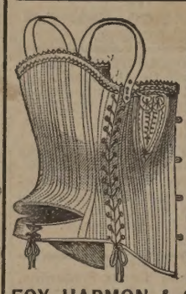

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47—43

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 45. CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 20, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.

THE best of men are unworthy to loose the latchet of Christ's shoes, yet the sinful woman might do as she would with his feet. Desert may not touch his shoe tie; love may kiss his feet.

NOTE the call on page 12, by our National president and corresponding secretary, to a day of fasting and prayer. Soul and body will be fed with the bread of life, and feeble knees will be strengthened that have bent lowly at His feet whose promise is, "They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength."

INSPIRATION and courage are breathed in every word of Miss Willard's letter, at the head of the "correspondence" of this week's number. Surely God is "causing the wrath of man to praise Him," in many of these mutterings of wrath on the part of our enemies. Take this letter, as a keen-edged weapon to meet the accusers of our cause, and to aid the faint hearted, who are dismayed in the smoke and terror of the conflict.

IT is delightful to know with what cordial kindness Mrs. Chapin chaperoned Mrs. Buell through her sunny south. Some people are loveliest in their own homes, adding to their usual charm that last, finest grace of hospitality. It gives us a quickened belief in the "unity of the spirit" to read, in the record of this southern tour of work, of the presence and favor of the representative ministers, including a Jewish Rabbi in one city.

HANNAH WHITALL SMITH, president of the W. C. T. U. in Germantown, Pennsylvania, with other ladies of her union, stood at the polls in the rain on election day, and distributed Prohibition votes. Such courage is not more admirable in these noble women than the faithfulness of their leader, who, while a national officer, and engaged in broad fields of usefulness, is found at her post and equally faithful in her home work. This is an object lesson which ought not to be forgotten.

IN these days of trial and conflict it is good for us to rest on the immutable Word, and some of the world's truest philosophers and noblemen may also "give power to the faint." The first is from Edward Thompson, the second from Seneca: "The world cannot bury Christ. The earth is not deep enough for His tomb, the clouds are not wide enough for His winding sheet; He ascends into the heavens, but the heavens cannot contain Him. He still lives in the Church which burns unconsumed with His love; in the truth that reflects His image; in the hearts which burn as He talks with them by the way."

"Life is warfare, and those who climb up and down steep paths and go through dangerous enterprises are the brave men and the leaders in the camp, but to rest basely at the cost of others' labors is to be a coward, safe because despised.

WE refer our friends who have fallen into error regarding the action of the St. Louis convention, to the record in THE UNION SIGNAL for Oct. 30. They will see that no arbitrary pressure is put upon state and local unions or individuals, as to political preference or influence. And those who have read impartially the utterances of the paper upon this theme and concerning the friends and enemies of the third party movement, will we are sure, agree with us that justice has been done to all.

THE exhortation by John Sunday, an Ojibway Indian, at a missionary meeting is exceedingly applicable now to all who would see temperance work go on vigorously. May it reach the convictions and the pockets of all lovers of temperance who read the stirring words! "There is a gentleman who, I suppose, is now in this house. He is a very fine gentleman, but a very modest one. He does not like to show himself at these meetings. I do not know how long it is since I have seen him, he comes out so little. I am very much afraid that he sleeps a good deal of the time, when he ought to be out doing good. His name is Gold. Mr. Gold, are you here tonight, or are you sleeping in your iron chest? Come out, Mr. Gold, come out, and help us do this great work. Ah, Mr. Gold, you ought to be ashamed of yourself to sleep so much in your iron chest. Look at your white brother, Mr. Silver, he does a great deal of good while you are sleeping. Come out, Mr. Gold. Look at your little brother, Mr. Copper; he is everywhere. Your poor little brown brother is running about doing all that the can to help us. Come out, Mr. Gold!"

WE give below, excerpts from communications coming to us "since election." Comment in fit terms would be impossible to us. "The servant of God must neither strive nor cry." Let us remember "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

*From a New England State:*—I came home from St. Louis full of zeal for work, but thus far have had to use all my grace to keep sweet-hearted. My husband voted for St. John, and we have been persecuted and insulted publicly and privately. His parishioners threatened him savagely if he dared to do this—as if a Christian minister ought not to vote his convictions! Don't you think my work for the present is self?

*From Kansas:*—We are having troublous times. Gov. St. John has been hung in effigy in our town, in Topeka and many other places. Violent language is used in regard to him and if he escapes personal violence it will be almost a wonder. The W. C. T. U. is in disrepute also. But God reigneth.

*From Illinois:*—A noble pastor in this city has had withdrawals from his church because he dared to vote for St. John, and men who had subscribed money to an addition to the church have stated that they would cancel their subscriptions.

*Another from Illinois, to-wit:*—Mr.——, a true hearted reformed man and blacksmith finds that angry Republicans will not patronize him farther. Some say the W. C. T. U. women ought to be buried. A pastor declines to give notice of our gospel meeting. O, may the eyes of these Christian people be opened to see the strangeness of their course."

It should not be forgotten by those who show a spirit of intolerance, that no cause has ever grown so rapidly as when its persecutions were most bitter. Can we not agree to disagree and live in peace?

THE Central W. C. T. U. of Chicago, appointed Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett superintendent of plan of study in Heredity for Chicago and vicinity for this year, and Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson superintendent of study of Hygiene. The doctors have decided to present a course of popular scientific lectures upon these subjects. In co-operation with the Woman's Physiological Institute, under whose auspices the lectures are given, they have arranged the course to be held during the winter in Apollo Hall, (Central Music Hall) at 3 p. m on the following dates. No admission fee.

Nov. 3. General Anatomy, illustrated, Dr. E. H. Pratt.

Nov. 17. Insanity and its Prevention, Dr. J. G. Kiernan.

Dec. 8. The Study of Heredity, Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett.

Dec. 15. Nurses and Nursing, Dr. Mary Harris Thompson.

Jan. 5. The Physiology and Psychology of Rest, Dr. E. S. Bailey.

Jan. 19. The Kidneys, their Structure and Function, Dr. I. N. Danforth.

Feb. 2. The Mechanism of the Human Body, Dr. Florence W. Hunt. Illustrated by Mrs. Danforth.

Feb. 16. (4 p. m.) Dreams. Dr. H. M. Lyman.

March 1. Brain and Spinal Cord, (Demonstrated), Dr. C. E. Laning.

March 15. Colds and Cold Catching, Dr. Homer M. Thomas.

April 5. Development and care of the Teeth, Dr. E. S. Talbot.

April 19. What is Food? Dr. Elizabeth L. Chapin. (Annual meeting 2 p. m. Lecture 3 p. m.)

# Contributed.

## THE BATTLE HYMN OF TEMPERANCE.

LEWIS MEREDITH.

(Tune: "John Brown.")

The word from Heaven is spoken, and will never pass away,
That truth and right shall spread and win a universal sway,
And now are pouring o'er the world glories of the day:
God's truth is marching on.
*Chorus:* Glory, glory, hallelujah! God's truth is marching on.

From sin and satan Christ shall have the empire of the world:
Thro' darkest dens, o'er ranks of hell, His lightnings shall be hurled;
Behold from far, and waving wide, His banner is unfurled.
His truth is marching on.
*Chorus:*

The wretched earth has mourned so long, the reign of vice and crime;
That hearts will dance and eyes will shine, when comes the better time.
'Tis coming—coming on apace! in all its golden prime.
God's truth is marching on.
*Chorus:*

The fiend is doomed. *Thy* will be done! Let all be pledged and sworn.
To storm the forts with prayers and votes, till on the wind is borne
Exulting shouts of joyful hosts as through the gates of morn,
God's truth comes marching on.
*Chorus:*

Arise with heaven! And bless the world! Let all respond and go,
With heart and hand and voice as one, to foil and crush the foe;
For God hath cursed the curse of drink, and He will lay it low;
His truth is marching on.
*Chorus:*

## DR. DORCHESTER AND THE TEMPERANCE CENTENNIAL.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

"The Liquor Problem in all ages" is a new book by Rev. Dr. Daniel Dorchester, of Boston, published by Phillips & Hunt of New York. It is a complete history of the temperance reform, and the most comprehensive cyclopedia on that subject with which I am acquainted. It statistics are especially interesting, and being indicated in colors, are more readily retained. Dr. Dorchester the gifted author of this book was the first to propose that the year 1885 be signalized as the centennial of the temperance reform. He has ascertained that the celebrated essay on the effects of Ardent Spirits, by Dr. Benjamin Rush, was first published in 1785, reprinted in England the following year and in America in successive editions. Dr. Dorchester's careful and critical study of the temperance movement enables him to trace its progress, link by link back to Dr. Rush a zealous Quaker and the most distinguished physician of his time.

Dr. Billy J. Clark of Moreau, Saratoga county, N Y., first gained "the arrest of thought" from the reading of this essay, and then, urged on by his own observations as a physician went to Rev. Lebbens Armstrong, the Presbyterian minister who was his pastor and the two men founded the first temperance society. In the estimation of our author, Dr. Rush was the John Wickliffe of the temperance reform, and from his great reputation as a physician and signer of the declaration of independence, his utterances commanded attention and ushered in the literature of temperance which has been, from the first, dependent upon the printed page, more than upon any other agency in its mighty propaganda.

The general conference of the Methodist church held in Philadelphia in May last, adopted Dr. Dorchester's resolution recommending the friends of temperance to celebrate the centennial of the movement in 1885. The Nation W. C. T. U. at its recent convention in St. Louis, endorsed this action and fixed upon December 23, 1885 (the date of the woman's crusade) as the time when we would so celebrate, considering this to be the most notable temperance date in the first century of temperance reform. Dr. Dorchester had already been consulted and approved of this date. Let us hope that the Anglo-Saxon people everywhere may unite upon this memorable day as the appropriate one. We need a year in which to secure the ratifying action of all great bodies ecclesiastic, educational, medical, etc., and we can make a magnificent showing on December 23, 1885, for however varied our views as to methods and men, we shall doubtless be a unit in our willingness to "celebrate."

## THE INTEMPERATE LANGUAGE OF TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES.

CANON FARRAR.

I will undertake to say that, as a rule, any one of us here arguing with a person for five minutes about total abstinence would not fail to hear the remark, "Oh! you temperance people use such very intemperate language." I should really like to be able to gauge the mental capacity of a person who holds aloof from a great and most necessary reform by sheltering himself behind the plea of that stale and feeble antithesis—that disagreeable and meaningless epigram. On one occasion Charles Lamb was in the presence of a gentleman who made some extraordinary remarks, and he said he should very much like to examine that gentleman's bumps. Supposing it were true—supposing that the temperance reformers were in the habit of using intemperate language—so much the worse for the temperance reformer; but that does not affect in the slightest degree the vast mass of absolute and irrefutable truth they have to bring forward. Take the speech of Mr. Cowen at Newcastle—a man who is not a total abstainer. He said: "What fresh condemnation can language apply to intemperance? It produces poverty, disease and crime. The injuries it inflicts are not irregular and exceptional, but as regular as the motions of the planets, and as deadly as the sirocco of the desert. There is not a profession in the land which the serpent has not drawn the spells of his sorcery around. There is not a household that has not been despoiled by its leprous pollution, and yet, with the vast accumulated experience of ages, men persist in the practice. It is not ignorance—it is infatuation, it is insanity." Let our opponents deal with the mass of absolutely certain truths that we bring forward, and while they condemn us for intemperate language, still let us show the example without falling into that error, if of that error we are guilty. Personally I have always tried to be particularly careful not to render myself justly and fairly liable to that complaint. Sermons and speeches which I have had the honor at different times to make in the cause of temperance have been scattered, I believe, by many tens of thousands among my countrymen, and I do not think a single sentence in any one of those sermons and speeches has ever been seriously impugned, much less refuted, and of this I am certain, that I never used a single sentence which I should have to retract, and for which I could not produce decisive authority, or what appeared to me to be indisputable evidence. All true language will always be called and regarded as intemperate by those whose interested monopoly we are obliged to assail. The fact is the blackness and darkness of the horrors of the facts with which we constantly have to deal is such that it is almost impossible for us to use any language which can be called intemperate, because it is impossible for us to have the power of painting the scenes of misery and disease of which we have almost every day ghastly evidence in the reports of the police courts and the assize sessions, and if we use what they call intemperate language, it is only because men do not like to hear us say things which are perfectly true. I do not wish that any temperance reformer should say one syllable which can justly be attacked, but at the same time we have the right to say that we will not suppress the truth.

Reformations are never wrought with rose-water. Luther knew this. When Luther was charged with violent language his answer was, "The word of God is a sword, a battle, a fire, a ruin, and a hurricane." At any rate, Luther knew this, that you cannot fight against gigantic abuses if you are to go about with a pair of jeweller's scales to weigh every word you say. It is not only we who use what is called intemperate language, but poets, statesmen, publicans and brewers, and even those newspapers which always seem so glad to seize an opportunity to have a fling at us and our cause. Supposing I were to say that the drink was, as I heard it called on this platform, "The devil in solution." That phrase was used 300 years ago by Shakespeare, and the words he puts into the mouth of Cassio, "Oh! thous invisible spirit of wine: if thou hadst no other name to be known by, let us call thee devil." Suppose, I say, that gin is the authentic incarnation of the evil principle, and a black throat down which all kinds of wretchedness whirls, calling upon delirium to help it. That term was used by the departed giant Thomas Carlyle. Supposing I were to make this statement, "The encouragement of drunkenness for the sake of gaining money is a more desperate form of assassination than has ever been adopted by the bravos of any age or any country." Is that intemperate language? If so it was used by the highly-polished and highly-cultured John Ruskin. Supposing I make the remarkable statement that one day in the week, viz., Saturday, is "pay-day, drink-day, crime-day"—is that intemperate language? If so it is used by a gentleman who is very far indeed from wishing to be called a temperance reformer, though an extremely able judge—Lord Bramwell. Suppose I use this striking statement "the amount of alcohol consumed in a district is the measure of its degradation"—only weigh the sentence and see whether anyone has said a stronger thing than that. Who said it? The able and witty Irish judge, Baron Dowse. I might give an immense number of similar instances. Who said, "Let us crush this artist in human slaughter?" I never said that; Sir Wilfrid Lawson never said that—even the dauntless Canon Wilberforce never said such a thing. The man who said that was a man who was in his day of the pink of fashion and the glass of form, the famous Lord Chesterfield. I told you even brewers often used language as strong. Supposing I were to say that "a great many public-houses are vile places; some of them are seething hells of vile immorality and crime, and they do not exist in answer to any real necessity or any popular demand, and they are galvanized into a putrescent existence by the operation of the brewer's battery, and there are in England 170,377 licensed places of drink of all kinds and that they ought at once to be diminished by 64,000, since at present there is one to every sixty male adults in the country;" and supposing I was to say that the compensation ought to come in great measure from the trade—a remark which you received as somewhat startling from your chairman—is that intemperate language? Who uses it? That is not used by poor fanatics such as we are, but by Mr. James, of the Stonehouse, Devonport, and Plymouth Beer and Wine Trade Defence Protection Society. I think, then, I am making good my point, which is that it is only when people who are not temperance reformers use such language that it is accepted as all right: if we used it it would be called intemperate.

It has been said—"It would be impossible to find anything which stands for so much loss to soul, body, and estate, for so much discomfort and everything disagreeable as the public-house. Even if we accept the best case that can be made for it in principle, the fact is that it is still a huge nuisance and misery. There is not a vice, a disease, a disorder, or a calamity of any kind that has not its frequent rise in the public-house. The public house degrades, ruins, and brutalises a large fraction of the British people." That is the language of the *Times*, and it has written other passages equally strong. You know who it was who said, "Drink produces more evil than the three historic scourges of war, pestilence, and famine combined." You all know that was said by one of the most powerful Prime Ministers that England ever had. Only consider the force and weight of that sentence. War, with all its horrors, agony, and crime; with its widowed houses and orphaned children, its careers of

young men prematurely cut short, the angel of death amongst us, as John Bright said, so near that we can almost hear the beating of its wings; or again, famine. We are now thanking God for a magnificent harvest; but if that blue mocking spectre were among us, how should we be horrified as it turned men into wild beasts, and made the eye of the mother untender towards the child she bore. Pestilence! we have known something of it, and how it has depopulated mighty cities, turning nations into apparently panic-stricken cowards; how it paralyses industry, and how, in some communities, hardly enough are left to give the last consolations of religion to the dying or to bury the dead; and, great God, is an evil to be stalking among us for years and for generations and for centuries, and nobody is to come forward and earn the civic wreath which men may earn in war, or to do what was the most heroic thing ever done—to stand between the living and the dead that the plague might be stayed, or earn the beatitude of those who heal the sick and give bread to the hungry—is no one to come forward and stop these fearful evils and do these blessed works except those described in the article alluded to? If that were true, then it would show that England was at the very last gasp of her national honor, and at the very nadir of her indifference to the law of God and the welfare of man. Therefore I do earnestly trust that we have heard the last of that imbecile epigram about holding aloof from the temperance cause because temperance reformers use such intemperate language, and I do hope we shall have courage to take our stand with those who are characterised in so contemptuous a manner. When Lord Clive was accused of robbery, he said, "When I think of what I have taken and what I might have taken, I stand aghast at my own moderation." I think, we may stand aghast at the coldness of our words. We need to be on flame, and it seems as if we, who call ourselves by the name of temperance reformers, had caught something of the coldness of the icebergs which tower about us, and as if our hearts were a little frozen too.

## THE EDUCATION OF THE WOMEN OF THE W. C. T. U.

MRS. L. D. DOUGLAS.

This is emphatically an age of education. It is especially an age of reading. We are educated through our literature; through the various newspapers, magazines, and books; through lectures, associations and conventions, into all departments of knowledge—into science, philosophy, and the arts.

We have our wonderful common school system distributed all over our land, whereby learning is as free and as accessible as the air we breathe. We have normal schools, colleges, and universities. Beside these institutions, established directly for the teaching of the young, there are springing up in various parts of the country institutions for teaching adult masses. Such are the summer school at Martha's Vineyard, the Chautauqua assembly, and the Lake Bluff convocation, also the summer camp meetings.

These institutions are answering those anxious questionings of some of the more thoughtful of our people, namely; of the dangers which threaten us from the illiteracy of our immense foreign immigration. It is feared, and not without reason, that the rapid increase of our population from the ignorant people of the lower classes of other countries, will in time give the power of the government into the hands of the ignorant and the illiterate.

But the facilities for education afforded in recent times, where in one assemblage the multitude can have the teaching, the scientific experiments, the black-board illustrations, the stereoptican views, etc., and be taught chemistry, physiology, astronomy, anatomy, and the various other sciences formerly confined to the laboratory and the school-room, and to only a favored few, give assurance to our hopes, and a solution to this most difficult problem. Such advancements are made in the knowledge of the sciences that the masses are now being taught the latest obtained truths, such as have not heretofore been known even to the most learned. These institutions will save our country from the only remaining barbarism now to be feared, viz., illiteracy. They will providentially supply the want of that compulsion in education which would otherwise be most necessary to our salvation.

We have also within these few years other means of education, hitherto unknown, in the institution of "Studies at Home." Miss Ticknor, of Boston, appreciating the great need of something of the kind, has been instrumental in establishing a system of education to be carried on at home, whereby those whom poverty or duty have denied other opportunity, and adult people who have missed the opportunities of education in their youth, can take a regular systematic course of collegiate study and examination in all branches of learning, including the study of Greek and Latin and the modern languages. I am not informed in regard to the condition of this universal college at the present time, but a few years ago it numbered some forty professors and thousands of students. Such also, though much less pretentious, is the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle which is doing a large work in educating thousands who are profiting by its opportunities.

Beside these, we have now in our country two great national institutions of learning, unique in character, comprehensive in scope, and all-embracing in plan, created and conducted entirely by women. The one, the Association for the Advancement of Women, holds an annual congress in different parts of the country, at which are read able papers on Art, Science, Industry, Education, Temperance, Politics, Health, Universal Suffrage, etc., accompanied by able discussions, making it an education and a power and influence for good wherever it is held.

The other, our National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Both sprung into existence at about the same time; both are the fruits of woman's efforts, and both are probably as potent influences for the upbuilding of humanity as we have in our own time.

There is this difference between them; the Association for the Advancement of Women was instituted directly for the benefit of women, for the amelioration of her dependent depressed condition, for opening the way by which she shall have more equal opportunities with man in the struggle of life, shall stand by his side equal in opportunity, equal in privilege, equal in responsibility, unshackled, free; the other, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was instituted directly for the benefit of man, for the amelioration of his degraded, enthralled condition, for opening the way by which he shall be on more equal terms with woman, shall stand by her side equal in purity, equal in honor, equal in self-possession, uncontaminated, free.

Both have providentially been called into existence by the exigencies of the times, and both are powerful influences for the education of humanity into the higher and more spiritual uses to which the race is destined.

But it is the education of the women of the W. C. T. U. themselves in their special work which we wish to consider at this time.

They are being educated in a marvellous manner to uses and services which could never have had a place in their thoughts when they began. Like the Israelites of old they are being led through the wilderness towards the promised land. The redemption of their brothers from the drink habit, and legal prohibition of the drink traffic go before them, a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night. They are fed with the manna of success just sufficient for their daily needs. Some of them will live to enter in and take possesion of the promised land. Some of them will be able only to climb to Pisgah's top and view its glories from afar. Some of them will never see thus much, but still know by faith that it is there, and will never cease to press forward, striving towards its attainment.

When the women entered upon this crusade against the rum power, they were so walled in by obstacles and difficulties, were so helpless, there seemed nothing they could do but pray, which they did with such a fervor, such an unreserve, such an entire confidence in the justice and reasonableness of their prayers, and such an absolute faith and trust that they would be answered, that they commanded the admiration, the respect and the amazement of all beholders.

Those prayers so marvellous in their fulfillment by the rapid closing up of saloons, and the consternation thrown into the ranks of the liquor sellers, confirmed their faith, stimulated their hopes, and nerved them to renewed efforts. The way opened in which to do more. To their prayers and faith were added works. The first opening was very limited indeed, but by doing that little well, a door was opened into larger work and wider fields, until now the opportunity is so large and the work so vast, that nothing is wanted but sufficient willing hearts and hands to accomplish the complete fulfilment of their prayers.

Emerson says: "When you would reform a man you must begin away back with his ancestors."

The women of the W. C. T. U. have intuitively apprehended this truth. In tracing effects to their causes, they have been led into a study and knowledge of the laws of heredity. If "the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children even unto the third and fourth generation," so no less will their virtues as truly follow the same law. In their work among the children, they are forming the grand-parents of the future who will need no reforming. In their work among the children they are laying the foundations so broad and deep that the superstructure of honor, sobriety and purity built upon them will be lasting and secure.

In studying the effects which intemperate habits have upon health, they have been led into a study of Hygiene. Hygiene means health. Health physical and spiritual means holiness. A body perfectly healthy, informed by a spirit perfectly healthy, will be holy. So many things affect the health, food, air, water, warmth, clothing, cleanliness. In studying these things, they have been led into the knowledge of heredity and hygiene as never before. In our unions, a study of the laws of health and the structure of the human organism is being carried on all over the country to a large extent. In remote neighborhoods and farming communities as well as in populous cities, there is such a knowledge of physiology as was formerly obtained by but few. Thus the admonition of the ancients inscribed on the temple at Delphi, "Know thyself," is being accomplished in a large, broad sense, and our workers, in ways not anticipated are growing into a liberal and scientific education.

In legislation, our women are being gradually and steadily initiated into the mysteries and intricacies of the law. They are rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the theory and practice of government, and are forming their own opinions and are ready in expressing them. They are growing into a more familiar and intimate knowledge of the press. They hold public meetings which they manage, at which they preside, and at which they are frequently the speakers. They are rapidly acquiring a familiar knowledge of parliamentary law and the rules regulating assemblies. They mould public sentiment. In a word, they are entering into the world's work. And in this present year, an unprecedented instance, women have held an honored and influential place in a presidential nominating convention, and a woman seconded the nomination of the candidate for the presidency of this great nation in an appropriate speech.

So when the prohibition of the liquor traffic is secured in the states, there will no longer be any question of the fitness of woman's place in governmental affairs,—she will be already there. There will no longer be any clamor on dispute about woman's right to suffrage, to place, and to equality before the law. She will already have them. She will already have been called to assist in conducting the most important affairs of government.

In this period of initiation and preparation they are thus being mysteriously and providentially educated into that which they themselves would have thought beyond their province at the time of the crusade, are being educated to take their places as helpers in all that pertains to the welfare of humanity.

When the advance guard of our noble temperance workers, that host of consecrated women, shall have leveled the hills of difficulty, filled up the valleys of doubt and distrust, and built a broad, smooth highway for the masses to come easily up to the heights on which they have planted the standard of equal sobriety and purity and honor for man as for woman, and when both shall have attained equal heights of purity and freedom, then

shall walk together, side by side, on this new continent, the new man and the new woman, unfettered, disenthralled.

And we are living in the early dawn of the day when these things shall be. Already the roseate light of this new day is touching the topmost heights. Already by faith we view the promised land. By prayer, by faith and by good works we shall grow into the stature of the perfect help meet for which we were originally designed.

## Correspondence.

### THE ST. JOHN MOVEMENT AS THE BREWERS SEE IT.

DEAR SISTERS OF THE LOCAL UNIONS.—*The Champion* is the representative paper of the beer, wine and spirit trade of the United States. It is also the official organ of the "Liquor Dealers and Manufacturers State Protective Association of Illinois." Its editor and publisher is Paul Schuster, a noted German beer champion. This paper was established in 1878 and goes weekly to the brewers and wholesale and retail liquor dealers of nearly six hundred cities and towns in twenty-two states. Upon its title page are the followlng mottoes: "*Use a little wine for your stomach's sake,*" (*the apostle Paul*). "*Constitutional, personal and civil liberty.*" "*No prohibition, no sumptuary laws.*" It gives as the chief plank in its platform, (at the head of its columns,) this: "We demand for the manufacturer and dealer in beer, wine and alcoholic spirits, the same protection and privileges which are accorded to every other branch of industry and commerce in every state of our union." This paper is printed in German and English and is widely read.

Immediately after election, when it was known that the St. John and Daniel voters would probably aggregate 200,000, the following remarkable editorials appeared in this whisky paper. Let every white ribbon woman read them carefully. If they do not have a "tonic effect" I mistake the temper of the hour. With sharp criticisms coming to us on every side from those we love, and denunciations from an enraged partisan press, it will be of great service to us if we ponder well, and to our cause if we circulate carefully, these remarkable admissions from the dragon-power against which we have so long contended. When the liquor dealers find the same principles that are embodied in resolutions of conferences and synods written into election returns, they take the alarm and not till then. Shall the children of light be less wise than the children of this world? Brave hearts of the W. C. T. U., read these editorials from the liquor dealers' *Champion* in your local unions; if possible, secure their publication by the local press; send them to your pastors and church leaders that they may lay these things to heart. Stay all your souls steadily upon the God of battles in this day of strife.

Yours for the conflict, FRANCES E. WILLARD.

*[Editorial No. 1].*

WARNING TO THE LIQUOR TRADE.

Although the complete returns of the election are not yet at hand, this much we know that in every state of the union the Prohibition candidates have received thousands of votes, and with one or two exceptions—due allowance being made—the vote for the cranky St. John throws into the shade the self-styled workingmen's or people's candidate the irrepressible Benjamin F. Butler. It reaches a total of over 200,000 votes. A similar strength of the prohibition element was developed by the votes cast for congressional, state executive and legislative candidates. What of it? What is that to the liquor trade? It is exactly what the firing of the first cannon of Fort Sumpter, on the 12th of April, 1861, was to the United States government: a solemn, forcible, defiant declaration of war, by the simultaneous opening of hostilities. There is no backing out now for either side. The prohibitionists have shown at this election that they now are enlisted for the war to its bitter end. They propose to crush the liquor traffic out of existence, by fair means or foul, and they have good reasons for being sanguine of success. Look at their sweeping victories in Kansas and Iowa, at their progress in Missouri, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois, where local option and high license prevail, and at their steadily growing strength in a dozen other states, such as Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and others. Are you blind? Are you deaf? Are you the fools of whom the Latin poet said: *Quen Deus perdere volait, prius dementat.* Whom God wants to punish, he first makes mad (crazy). It would seem so indeed.

The prohibition flood is now sweeping over every state in the union, threatening some of them, ruining others. It undermines the very foundations of every distillery and brewery and shakes like an earthquake every liquor warehouse and every saloon in the land. Do you not hear and feel the prohibition waves beating against the very walls of your stores, your business places, your family dwellings.

When the Ohio or Missouri rivers rise and overflow their banks and cover the lands on both sides with debris and ruins, do the riparian inhabitants stand stupidly by to witness the falling down of their houses, barns and stables, the carrying off by the flood of their hens, cattle and grain? Do they smile, stick their hands in their breeches pockets and say to one another: "Well if my neighbors can stand it, I can."

Yet this is exactly the condition of the liquor dealers and saloon keepers of almost every state of the Union today—this is exactly how they act, how they speak. They can't help seeing the wave of prohibition rolling onto them, they can't help foreseeing the destruction and ruin which will follow, and yet: They quietly look on with their hands in their pockets, a cigar or pipe between their lips, placidly saying "Well, all we can do won't help us any. What's the use throwing our money away for protective associations. If others can stand it I can." And the like.

Once more, we call your attention to your danger. There was mirth, rejoicing, carousing and revelry in the dining hall of the Babylonian Monarch Belshazzar where the mysterious hand traced on the wall in fiery characters the ominous words, Mene, Tekel, Eupharsin. Neither the king nor the guests took notice of the warning, and before moving they were slaughtered, the royal palaces plundered and given a prey to the flames, and the Babylonian or Assyrian Empire obliterated from the face of the earth.

Saloon keepers, liquor dealers, brewers, distillers, beware! The muster of the prohibition hosts, at the late election, is your "Mene, Tekel, Eupharsin." Rouse yourselves from your lethargy; form your protective phalanxes, fight for your rights, for your business, for your homes; but remember that while a child can easily break a single twig or a small stick, the most powerful man cannot break a bunch of rods tied together. In union there is strength. United we stand, divided we fall!

*[Editorial No. 2].*

THE ENDURING ISSUE.

The election is over, the smoke of the battle is disappearing; and as the atmosphere clears up, we can see standing forth in glaring prominence, one representative and distinctive fact, which it becomes the friends of personal liberty to heed and keep prominently in mind. This fact is that there is a National Prohibition party organized in this country, which is bent upon carrying forward the temperance agitation to the bitter end. The party which voted for St. John for president "means business." It is enlisted for the war, and the fluctuations of presidential campaigns are mere subsidiary incidents in its grand crusade. It has enlisted in its behalf several great religious organizations with their Sunday schools and their attendant swarm of fanatics, and while the more conservative of these organizations stand firm against the inroads of frenzied agitation and morbid eal, the fanatic at churches with their powerful discipl ine constitute a great political power. Outside of the Democratic and Republican parties, and to a certain extent independent of either, this party of Prohibition looms up like a cloud in the horizon of personal liberty. Whether it shall assimilate the Republican party to itself, or proceed regardless thereof, is a qustion for the future to decide; but the principle of Prohibition has a distinctive, organized embodiment, and is now and henceforth a political entity, which cannot in the future be blinked or dodged.

Let it then be understood that the battle for freedom and right on the part of those who desire to uphold personal liberty in this land, has just fairly opened. The issues are clearly made. Proscription stands defiant, claiming to wield the sceptre over men's consciences, over their thoughts, over their tastes, over their incomings and outgoings—in a word, claiming all that, and even more than the Roundhead Puritans of England claimed in that era of fanaticism whose wave of frenzy swept to destruction a republic founded with the best of intentions, and left a corrupt monarchy in its place.

There can be in this war no middle ground. Parties must adapt themselves to the situation, and stand or fall as they enlist in the cause of liberty or oppression. There may or may not be a re-adjustment of political lines; but there can be no re-adjustment of the issue.

We counsel our friends to stand firm with faith in the future; with faith in this great people, ever ready to do justice; with faith in our form of government, and our constitutions, statutes, and courts. Standing thus firm, and prepared to do all that becomes good citizens to defend and maintain our rights, we shall not fail. But, while you "trust in God" keep your power dry.

### EN ROUTE IN ALABAMA.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I suppose the world still moves. In fact all I have seen indicates it; but then I hav'nt seen every thing. Not a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL since I left St. Louis, November 29! Not to have seen these later numbers of our paper is to have—well, to say the least, met with a great misfortune. The first thing I do when I reach "Headquarters" will be to *sit down* and *read up.*

To go back to Nov. 29, executive meetings were all over and my trunks packed and at the depot, when marching orders came from my superior officer, and almost before I knew it, I was speeding away to the south instead of toward New York. I felt not a little quaking at the prospect, knowing that in trying to fill the engagements of Miss Willard, one has "lots" of room in which to "rattle around." However, when I boarded the train, I found Mrs. Chapin and Mrs. Ervin, of Mississippi, and my spirits rose, knowing each to be in her own way a host.

The evening of the 30th found us in Winona, Mississippi, where the next day it was proposed to hold the state W. C. T. U. convention. At the station we were met by a number of friends of the cause, both ladies and gentlemen, and Mrs. Chapin and myself taken by Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Holloway to their home near by, where our stay was made most pleasant by both host and hostess.

Friday morning at 9 o'clock we were escorted to the M. E. church. At ten the church was full of both ladies and gentlemen and after the reading of the 146th Psalm and prayer by Mrs. Ervin, Mrs. Chapin addressed the audience. I followed her with a very short talk, after which a paper was circulated, and over a hundred names obtained toward the formation of a local union.

In the afternoon Mrs. Chapin gave another address, and at four o'clock I talked to the children and a Band of Hope was organized with a large membership.

The evening meeting like those of the day, was very large, notwithstanding the election excitement, and continued till a late hour, more names being added to the list already obtained.

Winona is a no-license town, as are many others in this state, and to my surprise we found a strong sentiment prevailing among the people, not only in favor of local prohibition but in favor of the national ticket.

Saturday evening we started for Vicksburg, but were not able to get through that evening and so remained at Jackson, arriving in Vicksburg about 9:30 the following a. m. A telegram announcing our arrival had not, we afterwards learned, been delivered, so there were none to meet us at the station save the usual station fiends, and fiends they were, indeed. They seized our satchels, two or three of them at a time, all pulling and pushing and talking and begging, each going through with the catalogue of virtues they and the hotels they represented or did not represent, were possessed of. A desperate effort saved my baggage and umbrella, but my temper was gone. White or black, it was all the same, no one of them knew more than he was paid to know, though afterward if one could judge of intelligence by the prices we paid for our transportation and that of our trunks to a hotel a few rods distant, it certainly was of the *highest* type. Hereafter I shall always have unbounded regard for the New York hackmen and their prices.

We were hardly settled in our quarters at the hotel ere the waiter announced the Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall. I had heard of Dr. Marshall, but never expected the pleasure of meeting him. So kindly, so genial, so entertaining was he, that at once we felt at our ease, and the little trials of the morning suddenly presented their funny side.

Dinner time found us settled in the Dr's. lovely home, having been most cordially welcomed by his charming wife and daughter.

Our meeting was announced to be held in the opera house, and at the appointed time we found it well filled. On the platform with us sat Rev. Dr. Marshall, Rev. Mr. Woodward, pastor of the M. E. church, the Jewish Rabbi, and a young lawyer whose name I do not now remember, who was chosen to introduce the speakers. Dr. Marshall spoke of the meeting, apologized for the absence of Miss Willard, and gave out the hymn, "Rock of Ages," which was sung by the great audience, after which Rev. Mr. Woodward offered prayer and Mrs. Chapin was introduced. I thought I had heard Mrs. Chapin before at our national convention, and summer

meetings, but I never had. To hear her one must be in the south. She is only quite herself before a southern audience. It is needless to say I was charmed and felt that I was taking my reputation in my hands to dare to follow her.

Monday morning we were invited to a place called Edwards, about twenty miles out on the railroad. The invitation was accepted although no notice of the meeting had been given. We arrived between three and four in the afternoon and at seven-thirty the Presbyterian church was filled, many standing about the doors. A union was organized here with twenty-seven members. The next morning we returned to Vicksburg and through the kindness of Dr. Robbins spent the morning riding about town and visting the national cemetery, the most beautiful in the country, from which can be seen the Mississippi river and the plan of the siege which has made this city historical.

Our stay in this lovely city, among these kindest of friends, came to an end all too soon and Wednesday evening found us in Natchez. Here a surprise awaited us, for among the friends who were at the depot to meet us were Mrs. Dr. McPhetus and Miss Walworth, sisters of our own Mrs. Douglass Walworth, now of New York, but not long since corresponding secretary of the Tennessee W. C. T. U. Our host here was Major Reed of the M. E. church, and our meetings were held in the Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Stratten, pastor, whose kindness will be long remembered.

A Band of Hope and a W. C.T. U., with Mrs. McPhetus, wife of a leading physician, president, was the result.

Our next appointment was at Baton Rouge and our home with our Mrs. W. A. Goodale, whom delegates to the St. Louis convention will remember. Our special meeting was to be the following evening, and so we improved this, by going to the colored church to hear their bishop, and a good gospel sermon we heard, after which Mrs. Chapin gave a short address. Here I parted regretfully with Mrs. Chapin after learning that the connection which I had expected to make, thereby getting back to keep an engagement at the north, could not be made. Altogether I never felt more forlorn. To be obliged at so late a date to break an engagement which might have been kept, could I have known all the circumstances, was a great grief. Added to this a hard cold taken at St. Louis and "all along shore," and Sunday morning found me too sick to be fitted for anything. Some how the day passed and the afternoon meeting was over.

I received a most cordial reception in the home of Mrs. Merrick, both from herself and the judge, and could but be delighted with my stay there. The judge is one of the most genial gentlemen I have ever met, and Mrs. Merrick was most kind and considerate. The work in Louisiana is progressing, as it must under the watchful care and guidance of such workers as Mrs. Merrick and Mrs. Goodale. I have been surprised to find a strong third party sentiment every where I have been. I do not mention this as the sentiment of the women only, but of the men. In every place it has been the unanimous statement that the issue in the next presidential campaign will be prohibition, and as commonly was it stated that had there been an electoral ticket in Mississippi it would have received in many counties a large support.

Election day we passed in Vicksburg, and I never knew a quieter day at the north. The following days, when perhaps the excitement was higher than ever on election day, we were passing from one to another and up and down the streets of various towns, but not a sign of excitement did we see or the least demonstration of any sort. It was an excellent time and opportunity to look into one or two things we at the north ought to know about. Politicians both north and south seem to be off the same piece. That the saints are not in one party and the unwashed entirely in the other is a fact I have known for some years, and this knowledge has led me to take what is said in their organs with a grain of allowance. But of this one thing I am convinced by my observation, the rank and file at the south is ready for a new party, as is the north, and four years from now we shall see an entire change in the political complexion of the country, and no better advice can be given the politicians than a little speech made by one of our boys when one of his mates said to him: "Now look here, are you fool enough to think those prohibitionists will ever elect a president?" and our young man replied: "I want to give you this little piece of advice, you'd better get aboard if you don't want to get left." So say we all of us!

Had it not been that duty called us away our willing soul would have remained much longer in this land of sunshine and flowers. I can only hope that good has followed in our wake and that mayhap the effect of this short trip will be the casting up of the highways and removing of the stumbling blocks from before the feet of some who heretofore have been hindered in their efforts for a purer life.

To those who have made visits in their homes so pleasant and to those who have planned and assisted in the meetings, I can but return heartfelt thanks and an earnest God bless them. CAROLINE B. BUELL.

*November 11, 1884.*

## PLANS FOR THE CHILDREN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—We had a pleasant time with our dear children last week: we are in the habit of handing around a treat of cake every few weeks, (the teachers or other ladies of the W. C. T. U. sending in a supply) and our little ones enjoy it very much as this forms a sort of "off day." We vary the exercises, thus keeping up the interest of the children, and find it works well. At this season of the year it is very necessary to impress upon the minds of the scholars, the evil effects of cider, giving an object lesson as regards the alcohol contained, etc. An accident occurred, a day or two ago, in our vicinity. A barrel of cider burst and knocked out the side of the house and did other damage, and yet good people will say to us, "Do not put anything about cider in your pledge, it is a very simple drink;" but we know from the testimony of many poor fellows, who insist that it is the "devil's kindling wood," that it is far from a harmless drink, but is in reality fraught with danger, owing to the large proportion of alcohol.

There is a feature of the work which I think could be well introduced in our temperance schools, adding much to the interest of the girls, large and small; I refer to sewing schools. Now, dear editor, do not smile, and say, "what has sewing to do with temperance?" I will try to explain. Let the girls meet an hour before the usual hour for opening the exercises, and devote themselves to making fancy and useful articles; after a time have a sale (not a fair) and use the money thus gained to purchase something needed for the school, a library, blackboard, Sewall's Plates, or subscribe for children's papers for the year. The boys can be interested with a club, where they can have debates or readings, and I would also suggest reading aloud by a teacher or older scholar at the sewing school, when practicable. The boys' evening might also be varied by a drill, once a month; if a master cannot be secured, a large boy might take some lessons and then teach the others. The point is, how to interest our larger boys and girls, the class who come between.

How glad I shall be when our boys are all grown up (may I say our girls also?) and ready to vote for prohibition. Perhaps we may have it by that time, however. God speed the day! Yours for God, the children, home and native land. ANNA M. HAMMER.

*Newark, N. J., Nov. 8, 1884.*

## FROM THE NEW NORTHWEST.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I have spent this 4th of November, in Seattle, the largest city of this territory, and have seen enfranchised woman at the ballot box, speaking, for the first time here, in most competent language, in behalf of territorial interests.

Early in the forenoon, my hostess and her husband sat down with various tickets in hand, which they scratched and fixed according to their individual preferment. It has been said by opposers to woman suffrage that either husband and wife would vote alike, or there would be domestic broils engendered at once. I noticed that the tickets of these two heads of one household differed considerably, and after excusing themselves to me a few moments while they went to vote, they started off together, evidently much in love with each other, though in the possession of mutual dependence and independence.

Later on I was carried to all the voting places in the city, beginning with the worst ward. I alighted at each place and tarried until my note-taking furnished me with irrefutable proof that woman's *ballotation* is becoming to the most womanly woman, and a thing of good, in application to any question.

Fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, sisters and brothers, sometimes differed in their franchise expression, yet I heard no demand for the police, nor did I learn of any application for divorce. The W. C. T. U. and the Y. W. C. T. U. were busy at the polls in the distribution of tickets, and I was pleased with the gentlemanly recognition and consideration given to all women by all men.

Well-dressed, cultivated women, women of gentleness, women of tenderness, womanly women, were everywhere. Women and men in carriages, women and men on foot, women and men in crowds, and yet the coming and going, and even the standing in survey, or in conversation, was enacted "decently and in order," and I said, "Why, here's the solemnity and the quietude of a funeral!"

Yes, woman's assertion of herself as a citizen of Washington territory has not removed her one jot or one tittle aback or adown, but has advanced both man and woman mightily forward along the way of polite proprieties and moral rectitude. HENRIETTA G. MOORE.

*Seattle, Washington Territory.*

## LOUISIANA'S FIRST Y. W. C. T. U.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—"The Master's work may make weary feet, but it leaves the spirit glad." Although weary and unrested I have spent a pleasant afternoon and have just returned to my cozy little home. Our W. C. T. U. meets every Thursday at 4 p. m. A meeting of young ladies had been called for the same hour in an adjoining room. Miss Anna Barlow, a leading spirit in all good work, informed us that the young ladies wished to organize a Y. W. C. T. U. I was requested to organize it. In the room were gathered the brightest and best, the most winsome and fair of all the "fair daughters" of Red Stick. Inspired by the earnest, beautiful faces before me, with a happy, full heart I read the Crusade Psalm, after which we all joined our voices as our hearts in repeating the Lord's prayer. I explained the work, its object and the manner of working.

After a temporary organization the following officers were elected and the constitution as found in "the Pathfinder" was adopted: Miss Anna Barlow, president; Miss Addie McGrath, vice president from Catholic church; Miss Anna Reymond, vice president from Presbyterian church; Miss Nettie Rowe, corresponding secretary; Miss Bettie Sherburne, recording secretary; Miss Corinne Maiot, treasurer. This is the first Y. W. C. T. U. in our state and we do hope it is only the forerunner of many more.

Our dear Mrs. Chapin in eloquent, fervent manner, stirred hearts to feel that they were not sowing as they would reap. I was told that many were moved to tears by her appeals. Mrs. Buell, in her quiet, earnest way, probed deep into the careless lives of many and startled them into life. We attribute the awakening of our young women to the efforts of these dear workers here last week. God speed them on their way and keep them 'neath the shadow of the Rock.

Our newly organized Y. W. C. T. U. intend to go into aggressive work at once. They will work zealously for honorary members among young men, will circulate voters' pledges that we may in the near future test our local option law, and put the question of "license" or "no license" to the people. Next week they are to give a reception in a public hall, with music, etc. Your humble sister is invited to talk to them and tell them of the national convention at St. Louis. That glorious convention! It is an inspiring theme and if I only could speak what is in my heart, eloquence would flow from my tongue. I know you wish our young union a Godspeed.

Yours in love,

MARY READ GOODALE, *Cor. Sec. La. W. C. T. U.*

*Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 13, 1884.*

# Our Children.

## "SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN."

Suffer the little children
To come unto Me, He said,
And laid His loving fingers
Upon each innocent head;

For such is the Father's kingdom
In the land of light and grace;
And the God of the good, the great, the wise,
Loveth each little face.

Then a man in his Maker's image
Rose up with a brimming bowl,
And cried, "I bid for the children—
A bid for every soul,

"In behalf of Satan's kingdom,
Its stain, its sin, and its slime;
I will lead them into the darkness
Through lanes of sin and crime."

"And who speaks for Christ's kingdom?"
Cried an angel robed in white,
"And who will lead these children
Away from the realm of night?"

Then rose up a temperance worker,
A woman fair and sweet:
"I'll care for the little children,
I'll guide their tender feet."

Then she gathered them under her banner,
The little ones and all.
The sign was a cup of water,
The scene was a temperance hall.

Then the messenger of Satan
Went back to his foul retreat,
And the gates of Satan's kingdom
Shut down on his passing feet.

But the voices of the children
Rose up to the blue above,
And the burden of all the singing
Was the Victory of Love.

—*Christian Worker.*

## THE STUBB'S LETTERS.—No. V.

My Dear Peter:—As I've got the time to write now, I shan't wait for your answer to my last, but I'll write the letter I promised about the temperance lady's lecture.

You said you'd heerd 'whisky in the right quantity is a strengthnin help.' The lady said, "There is no right quantity." She talked about our beautiful bodies bein' the houses for our souls to live in; and she said usein' 'em so much they must needs be constantly repaired just as other buildins' must.

Well, as near as I can say it like her, it's this way. When you eat a piece of bread or beef your body's glad to get it, and a million of tiny fingers like, takes hold on it and begins to make it over into things of different kinds to help mend and build up the body. And very soon it isn't bread or beef any more, but it's flesh on your arm or leg; and she said its kemical energy gits imparted to you, and it comes to be your strength.

"Now," says the temperance lady, "If you take into your stumick a little alcohol it 'll git no sich a welcome as the bread or beef." Says she, "Nature'll treat it like a pizen as it is, and she'll try to git rid ov it as soon as possible. The many juices ov the system 'll hurry along as quick as they can, to mix with it, and weaken it so's to keep it from shrivelin up the delicate membranes it touches." The lady said, "The veins 'll take it up and try to hurry it away, and then the wonderful organs that seems like scavengers to the body—the lungs and the kidneys and the perspiration-glands—they'll all go strait to work to throw off the enemy."

That is exactly what he said, Peter and I've been thinkin' ov it ever sence, and lovin' God more and more for makin' my body jest like He did. It seems sich a grand piece ov work, this body ov mine and fit to be the house ov my soul; and I would n't put a pizen thing like alcohol in it for all the world, that I wouldn't.

She said Professor Leibig says it has been proved jest as certain as a sum in rithmetic,—and he knows what he says, for he's a great skolar, and he has n't got no kind ov reason to tell a lie about it either—the great professor says that as much flour as will lay on the point ov a table knife has got more real nourishin' qualities than eight quarts ov Bavarian beer. Mind you Peter, that's thirty-two half pint glasses. It fairly made me smile, tho' it was a pitiful smile too, to think ov poor Deekin Jones's wife every day a gulpin down three glasses ov the mis'able stuff which she can't abide the taste ov neither, and her husband a miller, a makin' the very finest flour in all these parts. It'll take nigh upon eleven days for the poor creetur to git as much strength from it, as she might git from a piece ov good bread no bigger 'n her little finger. I've bin wonderin ef it is n't my duty to go and tell her about it.

Well the truth is the Devil's not dead yet, Peter, and he's still a goin' about a tryin' to deceive the very elect theirselves: and that's the reason that right in the face ov the plainest truth people gits wrong views, You see, its like the Evil One's a standin' close by you, tho' you don't see him, and he's a holdin' before your eyes a piece ov colored glass that makes all you look at, be that color.

Watch out for him Peter my boy, he's not fur away when somebody tells you that whisky can ever be a strength'nin help.—I'll tell you more about the lecture in my next. Let me hear from you very soon.

Your loving, Aunt Jane.

*Thornbush, Ill.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children:—Sometime ago we had a little talk about Bethesda Mission, its Kindergarten, Children's Church, Sunday school and *Creche*, or cradle mission. Many of you were very much interested in this mission, and some remembered the little waifs that are cared for there, with various nice little gifts. I have just been down to the Mission again, and I do wish it were possible for every single little soldier in our army to enjoy just such a nice visit there as I had. When I went in, the children and their teacher were so taken up with some of the nice little games they play to rest the little tots, that most of them did not even know I was there. I would like to tell you about all these games, but am afraid we should talk too long if I once began. One of the prettiest games, I thought, was the one they were playing when I went in. I forgot to ask the children's name for it, but the teacher, Miss Chambers, first went into the ring, then by a polite bow, not speaking a word, she invited one of the little girls in, to play she was a little bird, this little girl invited another little girl into the ring in the same way, and then there were two little birdies in the ring, and presently a good many more. All the time the children sang a pretty little song as the birdies hopped about in the ring, or hopped up to some little child as their "home," when the birdies would be stroked and petted as all little birdies should be, I wish I could make you see how nicely all this was done, the polite bows that were made by these ragged little ones, colored as well as white children. We had the scissors-grinder, and the farmer sowing, reaping and threshing his wheat, and then the children marched to their seats to the tune, "Bringing in the Sheaves," and went to work on their Bible lesson. The youngest ones were working on card-board the picture of a Bible, closed; the next oldest an open Bible, with a pretty little text; and the oldest a lily, with the text, "Consider the lilies of the field."

On the tables I saw their work of different kinds, all pretty and nicely done. On one table were some little models made of putty, among which were some barrels. One of the little girls had played she had sweet cakes in her barrel, another sweet potatoes, and a little boy had filled his with *cider*. Most of the children were temperance boys and girls, though, and couldn't drink the cider, so the little boy kindly filled it with apples instead. This morning the "little talk" they always have the first thing in the morning was about heaven. One of the little girls was very anxious to get there, so she "wouldn't have to wear ragged clothes any more;" a little boy wanted to know if they had plenty of money, if they did he was "going to ask for three or four hundred dollars, just as soon as he got there."

Now, it seems to me, and I am sure you will all agree with me, that our little soldiers who have nice homes, pretty, warm clothes, plenty to eat, and everything they want to make them happy, would enjoy their Thanksgiving dinners, and their Christmas and New Years presents very much more, if they remembered the poor little children of Bethesda mission. Clothing, food, coal, wood, books, anything that little boys and girls from three to ten years old can use or wear, would make these little ones and those who take care of them very happy.

I shall be very glad to see that the gifts, which I hope will come in generously, find their way to the Mission. Last month there were 625 children in the Kindergarten, and there are six or eight little babies to be taken care of in the *Creche* every day. Shall we not help care for and make them happy? Captain Deborah.

Chief Justice Coleridge.—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, of England, said from the bench of the supreme court in 1881: "Judges are weary with calling attention to drink as the principal cause of crime, but I can not refrain from saying that if they could make England sober they would shut up nine-tenths of the prisons."

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498 Sharon, Pa.*

219. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 59 letters.
My 1, 13, 36, 34, 25, 48 is sinful.
My 28, 57, 30, 55, 52 is trust.
My 7, 20, 18, 35, 59, 41, 16 is injury.
My 6, 54, 22, 28, 53, 5, 47 is a droll fellow.
My 26, 2, 19, 24, 10 is an apparition.
My 45, 3, 56 51, 12, 32, 25, 15, 9 is valueless.
My 44, 58, 4, 11 is a household utensil.
My 14, 38, 39, 43, 40 is a bank.
My 49, 23, 33, 24 is a cry of distress.
My 31, 42, 50, 17 is a part of a boat.
My 29, 8, 27, 37 is an appendage.
My 26, 21, 46, 51, 35, 56 is a shoe.
My whole is a verse in Proverbs.

220. radehca!

My first is a plant of certain kind,
The frequent source of trouble, I find.
My second, now, transposed must be,
And a tattered piece of cloth you'll see.
My whole is made from apple juice,
And of it the ladies make frequent use.

221. Pi.

*Bible Verse.*

aaaaa dd eeeeeeeeee f hh ii k lllll mmmm nn ooo r sss ttttt vv y hhh.

Charlie Davis.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

212. Enoch, Sarah, Jesus Christ, Mary, Noah, queen, sorrow, vote, boys, Texas: Mrs. Jennie M. Chase, Whitney Cayote, Bosque Co., Texas.

213. l, la, lar, lard; ill, will, Willard.

214.
TIME
IDOL
MOLL
ELLA

215. Cowlick.

Answers have been received from E. F. Appleman.

# Home Department.

## "WHOSOEVER LOVETH ME."

MRS. A. E. BURTON.

Sweet to me are hours of twilight,
When the busy, hurrying day
Lingers, just to softly gather
One by one each golden ray.
Till the mystic shadows mingle
With the fast receding light,
As she folds the soft grey curtains
O'er the portals of the night.

When the strange and tender yearnings
Of the soul for all that's pure,
For the solving of life's lessons
Into something higher, truer,
Kindle each of life's ideals
Into fresh and vivid glow,
As the peace and rest and sweetness,
All our being overflow.

When the hope and faith and courage,
Scattered through long days and years,
Seem to thrill each inmost fibre
Till the heart is filled with tears,
And we lift each pain and trouble,
All our weariness and care,
All our earthly sin and weakness
In a silent, trustful prayer.

Floating down the great forever,
Time has gone but little space,
Since those skies, and just such twilights
Left their gentle, soothing trace,
On the life of our Great Master,
Tracing out with eyes Divine,
Those same starry constellations,
From the hills of Palestine.

'Neath fair Lebanon's tall cedars,
Where sweet Kedron seeks the sea,
On the Mount, or in the garden,
By the side of Galilee,
Passing by the eager people,
When the busy day had flown,
When the twilight gathered softly,
Jesus sought to be alone.

Oh! the love which took our sorrow,

Pain and trouble, guilt and death,
Lifted them with patient pleading,
Eager, supplicating breath,
Up to eyes of pitying mercy,
To a Father's tender care,
To a Father's faithful promise,
In a hopeful, trusting prayer.

We can almost see Him coming,
From that garden on the hill,
All the love and pain and anguish
Lingering about Him still,
As he tells His dear disciples
Something of the gloom and dread,
Something of the storm-cloud gathering
Over His devoted head.

As He says, in sad entreaty,
"Whosoever loveth me,
Let him take my cross upon him,
Let him feel earth's misery,
All its hardships, darkness, error,
All its faithless, blind despair,
All its suffering and sadness,
Taking them to heaven in prayer."

Daily then this burden, sisters,
Falls on every Christian's heart,
Some one's grief, or guilt, or folly,
Some one's cross to bear in part,
Some small share of life's great errors,
Seeking out your heart and mine
As our human love and pity,
Lead us up to Love Divine.

Sisters, we must not be weary,
Lo! the Lord who owns the land,
Has been sending out the message,
"Come and lend a helping hand,"
And the reaper gains sweet wages,
As with patient toil and care,
Precious fruit for life eternal,
To the "Harvest home" we bear.

## REASONS FOR "WEARING THE BLUE."

AUTHOR OF "THE LAIRD'S SECRET."

As example with me has always gone a long way further than either instruction or precept, it occurs to me that it may perhaps interest others, more than anything else I could say, to hear how *I* was led to adopt the blue ribbon, and why I continue to wear it. It was an incidental conversation between two good Christian women that gave the bias in this respect to my whole after life; and I have reason to believe that their influence for good was experienced in many more cases than mine.

I was learning my French lessons at the nursery-table that night—so long, long ago—and Nurse and our kitchen-maid, Nannie, were sitting by the fire, finishing some piece of work for baby. Nannie had made some remark which I had not caught, but I distinctly heard Nurse's rejoinder, "We live in queer days; a'body does just what pleases theirsels, and heeds naething for their neebors. The land's gaun clean to destruction wi' drink, an' hardly onybody fashin' theirsels sae muckle as to lift a finger to stop it; it beats a'."

No answer being made to this, Nurse went on—

"What I wonder at is the ministers an' the Sabbath schule teachers, especially the ladies that gang aboot veesiting the puir folk—hoo they can look on at a' the sin an' meesery that's in the world through drink, an' no trying to do something against it. I wonder at them that they dinna gie theirsels to the Lord's wark, an' band theirsels thegither to pit it doon."

"It's no wnat they take theirsels that's the mischief, sae much as the example they set other folk," observed Nannie, after a pause. "I've heard the minister hissel, when I've been in at the table, when he's had the young gentry at their denner, insistin' on them takin' another glass o' wine—just in the kindness o' his heart, an' ne'er thinkin' aboot it—when the lads had maybe mair nor they should hae had already. An', ye ken," lowering her voice so that I could scarcely hear, "ye ken hoo yon ane cam' into the drawing-room last week, an' spilt a' the cream ower the mistress's silk gown—the mark'll ne'er be oot a' its days. It was weel for him his freend got him away sae cleverly, afore onybody noticed."

"Weel, it's a real disgrace—just doonricht murder, baith o' body an' soul," I heard Nurse say in indignant tones. "I'm misdoobin' it'll be heavy on the ministers when they come to gi'e in their account at the last; for if them that turns mony to righteousness are 'to shine as the stars for ever,' what'll they be that turns mony away frae't? And mony's the ane's been led on in the road to ruin that ne'er wad hae been but for seein' them he lookit up to gaun afore him."

"But, after a'," said Nannie, who was by no means so rigid in her principles as Nurse, "it's gey hard on them that ne'er take mair nor they should take, that they they hae to suffer for them that dinna ken when to stop. Maun I be keepit oot o' my tea just because tea hurts you?"

"That's another thing a'thegither; though I will say it wadna be very neeborly if ye kent it did me ill, an' that I couldna keep frae't, for you aye to be takin' your tea afore my very een. But ye canna even the tea to the drink; tea'll ne'er hurt onyboky's soul, or gar them do what's wrang; an' a'body can do without tea, if they have to do't—they can take other things in its place; but ance let them get used wi' the drink, an' they canna gie't up, reason or nane. It's just a kind o' madness, an' nae po'er on earth can stop it when ance it's gotten ahead."

"But what can folk do?" said Nannie, after a pause. "Ye canna pit the drink oot o' the land, an' naething less'll do."

"But a'body can lend a helpin' hand to pittin't away. If nane drees, there'll be nae drink; an' if ye dinna want folk to drink, ye mustna take it yersel'. Ye wad ne'er think o' takin' a drap oot o' a poison-bottle in a bairn's sicht, if ye didna want to do the same as sune's yer back was turned, an' there are heaps o' grown-up folk nae better nor bairns in that way. An' what for should ye gang on takin' what's nae better nor poison, baith for body an' soul? It disna matter though you may can tak' a drap without killin' yoursel'; them that sees ye maybe canna. Onyway, they're no a' like to keep by that; and when there's sic a risk, what for meddle wi't ava? For ma part, I wadna like to be hard on my neebors, but I canna see hoo ony ane can be a Christian an' gi'e his countenance to sic a sin."

There was no reply for some minutes, and then I heard Nannie again—

"Aweel, it's a rael truth that a'body should try to set a guid example, an' it's whiles the best that us women-folk can do. I used aye to laugh at you for bein' sic a teetotaler; but I'm sure, if it's to do any guid, I'll put doon my name the morn. An' weel I ken that if there's *ae* woman that rues bein' a teetotaler, there five hunder breckin' their hearts the nicht that theyr'e no; but it's easier keepin' the deil awa' frae the door than drivin' him oot after he's in."

This conversation made a deep impression on my mind—school-girl as I was at that time; and I resolved then and there that, like Nannie, I would at least "try to set a good example" in that respect; but my resolutions were not carried into practice till some years after that—after I was done with lessons, and had become a Sunday school teacher myself. And it was an address by a young minister at one of our conference meetings (which I remember as vividly as if I had only heard it yesterday) that thus happily deepened my convictions into action.

"When the first missionaries were sent forth by their Master on their enterprise," he began, "we are told that 'He gave them power against unclean spirits, to cast them out, and to heal all manner of sickness, and all manner of disease.' They were first to put the people in a position to hear their message, and then say to them, 'The kingdom of God is nigh.' Our own land, in this our own day, is groaning under a terrific burden of sin and misery, and we must first relieve it of that before we can deliver our message with effect. We need no one to point out to us (for that is a fact none will attempt to deny) that the source of all this evil is the drinking habits of the people—that intemperance is the sin which oppresses the land, and the cry of which has come up before God. Hardly a day passes without crime, in one shape or another, being traceable to this vice, and until it is checked nothing whatever can be done. Ministers and elders, Sabbath school teachers, magistrates, and all in authority, agree that the greatest evil they have to contend with is this many-headed monster; and many a broken-hearted wife and wretched family can add their agonized testimony to the same effect. And can nothing be done to check this evil? Yes, certainly there can! The remedy is in our own hands, and a very simple one it is, requiring only a little exercise of that brotherly love which we are commanded to cherish towards all. Example with the larger half of mankind goes a long way further than precept; and if we wish others to leave off their darling sin, we must not ourselves 'touch, taste, or handle' the unclean thing. Believe me, my friends, there is no middle course open to us, if we would do real good: either we must go on encouraging drunkards, or we must abstain altogether. Depend upon it, if we would go to the homes of poverty and vice, armed with 'power against unclean spirits,' etc., we must go clad in the temperance armour, or we need not go at all. These are strong words, but things have now come to such a pass that we dare not longer temporise or trifle with the evil. My friends, shall we sit tamely by and see our land vanquished by a far more insidious foe than the old Edwards who invaded it of yore? Shall we not rather unite in one great, simultaneous, patriotic movement to crush the enemy that threatens to destroy our peace? and wage unremitting war against him until spirituous be reduced to the place of any other drug, and until not a drunkard be seen in our midst? Do you say, yes? then join in that noble band who, as the apostles of the temperance cause, are preparing the way of the Lord, and hastening His kingdom on the earth. I speak especially to my fair friends here, with whom the first step in any great reform usually rests. Let them lead this movement—let them affix their names to the temperance lists, and set their faces steadfastly against intoxicating drinks in any form. Rest not till, with the blessing from above, you have exterminated those pitfalls, those lures to destruction, that in the form of spirit-shops lurk in almost every street—till, like parts in our sister-land, America, the use of intoxicating liquors shall be discountenanced by the law of the land."

It was a solemn and heart-stirring appeal, and I felt every fibre of my being thrill a deep response to the words. Many a time and oft before this had I read of noble deeds that have "sent a voice down through all time"—of the old Greek and Roman heroes dying for their country—of the knights famous in song and story "who went about redressing human wrong."

But the reveillee had sounded in my ears—I was thoroughly roused. Doubtless it was a grand thing to die for one's country; but was it not quite as noble to live for it, and help to fight the foes—no less tangible than those the old knights had to contend with—that still threaten its peace? True, I did not even yet see very clearly how my influence and example could greatly benefit any one, but all events I could but try, and I would. "She hath done what she could," was once said approvingly to a poor woman, for a very small service, by the Master who could have commanded the service of all the kings and potenates of the earth; and His "Well done" at last would surely be a rich reward for a whole life spent in such efforts. Even I could feel that this was

"Above all Greek, above all Roman fame."

And so my early dreams have been realized in the endeavor to do the true work of a woman in the world—to fight in the Master's name against evil in every form, and in particular to wage uncompromising war with that giant sin, intemperance, which lies at the root of all the others, thus helping to hasten the coming of His blessed kingdom of peace, and light, and love.

And as I think the members of a corps ought always to show their colors, so that there may be no mistake as to what side they are on, that is my reason for "wearing the blue ribbon."—*Scottish Temperance League Monthly.*

## The Sunday School Lesson.

Nov. 30.] Fourth Quarter, No. 9. [1884.

### TOPIC: TRUE WISDOM.

LESSON TEXT—Prov. 8: 1-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—I love them that love me; and those that seek me early shall find me. Prov. 8: 17.

TIME: B. C. 990.

1. The openness of the call and work of wisdom. Arnot says: "The wisdom of God is manifested in Christ, and Christ is the wisdom of God manifested." We have this publicity of our Savior's words and work testified to by Himself: "I spake openly to the world; I even taught in the synagogue and in the temple, whither the Jews always resort; and in secret have I said nothing." He healed the sick, and fed the multitudes, and preached on the mount, and performed His mighty works where all the world could know what He did. Later, when Paul was engaged in his great defense before Agrippa, and Festus accused him of madness as he proclaimed the truth of the resurrection, and gave the account of his marvellous conversion, he replied; "I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and soberness. For the King knoweth of these things; * * for this thing was not done in a corner." This has been the proud boast of Christianity all along the ages. The ancient priestess muttered her incantations and oracles, and iniquity almost invariably seeks a secret way of gaining power, whether with nations or individuals; as witness schemes for fraud, correspondence conducted in cipher, and oaths of secrecy in consultation. Or witness the saloon door, guarded with screens from the public gaze, while the witching strains of music fall on the ear of the passer-by, to allure his feet into the ways of death. "Deeds of darkness" has passed into a proverb, so universal is the habit of sin to seek the cover of night for wickedness. Let us "walk in the light, as He is in the light."

2. The preciousness of wisdom. Many things are valuable as commodoties, especially the rare and wonderful jewels, which are hard to find and of great price. But of priceless worth are the treasures which money cannot buy,—love, wisdom, nobleness,—all the riches of the spirit which are not to be measured. Yet these are freely given for the asking, when we seek the Infinite wisdom.

3. The royal character of wisdom. "By me kings reign, and princes decree justice. By me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth." The hand writing appears on the wall, even while the revelry goes on in the palace of the king, and while no one in the gay company of wine-drinkers dreams that the decree has gone forth against their place and kingdom. This is a frequent error on the part of those in high places. They imagine that their prestige and power can never depart, and too often allow wrongs and injustice to reign in the place of wisdom and truth; suddenly their brief day is over, and God sets up a purer authority to aid in bringing His kingdom, "on the earth, as it is in heaven."

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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These officers, together with many other well known writers constitute the corps of contributors and news gatherers of THE UNION SIGNAL. Its foreign correspondents are:

*England.* Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.

*Switzerland.* Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.

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## MAJORITIES, MINORITIES, INDIVIDUALS.

"None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." This is the underlying law of humanity, that, with resistless power, forms armies, founds cities, organizes colonies, unites families, builds churches and schools, and lays the foundation of republics and kingdoms. By this law, we find ourselves numbered with all the associations, benevolent, social and otherwise, that have claimed our aid and taken hold of our sympathies. Men, thinking of the same themes and coming to the same conclusions, gradually gathering great force, form majorities. Men thinking on the same themes coming to different conclusions from the first named class in smaller numbers, are called minorities. Majorities are strong in numbers and power, and often become despotic. Minorities fight for their existence, and struggle for a foot-hold: having gained which, they often gather to themselves a force which lifts them to heights of command. It has been a common mistake to "despise the day of small things." Yet this is not nature's way nor according to the philosophy of history and Scriptures.

The sands of the shore, the waves of the sea, the leaves of the forest, are all the tritest illustrations of the immensity of aggregated littles. But a still better figure is that of growth from a living principle. He who "spake as never man spake" did not disdain to liken the kingdom of heaven to "a grain of mustard seed, which a man took, and sowed in his field. Which indeed is the least of all seeds: but when it is grown, it is the greatest of all herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof." The essential thing is, the power of *growth.* Here is the saving clause on which organization is based for every new undertaking of reform. The few who dare to be standard-bearers, read in the history of the past that every new party, evolved from the heart of older organizations, met with abuse and ostracism in its inception, learned by the things it suffered, and grew strong, like the youthful Hercules, by the greatness of its tasks, which gave it the element of the heroic.

President Seelye's utterance in the October *North American Review* is stimulating and full of encouragement: "A scattered vote in a single election may easily be the controlling vote in the next. Such a vote, if indicative of a high purpose, a purpose which can neither be cajoled nor frightened, carries with it a healthy instruction to political leaders, and a healthy inspiration to the people."

Every man needs to realize his personal responsibility in the use of the ballot. He not only belongs to the majority, or the minority as the case may be, but to God and to himself first of all. Here comes in his duty as an individual, which he can never abrogate. He cannot plead justification for a wrong vote by saying that he went with the multitude. He is as responsible, morally, as if his were the only vote in the world, for any other idea dethrones conscience, and elevates party above principle. Yet many arguments used, in the heat of political excitement, would take away from the individual his privilege of conviction and expression. The assumption is, that he must be with the majority or he is wrong, and he is subject to ridicule and scorn if he dares to step aside from the beaten paths. But look back through the centuries and see that splendid system of Paganism which filled the known earth with its prestige of art and learning, and wealth and countless votaries. Then see the little band of twelve, gathered from ignorant and uninfluential classes, sent out without scrip or money "as sheep in the midst of wolves." Who could foresee that in the course of a short time, as history goes, that little band, so pathetic in the fewness of its numbers and the narrowness of its resources, as we look on it with mere worldly judgment, would have so won the hearts of the people that even the Roman Emperor Julian, who threw open his coffers and lavished his treasures upon the rebuilding of temples and establishing Pagan worship again, could not turn back the tide of that pure, fresh stream of Christianity, whose fountain was the eternal truth.

It is said of a strong, true spirit who passed from the earthly to the heavenly ranks, leaving much undone that he had hoped to accomplish, and seeing many of his dearest wishes "fall to the ground," (not, we believe, without the notice of our Father) "To mental eyes he seemed to fail, the work of his hands has perished. But he was true to his orders. He fulfilled the law. He enacted the Golden Rule. The Deity who disposes will see to it that the water he poured upon the sands, becomes beneath them a living fountain, to which fainting pilgrims will come in their thirst."

Dear friend, whoever you are, whose eyes read these words, disregard not the sacred and unalterable law of your own being, the seal of

your individuality, which God Himself bestowed. Live not unto yourself alone but be yourself, your noblest, wisest, truest self, that you may be all the more to heaven and humanity. In the quaint putting of Epictetus, learn the blessed lesson of the worth of the individual: "Of what good, then, was Priscus, who was but a single person and unknown! Why, what good doth the purple to the garment?"

## OUR NEW SUPERINTENDENCIES.

Chief of these is the "Department of Instruction and Organization in Schools of Higher Education." This has long been a missing link. We have not reached the thousands of America's most fortunate and cultured youth, who are in universities, colleges and seminaries. But we must reach them. They will have more to do with moulding public sentiment in the chief homes, pulpits and newspapers, and mercantile centers of the land, than any other class whom we can reach. But they require peculiar treatment. They must be reached on their own plane. We must go to them for they will not come to us. The state universities are nearly all co-education schools. We must arouse the young women to activity in W. C. T. U. work, the young men to a true sense of personal obligation for pure habits, and all to a keener sighted patriotism. Vassar, Wellesley, Holyoke, Smith and Wells, are crowded with noble young women whom we can fasten to our cause with hooks of steel. Dartmouth and Yale, Princeton, Amherst, Union and Hamilton, must all be reached. Much of this work must be wrought out by indirection. It requires a woman of the broadest culture, sweetest motherliness of nature and choicest educational experience to win success in this difficult field. All these qualities meet in Mary Lowe Dickinson, who in the fullness of her gracious prime, dedicates herself to this work with the enthusiasm of youth. God bless and guide her as she goes gently and steadily forward, and may she be embalmed in all our hearts and prayers. Under the head of "Educational" we have had for a year "Kindergarten Temperance Work," but nothing has been done, and Mrs. E. G. Greene, of St. Albans, Vt., president of that state and author of "The Pathfinder," our new book on W. C. T. U. methods and plans, has accepted the superintendency. This earnest and gifted woman never permits a position held in trust by her to be like the talent in a napkin. She is loyal and true always and we shall see such an unfolding of plans and work for the little ones as will mightily augment our hopes. There are no bounds to what may be wrought out of this department for prevention which is the chief hope of the temperance reform.

"Work among the Indians" is a department instituted as a result of the enthusiasm created by Hannah Whitall Smith and Emma Molloy in their recitals of experiences and work among the original owners of the continent. The rarest woman we could think of was Mrs. Dr. McCabe, of Delaware, Ohio, first president of Ohio W. C. T. U., the select and lovely spirit who welcomed us to Cleveland when the National W. C. T. U. was organized in 1874. We shall hear from Mrs. McCabe; and it was a happy day for the Indians when she was placed in this position.

We have some new superintendents of departments already established. Mrs. Grubb, our "wide awake" at the head of "Work among Foreigners," has as her assistants Mrs. Ada Kepley, of Illinois, for the Germans. Mrs. Kepley is a lawyer of Effingham, Ill., but has shown more intelligent zeal in this behalf than any one else. Mrs. Harris, of Los Angeles, California, takes Mexicans and Chinese, and has a valuable habit of causing results to come to pass. Mrs. Fixen, our gifted "little Dane," and Mrs. Van Olinda, take the Scandinavian work.

Mrs. S. R. Woods, of Marshalltown, Iowa, takes the department of Relative Statistics. As Mrs. Woods is one of the strongest women in that leading state, and has "a head for figures" we shall receive through THE UNION SIGNAL and otherwise, helps of prime value in the year to come.

The department of "Effort to induce physicians not to prescribe alcoholics" has been entrusted to Mrs. Rev. J. Butler, of Fairport, N. Y., who has made a fine success in her one year's work along the same line in her own state.

Our corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. B. Buell, takes the department of "Presenting our W. C. T. U. cause before Influential Bodies," and will make it a specialty this year. Of winning presence and address and large experience, Mrs. Buell will do us credit in this most important embassy.

To Mrs. Charles Greene, a most accomplished lady in Baltimore, Md., has been entrusted the difficult department of Efforts for the Suppression of the Social Evil. To lend a hand to fallen women as well as men is a dear and sacred purpose of the W. C. T. U. Wonderful results have attended the labors of Mrs. Stevens, of Maine, Miss Duty, of Cleveland, Mrs. Hobbs, of Chicago, and other leaders in this blessed work. The national department will seek to broaden, systematize and unify the Christlike endeavor.

Mrs. Margaret Bottome, of New York, remains in charge of Parlor meetings. None in America are so well known and successful as those held in "up town" drawing rooms, by this grand woman, at the metropolis. Mrs. Dickinson, so long her friend and associate in Christian work, will assist Mrs. Bottome to make this department a force throughout the land.

Miss Mary McClees, of Yonkers, becomes "Organizer of Kitchen Gardens," instead of superintendent, as the former designation better expresses her duties. We have no worker more capable and loyal. Let our Y. W. C. T. Unions send for her and give a new impetus to their plans for the winter campaign.

Dr. Bessie Cushman, of Hannibal, Mo., becomes secretary of the department of Hygiene, and will strongly enforce our valued Mrs. Dr. Kellogg. Dr. Cushman has great promise as a physician and will ere long make her mark among our national workers. It would be a great advantage to this department if our white ribbon women would read and heed the wisdom of Dr. Kellogg's magazine *Good Health*, published monthly at Battle Creek.

Mrs. R. G. Peters, of Manistee, Michigan, has "miners" added to "lumbermen" in her department, a provision most needed in Michigan and many other states. The work will be carried on largely by the circulation of literature, at least for the present. Gladly would we send out evangelists were it possible. Indeed, "how shall they go except they be sent?" But our hands are empty of "the wherewithal."

The name of Mrs. Barney's department was also rendered more inclusive. "Work in charitable and penal institutions and in police stations" is what that "sister born for adversity" has long been doing, but the convention wanted it expressed. We are rejoiced to know that Mrs Barney is again restored to health, after the painful ordeal which deprived us of her presence in St. Louis, and will address herself to her beautiful tasks with renewed zeal.

Our dear Zerelda Wallace asked to be relieved of her department, but we would by no means consent to count her out from our national superintendents, that "good gray head that all (women) know" has been too long an ornament, we should be downright homesick should she leave us. So we gave her as secretary the best state superintendent of franchise on record, Henrietta L. Wall, of Akron, Ohio. Mrs. McLeod, of Maryland, was continued in the place she fills so gently and so well, as corresponding secretary department of southern work.

This completes the *resume* of new departments and changes for 1885, except the notable appointment of Mary A. Woodbridge, the heroine of Ohio's unequalled constitutional amendment campaign, as superintendent of legislation and petitions. The fitness of things was conspicuously manifest in this selection, for it was universally conceded by political leaders in Ohio, that the great partisan campaigns of that year, were not so well managed as the non-partisan one which outranked all others in the people's thought, and would have been crowned by success except for an unfair count of voters.

Election being over, let us turn to our wide and varied heritage of work in thirty-four departments, with earnestness and vigor, determined with God's help to make this the most magnificent year in all our annals.

A FEW earnest words from "the mother of us all," Mrs. E. J. Thompson:

"We all agree that this battle is the Lord's; and yet many are the opinions as to *how* it should be fought. In view of this difference of opinion the inspired admonition may be remembered with profit anywhere and always: 'When ye stand praying, *forgive*, if ye have ought against any.' Tell the dear sisters of the white ribbon army to read Mark ix, 50, latter clause of the verse. It is a simple prescription, but I do believe if we follow it carefully, our blessed union will be preserved inviolate, and the God of Jacob will—through it—perform His righteous pleasure—namely, 'execute judgment for the oppressed.'"

Dr. R. H. McDonald has issued a "CATECHISM OF TEMPERANCE AND TOBACCO," the two subjects being treated in parallel columns. It is just the thing for Sunday schools and Bands of Hope. Send to R. H. McDonald & Co., New York, and receive copies free.

# News from the Field.

## CANADA.

FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PROVINCIAL W. C. T. U. OF QUEBEC.

The opening meeting of the union was held in the Methodist Church, Stanstead Plain, on the morning of Oct. 7th, with an attendance of about eighty delegates. There were also present Mrs. Emily L. McLaughlin, of Boston; Mrs. Hidden and the Rev. James T. Powls, of Vermont; the Rev. Mr. Pitcher, of Sherbrooke, and the Rev. Mr. Bond, pastor of the church.

The address of welcome to the delegates from the unions of Stanstead, Rock Island and Derby Line, was given by Mrs. Blodgett.

Mrs. Dalkin, of Quebec, responded on behalf of the delegates, returning their cordial thanks to the ladies of Stanstead for their hospitality.

Mrs. Middleton, in her president's address, after thanking the ladies of Stanstead for their cordial welcome, said that looking upon the increase of the local unions from 16 to 47 since the provincial union had been formed a year ago, she could not but exclaim: "What hath God wrought!"

Miss Lamb, the corresponding secretary of the union, gave a synopsis of work, stating that Montreal had a total membership of 1,517, honorary members 223; Quebec, 72 members; Sherbrooke, 30; Coaticooke, 126; Stanstead, 40; Waterloo, 70; Knowlton, 35; St. Andrews, 36; East Farnham, 35; Sutton, 68; Cowansville, 41; Granby, 25; Richmond and Melbourne, 16; Danville, 66; Aylmer, 23; Rougemont, 11; Hatley, 29; Magog, 28; Trenholmville, 11; Compton, 32; Sawyerville, 50; Eaton, 15; Birchton, 20; Bulwer, 15; Martinville, 10; Waterville, 20; Beebe Plain, 12; Barnston, 12; West Shefford, 10; Robinson, 22; Gould, 14; Island Brook, 20; Stanbridge, 16; Cookshire, 12; East Clifton, 15; Cassville, 2; Newville, 15; and Bedford, 31 members.

In the evening, after a short service of song by the choir of the church, Mrs. McLaughlin, of Boston, was introduced, and for considerably over an hour addressed a crowded audience.

At the meeting on Wednesday afternoon, Miss Barber, the superintendent of prison and police station work, gave an account of the work done by her and her assistant during the year.

Mr. Lucas, the superintendent of the department of heredity and hygiene, then read her report, which she explained was necessarily a short one. The funds necessary to the effectual carrying on of the department, were very limited, and they had been unable to purchase many of the books that their work required.

The report from Mrs. Jack, superintendent of the department for temperance, literature and influencing the press, was read by Mrs. Middleton. She strongly urged the importance of making temperance literature more attractive, and instanced the works of "Pansy" as of the right type. Speaking of the increase of temperance literature, she drew attention to the fact that there were now in America one hundred and fifty-three newspapers and periodicals devoted altogether to the temperance cause, besides the legion of dailies and weeklies that admit literature upon the subject.

The report upon Sunday school and Band of Hope work, by Miss Rhynas, showed thirty-one Bands of Hope in connection with their work in the province, with from twenty to one hundred members in each. In many of these the catechism on alcohol and the juvenile temperance manual were used.

A very lively discussion was opened on the subject of petitioning parliament to allow the franchise to widows and spinsters who have property in their own right. Mrs. McPhie, of Argenteuil, said that if the seventy widows, property holders, in that county, had been allowed to vote, Dr. Christie would have been returned to parliament, and the saloons would have been closed on Sunday, the Sunday traffic on the canals stopped, and many other evils abolished, under which they were now suffering. Mrs. Foster, of Knowlton, thought that with a very little pressure parliament would grant them the franchise. Mrs. Ewing, of Richmond, said, through the influence of Dr. Weber ladies already voted on municipal questions. Mrs. Putney and Mrs. Tupper both expressed their opinion that women holding property should be allowed to vote. Mrs. Blodgett, of Quebec, said that if they had petitioned for the franchise years ago, they would now have been able to carry the Scott Act. Mrs. Trenholme moved that they now petition parliament to grant the franchise to all ladies holding property.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held, addressed by the Rev. Mr. Bond, Mrs. Hidden and the Rev. D. V. Lucas. The special object of the meeting was the advocating the adoption of the Scott Act in the county. The Rev. Mr. Bond in his opening remarks, said that prohibition was the demand of the hour and the necessity of the case, and urged them all to vote on the right side tomorrow, for it was not possible to obtain a Dominion Act for prohibition unless testimony was obtained that the different counties were ready for it, by the adoption of this act.

Mrs. Hidden spoke, giving a sketch of the woman's movement in the states from the time of the Ohio crusade, dwelling upon the importance of temperance literature, and urged that women, young and old, consecrate themselves to the work.

The morning session of Thursday, after the consecration service led by Mrs. Sanderson, of Danville, was devoted principally to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were re-elected: President, Mrs. Middleton; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Dunkin; 2d vice-president, Mrs. Walker; cor. sec., Miss Lamb; recording sec., Mrs. K. W. McLaughlin.

Intense excitement prevailed through the convention on Thursday while the voting was going on, as from time to time word was brought to them of the state of the polls, and the evening session was not called together until they had heard the news of the victory, long after eight o'clock. Then the bell of the church rang out a joyful peal, so that the speakers within could scarcely be heard, and the rest of the evening was spent in a service of praise to God for the country's deliverance.—*Ex.*

## INDIANA.

Thinking it might be of interest to your readers to hear of the work of the ladies on election day in different localities, I send you a brief report of the day in Westfield, Hamilton county, Ind.

Being denied the privilege of casting the little "paper ballot," we looked about to see what we might do to aid the temperance cause on that day. Finally, the night before the election we decided to open a room for the distribution of temperance literature, also for the use of our brothers as a headquarters on that day. A room was secured not far from the polls, and early in the morning a number of ladies assembled there to "set the house in order;" the walls were handsomely decorated with beautiful temperance mottoes, temperance tablets displayed outside and in, and our tables piled with literature. Over the door outside, in large letters, "Prohibition Headquarters" attracted no little attention, from both friend and foe, and many came to the door who did not enter, but the large tablets displayed on the wall, such as "Startling Statistics for Voters," and "The Right to Prohibit," received a careful reading, and we hope was the means of awakening many minds who heretofore had remained undecided. To the tired and chilled voter who had ridden miles from the country to cast his ballot, the warm room presented comfort and a home-like appearance. We very much regret that we neglected to register the number of voters who visited the room during the day, but the number was large. Forty-nine ladies called during the day; some remained all day, and some only a short time. Altogether the attendance was very good, considering the short notice given. There were gray haired Christian mothers, old veterans in the temperance work; middle aged, anxious wives and young ladies in the bloom of youth, all from the best walks of life. A number of ministers, with their wives, spent the entire day with us. We are satisfied that much good was accomplished by our effort.

A Worker.

## MICHIGAN.

REPORT OF THIRD DISTRICT CONVENTION.

In spite of rainy weather, and dark, low-lying clouds, the third district convention held at Charlotte, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, was a success, in point of numbers, earnestness and enthusiasm, the forty-five delegates present representing a live constituency. In fact, the heart work commenced by these Christian women ten years ago, will be able to stand a great deal of dampening, and clouds from within or without may never interfere with their faith-works and God-given results.

The Congregational Church was very beautifully trimmed by the Charlotte ladies with autumn leaves and blossoming plants, the most noticeable part of the decorations being a large "St. John and Daniel" banner draped over the organ chancel, and a beautiful white dove of peace, having in its mouth a Prohibition ballot, which is about to drop into the ballot box, over which it hovers. Our worthy and honored president, Mrs. N. Bailey, occupied the chair. Each business session was preceded by a half hour devoted to scripture lesson and prayer.

Friday forenoon was occupied by the usual routine work and appointment of committees. However, this routine was very pleasantly relieved before the noon recess, by our president giving us in her usual happy manner, a report of the national convention held at St. Louis, its united character and harmonious results.

Afternoon session opened with a cordial address of welcome by Mrs. D. P. Sagendorph, of Charlotte, ably responded to by Mrs. Thomas, of Albion. The reports from towns and counties followed, showing much thorough, persevering work done by county presidents and wide-awake local unions in distributing temperance literature, organizing new unions, conducting temperance revivals, organizing large Bands of Hope, circulating and presenting petitions to common councils to reject saloon bonds, and lending their push to Prohibition clubs during the campaign, all proving that the third district may still retain the honor of being the banner district of Michigan for W. C. T. U. work.

The next business being the election of officers for the ensuing year, the action of the convention gives us the following: President, Mrs. Norman Bailey, of Hastings, unanimously reelected; recording secretary, Mrs. J. J. Curtis, of Charlotte; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. G. Bentley, of Hastings, treasurer, Mrs. E. M. Watkins, of Union City. At this time we were favored by a beautiful solo by Mrs. Haslitt, of Charlotte. As a delightful introduction to the afternoon business, Mrs. E. M. Watkins, district treasurer, presented a well prepared report of the money transactions for the past year. Nine old ladies, the original crusaders of Charlotte, were presented to the convention, each making a few remarks in regard to their great interest and faith in the work their prayerful efforts had been the means of starting. Resolutions were passed "that we deprecate the use of cider, wine and beer, and other stimulants, as a medicine, among professedly Christian people, and will throw our influence against such practice;" that "we find but one standard of morality in the Bible for man and woman, and that mothers, wives and daughters should exact honor for honor, chastity for chastity and temperance for temperance, teaching their children the same;" that "as the work of educating the people in temperance devolves almost entirely upon the W. C. T. U., we will endeavor during the year to plant a union in every township in the district;" that "we tender to the Charlotte unions hearty thanks for our warm reception and entertainment during the convention," making our sojourn with them a "feast of gladness." The following, and last, was most unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We now know which party has furnished "the best embodiment of prohibition principles," and which aims to protect our home from the curse of the rum traffic; therefore,

*Resolved*, In affirmation of the position taken by our state and national W. C. T. U., and in accordance with our convictions, we avow that the Prohibition party, as represented by their platform of 1884, is the party that merits the allegiance and endorsement of the W. C. T. U. of the third congressional district of Michigan.

Mary T. Lathrap addressed an immense audience Friday evening, in the skating rink, on the great issue of the age, in her usual forcible and convincing manner.

The third district convention closed its session Saturday afternoon, feeling its lease of life a long and strong one.

And though age wearies by the way,
And hearts break in the furrow;
We'll sow the golden grain to-day,
The harvest comes tomorrow.

Mrs. C. G. Bentley, *Rec. Sec.*

## MISSOURI.

CONVENTION OF FIRST DISTRICT.

I know that your space is very valuable, so I shall give you a very brief account of our district convention, held in Kirksville, Oct, 28th and 29th. Thirty-one officers and delegates were in attendance, representing fifteen unions. This district was organized last May, and had at that time seven unions. It has now three times that number. Mrs. M. J. Carney, president of the local union, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the W. C. T. U., the clergy and citizens of Kirksville. Mrs. O. V. Eggleston of Macon, responded in behalf of delegates. Nettie Furrow, a bright little girl eight years old, greeted the delegates in behalf of the Kirksville Band of Hope. Mrs. Hoffman responded to the greeting, and gave on the first evening of the convention an able and eloquent address to a large and appreciative audience. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Massachusetts, spoke the last evening of the convention, in the largest church in the city. The house was packed before the hour arrived for opening the session. Her subject was, "Waiting for the Verdict," and the masterly way in which she handled it showed that she knew just what had to be done, in what way and by whom, before the universal verdict would be, "The saloon must go." It is generally conceded to be the finest lecture ever delivered in Kirksville. The convention was favored with an excellent paper on "Dress," by Dr. Bessie V. Cushman, of Hannibal; also with others, which were both instructive and entertaining, but which we will not take space to enumerate.

Two hundred and thirty-two copies of the convention number of The Union Signal were subscribed for. A resolution passed almost unanimously, endorsing the national party, and promising our moral support to the same. On invitation of Prof. J. P. Blantin, president of the State Normal school here, the officers and members of convention went in a body to visit the school. Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Hoffman were invited to talk to the students, and both made pointed and telling ten minute speeches. The professor of english literature told his class to go and hear Mrs. Hunt, and the next day instead of their regular lesson they might place an outline of her lecture on the board.

Mrs. Julia Bosworth, *Dist. Sec.*

## NEW JERSEY.

Camden.—During the summer months Union No. 2 W. C. T. U. of Camden, have been holding gospel temperance meetings alternately with the men's union, at Diamond Cottage Grove, every Sabbath afternoon, from three to five o'clock. Nineteen years ago the Grove was a beer garden, with race course and ten pin alley. The last four years the temperance workers have had their meetings in the summer under the shades of the trees, and in the winter have held consecration meetings in the old bar room. I have heard the testimonials of many who have been converted, that once frequented the place when it was a beer saloon, to play ten pins, drink and gamble.

The old cottage is in ruins, and near by under the trees every Sabbath during the summer, could be heard the sound of praise and prayer. On the opposite side of the grove the Camden and Atlantic City excursion trains, with their numbers bound for Sunday recreation, could be heard during our hour of worship, giving us a double incentive to the work. As a union we have prospered this summer as never before; we certainly have cause to "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," for his continued mercies and answers to prayer; he has restored to health our beloved president, Mrs. Dr. Cator, who has been suffering from a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia; but while she has been laid by her place has been filled by others, and the work has been going on; there have been one or more ordained ministers of the gospel to address the people every Sabbath. The Hon. William Daniel gave an address the 12th of October, to about 5,000 people, at the Grove, Hon. Thomas V. Cator has spoken for us twice on prohibition; he cannot be surpassed. Dr. Graw has addressed large audiences a number of times, that have been highly appreciative. It has been said that we were losing our identity by holding our meetings alternately with the men's union, but it is not so; we have been about our legitimate W. C. T. U. work all the time; have distributed 10,000 tracts and leaflets, besides papers and cards; are well officered, and in every way prosperous, and have had over $75 for local work. Have been instrumental in making from three to four hundred prohibition votes.

Union No. 2 heartily endorses the Detroit resolution of the N. W. C. T. U.

MRS A. E. CLARK,
*Chairman Lit. Com.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.

A GIRL'S ACCOUNT OF A STATE CONVENTION.

The tenth annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Pennsylvania was held in Grace M. E. church, Harrisburgh, October 15, 16 and 17, 1884. As we arrived the day before the opening of the convention, we had an opportunity of seeing something of the capital of our state, with its courtly old state house, its soldiers' memorial, and the fine old residences of its one beautiful street, on the banks of the picturesque Susquhanna. In the evening, while the executive committee were in session other members of W. C. T. Unions gathered in a private parlor and earnestly prayed that the convention might be abundantly blessed and that great good might be accomplished.

On the morning of Oct. 15th, after devotional exercises, the convention was called to order. First came the roll call of officers and superintendents. Mrs DeKemp of Harrisburgh, spoke words of welcome in the name of the women of Harrisburgh. This was responded to in a very pleasant manner by Mrs. Hoover, of Franklin. The minutes of the executive committee were then read and approved. Then our state president, Mrs. Swift read her annual report. Reviewing the work of the past year and taking an outlook into the future, she earnestly plead for greater activity on our part. A unanimous rising vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Swift for her excellent report, and its recommendations were referred to the committees on plan of work and resolutions. In the afternoon we heard the reports of the treasurer, corresponding secretary and county president. In the evening, Mrs. Foster gave a very eloquent address on state prohibition. Previous to this address, Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith gave a short Bible reading on the 46th Psalm.

On the second day, Oct. 16th, various matters of interest were discussed, and we listened to the report of several superintendents of departments of work. The W. C. T. U. of Pennsylvania, last year had two hundred unions, this year it has three hundred and eighty, an increase of one hundred and eighty unions. Last year we had but seven Y. W. C. T. Unions, this year Mrs. Patten reports forty-one regularly organized unions. Too much credit cannot be given to the superintendent of this department for untiring efforts to interest and help the young ladies in this beautiful field of labor.

Mrs. Smith spoke in behalf of THE UNION SIGNAL. Mrs. Hunt spoke very earnestly on behalf of Scientific Temperance instruction. After telling us of the difficulties encountered in her great work, she begged that we should solemnly ask ourselves the question she had asked herself so often: "Can my captain depend on me?" In the evening, notwithstanding the rain, a crowded house listened to Mrs. Hunt's excellent lecture: "Waiting for the Verdict." The few of us who remained at our hotel spent a pleasant hour in singing, prayer and conversation on the subject of faith and the power of prayers, etc. About noon of this day a very sad accident occurred. Miss Wallace, one of our delegates, was run over and instantly killed by a freight train. Harry Foster, a baggage man, in his heroic efforts to save her life received such injuries that he has since had both of his legs amputated. A committee of two ladies called upon him at the hospital and conveyed to him expressions of sympathy from the convention together with a purse of $75. Many of us will feel a life long interest in the noble man. October 17 was the last day of the convention. We listened to more reports from the superintendent of departments of work. Those on prison and railroad work were particularly interesting. Mrs. Hunt spoke again telling us about the text book she has recently prepared for use in public schools. Ten delegates were then elected from our State W. C. T. U. and one delegate at large from the Y. W. C. T. Unions of Pennsylvania, to represent us at the National Convention at St. Louis.

The most interesting of all the meetings held by the convention (to us girls) was the young ladies meeting, held in the lecture room of the Market Square Presbyterian church. Several young ladies took part in the devotional exercises and made informal remarks, after which the meeting was addressed by Mrs. Patten, Mrs. Dickenson and Miss White. These ladies talked kindly and yet very earnestly to the girls, pleading that we should not live to ourselves, but try to make the world sweeter and better by our living in it, that we should try to do something noble, grand and unselfish, that we should help boys and young men, brothers and friends, by our example to live better and purer lives. This meeting was enjoyable, and, we believe, productive of good, arousing the thoughtless to a sense of their responsibility, and stimulating those who are trying to do a little for this noble cause, to greater and more decided efforts, to save our young men from the allurements and temptations of the wine cup. In the evening an excellent address to a large audience was delivered by Mrs. Dickenson. Previous to this address Mrs. Smith spoke to us on the words: "See that thou make all things according to the pattern shown thee on the mount." This verse seemed a fitting close to all the meetings of the convention. We have indeed been on the mount with God. The earnestness, the enthusiasm of those engaged in the work of the W. C. T. U., the regular meetings of the convention so full of interest and Christian zeal, the devotional meetings which lifted us out of ourselves and helped us a little heavenward, and last but not least, delightful intercourse with true, noble, earnest, Christian women, all seemed to inspire us with greater zeal, renewed consecration and more earnest endeavor to live and work "for God and home and native land."

A MEMBER Y. W. C. T. U. OF PHILADELPHIA.

## NEW YORK.

HOMER.—At a meeting of the W. C. T. U., Nov. 4th, 1874, the following action was taken.

WHEREAS, our sister Miss Ruth W. Ranney has left us to become a missionary in Burma, therefore.

*Resolved*, That in the departure of our beloved sister and faithful co-worker in gospel temperance, we hereby sustain an irreparable loss, certainly in a human point of view, but recognizing the call of our Divine Master, we humbly bow in submission to His will, also

*Resolved*, That as a token of our love and confidence, and an earnest desire, that our hearts may still beat in unison for this our common cause, we pledge to her a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL for the year 1885, beginning Jan. 1st.

Our society is prospering finely, there has been an outgrowth this year of two new societies, the one at Cortland outdoing its parent and has become the banner bearer of the county, and we have ordered an organizer for two more in adjoining towns.

MRS. D. H. ALLEN, *Cor Sec.*

BATAVIA.—Mrs. Decker, of Victor, met the ladies of Genesee county at Alexander, July 15, 1884, and organized a county union. We at that time had three unions in the county. September 18 we held our first convention in Leroy. This convention was well attended and very successful. Every one responded cheerfully to the work assigned her. Seven W. C. T. Us. and two Y. W. C. T. Unions reported in good working order and ready for doing all "their hands found to do."

Batavia Local Union has been working well for three years and still is striving to do all it can, to put down this terrible vice. Sunday evening, November 2, Mrs. Emily McLaughlin of Boston, spoke for us, in the Baptist church. The house was packed and over a hundred went away, not able to get even standing room. Hundreds stood during her entire lecture, as if spell bound. A silence that could almost be felt held us as we listened to this beautiful Christian woman, pleading for the saving of our boys. It was one voice of commendation for her, as she sat down. "Would that every man, woman and child might have heard that lecture" was repeated to me by different gentlemen who listened.

Our W. C. T. U. served a dinner on election day at our parlors, which was very successful. We hope soon in this union to organize a class in "kitchen garden training." Genesee county is awake and working, sure of success, for as God is on our side, who can be against us. Our committee are at work soliciting subscribers for your paper and hope soon to send you a goodly number of new names.

JENNIE G. COWDIN,
*Batavia, N. Y.* *Sec. of Genesee Co. W. C. T. U.*

## NEBRASKA.

It has been some time since we have been able to report our W. C. T. U. work, having been away most of the summer. But we are not dead, nor dying out, nor going to slacken our efforts now that the presidential campaign is at an end. We hold weekly meetings, and new names have presented for membership at each meeting of late. We are going to endeavor to make the W. C. T. U. of our magic city "The banner union" of our state this coming year. To that end we have fitted ourselves out with pocket tablet, and pencil and at every call I have made of late, have presented our work and solicited names, even at church, for I do not hesitate to speak of it there, after reading the declarations of God in Holy Writ, concerning this great evil we are warring against.

The past year has been a crowded, hurried year of western life, but an eventful one, the most marked of any in its history of our work since the crusade fire first burned in our adopted state. Our state convention convened at Omaha, Oct. 23, 24, 25, 26 and was the most replete in interest in every respect of any heretofore held. And the crowning glory of our annual meeting was the presence of our national president, Miss Willard, truly its "gentlest of all hearts," whose presence threw an inspiration over all in attendance. Those of us who had never been so favored as to have met with her before, felt that we could exclaim as did the Queen of Sheba, "The half was never told us" of the good works she has done and is still doing.

Our work this year is presided over by Mrs. Jennie Holmes, of Tecumseh, Nebraska, state president, Mrs. Jennie E. Ford, of Kearney, who has been at the head of this work for two years past, laying it down on account of enfeebled health. We are planning for a campaign for securing a compulsory temperance education bill, the petition for which will be presented at our coming legislature next January, and trust this golden opportunity may not pass by without our securing this desired measure. We have watched with great interest and anxiety the workings of the W. C. T. U. in the grand old "Empire state" and home of our childhood days, and rejoice with them at the crowning victory they have gained, and pray that Nebraska may be the next to wheel into line. And this will be but the advance step to bringing prohibition to our young and growing state. And if the submission question is ever given, our people will surely carry by a large majority. There has been a marvelous growth in temperance sentiment throughout our state the past year, and our W. C. T. U. does not intend to let it grow less during the four years to come, and will endeavor to make our capital city and state an exemplary one. A few days since I heard an encouraging remark uttered by a gentleman who is by no means a prohibitionist. He said: "I would have little faith in the Prohibition party, but that it is in the hands of women, and that means success," and if he had added, "God is at the helm," he would have truly spoken. And as God commanded the children of Israel to "go forward" so surely I believe he speaks to the women of this day and age to "go forward" and we will in His name and His strength and never cease our efforts until every state in the Union shall be granted a constitutional amendmemt and as a cap sheat to that a national constitutional amendment, declaring prohibition *forever* against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Our land can truly be called the "land of the free."

MRS. C. M. LEIGHTON, *Sec. Lincoln W. C. T. U.*

## ALABAMA.

HARTSELLS.—That your many readers may know something of the progress of our glorious cause in this corner of the world, I write this short letter. The W. C. T. U. was organized at this place about six months ago. There are also a lodge of Good Templars, a Temperance Alliance, and a Band of Hope here. And we all live and thrive in a little village of only six hundred inhabitants. There are several other unions in the state; a very strong one, in good working order in Troy, Pike county. Mrs. Tom Murphee is their president. We have already accomplished some good, and hope to be of much greater, and more lasting benefit to the cause in the future.

The preachers in this district have generally declared for prohibition, and are preaching it to their congregations.

The "*Alabama Prohibitionist*" is a live temperance journal, edited and published by Leslie Bros., Union Springs, Ala., and devotes two or three columns each week to the W. C. T. U.

The "*Troy Messenger*" also gives us a corner in its columns.

Any sister passing down the L. & N. line will be doubly welcomed if she will stop off and see us. What I mean by "doubly welcomed" is that my husband will be as highly rejoiced as myself, and she will find him at the ticket office, when she gets off the cars.

Should this find a place in your columns, I will write again "by and by."

MRS. J. W. HENRY.

## CONNECTICUT.

WEST WINSTED.—We met recently at our "Temperance Union rooms" to review the work of the past year, and choose new officers for the coming year. Our union is determined to persevere. We number eighty members, and have chosen the same officers that we had last year. The union supports a large reading-room, a temperance school of over one hundred in number, but everything has been so confused, and sometimes we feel as a union, that we are not recognized in the community as we would wish. We do not grudge our time or work yet, we wish the voters to allow us a liberty to help in whatever way we choose; and we need their sympathies, their support, and desire them to feel that this temper-

ance work is their work as well as ours, and we must join our forces together to accomplish what we desire. We sisters will still sing,

"Give to the winds thy fears,
Hope, and be undismayed;
God hears thy sighs and counts thy tears,
God will lift up thy head."

Our Winsted union is full of tender consideration and "gentle firmness." We will endeavor to meet all our difficulties with prayer, and in our dangers have patience. With malice towards none and charity for all our W. C. T. U. takes its stand on the structure of ten years' thought and effort along the lines of an undertaking which includes the removal and banishing of the dram-shop from our country.

The women of today need a proper education upon moral issues. The great power of women's influence must be thrown into the balance to restore and preserve the proper poise of the republic.

MRS. M. A. PARSONS.

## OHIO.

The W. C. T. U. of the 4th district, also the Lucas county W. C. T. U. met in convention at Monroe Street M. E. church, Toledo, Ohio, October 29 and 30. October 29 being the national day of fasting and prayer appointed by the Prohibition party the forenoon of that day was spent in devotional exercises, and the sense of the needs of this nation for humiliation and confession, gave earnestness and solemnity to the whole convention.

The afternoon was spent in review of work, hearing reports, and report of secretary and of finances. Mrs. M. F. Watson, district president, gave a report of her work and became eloquent as she drew an analogy between these days and those of the anti-slavery conflict.

In the evening an earnest and able address was delivered by the presiding elder of the M. E. church for this district. October 30, Lucas county convention was opened, Mrs. J. C. Miller, county president in the chair. There were reports of vice presidents, essays, and Bible reading and discussions, making the day full of interest and enthusiasm. The work of the coming year is very clearly given and the loyalty of Lucas county W. C. T. U. to prohibition embodied in the report of the committee on resolutions here given:

WHEREAS, Our work for the second amendment was foiled by the intrigues of political parties, we of the Lucas county W. C. T. U., reaffirm our strenuous opposition to all license or taxation, and are earnest in our efforts for National Prohibition, trusting in God for guidance and direction. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That we express our hearty approbation of that political party which has adopted as part of its platform the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

*Resolved*, That we recognize in the repeal of the Scott law and the three million dollars to be refunded, the entering wedge to many hearts, otherwise invincible to the temperance cause.

*Resolved*, That our earnest and hearty support be given to THE UNION SIGNAL, the organ of the N. W. C. T. U.

*Resolved*, That we continue the subject of scientific temperance instruction in our schools that we may secure the most thorough agitation upon the subject.

*Resolved*, That we recommend mothers' meetings in all our unions, as a help to those raising families, and as tending to strengthen and enlighten the continually increasing conviction, that ere the reign of the saloon is ended, the women of the land will be granted expression at the ballot box.

DIST. SEC.

## MICHIGAN.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.—A CAMPAIGN IN MICHIGAN BY DR. HENRY A. REYNOLDS.

By a vote of the state convention of the W. C. T. U. at Flint, the executive board was authorized to invite the Red Ribbon reformer, Dr. Reynolds, to return to Michigan some time this winter. This invitation will be accepted by him, provided a series of engagements can be made. He can begin his work in the state about December 1.

The doctor will work on his old line of moral suasion and reform, to which he seems so specially called of God. It will be remembered that nearly one hundred thousand men signed the pledge and donned the ribbon during his previous visit, and the legislature of Michigan invited him to speak before them, and passed a series of resolutions highly commendatory of his work.

Mrs. R. A. Campbell, of Traverse City, will make his engagements; let applications be sent her at once, even if dates can not be given, so she may know what to expect.

It is time in Michigan for reform work. We need it just now more than anything else.

For the sake of the young men, in pity for the drinker and his family, let all help to bring Dr. Reynolds to those who need him.

MARY T. LATHRAP.

FLINT.—Amid all the excitement of an indefinite election the two W. C. T. U's. of Flint gathered for a union meeting at the Garland Street M. E. church to hear a report of the N. W. C. T. U. The full report was given by our delegate, Mrs. C. H. Johnson, consisting of extracts from presidents' address, the telling points of superintendents' reports, discussion of resolutions, incidents of the convention, closing with the memorial service and the poem written for the occasion. The report occupied fifty minutes, and was listened to with great interest. Flint Central union was invited by the North Side union and a delightful tea given us for abundance and elegance of serving impossible to be excelled. This is a young union but a very strong one and blessed in its officers. With the inspiration of the N. W. C. T. U. still upon us we shall still work on, remembering our trust is in Jehovah, and our cause is in His care. **

## MASSACHUSETTS.

CONCORD.—The Juvenile Temperance Union of Concord, Massachusetts, has just given a concert in the town hall before an audience of several hundred. The program consisted of songs by a large choir of bright boys and girls, members of the J. T. U., and a dramatic allegory.

The following was the introduction:

An army young, tender, and strong,
Greets you tonight with festive song.
We come with banner all unfurled,
Our motto, "Temperance 'round the world."

It was accompanied by the unfurling of our flag, above which appeared in gilt letters, "Temperance 'round the world."

Solos were rendered by a gifted friend. The temperance recitations were effectively spoken.

The allegory consisted of a conflict between temperance and intemperance. The performers embraced fifteen youth and children, each appearing in costume. King Alcohol was represented in a regal robe, his crown surmounted by significant bottles. The Queen of Temperance arrayed in white, brilliantly crowned. On the one side were personated Poverty, Despair, a scold, moderate drinker, Folly, Unbelief; on the other, Wealth, Peace, Charity, Total Abstinence, Wisdom and Faith. The costumes were well adapted to each representation and each part was performed with marked propriety.

Forming a circle, each side adhering to its leader, the victims of Intemperance yield to the persuasive power of Temperance and with their king kneel. Just here, a girl in white enters with a scroll and presents the pledge to each kneeling figure, who signs it, when the rags of poverty and other marks of the drinking habit are thrown off, and with united heart and hand all repeat in concert,

Saved by the pledge, we all agree
To live in peace and harmony,
To keep the right, the wrong defy,
And from all tempting sin to fly.

After which, all retired in regular and graceful order, presenting a beautiful picture of friendly concord.

M. B. MCCLURE, *Pres. Concord J. T. U.*

### ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Mrs. Rounds is engaged during November as follows: Marseilles 15th and 16th. Morrison 18th and 19th. Canton, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th.

—Mr. Thomas Murphy speaks at Yorkville, Nov. 28th, 29th, and 30th.

—Rev. W. T. Stowe lectures before the Sterling union Nov. 24th.

—Mr. G. W. Bain writes to headquarters that he can give a few dates to our state in January or February. Write for terms to him at Louisville, Kentucky.

—Mr. George Woodford has prepared several new lectures and is ready to fill engagements made for him. Send to headquarters for dates.

—Mrs. S. M. I. Henry has written to headquarters that she can fill engagements made for the month of December. She is engaged at Edwardsville Nov. 23rd–29th. Send to Miss Hood for terms.

# Official Communications.

## A CALL TO PRAYER.

BELOVED SISTERS OF THE LOCAL UNIONS:—These are the times that try women's souls. To be tolerant toward the intolerant is a difficult grace and yet its exercise is imperiously demanded of us.

A party long accustomed to success is in defeat. Thousands of leading men see their hopes blighted, ambitions overthrown, perhaps their occupation gone. Party journals denounce the Prohibitionists as having caused all this and "fellows of the baser sort" hang ex-Gov. St. John in effigy. The W. C. T. U. is termed "a political party" and subjected to the sharpest criticism by men who found no fault with our societies in Iowa, Kansas and other states, where they "lent their influence" to the Republicans. Free speech and "a free ballot" have, within a fortnight, cost many a voter dear, in the good will of business patronage of his neighbors, while obedience to the most profound convictions has called down bitter imprecations on many an earnest woman's head. Our own familiar friends in whom we trusted, have uttered these words in public print and private reprimand. Not from the ignorant or base but from cultured scholars and Christian gentlemen have come these words and deeds. Not in a generation has such a cross-fire of denunciation whistled through the air as that now aimed at those of us who "lent their influence" to the Prohibition party.

All this you know from the things that you have suffered.

But what is our duty in the strife of tongues?

Dear sisters, we stand before the people as followers of Him "who when he was reviled, reviled not again, when he suffered he threatened not, but committed himself to Him that judgeth righteously." Let us, therefore, pray mightily to God that we may be replenished with heavenly grace according to our need, so that the law of kindness still shall dwell in our hearts and on our tongues, and charity (or love) which "vaunteth not itself, is not easily provoked, doth not behave itself unseemly," shall control our every action. Next to God's spirit dwelling in our own, nothing will so help us to be considerate and patient, as to pray for and speak gently of those who, in our judgment, have done injustice to our motives, our record and our character. Let us be careful not to do them a parallel injustice, but by recalling their noble qualities and their kindness in the past, keep them hidden in the citadel of our generous regard and confidence until this storm be overpast.

Let us try also to put ourselves in their places and to realize that they too are sincere, even as we are, and acting, the great majority of them at least, from patriotic motives. We seek the same goal, but have chosen different roads, each one of us believing his way the best. In time we shall agree to disagree and go on without bitterness. "A soft answer turneth away wrath but grievous words stir up anger." May God fill our mouths with soft answers in these wrathful days! If we women cannot mitigate the asperities of politics, woeful will be the day of our influence therein whether that influence be indirect, as now, or direct as in some future time. But if God be with us, we can save our country, as surely as Joan of Arc crowned her king.

That the infinite spirit of Christ may rule and reign in our hearts, making them tender, true and teachable, I ask you to observe, as a day of fasting and prayer, the fourth of December, reading on that day those passages of scripture which relate to God's power in the affairs of government, and also such as illustrate the supreme fact that "he who is slow to anger is better than the mighty and he who ruleth his spirit than he who taketh a city." Let us exhort you more earnestly than ever before to observe individually the noontide hour of prayer. Our prayer for you, beloved friends, shall also be that "your faith fail not," but that you "stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free," and "having done all, stand."

Yours, "with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right,"

FRANCES E. WILLARD, *Pres.*
CAROLINE B. BUELL, *Cor. Sec.*

## DEPARTMENT OF FRANCHISE.

*To the Superintendents of Department of Franchise:*

DEAR SISTERS:—The elections are over, and those who claim to represent us in the halls of legislation, both state and national, will soon be in their places. Now, let me urge you to see as far as possible every senator and representative in congress from your state and present our claims for the ballot through a sixteenth amendment.

If you cannot do this yourself, write to some woman in every district and county in your state, who can and will do it. Urge upon all the women the importance of writing these letters; and while not abating one jot or tittle of our just claim to the full ballot, write and petition your state legislatures for every form of suffrage not expressly forbidden by your state constitution.

Somebody has said that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" and it may be said of women that eternal effort and perseverance are the price which they must pay to secure it.

In this communication I would like to say to all the state presidents, if you have not a superintendent of this department, please appoint one and send me name and post office address as far as possible.

In every state where a superintendent has already been appointed, I would like them to write me immediately, stating as far as they can, what they are doing and the progress of the work.

Twelve of our state W. C. T. Unions have resolved to work for woman's ballot, and have, I think, state superintendents of this department: but I have failed thus far to secure names and postoffice addresses.

Now, dear sister presidents and superintendents, do not neglect this request. I labored last year under such disadvantages for want of this information.

To the members of the local W. C. T. unions in those states which have not declared for woman's enfranchisement, and where your state officers may think that public sentiment will not justify them in so doing, I would say that, as national superintendent of this department, I have no authority to appoint one. But every local union may do so for local work in their vicinity themselves, if they think public sentiment sufficiently advanced to make it advisable.

Let suffrage leaflets be purchased and circulated from

the parlor, the business house, and "pockets" should be filled in depots, post offices and prominent places, that he who runs may read. Over these "pockets" should be printed, "Woman's Suffrage. Take and read." MRS. Z. G. WALLACE,
*Supt. Dept. Franchise of N. W. C. T. U.*
*Indianapolis, Nov. 4, 1884.*

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

A DRINKING fountain was lately erected in Union Square, Somerville, Mass., by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in memory of the late Mrs. L. B. Barrett. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore delivered the dedicatory address.

CEDAR RAPIDS being the residence of the state president, the headquarters of the Iowa W. C. T. U. have been removed from DesMoines to that place and the office of the corresponding secretary has been located at 75 3d Avenue, where all communications should be addressed.

WE are glad to note that in the new course of study for the Galesburg (Ill.) public schools, the effect of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system is to be studied in the seventh grade. This is a step in the right direction and will, we trust, lead to the study of this subject in all grades.

## Publisher's Department.

**Rates of Subscription.**

Single copy (Weekly).....$1.75
" " " 6 months .....1.00
" " " 3 months ..... .50
In Clubs of ten or more..... 1.50

☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN,
161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE our premium gift. Misletoe memories is an exceedingly pretty souvenir of Christmas and will make a very acceptable present, price 35 cts. postpaid. Three for one dollar. We offer this as a gift to every person sending us a renewal or new subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL with $1.75.

PLEASE look at the yellow label on your paper and if your subscription has expired or is about to do so, send us your renewal at once, so that there may be no vexatious delay, or missing numbers. Sometimes it is impossible to furnish back numbers, and those who keep THE UNION SIGNAL on file should see to it that their subscription is paid up. Renew early before the rush comes.

SEE to it that your Band of Hope is supplied with the new Band of Hope Manual and Text Book, by Mrs. Mary B. Willard, and Mrs. Crafts. It is the newest and best. Price 5 cts. each, $4.00 per hundred, postpaid.

ALL kinds of W. C. T. U. printing, circulars, programs, blanks, leaflets, noteheads, envelopes, reports, etc., neatly and expeditiously done. W. C. T. U. seal and mongram kept for use on stationery.

WE have on hand a few thousand copies of THE ISSUE OF TO-DAY, back numbers. These are excellent for general distribution, making the best kind of temperance literature. To close out we will sell cheap —Fifty cents per hundred, postpaid. Address this office.

THE Monthly Bible Reading Leaflets sent out by Hannah Whitall Smith, Superintendent of the Evangelistic Department of the National W. C. T. U., and hitherto published by David C. Cook, of Chicago, are henceforth to be published at the office of THE UNION SIGNAL, No. 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill., beginning January, 1885. Where subscriptions have been paid, please notify the new publisher, stating the date to which payment has been made, and the Leaflets will be sent until then. Afterward, it is hoped your subscriptions will be renewed. Those who have not subscribed, but who wish to continue to receive the Leaflets, will please send in their subscriptions now. Price 12 cents per year single copies, sent monthly; 10 cents per year for five or more copies. Send stamps or postal orders.

Address CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN,
Business Manager.

SEE advertisement of "The Annual Drink and Tobacco Bill," in the October 30th No. of THE UNION SIGNAL. Rev. J. P. Dyas, Sandwich.


AYER'S
Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

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Sold by all Druggists.

*In ordering goods, or in making inquiry concerning anything advertised in this paper, you will oblige the publisher, as well as the advertiser, by stating that you saw the advertisement in The Union Signal.*

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Miscellaneous.

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Miscellaneous.

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## Signal Notes.

No liquor has been sold for the last six years in one of the wealthiest and most prosperous counties of Texas, and consequently the jail is empty.

In the city of Portland, Maine, the police seized nearly fifty thousand gallons of various liquors in about twenty months. All this liquor was poured into a sewer, which bore it to the sea.

The *Law and Order* says that the last report of the Boston police commissioners shows that during the last year eighteen thousand four hundred and sixty-six persons were arrested for the offense of drunkenness. The license system is certainly a "success" in Boston—that is, in promoting drunkenness.

Seattle furnishes the first instance of a woman serving as foreman of a jury. Mrs. Eliza J. Ludlow held that position last week, when John Campbell, who killed a man last July in a drunken broil, was tried and convicted of manslaughter.

In every part of the civilized world the good cause is moving on. Sweden, that has been noted for drinking and drunkenness, now comes to the front with a bill that has already passed both houses of parliament, providing for the total suppression throughout the land of Sunday liquor-selling.

The record for a single week of the results of the liquor traffic as prepared by the *New York Observer*, from the files of six newspapers, is as follows: Murders, 11; murderous assaults, 17; suicides, 13; wife beatings, 7; affrays, 19; miscellaneous, 41; total, 108.

There are 143,000 schools and 147,000 saloons in this land. The schools run perhaps two-thirds of the year, and six hours per day, while the saloon school runs 365 days in a year, and from 15 to 20 hours per day. The liquor traffic is the sworn foe of education.

Thirty-two deadly poisons are used in the manufacture of wine. Of all poisonous liquors in the world Bourbon whisky is the deadliest. Strychnine is only one of the poisons in it. A certain oil is used in its manufacture, eight drops of which will kill a cat in eight minutes, and a dog in nine minutes. Wholesale dealers dare not drink the stuff they sell.

From the *Evening Telegram*: "Women vastly outnumber men everywhere in Massachusetts, except in her prisons. On the first day of October there were 4389 convicts in that state, of whom 3586 were men. The "superfluous" women of the old Bay State pay their proportion of taxes to convict and punish this large number of criminals who are their political superiors, and year after year their prayer for equality in political matters is denied by legislators whom the criminal class, before their incarceration, and after their discharge, help to choose."


Miscellaneous.

Western Headquarters

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All good citizens want to be prepared to decide wisely this year. Prohibition is in the air and you want to know about it. The best compendium of Facts is the "Hand Book of Prohibition." 160 pages, in cloth 60 cents; in paper 25 cents. The best mass of Arguments is "The People vs the Liquor Traffic," by John B. Finch: 300 pages; in cloth $1.00; in paper 50 cents.
To introduce these books to Unions, Lodges, and Societies, we will send a copy of each by mail for $1 in cloth, and in paper for 50 cents. Send to
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New Temperance Publications.

The National Temperance Society has recently published the following:
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This is a new collection of words and music for Prohibition Clubs, Camp Meetings and Temperance Gatherings, with some of the most soul stirring songs ever published. Music by some of the best composers, and words by our best poets; just the thing for the campaign for temperance just opening all over the land.
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Miscellaneous.

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A dainty set of 3½x5 gilt edged cards with mottoes and designs by Frances Ridley Havergal with select Scripture Temperance texts at 8 cents each, 25 cents per set. "Total Abstinence Testimonies of Eminent Men," "Sayings of the Scientists" "Classical set" and many others. Send for Circulars and price lists. Canvassing and Specimen Books now ready and larger books to order. Address promptly,
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Miscellaneous.

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ACME
Corset and Dress Protector.
Is superior and more convenient than the old style Dress Shields. Being a complete garment in itself is always ready to wear in any Dress, Jersey, or Wrapper, saving the trouble of tacking shields in each one. By wearing under corset or flannels all garments are protected at once. Agents wanted everywhere. Good profits. M. DEWEY, Manufacturer. Room 37, 75 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

*In ordering goods, or in making inquiry concerning anything advertised in this paper, you will oblige the publisher, as well as the advertiser, by stating that you saw the advertisement in The Union Signal.*

J. & R. LAMB,
59 Carmine Street,
NEW YORK,
ARTISTIC SILK BANNERS.
Send for Hand Book by Mail.
CHURCH FURNITURE,
Artistic Stained Glass.
Hand Book Illustrated FREE by Mail.

Merckell, ENGLISH FURRIER
351 W. Randolph st., Chicago.
SEALSKIN SACQUES re-dyed and made over.
Faded Mink Furs permanently restored ---made into Shoulder Capes.
Gent's Seal Caps re-dyed and re-lined.
ALL MANUFACTURED FURS REPAIRED.

THE PERFECTED CORDED CORSET WAIST.

Healthful and Comfortable. The EQUIPOISE WAIST with or without bones. The EMANCIPATION WAIST, very pretty, and no bones. Ladies', Misses', and Children's Dress Reform Waists. Union Suits of Cashmere and Merino. Shoulder Braces, Hose, Skirt and Abdominal supporters, etc. Send stamp for Catalogue. Agents wanted. Mrs. S. W. PIKE, 126 State street. Elevator to Madison street.

Amateur Art.
Painting Without a Teacher.
Buy the new book "Amateur Art," for all necessary instructions on Landscape and Flower painting in oil and water colors, painting on china, wood, silk, velvet and glass. Also Cameo Oil Painting, and for coloring photographs, both in oil and water colors. Sent post-paid to any address FOR ONE DOLLAR, by AMATEUR ART COMPANY. Room 2138 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. HATTIE E. LAWRENCE.
DENTIST.
Room 16, 125 State Street, Chicago
Her quiet, gentle manner of approaching the chair, and the firm but careful handling of the instruments cannot fail to encourage the timid and convince the skeptical of her proficiency and skill as an operator.
Mrs. Lawrence having accomplished for me what others have failed to do, I cheerfully recommend her to the ladies of the W. C. T. U. A Member.

## Miscellaneous Selections.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN OREGON.

*Seattle, Nov. 4.*—From the big whisky vote on Saturday at the school election, it was anticipated that there would be trouble today, but the rumors were unfounded, as the largest vote yet polled in this city was taken without any trouble whatever. The vote at the different wards is as follows: First ward, 799; second ward, 1507; third ward, 912. The ladies took an active part, a large committee at each ward working for their pledged legislators. They used principally the ticket prepared by the Young Men's Independent political club.

*Walla Walla, Nov. 4.* — The largest vote ever cast in the two wards of this city was thrown today —1953. Women went out in great force, 450 of them voting. Republican women commenced in great numbers. The Democrats "called" them, and voting at 3:30 was still lively. Everything went off lovely. The lady candidate on the Republican ticket is away behind.

*Olympia, Nov. 4.*—The total vote cast in Olympia precinct was 903, of which 312 were women. Increased vote in this precinct since last election is 450. Everything quiet.

*Tacoma, Nov. 4.*—Tacoma cast the largest vote ever known, 1633. Of these, women numbered 490. The entire Republican ticket is probably elected.

*Vancouver, Nov. 4.*—The Republican county ticket is ahead. The women wanted to vote, and voted in great numbers. Woman suffrage is a success.

---

A YEAR ago, Conroy, a New York policeman, became intoxicated while on duty, and without the slightest provocation shot and clubbed Peter Keenan to death. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Then the lawyers began their work of defeating justice, and in this case they have been only too successful. It has now been decided by the court of appeals that Conroy was improperly convicted ot murder in the first degree, as the evidence showed that his brutal crime had been committed "without deliberation or premeditation." He must now be tried again for murder in the second degree, the punishment for which is imprisonment for life. Should he be convicted of this crime, the same machinery would doubtless be used to secure his escape from just punishment, and it is not improbable that shrewd lawyers may yet diminish his penalty to little or nothing. It is such farces as this in the administration of our laws that make criminals bold.—*N. Y. Examiner*

THE Dubuque *Prohibitionist* says: "The net is closing around the rumsellers in Iowa."

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 16 East 14th street, New York.

—*For copies of the Voter's Pledge to the Home, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell. They will be furnished FREE.*

—All gifts to "Souvenir and Jewelry Fund" go to Miss Esther Pugh, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cleveland, O. She will acknowledge the same.

—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—"Duties of the Medical Profession towards Prostitution and its Allied Vices," by Frederick Henry Gerrish, M.D., of Portland, Me. Mrs. J. H. Kellogg says: "I consider Dr. Gerrish's pamphlet adapted to the work in the 'Social Evil' department of our work, and I think our ladies would make a good beginning in placing a copy in the hands of every physician." (Price 25c. per copy).

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

☞ All who purchase one of these pictures in the future will be presented with a stereoscopic view of the picture *as it hangs* in the green room at the White House.

—"A Brother's Inquest," by Rev. T. A. Goodwin. (Price 10c.)

—"Parliamentary Usages." A leaflet prepared by Miss Willard, giving a brief history of Parliamentary rules, their desirability and use. [Free in *limited quantities.*

—"The Prohibition Hand Book" (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts). a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U. (price $2.40); children's pledge cards, bearing Miss Mary Lathbury's beautiful etching of the Child, the Cross, and the Star Spangled Banner (price $1.50 per 100); W. C. T. U. pledge cards in blue and black (price 60c.). in blue and gold, small size (price 40c.); membership rolls (price 60c. per 100) collector's cards (price 45c. per 100); and forms of constitutions (5c. per 100).

—"Our National Drink Bill." An object lesson that should be placed in every factory, shop and store. (Price 10c per copy.)

—The Annual Leaflet— envelope size—should be on the desk of every temperance woman. Full list of officers, superintendents and departments, with definitions of each; endorsement of leading men; *multum in parvo.* FREE in limited quantities. The Annual Leaflet is not intended for indiscriminate distribution, but should be *carefully placed* where it *will do the most good.*

— Leaflet Petite." (Price 20c. per 100.)

☞ For all the foregoing and all helps and information about W. C. T. U. work, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.


## Miscellaneous.

**SHORTHAND BY MAIL.**
Send for circulars. W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.

**Wheaton College.**
"For Christ and His Kingdom."
Winter term begins Dec. 9, 1884. Students admitted any time. Expenses low. Fourteen Professors and Instructors. Students wanting rooms in building should apply at once. The use of tobacco and intoxicating liquors and attendance on secret societies forbidden.
CHAS. A. BLANCHARD, President.

**AGENTS** wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland Maine

**NEW CARDS** 20 Hidden Name 10c. 6 pks. 50c. (your name hidden by hand holding bouquet of flowers, &c.) 50 New Imported, completely embossed Chromos with name, 15c., 4 packs 50c. (not the cheap embossed edge advertised by others for 10c.) Agents New Sample Book, Premium List and Price List FREE with each order. Address U. S. CARD CO., CENTERBROOK, CONN.

**TOKOLOGY** A Book for every woman. Alice B. Stockham, M. D. Teaches painless pregnancy and child-birth. Gives certain cure of Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Constipation, change of Life, etc. 10 editions sold first year. **AGENTS WANTED.** "The very best book to put into the hands of a girl or woman."—E. M. HALE, M. D. Cloth postpaid $2. Sanitary Pub. Co., 159 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill

**LADIES**
"ANTI-CORPULENE PILLS"—Positively reduce Superfluous Flesh 15 lbs. a Month. They cause no sickness, contain no poison, and never fail. Full particulars, 4 Cents.
PILLA-SOLVENE—Only genuine Solvent. Permanently dissolves Superfluous Hair, root and branch, in five minutes, without pain, discoloration, or injury. Particulars, 6 Cents.
WILCOX SPECIFIC MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

**A. H. V.**

**AYER'S** Hair Vigor cures baldness. Hair Vigor restores youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It attains these results by the stimulation of the hair roots and color glands. It rejuvenates the **HAIR** and cleanses it. It restores to the **HAIR** that, either by reason of age or diseases of the scalp, has become dry, harsh and brittle, a pliancy and glossy silken softness of extreme beauty. There is no dye in Ayer's Hair and the good it does is by the **VIGOR** it imparts to the follicles, and the cleanliness and healthfulness of the condition in which it maintains the scalp.

**AYER'S** Hair Vigor renews the hair. Hair Vigor is the best cure known for Brashy Hair, Scald Head, Itching Humors, Tetter Sores, Torpid Follicles, and all other diseases of the scalp that cause the falling of the **HAIR** and its fading. Nothing cleanses of the nuisance of dandruff so perfectly, and so effectually prevents its return, as AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. In addition to the curative and restorative virtues peculiar to Ayer's Hair **VIGOR** it is a toilet luxury. The Hair is by far the cleanliest hair-dressing made. It causes the hair to grow thick and long, and keeps it always soft and glossy.

***Ayer's Hair Vigor***

Contains no deleterious ingredients. Its use prevents all scalp disease, secures against the hair growing thin or gray, and surely cures all baldness that is not organic.

PREPARED BY
**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**
Sold by all druggists.

**Agents Wanted** for a new paying business. Samples, etc., free. C. E. MARSAALL, Lockport, N. Y.

**T. B. JENKINS, Nurseryman,** Rochester, N. Y., wants first-class salesmen. Will pay expenses and salary.

**WANTED** Ladies and Gentlemen to sell Teas and Coffees to consumers. To travel or raise clubs at home. S. M. KENNEDY, packer, 48 Clark street, Chicago.
*Name The Union Signal.*

**FREE** By RETURN MAIL. Full Description. Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting Toph Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**$66** a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH
Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail. E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

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**Short Line.** The use of the term "Short Line" in connection with the corporate name of a great road, conveys an idea of just what is required by the traveling public—a Short Line, Quick Time and the Best of accommodations—all of which are furnished by the greatest railway in America.

**CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.**

It owns and operates over 4,600 miles of road in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota; and as its main lines, branches and connections reach all the great business centres of the Northwest and Far West, it naturally answers the description of Short Line, and Best Route between
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, PORTAGE, LA CROSSE and WINONA.
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CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, BEAVER DAM, FOND DU LAC and OSHKOSH.
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CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, MADISON and PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, OWATONA, MANKATO and FARIBAULT.
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CHICAGO, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA.
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*Pullman Sleepers* and the *Finest Dining Cars in the world* are run on the main lines of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, and every attention is paid to passengers by courteous employes of the Company.

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A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent
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**BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.**

**FROM THE NERVE-GIVING PRINCIPLES OF THE OX-BRAIN and WHEAT GERM.**

**VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.**—Restores the energy lost by nervousness, weakness or indigestion; relieves lassitude and neuralgia; refreshes the nerves tired by worry, excitement or excessive sensitiveness, and strengthens a failing memory. It aids wonderfully in the mental and bodily growth of infants and children. Under its use the teeth come easier, the bones grow better, the skin smoother, the brain acquires more readily and rests and sleeps more sweetly. An ill fed brain learns no lessons, and is excusable if peevish. It gives a more intellectual and happier childhood. It does away with that feeling of weakness and exhaustion which impels to the use of alcoholic beverages, and directly counteracts a cause of depravity and suffering which has baffled the efforts of religion and morality. Not a secret remedy; formula on every label. For sale by Druggists, or mail, $1.

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## What Ayer's Cherry Pectoral does:—

It prevents the growth, to serious illness, of a dangerous class of diseases that begin as mere trivial ailments, and are too apt to be neglected as such.
It alleviates even the most desperate cases of pulmonary diseases, and affords to the patient a last and the only chance for restoration to health.
It breaks up a cold, and stops a cough more speedily, certainly, and thoroughly than any other medicine.
It spares mothers much painful anxiety about their children, and saves the little ones' lives.
It cures all lung and throat diseases that can be reached by human aid.

## How Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Does Such Good.

It expels the mucus from the throat and the air passages of the head, and cleanses the mucous membrane.
It allays inflammation, puts a stop to tickling in the throat and coughing, and enables the patient to rest.
It heals sore throat, reduces the swollen tonsils, and restores natural tone to the affected vocal cords.
It soothes to natural and refreshing slumber, during which Nature regains strength to combat disease.
It clears out and heals diseased air cells in the lungs, and helps Nature to repair the waste made by the corrosion of pulmonary disease.
It puts a stop to the cankerous decay of Catarrh.

## Why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so Perfect a Medicine.

Because it is a scientifically ordered compound, of great potency, the product of years of study, observation, and experience in the treatment of throat and lung diseases.
Because it is prepared from the purest forms of the drugs employed in it, chemically combined by a process of such perfection and accuracy as would be unattainable, even by the most skillful pharmacist, dealing with small quantities.
Because it is not only the most effective medicine for the uses to which it is designed, but, owing to the enormous quantities in which it is made, is sold at so low a price that it is placed within the reach of every household.
Because it is an active curative agent, that must be taken by drops, as prescribed in the directions accompanying each bottle, and not a mere palliative syrup that may be swallowed by mouthfuls.

## Where Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Stands Before the World.

It is popularly known to be a medicine that has cured laryngeal, bronchial, and pulmonary affections where all others had failed.
It is a favorite household remedy to-day with people whose [illegible]d by it, when they were [illegible] tion ago.
It has held the first-place in [illegible] estimation for nearly half a cent[illegible] in this country, and is more and more highly appreciated, year after year, both at home and abroad.
It evokes daily, from all over the world, expressions of gratitude for lives saved by its use.
It is everywhere recommended by reputable druggists, who know, from conversations with their patrons, and from their own experience, how almost magical are its effects for good.
It is regularly prescribed by many physi[illegible] of the best standing, and is recommended by Professors of Medical Colleges, to their students, as invaluable for all diseases of the throat and lungs.

Public Library
Boylston st
20285

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., [Analytical Chemists] Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1, six bottles for $5.

# ONLY 15 CENTS for 3 FRENCH DOLLS

WITH AN ELEGANT WARDROBE OF 32 PIECES.

Consisting of Reception Dresses, Evening Dresses, Street Costumes, Morning Dresses, Cloaks, Hats and Bonnets, Hand Satchels, Sun Umbrellas, Music Portfolios, Overcoats, Sailor Suits, Military Suits and Drums, Street Jackets and Dress Suits, Watering Place Suits, Traveling Costumes, &c. These dresses and suits in this elegant wardrobe represent Nine Different Colors, and they are lovely beyond description, several of them being from designs by Worth, of Paris. There is one little Boy and two Girl dolls in each set, with pretty faces and life-like, beautiful features, and their wardrobe being so extensive that it takes hours to dress and undress them in their different suits. Every child, and in fact every mother that has seen them go into ecstasies over them. Children will get more real enjoyment out of a set of these French Dolls than out of articles that cost $10. Every person that buys them sends immediately for more. A Lady writes us that her little boy and girl played for five hours with a set of these French dolls and they felt very bad indeed to think that they must stop and eat their supper, and if mothers only knew how much amusement there is in these dolls they would not only give 15 cents but 50 cents for them rather than not have them. Sample set, consisting of three dolls with their wardrobe of **32** pieces by **mail, postpaid, for 15 cents.** 2 sets 6 dolls, 64 pieces, for **25c.** Ten sets for $1. If you send for one or two sets we will send our Secret Mould and Full Directions how you can make more than One Hundred Dollars a month out of these dolls. This is an oppor unity too valuable for you to lose.

Address FRANK O. WEHOSKEY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

# P. S. BARTELET,

[Late of American Watch Co.,]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

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PRICES LOW. TERMS CASH.

Goods sent C. O. D., and by Registered mail to all parts of the country.

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Mention THE UNION SIGNAL.

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Very handsome German Silver, shield shaped Badges for Bands of Hope. Price $8 per hundred by express; samples 10c. each, postpaid.

Address HELEN L. HOOD,
161 LaSalle Street, - - - Chicago.

**DR. PEIRO,** who has devoted twenty-three years to the special consideration and treatment of Chronic and Acute **Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases,** is the founder of the American Oxygen Company, for the production of that wonderful and delightful healing remedy, used by Inhalation, so widely known as the

# OXYGEN TREATMENT

for the relief and cure of **Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Nervous Prostration, etc., etc.**

Send a stamp for the **"Oxygen Manual,"** an interesting book of one hundred and twenty pages, containing **Four Colored Plates.** Address

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We refer by permission to a few of our patrons:

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*N. B.—Our Oxygen treatment is safely sent any where in the United States, Canada and Europe by Express. Easy, plain and complete directions accompany each treatment.*

**GOLD** for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you FREE, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

## A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Every Christmas we make the little folks a Christmas present. This year we have something nice and pretty. To introduce our goods in every home we will send to any boy or girl **free** of charge, if you will send 20c. for postage, &c., **3 Pretty Dolls** with beautiful life-like features, one little boy and two girl dolls with a complete wardrobe of 32 pieces, dresses, hats, cloaks, &c., one elegant gilt-bound floral Autograph Album illustrated with birds, ferns, scrolls, &c., 5 lovely Carlstmas Cards, one pretty Birthday Card and a 50p. Holiday Book. A. L. BABCOCK & CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

**THE OLDEST MEDICINE in the WORLD** is probably **DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER.** This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription and has been in constant use for **nearly a century,** and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will **never fail.** We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO, Troy, N. Y.

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WITH AUTOGRAPH.

Price $3 per 1,000.

## BLUE RIBBON BADGES,

$3 50 per 1,000.

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*In ordering goods, or in making inquiry concerning anything advertised in this paper, you will oblige the publisher, as well as the advertiser, by stating that you saw the advertisement in The Union Signal.*

## FREE HOLIDAY PACKAGE.

To introduce our goods and secure future trade, we will send you (free of charge) if you will send 20 cts. in stamps for postage, &c., 5 pretty Christmas Cards, 5 nice New Year Cards, 5 lovely Birthday Cards a beautiful Gilt Bound Floral Autograph Album illustrated with birds, flowers, ferns, &c., a handsome Photographic Album of all the Presidents of the U.S. with autograph signature of each, also our new illustrated holiday book. U. S. MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

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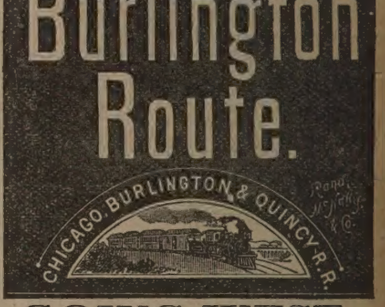


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ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM

**CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS,**

Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to

**DENVER,**

or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, connecting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, Omaha and Denver with through trains for

**SAN FRANCISCO,**

and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to

**KANSAS CITY,**

And all points in the South-West.

**TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS**

Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this **Great Through Line,** to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of **COLORADO,** the Valley of the Yosemite, the

**CITY OF MEXICO,**

and all points in the Mexican Republic.

**HOME-SEEKERS**

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the

**Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel.**

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Railroad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

T. J. POTTER,
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PERCEVAL LOWELL,
Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicago.

JNO. Q. A. BEAN, Gen. Eastern Ag't,
317 Broadway, New York, and
306 Washington St., Boston.

**Trustworthy Advertisements only intended to be inserted. Should any others be inserted through inadvertence and the want of due caution, and the advertiser be found not to have been in good standing, the publisher, if personally notified, will refund to subscribers any money that they may lose thereby.**

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 46. CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 27, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


THE next quarterly temperance lesson, to be introduced on the last Sabbath of the year wherever practicable, is written by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Dorchester, of Boston. It is certainly one of the best of the series which has included lessons by the most eminent divines in many denominations.

It should be ordered early, as the edition is made to suit the number of purchasers.

THE Woman's Temperance Publication Association is bringing out a series of "Timely Talks," in leaflet form, and at the rate of forty cents a hundred. They are just the thing for present circulation and for "making sentiment" preparatory to the municipal elections. An especially good one is entitled "Rounds from the Enemy's Cartridge Box," giving the judgment of our enemies as set forth in the *Champion* editorials published last week.

A PROHIBITION wave is sweeping over northern and central Louisiana. The *Times* Democrat tells us that in one parish, prohibition was submitted to the popular vote at the election the other day, and actually aroused more interest and brought out a larger vote than the presidential question. In a number of other parishes and wards, advantage was taken of the presidential election to get a vote on the liquor traffic, and in nearly every instance the vote was in favor of the extermination of the dram shop.

CANADA is waking up to a sense of the incongruity there is in fighting whisky whose manufacture is sanctioned by the general government. At a little village named Michipicoten a mob of illicit whisky dealers were imperilling the safety of the community. The Toronto police were commisioned to put down the illegal sale, and did so, but the truth never appeared so clearly to the people, that the home government was intended to protect homes, and that it failed lamentably so long as it paternizes and patronizes the manufacture of that which destroys home.

*Per aspera ad astra* is just now the legend on our still flying banners. It is only another form of Paul's injunction to Timothy, "Thou, therefore endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." What would General Grant or any other great leader of armies, think of men who enlisted only for the drill and parade?

We have always been careful not to antagonize unnecessarily prejudices and opinions, and have taken our positions as modestly as firmly. We will be careful still, except where carefulness would lead to faltering, and respect to opinion become abnegation of principle.

A GOOD deal of surprise is shown in many quarters at President Arthur's removal of the carved wooden frame from Mrs. Hayes' portrait at the White House. It will be remembered that his first act in connection with the picture was to remove it from the east room to the green room, where also hang portraits of Mrs. Polk and and Mrs. Tyler. It is not pleasant to think that any discourtesy has been intended, and we will not think it. Good and friendly judges have said that the oaken picture frame was too heavy for the picture—and Washington reporters add that its heavy carvings hold dust in a most untidy way. The heavy gilt frame which has superseded it is said to be in harmony with the surroundings and a thoroughly fit decoration for the portrait.

A NOBLE woman among our leaders recently wrote as follows to a sister worker: "I have just read a verse that brought you so before me that I yield to an impulse to send it."

"Unheralded and unheeded
God's revelations come;
His prophets before their scorners
Stand resolute but dumb.
But a thousand years of silence,
And the world falls to adore,
And kiss the feet of the martyrs
It crucified, before!"

"Now the next verse is for me," adds the writer:

"Shall I have a part in the labor,
In the silence and the night
Of the plan divine, eternal,
That He opens to our sight?
In the strength and the inspiration
That His crowned and chosen know?
O, well might my darkest sorrow
Into songs of triumph flow.

I hear in this sacred stillness
The fall of angelic feet,
I feel white hands on my forehead
With a benediction sweet.
No echo of worldly turmoil
My beautiful vision mars,
This silence itself is music
Like the silence of the stars."

AN excellent suggestion for educational work comes from the Rev. W. F. Crafts, of Brooklyn. It is that effort be made to secure not only scientific temperance instruction in the schools, but also instruction concerning the laws of the state and nation. Back of Sabbath-breaking, intemperance and all kindred evils, lies the great fact that Americans are a nation of law breakers. Bad as temperance laws are in most states, they are far better than the practice of the people. For instance, nearly all states forbid the selling of liquor to children. What a wholesome culture of conscience and preparation for citizenship it would be to have all children made to feel that in entering a saloon to buy for themselves or others, they were law-breakers as surely as if they entered the saloon at night to steal!

Dr. Holland said that "the way not to have any more rascals is not to *grow* any more rascals." Legislatures may well take note of this in connection with the fact that there are many child-criminals in these days. The W. C. T. U. may well incorporate this effort with its other, for law-enforcement, if not within its province and power, is the desire of its heart.

THE American Woman Suffrage Association which held its annual meeting last week in Hershey Hall, was a grand object lesson to this city. It was not alone the presence of many famous women that gave it notable character and influence upon the community, but the strongly developed fact that women of all grades and classes of society, all shades of belief, and especially of the quiet order known as home women, are taking deep interest in this social question which so nearly concerns themselves. The speakers and organizers on the platform were as far removed from the fulfilment of the old and false ideas of "ranting women" as were the women of the audience. Beautiful indeed was the motherly face of Lucy Stone, framed with a dainty cap of lace, and beaming with a love for her kind. Whoever looks even casually into the life of the happy pair known as Henry B. Blackwell and Lucy Stone, must forever rest his fears concerning the effects of "woman's rights" upon society and the blessedness of the closest human relations ordained by Divine rule. Alice Stone Blackwell, the only child of this union, with her gifted nature, her choice culture, her generous spirit and her work for others, is a lively refutation of the old time theories concerning households built upon justice as well as love. Mrs. Livermore's splendid speech and presence, Mrs. Clay's handsome chairmanship, and the reports of the officers of the various states, together with the fine argument of the Hon. Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, now president of the association, and of Mrs. Mary Haggart, of the same state, made up a body of instruction which Chicago will not soon forget. It has wrought a good work upon us. The greatest personal disappointment in connection with the meeting was our failure to hear Mrs. Stone.

## Contributed.

### A GRAY DAY.

MARY L. DICKINSON.

There's a low complaint in the trees, beloved,
A sobbing sigh in the wind;
An undertone in the breeze, beloved,
As if it had grieved or sinned.
And the clouds hang low, and the sad sounds fall
Like a penitent's voice at confessional.

And nature is hiding her face, beloved,
And mournfully drops the rain,
Like teardrops pleading for grace, beloved,
Her heart, like mine, in its pain
Has lost its sunshine, its voice of song;
And shares my sorrow; and feels thy wrong.

And yet it was not the wind, beloved,
That uttered the bitter word;
And not from the sky or the sod, beloved,
The echoes your sad heart heard.
Yet the weeping sky, and the wind, and the sea,
Say, love, can you hear them? are pleading for me.

Shall the gray mist cling to our hills, beloved?
Shall the clouds ever more drop rain?
Shall they learn no gentler sound, beloved,
Than this echo of shame and pain?
When your love and your smile could bring them all
From the gloom of their sad confessional?

Then light should flash through the gray, beloved,
And glory should fleck the gloom,
And shadows should speed away, beloved,
To make for the sunshine room,
And from mountain height to the swelling sea
The whole wide earth would rejoice with me.

### MAUD'S VENTURE.

*STORY OF THANKSGIVING DAY IN FLORIDA.*

MARY E. C. WYETH.

"The sublime audacity of your purpose astonishes me, Maud."

"I am always furnishing you with a sensation, Maidie. You ought to be grateful."

"Perhaps I shall be when I get my breath," answered Maud with a well feigned gasp.

Maidie was a born Floridian, pretty and piquant, as are most of the Florida girls. Maud Leighton, her bosom friend was "an importation from the west," and had summered and wintered in the land of flowers for three long years. Years seem so long to golden youth.

Maidie and Maud had been neighbors and friends from the first week of the arrival of Mr. Leighton's family in the city of Jacksonville. They were walking together under the moss-draped oaks, one lovely morning near the middle of the month that in the north brings clouds, and winds, and dull and chilly weather, meadows brown and sere, and fallen leaves whirling in eddying blasts. The sun shone brightly—gay flowers bloomed on every hand. The gardens were gorgeous with salviae and roses, and all the warm-colored blooms of autumnal flora. The air was spicy with the aroma of the ripe oranges, hanging on the trees, and the brilliant hues of the pomegranate shrubs in foliage and flower were outrivalled in brilliancy by the ripe and bursting fruit. Lantanas of every hue grew lavishly in the fence corners and along the pavements in the open streets. The summer seemed to linger loth to depart. Lovely children in sun hats and white dresses trooped along the streets.

"It seems like May at home," said Maud. "Look at the roses and honeysuckle and abutilons, in this garden."

"I see," Maidie had answered. "I shall probably continue to see them all winter, unless some ferocious frost comes down. But it is not May. It is November. And by and by it will be Thanksgiving Day. And what are you going to do about it?"

It was at this point that Maud had confided to her friend just what she had intended to do about Thanksgiving—and had surprised that sprightly young person in so doing.

"I thought I'd like to and mamma said I might invite Mabel to spend the day with us."

When Maidie had sufficiently recovered her breath, she added, "Had we never loved so kindly, had we never loved so blindly, Maud, my dear, I should think that you had taken lessons of Flo Ashley, and—was preparing today. Why, tis barely six weeks since you first laid eyes upon the girl—and then, dear me! Oh, I should'nt aspire to—"

"But why?" asked Maud. "Our acquaintance is short, I own—but you and I were good friends within three weeks. And Mabel is so alone, poor girl—living in apartments and taking one's meals at a hotel seems a comfortless way, to me."

"But the most elegant apartments in town, remember," said Maidie. "And Mabel has always lived in the gay world and is so used to form and ceremony."

"That is one reason I had for asking her to dine with us in our little cottage, at our plain home table. I think her wealth and her social position and all that cuts her off from some things that she might enjoy more than a formal reception, or an exquisite and costly *menu*. And really, Maidie, I fancied I might minister unto, just a little bit, you know, one of the—"

"Lord's poor, such as all orthodox people are called upon to remember on Thanksgiving Day?" laughed Maidie. "Well, maybe, I've heard of highway and hedging it, bringing in coal heavers, and newsboys and washerwomen and blind spinners of one sort and another, and setting them down at a feast, for sweet charity's sake, but I never did hear of going away up, top o' the heap, and singling out Fortune's favorites as objects of festive benevolence. It's a new departure, peculiar to St. Louis, maybe?"

"Maybe," assented Maud with perfect good nature. "Only, I fancy it a November-be. It seems to me that if I were in Mabel's place, motherless and homeless in a strange land, I'd be thankful to be made welcome to somebody's home, to somebody's home life, on Thanksgiving Day, no matter how much money I had, nor how much society and style and all that sort of thing I had had. So, I'm just doing to Mabel as I'd be done by."

"Well, proceed. You have my consent," returned Maidie. "I only hope her Highness won't turn up her aristocratic nose at your invitation and you."

"She is evidently too well-bred for that," said Maud. "I believe she will come and we shall have a good time."

"Ah! J'espere," sighed Maidie. Then more gaily, "Tell me about it when it's all over, the lights out, and the flowers faded. 'Wiltest thou?' And she wilted?"

But Maud did not in the least appear to have wilted, when a few weeks later, she told of the happy day that she had enjoyed with her Thanksgiving guests. For it had come about that Mabel had not only gladly and gratefully accepted Maud's invitation, but had begged that her papa might be included in the family feast.

"For, oh, we are so lonely and homesick since poor Della died. Papa is such a home lover. He hates this way of life, but he has little choice now. While mamma lived we were so happy. Even after her death, so long as his children were spared to him, my father found comfort in his home. One after the other, my sister and my only brother followed dear mamma. Della, our oldest sister, who filled mamma's place as well as any daughter could, has been dead but little more than a year. We have only one another, papa and I. We cannot bear to be separated, even for a day. If your mamma would only let him come too, it would be doing double kindness, yes, fourfold."

"I am sure your father will be quite welcome," Maud had replied to Mabel's pretty pleading. "We are just betwixt and between folks, my papa says, neither poor nor rich, nor brilliant nor stupid, and though not altogether uncultivated, yet we'll bear a quantity more of culture. Your papa, of course, has the good sense not to expect of us more than we have to give. We are just what we are, and we don't pretend to be anything more."

"And so you had not only Mabel, but Governor Merton to dine with you," said Maidie, as seated in their cozy corner, the two friends prepared, the one to hear and the other to tell all about it, after the feast was over, the lights out, etc.

"Yes, he wanted to come, so we let him," answered Maud. "Mabel came home with us from church, and papa and Governor Merton went driving until the dinner hour which was to have been at 3 o'clock, but wasn't until four, for the reason that the cook's mother had a fit and the cook had to go home and leave 'we alls' to get the dinner as best we might—"

"Oh-h!" gasped Maidie, "what *did* you do?"

"Well, at first it looked as though the bottom had fallen out, I assure you, but mamma just ran up stairs and laid off her nice gown and came down in kitchen bib and tucker herself, and asked me if I wouldn't assist her dress the salad, and prepare the dessert for serving. Mabel begged for an apron, and we turned up our sleeves and tagged mamma into the kitchen. Everything was about half way along. The turkey was getting on very well and the chicken pie was ready for the oven. The vegetables were partly prepared, and the salads and fruits were set over on the side table. 'Oh, this is delicious,' Mabel said. 'I love to dress celery. Please let me.' And she whisked around and found the pans and the water and the celery glasses, about as soon as I could have done it, and we three just made Aunt Sallie's kitchen lively for one good hour. You ought to have seen Mabel peep into the range oven and baste the turkey, and turn the chicken pie, and pinch the sweet potatoes. Her cheeks were as red as roses, and her eyes danced. She said she hadn't had such fun in years. And she was quite wild over the green peas. We picked them from the garden vines and shelled them ourselves. Mabel made a posy of the pea blossoms. When everything was smoothly under way mamma said we girls should go into the garden and cool our faces, and gather some flowers and oranges for the dessert table, for when we found we were to have no serving, we decided to set two tables and to remove ourselves from the one to the other, for dessert. Mabel thought it was a bright idea.

Well, as you know, the day was glorious, like a day in June. There were roses, and tuberoses, and geraniums, and salviae, and honeysuckle, and gladiola, and lots of other flowers in bloom, and we made a beautiful centre-piece for the dessert table. We cut whole boughs of oranges and fixed them so they stood upright in the middle of a heap of pomegranates, pears, bananas, oranges, guavas and grapes, and made a mat of red roses all around them. The dessert table was round, and we arranged all the dessert in circles with sprays of flowers vines or ivy between each course. Governor Merton said it was too pretty to disturb. And while he and papa were admiring the fruits and flowers and so on, Mabel and I stepped out to the kitchen and filled our trays—her's with cups of coffee and mine with some lovely cream puffs that Mabel had made from one of her mamma's receipts. You can't think how pleased Governor Merton was. He said it brought back the good old times, and that Mabel's puffs were like her mother's. Then he told us of the first time Mabel's mother made cream puffs. It was when Della, their first child, was a baby, he said. The cook was off for a half holiday, and he was on, for the same. He'd been ill at home for a few days and was convalescing, able to loaf around in dressing gown and slippers. 'It is a charming chance for my experiment, Willy,' his wife had said—"

"Think of the grey haired, dignified Governor Merton as Willy," interposed Maidie, in a whisper of mock horror.

"'We can tie baby in her chair and you can tend her, while I try that new receipt. I want to have the Jacksons to tea next week, and I've set my heart on a new dish. Come on.' 'So on we came,' the governor said, 'Nelly carried the baby, she wouldn't trust me with it, and I, the chair and the rattle and a whole hatful of playthingumbobs, and we had a gay time in that old kitchen. I remember that I splashed my shirt front with the eggs I was given to beat, and that the baby made a dive at the scales that its mother was holding for me to see just how many ounces of butter she was weighing, and the baby was successful. We had to call in the cat to help us clear up the butter, and I laughed till I cried over the fun. But the puffs were a success, after all. I drew the first one from the oven myself, and

burned my fingers awfully. Of course I dropped it, and pranced back from the open oven, forgetting all about that precious baby, when I tipped over her chair, rattle-debangs and all. Then we had a jubilee, and the puffs came near scorching while Nelly untangled the baby and examined the damages.' I tell you, Maidie, we laughed too, for the Governor has such a pleasant way of telling a story, but I could hardly keep back the tears when he added with a sigh, 'Oh, those were happy days, but they are gone. They can never come again. And here are Mabel and I only too happy to borrow the enjoyment of our good neighbors' home.'

"I knew the cream puffs would make you feel at home"—Mabel said. "It was so good of Mrs. Leighton to let me make them. I know I mussed up things dreadfully, but I did enjoy it so." "Then you have that enjoyment to be thankful for," her father said, and that remark served to lead the conversation into a religious channel, and then mamma had her Thanksgiving happiness, for mamma is one of those blessed souls who do dearly love to speak of all His wondrous works, and bless the Lord for all his benefits. After the dessert was over, papa and Governor Merton promenaded the verandah, while we washed up the silver and glasses, and covered up the remnants of the feast, and then we all went into the parlor, and made a cozy half circle about the fireplace. We had lately bought a cart-load of wood from Jerry King. You know he brings anything and everything except persimmon. He says it is bad luck to burn persimmon wood—and there were nine different sorts of wood on that fire, not counting the dry palmetto leaf with which we touched it off. You can't think how that old gentleman enjoyed that fire. I was so glad that north easter sprung up just at sunset. It made the fire seem not out of place. 'Now which is which?' Governor Merton would say, and then papa or I would take that long orange wood cane of papa's, with the brass tip, and point out the kinds. Live oak back log, hickory, ash, magnolia, holly, cedar, pine, sweetgum, and hawthorne. And then the Governor would finish up—'lighted with a raw palmetto, and touched up with an orange stick. Now, isn't that a sight worth coming to Florida to see, Mabel?' and he seemed as delighted as a boy. Our old brass fender and andirons appeared to give him great satisfaction. They were like his mother's. They carried him back to his boyhood days, and he told us several merry stories of his youthful adventures. Some of them had plenty of mischief in them."

"Do tell one" begged Maidie—"Tell the most mischievous one of all." "I think that was the one about the pies," laughed Maud.

"It was one baking day. His mother had baked eight pies, all of them without covers—pumpkin and custard. She had set them on the cellar floor to cool. Governor Merton said he was about twelve years old at that time. His mother sent him to the cellar to bring up some potatoes. No sooner did he spy the row of pies on the floor than he was seized with a desire to plant his foot in the middle of every one, and without considering the consequences, he pulled off his shoe and stocking and deliberately set the sole of his foot squarely in the middle of each pie. For the sequel, he referred us to the chronicles of the Merton family. The memory of what came after gave him a tingle even yet."

"And you were born and bred in Cambridge" I said, "the seat and center of high morality and prosperity and culture. I don't believe any St. Louis boy could beat that performance in pure mischief."

"My mother called it by another name," the Governor said. "She declared that I was possessed and she took prompt measurers to exorcise the evil spirit."

"She believed with the wise man of old, that foolishness is laid up in the heart of the child, but the rod of correction will drive it far from him."

"Oh dear, broke in Maidie. "I think you had a lovely time, with your cream puffs and your story telling, but who would have thought it? Papa says Governor Merton is one of the most distinguished men of the north, that he has been U. S. Senator, and has filled I don't know how many high offices, and has hosts of friends."

"But he was a stranger here," said Maud.

"And you took him in," added Maidie. "Yes, I begin to see. The rich and the cultured have some needs. Oh, yes—and you had the insight or the grace, which is it?—to discern."

"I'm glad I thought to ask Mabel," said Maud. "Of course, it never would have occurred to me to invite Governor Merton, but I almost knew Mabel would enjoy our little home feast. As it was, Governor Merton says he has not spent such a day of happiness for many years, as his first Thanksgiving Day in Florida."

## CONCERNING THE TEMPERANCE LESSONS.

LUCIA E. F. KIMBALL.

Frequent inquiries have come to me upon this point, during and since the national convention, also expressions of censure in regard to the International Sunday school lesson committee, an impression having arisen that it will not comply with the recommendation so enthusiastically passed by the International convention last June.

Allow me to answer these questions, one and all, according to my present knowledge. The lesson committee have not as yet even called a meeting to consider the subject of lessons for 1887, at which time their work begins, the old lesson committee having arranged the lessons for 1885 and 1886.

We do not know what action the new committee will take in regard to quarterly temperance lessons. My own belief is that it will regard the oft repeated request of its constituency, and the expressed desire of that body through whom the lesson committee was created. When the petition was presented in 1881, this was the main reason given for not granting the same. I quote the exact words of Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., the secretary:

"The committee in accordance with the terms of its appointment has restricted its work to the selection of Bible lessons as they occur in the Word, and not as they refer to special sins, and its course has been approved by the several international conventions. It is therefore not deemed competent or wise by the committee to depart from this principle."

This reason no longer exists owing to the action at Louisville last June. I have personally received most kindly assurances from individual members of the new committee, of aid and influence in the direction of securing the desired lessons. On the other hand I have received nothing discouraging in regard to the matter. One of the new members appointed last June, very cordially gave me a conference of an hour and a half upon this subject, and expressed his earnest desire that our wish and that of so many Sunday school workers should be met. From another of the new members of the committee I have received not only the same assurances but a most admirable text-book on "The Use of Tobacco," prepared by himself, which, by the way, I wish all our W. C. T. U. workers could have, and I know that as a professor in his university, and as a superintendent in the Sunday school he makes a specialty of temperance teaching.

Whatever the action of the lesson committee may be, let us not forestall or hinder that action by conjecture or censure, but give our hearts to fervent prayer, and head and hand to earnest effort to secure this most blessed end. Upon our faith and effort that action will largely depend.

Secretary Staunton once said: "The United States' government never redresses a wrong till the people demand it. Reach the heart of the people and that wrong will cease." This may as truly be said of any onward movement for the uplifting and betterment of humanity.

Dear women of the W. C. T. U., it is our work to reach the heart of the people upon this subject, and then send their message to this lesson committee, whose members, though they may not see eye to eye with us in regard to this matter, are we believe loyal to the Christian workers by whom they were appointed, and to the best interests of the children and young people in whose service they are enlisted.

See to it that every Sunday school convention, town, county, district, and state, has the subject brought before it, not in an abstract way but in the most practical manner possible. Secure the expression of the convention upon a resolution that covers the point in question. Send a copy of the same to each member of the lesson committee. This method is much more effective than many resolutions presented at one time in a general way.

I give below the address of each member of the committee with the denomination to which each belongs.

Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D., New Haven, Conn., Methodist.

Rev. John Hall, D.D., New York City, Presbyterian.

Rev. Warren Randolph, D.D., Newport, R. I., Baptist.

Chancellor S. H. Blake, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Protestant Episcopal.

B. F. Jacobs, Chicago, Ill., Baptist.

Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D.D., Richmond, Virginia, S. Presbyterian.

Rev. W. G. E. Cunnyngham, D.D., Nashville, Tenn., S. Methodist.

Prof. John A. Broadus, D.D., Louisville, Ky., Baptist.

Prof. H. L. Baugher, D.D., Gettysburg, Penn., Lutheran.

Rev. John Potts, D.D., Montreal, Quebec, M. E. church of Canada.

Rev. A. E. Dunning, D.D., Boston, Mass., Congregational.

Prof. J. I. D. Hinds, D.D., Lebanon, Tenn., Cumberland Presbyterian.

Rev. Isaac Errett, D.D., Cincinnati, Ohio, Christian.

Rev. D. Berger, D.D., Dayton, Ohio, United Brethren.

It was my privilege to speak by invitation upon the subject of temperance at the state Sunday school convention of Maine, held in Portland not long ago. At the close Rev. F. T. Bayley, pastor of the State street Congregational church of that city, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the efforts of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union to secure thorough and systematic temperance instruction in the Sunday school; and to this end earnestly petition the International Sunday School Lesson Committee for the provision of Quarterly Temperance Lessons in the regular course.

This resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, and the secretary instructed to send a copy of the same to each member of the lesson committee.

The Rev. Mr. Bayley, in offering the resolution, spoke in terms of the highest appreciation of the work of the W. C. T. U. He said in closing: "The plumes of the ladies never seemed so beautiful to me as when waving in the van of this temperance army." And he is the pastor of what Miss Willard fitly calls, "Portland's most select church."

When in Boston I was invited by Thomas W. Bicknell, name dear to all friends of education, president of the Massachusetts Congregational Sunday school association, to address that body at its meeting in Park street church November 12 and 13. It was not possible for me to accept this very kind and and cordial invitation but our cause was ably presented by Miss E. S. Tobey, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., who was given one of the best hours of the convention. After her address a resolution similar to the one given above was offered. The resolution was earnestly discussed. One eminent Sunday school worker and writer present objected because he thought temperance ought to be taught every Sunday, and so forth. When the vote was taken (by rising) there was not a negative. The gentleman referred to did not vote. This additional resolution was also passed:

*Resolved*, That while caring for and faithfully prosecuting all other forms of Sunday school work, we feel called upon to emphasize the tremendous importance of teaching temperance in our Sunday schools, and urge pastors, superintendents, teachers and parents to give it a large place in their efforts in behalf of our children and youth.

Until the lesson committee provides temperance lessons in the regular course they will be prepared as heretofore, by some of our most eminent men and published by THE UNION SIGNAL Publication Association.

I have this morning received the manuscript of the lesson for December, prepared by the Rev. Daniel Dorchester, D.D., author of "Some Drink Sophistries" and "The Drink Problem in All Ages." The lesson is admirable. Scripture is truth illustrated by indisputable facts. Every union should see that either this quarter or some other the Sunday schools are provided with this most helpful lesson.

The city of Minneapolis has, during the past year, used 6,700 of our quarterly temperance lessons in twenty-

one Sunday schools. This is due to the efforts of Miss A. M. Henderson aided by the Y. W. C. T. U. The same success may attend similar efforts.

Dr. Dorchester's lesson will soon be published. Please send to The Union Signal office, 161 LaSalle st., for samples. These are sent free, also samples of the seven other lessons which have been published. Price 50c. per hundred. Reduction made when ordered in quantities. National circular on Sunday school work gives price list.

Shall we not make this hour of need a text for more earnest effort in the religious education of the children and young people upon this subject? Even in these dark and troublous times it may come true that

God's hand within the shadow
Lays the stones, whereon
His gates of praise shall rise at length.

## Correspondence.

### THE BRITISH WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION--GREETING.

Dear Union Signal:—This letter was received at a time when the columns of The Union Signal were crowded with convention matter. I now give it to your readers knowing that a letter from "our cousins over the way" is always gladly received and read.

C. B. Buell.

My Dear Mrs. Buell:—For many a month I have been your debtor, and the claim was pressed by memory and conscience often enough,—only circumstances were so much my master the debt was mentally acknowledged and perforce remained until "a convenient season" could be found in which to pay it in kind. Mrs. Treadwell's visit during the time Mrs. Youmans and her daughter were in London, led to more knowledge of your work, and consequently still deeper sympathy with it and the workers. She was good enough to visit my own home, as we could find so little opportunity for quiet intercourse, in the busy city. While there she exacted a promise that I would write to you before actually ceasing to be secretary of the British Woman's Temperance Association. As the duties of the office were done by other hands during this month, it is doubtful whether the promise may be considered as kept. Though nominally my responsibilities end with the close of September, and in that sense, I trust she, and you, will accept the will for the deed.

A new reminder came to me in the reproduction of a characteristic letter by Miss Willard in the "Christian" of this week. That letter made my heart leap across the big sea once more, in its earnest longings to know you all as only personal acquaintance can know. O, how I longed to note your wonderful organizing energy, and your united, methodical zeal. The reports of your conferences at Saratoga, in 1881, filled me with admiring envy. Then came successive numbers of your marvellous paper, *Our Union*, which merged into The Union Signal and grew too fast for my limited time to read. After this came other reports and news through visitors from America now and again.

More knowledge increased the sense of humiliation that the women in the mother-country should move so slowly, and to such an extent ignore the burning shame which is blasting our fairest hopes.

From the first commencement of my duty as secretary, the need of more complete organization and subdivision of labor under responsible heads on our side of the water was increasingly evident, as the magnitude of the work to be done was realized. Personally I have never been much troubled with the conservative ideas prevalent in this country; and for this reason my own patience was sorely tested by the stereotyped comment with which any new suggestion was usually met, "We have never done that before." The spirit which dictated these words so often was a continual drag on the wheels of the *new* old-family coach. The more your plans were studied, the deeper grew the desire to emulate the manifold energies which seemed to work with such multiplying power in your union. Time passed on, and the strain of the old and new notions grew more trying, and often the wish for more regular inter-communication was suggested as a sort of ideal perfection of unity, yet no practical plan for g this idea seemed possible.

The proposal sent to England by Mrs. Treadwell from your gifted president was not submitted to the executive during my term of office, so that I could form no opinion of its practicability.

Whether accepted and acted upon or not, the sisterly feeling which prompts the suggestion should create a new tie of family affection, and lessen the distance between the workers in the old and new country.

To take a more general view of the relative position of our two national societies, it does seem as if the mother was a little bewildered, at the impetuous, vigorous, original activity of her grown-up daughters on the other side. Our old nursery legend lends a figure which is very near the truth.

There was an old woman that lived in a shoe,
She had so many children she didn't know what to do;
So she gave them some broth, without any bread,
And whipped them all soundly, and sent them to bed.

The little island, though not "a shoe," is terribly over-crowded. The "so many children" has long been both a family, and national problem. And as in all over-crowded homes, too little attention is given to moral training, the bad predominates.

Evils have grown for centuries, and punishment for wrong doing, with rare attempts at training to do right have become the general rule. Thus the whipping and ill-feeding process have been literally fulfilled. Workhouses, prisons, asylums, penitentiaries and all the paraphanalia of legal and physical remedies,—costing a nation's fortune, are the result of this policy. One vice was at last proved to be the source of most of the others, and itself engendered by its own progeny. That vice was the use of alcohol in its varied insidious forms, in the ordinary beverages. Drunkenness was denounced, but for long only a few denounced the thing that *caused* drunkenness.

At last an effort was made to get at the fountain-head which sent out only poisoned waters. Some of the heaven-taught, manly souls of a few of England's sons, began to cry aloud, but their voices were only heeded by very few. The old mother was deaf and blind to *cause*, while paying dearly to cure *effects*. Men and women grew worse, and the struggle of the new nations with old time beliefs and practices grew more fierce. News came across the sea from the younger branches of the family, whose pioneers went away for conscience's sake, and had grown into a great nation, with the same mixture of good and evil, and the same bitter experience of evil predominating, and blighting their newer homes. Desperate diseases need desperate remedies. But, young courage is needed to act out desperate suggestions. While mother and daughter were agreed that their respective overgrown families were greatly in need of some wholesale reform, the mother with the caution of age, prevented the action which could strike deep and straight at the springs, so as to convince those who had the mental and physical vigor of reformers of their responsibility. But her younger, more vigorous daughter, had been better trained intellectually, and having discovered one of the hitherto hidden sources, had no scruple about destroying it and so to turn aside the streams of pollution which overflowed all the precincts of her homes and lands.

So, your whiskey war in 1874 began. The old lady mother lifted her hands in despair at the want of propriety in her distant daughter's family. But, when Heaven smiled and the news came of great success, a sort of consolation crept into the weary heart and she ventured to *whisper*, "All's well, that *ends* well." After a while a few resolved to follow the example of their rash daughters across the sea. Only, *whatever* was done, must be done quietly, so as not shock the prejudices of the occupant of the "old arm-chair." Yet, earnest souls there were who ventured to suggest that women's hands and voices, must remove and protest against the terrible evils of our old homes. This was a grand concession from the old lady. How grand,—our sisters in the new world cannot comprehend. It was a *step* in direct opposition to all the customs and traditions of centuries.

That step was the formation of the British Women's Temperance Association. But, the lack of women who had been trained to business habits, and who could see and practice the business maxims with which men have long been familiar, and the suspicion which lurked in so many minds and hearts as to women doing public work at all, added to the apathy of ignorance and unbelief, have dragged our wheels on this side the water.

Progress is made, but of the slow and cautious kind, except in certain localities, to-wit, Lancashire and Yorkshire, where the women rose to the emergency of their time and worked in spite of the influences which so generally hinder the work among English women.

(This sketch was put aside, and is only sent at the request of our dear friend, Mrs. Treadwell, on her way back to her home. I conclude with kindest love to you all.)

From yours faithfully, E. H. Bradley,
*Ex-Secretary B. W. T. Assn.*

### A W. C. T. U. PRESIDENT VISITS GOV. ST. JOHN.

Dear Union Signal:—I've been to Olathe, Kansas, to see Governor St. John. I was in Northern Missouri on the day of election; did not return to Kansas City until the 6th. Long before we reached the city, I fancied there was a yellowish green tinge to the blueness of the atmosphere, and a whiff of sulphurous odor now and then. It was "the smoke of their torment," and O, the curses long, and loud, and deep that arose with it! The blood curdles at the bare remembrance; "St. John, the Judas," "The Benedict Arnold," "The Jeff Davis!"

*The Kansas City Journal*, the leading Republican paper west of St. Louis, recommended that St. John and all who voted for him, "should be tarred and feathered." A big job truly! and not yet undertaken. Our truthful (?) dailies represented St. John as lying low in Olathe, bullied, snubbed and threatened, hourly dreading the vengeance of the "citizens he had betrayed."

*The Journal* kindly suggested that he be taken out to the common behind the institution for deaf mutes, and scourged until those unfortunates "should break their silence to plead for him."

My heart always went out to the persecuted, and so I went to see if all these dire threats were falling on his devoted head. As I drove from the depot to St. John's house, a fellow passenger asked the 'bus proprietor, "If St. John was in Olathe;" and, "if he dared show himself on the streets."

The answer was, "You've been reading those infamous lies in the papers. One hundred and forty men voted for him in this little town, and nobody dares touch him here; nor elsewhere either." I was received by a neice of Mrs. St. John's, who told me *her* uncle and aunt had gone to the house of *their* uncle and aunt, to celebrate a birthday surprise party; the aged couple being eighty-four and eighty years of age.

Speaking of the bitter invectives of the papers Mrs. St. John's neice said, "They will never intimidate uncle Saint. He will stand for what he thinks right."

In a short time Ex-Gov. St. John and wife returned, bright, genial, kindly and cheerful, as I have always found them.

The evening was filled with incidents and reminiscences of the past, and thoughtful, earnest plans for the future.

St. John will not take the platform before the first of the year. He has already more calls than he can possibly answer. Letters by the hundreds come from all parts of the union—letters of inquiry, of invitation—of sympathy, of strong adherence, and loyal friendship. Amid all, the ex-Governor is quiet and simple as a child.

Mrs. St. John showed me a banner presented to her husband by the citizens of Elmira, N. Y. One side is a rich, dark plush, on which is embroidered with gold thread, "Dare to be brave." Beneath these words twine the passion flower and vine; then below, the words, "Dare to be True."

The other side is blue satin whereon is embroidered "Ex-Gov. St. John," with date and place. The banner is edged with genuine gold braid and fringe. An exquisite and costly gift.

I asked to see the badge presented some time ago by the women of Kansas. A description of it was given in the Union Signal at the time. But now, when certain journals have exhausted their vocabulary of vile epithets upon St. John, and christian men have manifested a hate and fury hardly consistent with that "charity that thinketh no evil," and is "kind," it may not be amiss to note that after he had served two terms as Governor of the State of Kansas, her women inscribe on the badge pre-

sented to him, the words "Loyal Patriot," and "Protector of our Homes."

St. John's home is comfortable, but exceedingly plain and simple. No evidence appears of fattening by public office. In the cosy room where we sat, his parents' portraits hung on the wall. Just above and between these hangs his grandfather's portrait. A remarkably strong, pure, earnest face, the true Hugenot type. As Mrs. St. John lighted me to my room she quietly observed, "I shall carpet this stairway and hall, when the Democrats pay all that money, which as yet we have seen only in the papers."

Our Third District convention, in session here, passed very strong resolutions condemning the burning of St. John in effigy, and without a dissenting voice endorsed the state and national Prohibition party. Yet this is Democratic Missouri, lying side by side with Republican Kansas, where party hate nailed St. John's effigy to the cross, and amid the howls and jeers of a drunken and infuriated mob bore it aloft through the streets of the capital city. But for the sacred memory in my heart of the brave loved and lost, who struggled and suffered with that party in its earlier, and better years, I could almost blush for the love and sympathy I have given it. Thank God, no party in our country stands on the "divine right of kings;" and grace in defeat is a virtue that might be cultivated with immense profit.

CLARA HOFFMAN.

## A CORRECTION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I notice in your convention number, tenth page, an incorrect report of the statements I made in regard to the faith-cure for which I am so deeply thankful; and for the honor of God and for the sake of a truth to which He has given me a right to testify, I ask as a great favor, that the following be printed, which is in substance what I did say.

My mind was led, while listening to Mrs. Smith's Bible reading on "The Chariots of the Lord," to think of the many poor, sick, suffering ones, who longed with their whole hearts, to work for the Master, but could not because bound by disease.

I thought, "If their eyes could only be opened to see the 'chariots' all about them, and they could only have faith to step into the one God had prepared for them, they might ride triumphantly over every difficulty that lay in their way, and be able to join our ranks, as fellow workers."

For fifteen years I was one of these suffering ones, but, at last, I came to believe, through the word, that, if I could only have faith enough, in Christ, He would heal me. I took for my text, "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today and forever." This I held to for three years, before I was healed. My great desire to be healed, was that I might be useful in the Master's service.

All this time I never doubted God's willingness to heal but thought I failed in some way, to come to Him aright.

At last when given up to die, I doubtless looked to God more earnestly than before, and the cry of my heart was, to know wherein I had failed in coming to Him to claim the promise of healing.

The answer from God was, for I know I talked with Him, "You have tried to exercise faith in me but you have not trusted me for a moment. Faith and trust are inseparable. You have trusted in this remedy and that, this physician and that, and at last the climate." (for we were then at the Rocky Mountains). How quickly I saw my trust had, truly, been divided. My God to whom I had been praying, was no larger as far as trust was concerned than these other things. He said, "In order that my will be done perfectly in your body you must entrust it to my cleansing and care as implicitly as you have your soul." The thought arose "How far would that trust be." He answered: "It would be to accept me as your only physician, now and forever, for the body, as for the soul. To give up every earthly aid, trusting alone in God." Every temptation was brought to bear that could serve to hinder me from taking the step God had asked of me, but they were all answered by the Holy Spirit calling to my remembrance the "written word."

At last the temptation came, "Perhaps it is not God's will that you should be healed." Then my whole heart went out to know God's will. I thought, "If I can know it is God's will for me to die now I can go willingly, or if it is His will that my days be even prolonged in weakness and suffering, I will suffer patiently and willingly."

Then the promise came, "If you will trust your body, implicitly, in my hands, as I have asked of you, you shall know my will." Then came the promise from the word, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest."

Never before had I such a struggle as then to dare to let go of every earthly aid forever, but in looking to God He gave me the will to decide and the courage to let go. I felt then I was lifted into "God's chariot" in waiting for me; lifted out of myself and into my Savior's arms. O, the peace and joy that filled my whole being, and I thought, "If this is trusting God I never trusted Him before." I thought, too, "I desire no greater heaven than I am now in. If I could only always remain in this perfect rest,"—to me, the verification of the precious promise, Math. 9: 28, give me just before I yielded my body to Christ, that I might know His will concerning it.

It was only a few moments before my thoughts were attracted by a very strange feeling going on in my body, where had been constant pain. The sensation cannot be described, but in comparison with pain it was soothing. I thought, "Am I living or am I dying," but I cared not; there was no fear of death. I felt I was already in my Savior's arms, and death would only be to leave me in that sweet resting place. The few moments thus spent were such a precious waiting upon God; waiting to know His will. Soon this strange sensation passed suddenly away, and involuntarily I drew a deep, full breath. I had not breathed such a breath for years. O, how it rested me. Then the thought, "It did not hurt my lungs in the least." (Physicians had pronounced me in quick consumption.)

O, I thought, "Is it possible that God is healing me when I dared to trust Him fully?" As I continued to breath deeply, I placed my hand upon my body that was very much swelled and sore to the touch, and to my surpise, the swelling and soreness were entirely gone. O, the feeling of gratitude and joy that overwhelmed me, as I further tested myself by raising up, turning and twisting in every shape, to see if I really was well, and this, too, the expression of God's will in me.

What a sense of unworthiness came over me just then, as the recipient of so great a blessing; when all I did was simply to "dare to trust myself in God's hands," having had such a struggle to even dare to do that. These commingled feelings overcame me and I found relief in tears.

After this outburst of feeling had subsided and I had concluded, "I never felt so well in my life," the thought came to me as though spoken, "If God has healed you, why not arise and walk." I thought "Yes! why not!" and suiting the action to the thought, I arose and walked, without any inconvenience, feeling as I did so, there had been a thorough work done within by One who could mend as well as make.

The relation of my experience in convention ceased at this point, as I knew the time allotted for this service had more than expired. Only a skeleton of the real experience is related, hence room for many questions, any or all which I shall be happy to answer if any one desire.

MRS. F. A. GILBERT.

## THE VEXATIONS OF VERMONTERS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—They used to say of us, "The W. C. T. U. is not doing anything at all." Today they say that the W. C. T. U. is responsible for the jeopardy of the country. Here in Middlebury they say the women forced and compelled their husbands to vote for St. John!

Prohibitionists are told that they have ruined the country and ought to be hung as traitors to the party. In Vermont about 1,500 ballots were cast for St. John, thus diminishing the majority for Blaine. Not a word is said of the Independents, whose every vote counted two, one for Blaine and one for Cleveland; not a word of the Irish Roman Catholics who by the hundred have deserted Cleveland for Blaine and Logan. Should the Democrats hang them? O, there are temperance men here who wanted to vote for St. John but they could not. Are not they like Mrs. Foster's man of the "universal joint"?

Our local paper comes out with a declaration that the Prohibitionists hold the balance of power. Good. We thought it was the Germans. They should not hang us, they should conciliate us.

This trouble goes through church and state, affects labor and education. A pastor who voted for St. John is deserted by the sensitive ones of his flock. "Off with his head!" they cry of a constable who voted the same way. The college professors "ought to be dismissed," and an industrious mechanic must starve. A miller who did not vote for St. John but has said that he ought to have done so, can grind no more Republican grists!

From the pleasant south window by which I sit and write, I can see an effigy suspended. Upon it his accusation and superscription is written. "St. John, the murderer of the Republican party." I am told that it will be burnt tonight amidst great demonstrations of rage.

Morning of November 11.—Last night the serenaders were out, horning the Prohibitionists. They saluted some of the best residences in town. This morning I walked abroad making inquiries of those I met as to the fate of the effigy. No one knew anything about it. It had melted into thin air. No one had had anything to do about it. No one had put it up. No one was proud of the exploit. That it had not been burnt was evident.

Well, the effigy attacked a principle that is broad and dear; I looked upon it with sadness. The horning I rather enjoyed. My husband tells them to keep right on in that line; they are making in this way prohibition votes to astonish themselves four years hence. Middleburg was the banner town in the state for Prohibition votes and this is the way politicians feel about it.

I thought the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL, especially in Vermont, would be glad to know how it affects our ladies. They bear it heroically, believing that all shall work together for good. Our monthly meeting comes next week and we expect to have an unusually good one. A parlor meeting, supper served, and prohibition gentlemen invited to tea and for the evening.

MRS. CLINTON SMITH.

*Supt. Dept. Literature Vermont W. C. T. U.*

## GOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE AGAIN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The letter in your last issue which drops the "seed corn" for the hour of our need, in drawing out thoughts and plans for general instruction in the "science of government," just touches my thought and purpose. In my rural meetings I have been leading men and women, old and young, to think and investigate the principles of state and national government, to study the requirements of the constitution of the United States and their own state.

In our college the science of government, under that name is made a part of the curriculum, but the text books do not cover the ground in such a way as to suit the professor, and for several years he has been writing and rewriting a set of short lectures which have been made very useful and instructive. He has recently revised them and had them examined by lawyers, teachers and other men of letters, who have given high testimonials of their fitness for general use as a hand book of instruction. He has taken measures to have them printed and they may possibly be just what we as W. C. T. U. workers will want. For several months my mind has been very much exercised on this subject; and there seems to be a necessity for the young people to become as thoroughly educated in the principles and laws by which we are governed, as in their arithmetic, and if the women are to take the right of suffrage, my plea and prayer is that they may never cast a vote unless each one thoughtfully understands the reasons for voting and the obligations voting brings upon her, as well as the results growing out of it. I have been planning to take Young's Treatise upon that subject into our union this month, that there may be more general thought upon this subject. I am heartily in sympathy with the movement for foreign work as suggested by Mrs. S. F. Grubb, and hope much good may be done. There is so much to be done in the various departments, we are almost staggered lest the half be not done; yet with earnest faith we may ask whatsoever we will and it shall be granted us. May our faith be as God's promise of His grace.

A. K. W.

*Alfred Centre, N. Y.*

# Our Children.

## KATIE'S THANKSGIVING.

MRS. V. J. KENT.

I am thankful for Mamma and Papa,
And thankful for Daisy and Belle;
And thankful, our Father in heaven
Let dear grandma get well.

I am thankful for cakes and candies,
And clothes, and a nice little bed,
For dolly, and beautiful "Wide Awake,"
That I've read, and read, and read.

And, then would it hurt your feelings,
Dear papa, if I should say,
I'm thankful you'r so much nicer
Than you were last Thanksgiving day?

You know we had no turkey,
Or anything nice to eat,
And mamma cried most all day long,
And kept looking down the street.

I think she was looking for you, papa,
But you never came home 'til night,
And then you said such dreadful words
We were nearly dead with fright.

I remember mamma never said a word,
She could do nothing but weep;
And Daisy and I hid away in the bed,
And cried ourselves to sleep.

But today we are all so happy,
And you are so good and kind,
And a pleasanter home in all our town,
I'm sure you could not find.

I know what makes the difference,
Because I heard you say,
It was signing your name to the Temperance pledge
At the hall—last New Year's day.

*Chicago, 1884.*

## A THANKSGIVING PIE.

### *HOW CHARLIE KEPT THE GOLDEN RULE*

ROSE HARTWICK THORPE.

"Please, marm, do you want a boy?"

"No, indeed," said Mrs. Harper, carelessly, without turning to look at the child who had addressed her. "My own boy keeps me in a continual worry, and I don't know what I would do with two."

"I didn't ask to be 'dopted, marm, only hired. Ain't there something I can do about the house? I can scrub steps beau'fully, an' run o' errands an'—an' most anything."

The wistful earnestness in the child's voice attracted Mrs. Harper's attention, and she turned and looked at him. She was standing in the door when he accosted her, looking down the street in hopes of seeing a late milkman. Bridget lacked a pint of milk for the Thanksgiving pudding, because Charlie, her own little boy, had found the milk-pitcher. He usually found things on the busiest days.

"Dear me," said Mrs. Harper, as her eyes fell upon the forlorn little figure at her side. "What a little fellow you are to be looking for employment. Not much larger than my five year old Charlie, and I should be very much frightened if Charlie was out in the street alone."

"But I'm lots older 'n I am big," said the child, stretching his small self to his full height, and balancing on his tip-toes, as he spoke. "I'm nine years old, an' you just ought'er see me work."

"Well, dear, run home to your mother, and wait until you are larger, before you offer your services," she said, as she turned away from the door.

"I ain't too little to get awfully hungry, an' I ain't got no mother to run home to, either," sobbed the child, as a whiff of something spicy and good was blown into his face, when Bridget opened the kitchen door to see if "Missas" had got the milk.

"Don't feel so bad, little boy," piped a sympathetic voice, as a curly, golden head was thrust out of an open window, near by. "Mamma's busy today, an' Bridget's cross, 'cause I drank the milk. How'd I know that 'twas for the pudding? They shouldn't put pudding milk in my pitcher, anyhow. What's your name?"

"Billy."

"Well, Billy, you'll feel better tomorrow, 'cause its Thanksgiving Day, an' you'll have turkey an' cranber sauce, an' mince pie, an' pumpkin pie, an' plum puddin', an' more things than you could eat if you was big's my grandpa."

"No I won't," said Billy, mournfully. "I won't have a single mouthfull o' anything, unless I get some work to do."

"Oh, yes you will," said Charlie, encouragingly. "Everybody does on Thanksgiving Day. They have the good dinner so's to make 'em 'member 'n be thankful."

"I never had a Thanksgiving Day in my life," said Billy. "or anything else to be thankful for."

"You didn't!" Charlie's blue eyes opened to their widest extent; but he could not believe Billy's assertion, and an incredulous look crept into their wondering depths as he added gravely: "I guess that you've forgot, Billy."

"No I haven't either," cried Billy indignantly. "I guess if I'd ever had enough to eat, once in my life, I'd 'member it's long's I lived."

He turned and walked away as he said this, and Charlie watched him, a tender pity shining through his eyes. He then spread his chubby, dimpled hands out on the window sill, and regarded them gravely.

"I wouln't wonder 'n he told the troof," said he after a moment's silent reflection. "His hands aint fat an' round, with little holes where the fingers stick in, like mine. Oh, dear! I do wish he could have a Thanksgiving dinner, just once to see how 'twould seem to him."

Speaking of the Thanksgiving dinner, reminded Charlie that on his last visit to the kitchen, half an hour before, Bridget had just finished a little pie for his especial benefit, and it surely must be baked, by this time.

Mamma was up stairs getting ready for lunch, and Bridget was down cellar after more butter. The odorous kitchen was without a guardian, and Charlie's eyes at once discovered his own little pie (conspicuous for its "lumpy" surface) among the larger ones, on the shelf.

"I s'pose Billy 'd feel real thankful if he had a whole pie himself," said Charlie, turning his Thankgiving pie about and viewing its uneven top-crust with complacent satisfaction. "It's just full of raisins," he soliloquised; "big, fat fellows too, an' 't 'll taste good to me. If I was Billy boy out doors I'd like to have a Charlie boy give me his Thanksgiving pie, 'specially if he didn't know how nice Thanksgiving pies are an' hadn't ever had one. Bridget won't bother to make me another if I give this away, an' the big pies ain't so good's mine; but Billy did look hungry. Yes," decidedly, "I'll give my pie to Billy."

With the pie tightly grasped in his chubby hands, Charlie started in search of Billy. He remembered the direction Billy had taken, and he started down the street, calling "Billy" at the top of his voice.

"I wish I knew where I could find a good, trusty errand boy," said Mr. Harper, as he sat at lunch with his wife opposite. He had no thought that she could help him. He had simply spoken his thought aloud.

The words Billy had spoken as she turned away had sounded in Mrs. Harper's ears all the morning, and the child's pinched face had haunted her.

"Would a small boy answer your purpose?" she asked.

"I don't need a large one," he answered. "I want one who will be spry and trustworthy. I've had two or three applications, but the boys did not suit me."

"I wish I had known about it this morning," said Mrs. Harper. "A small boy came to the door inquiring for work. I have reproached myself all the morning for not giving him something to eat, he looked so thin and hungry."

"Where is my boy?" asked Mr. Harper; "I must see him before I go."

Mrs. Harper summoned Bridget, and sent for Charlie. In a few moments Bridget returned, saying that Charlie could not be found.

Then began an exciting search for the missing child. After becoming satisfied that he was not in the house, Mr. Harper started for a policeman to assist in the search. At the door Mrs. Harper said:

"Those children may have seen him. See that little boy carrying another nearly as large as himself. I do believe it's Charlie."

She rushed past him out into the street, and sure enough, there was Charlie in Billy's arms.

"He got so tired 't he couldn't go any farther," explained Billy. "I thought you'd worry about him, so I toted him along part o' the way, but he's pretty fat an' heavy."

Mr. Harper took Charlie.

"Don't let Billy go till he's had some Thanksgiving pie," cried Charlie, and, when they had entered the house, he added, "Billy said that he never had anything to be thankful for. I 'membered the golden rule, mamma, so I thought I'd give him my own little Thanksgiving pie, with the lots of raisins in it; but I couldn't find him. I runned, an' then I walked. There was lots of boys, but no Billys. By 'n' by I got so tired 'n' hungry that I had to eat the pie myself. I'd just eat the crust all around, so's to save the best for the last, when a big boy snatched it from me, an' I screamed loud 's ever I could. I don't s'pose Billy would a' found me if that boy hadn't snatched my pie. Billy pitched into him, an' cuffed him good, but he didn't get the pie, 'cause the big boy opened his mouth an' put it all in. You just ought to 'a seen his cheeks pod out."

"I was afraid you had coaxed Charlie away," said Mrs. Harper, thinking that she had kept the "golden rule," Billy would not have gone from her door hungry.

"I guess he didn't mamma," exclaimed Charlie; "I went myself, an' you would not have any little boy now, if Billy hadn't found me. I losted myself, but he 'membered where I lived, an' he brought me back quick, so't you wouldn't worry 'bout me. When I got tired, an' my feet wouldn't go, he carried me. Say, papa, can't Billy stay an' have some Thanksgiving dinner tomorrow? Please, mamma, do let him."

"Yes," said Mrs. Harper, gently kissing Charlie's eager face. "He shall eat Thanksgiving dinner with you, Charlie, and you shall have a Thanksgiving pie of your own. Then, turning to her husband, she said:

"This is the boy I was telling you about."

"Where did you find Charlie?" asked Mr. Harper.

"On Pearl street, sir, down by the river."

"And you came all the way with him, just to bring him safely home?"

"Yes, sir; he couldn't 'a found it alone, an' 't wouldn't been right to 'a left the little fellow there."

"See here, my boy," said Mr. Harper, suddenly, "do you know of any good, trusty boy, who would like to earn a couple of dollars a week, doing errands?"

"Yes, sir, I—oh, please, marm, I ain't so very little, an' I'll grow as fast 's I can."

Billy's thin face lit up wonderfully, and his dark eyes sparkled hopefully.

"Little! no, indeed!" said Mr. Harper, kindly. "You brought Charlie safely home, and he is much larger than any bundle you'll ever be asked to carry again."—*Interior.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S LETTER.

Dear Boys and Girls:—A letter came to me a few days ago from a dear little Illinois girl, which I am going to let all of you read. I am so glad to hear the nice things the Bands of Hope, and all the children's organizations are doing over the land; for we are in a great work, and the people that are on the other side are working just as hard for the liquor trade, and you must all say "We have enlisted *for the war*," and keep right on doing all you can for temperance. In the school, among your friends, on the street,—in all places and with all people,—speak for temperance, and stand firm. And write me whatever you and your Band of Hope are doing. Here is one little letter:

FLANAGAN, ILLINOIS.

Dear Union Signal:—Two weeks ago the Band of Hope children met at the Christian church and marched from there to the depot with banners, to meet the Rev. Mr. Baker. The first banner was "Tremble Kilg Alcohol! we shall grow up." The second was, "We shall vote by and by." The third, carried by two girls was, "So shall we." They then marched through town to see the pole raised. The flag was red, white and blue. Then the Rev. Mr. Baker gave a short speech. In the evening at the Methodist church he gave a nice temperance speech. We meet every two weeks on Saturday. Our president is Mrs. Hand. Mary Gilman.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498 Sharon, Pa.*

222. Anagram.

"Holaloc dan Eghiemy" is the name of a new textbook on the science of "Gypsolihoy," now being introduced into some of our public schools. H. E. R.

223. Missing Consonants.

I— —e—a—i—a— —e.

Suppy consonants and you will have an adjective that well applies to most of our temperance workers.

H. E. R.

224. Letter Puzzle.

A and O, and U and N,
L and I, and N again;
S and I, and N and G,
Show a sheet we're glad to see.

225. Two Word Squares.

1, a pond; 2, to encourage; 3, saved; 4, a girl's name.
1, to run; 2, solitary; 3, formerly; 4, a stalk.

Charlie Davis.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

216. "Serve the Lord with fear and rejoice with trembling."

217. Heaven, bread, dawdle, frost, flowers, faith, anchor, fierce, tier, tooth, thimble, thine, bit: "Be not afraid of their faces, for I am with thee to deliver thee saith the Lord."

# Home Department.

## NOVEMBER.

H. M. G.

O sweet October days,
I sung a week ago,
For earth and sky were radiant
With rich autumnal glow,
Each morning dawned in beauty,
And, when the sun arose,
Its glory seemed unrivalled
Save at the evening's close.

O fairest month of autumn,
So clothed in bright array,
Today I mourn thy beauty
So quickly passed away,
And "dreary, sad November,"
With wailing winds and rain,
Seems sighing o'er thy absence,
And weeping, tears in vain.

So like our life—if beauty
And joy come for a day,
Perchance another dawning
May chase them all away.
The light may have departed
From heart and home as well,
And, to our darkened vision,
Life seems a funeral knell.

O blessed compensation,
Sweet hope of life to come,
When to our closer vision,
Will come no days of gloom,
When all we love, and long for,
Of beauty, light and joy,
And friends, best gift of heaven,
Are ours, without alloy.

## THE LITTLE CRIPPLE.

JOSEPHINE MAYO.

Mrs. Leroy lived on at the old farm after her husband died, she and her two sons. She was a gentle, motherly little woman, and the boys, who had long ago grown so tall they could look over her head, often called her "little mother."

Tom, was a broad-shouldered, fine-looking boy (or to save his dignity we will say man) of twenty-one, quite content to stay with his mother and take his father's place as much as possible, but Bert had got it into his head that he was cut out for something *better* than farm work, that "plow boots" were degrading, overalls "plebeian, and feeding pigs the bane of his life.

He would often come to the door when dressed for his work, and looking at his mother with a half-comical, half-pathetic smile, say, "Little mother, doesn't it distress you to see your best looking boy in such unseemly garb?" And the little mother would smile up at him, and answer, "Not half so much as it seems to you, my son, don't be ashamed of your work, dear, for that *would* distress me;" and Tom coming up behind him would grab him around the shoulders with a "Come along, old chap, don't stand there flirting with the little mother," and then both boys would go merrily off to their work, leaving the little mother a very happy woman.

But the discontent with farm life grew on Bert till he became so restless that Mrs. Leroy was at her wits end to know what to do with him. And then Lou Wilde came to live in D. two miles away. Lou was bright, handsome, unprincipled, fast, had a good salary, and spent it all; just the sort of boy to interest Bert, and finish unsettling him; told him farming did very well for people who had not brains enough for anything else, that it was dirty work, not fit for a gentleman, that Bert was too old to be a "Mollie Coddle." And Bert, though he did not quite believe it, thought Lou an uncommonly smart fellow, began to spend his evenings in town, at the depot, or saloon, wherever Lou happened to be, neglected his work, and started down the road so many boys have gone before him.

Things went on from bad to worse, till at last came the never-to-be-forgotten night when "the little mother" waited for him and he did not come, waited until twelve, one, two, then sent Tom after him while she did the harder work of keeping still.

She heard them at last, Tom's firm quick, step, and Bert's——was that faltering, unsteady step his? She covered her face with her hands to hide she knew not what, but looked up eagerly as Tom came in.

He walked right over to her, and putting his arm around her said, "Little mother, he is not fit for you to see tonight. I will take him up to bed, we can do nothing else."

Did the mother sleep that night? Answer, mothers who have spent the long night hours in prayer.

Of course the morning brought the usual head ache, repentance, remorse, and the kind of good intentions we are told "hell is paved with;" which lasted until the first time he wanted to turn from them.

It was many weeks after this that the old village hack drove up to Mrs. Leroy's gate one afternoon, and the driver first lifted out a little invalid carriage, then a young girl of about sixteen whom he put gently into the little carriage, and leaving a trunk on the grass beside the gate drove away.

She watched him out of sight and then rolled herself slowly up to the door (just as Mrs. Leroy opened it) and said in a tremulous voice, while her eyes filled with tears, "Is it Aunt Myra?" and then almost sobbing, "Did'nt you get papa's letter? I'm Margie Henton." Mrs. Leroy's arms were around her by this time, and drawing her close said, "My poor little girl, all alone, where is papa, and how is mother?"

At this the sobs came thick and fast—"papa—wrote——to—you—she's gone—we're all alone—and he wants you to take care of me—Oh, auntie, auntie, mother died last week." Mrs. Leroy soothed and comforted her as only a mother can, and then called Tom, who took his little cousin in his arms noticing at the same time, with a great pity, her poor little crippled feet not larger than a child's two years old.

Dear little Margie—for she seemed a child in spite of her sixteen years, how they all learned to love her. Some times in her little carriage, some times on her crutches, always busy, always bright, her aunt's "right hand," the boys confidant and comforter; I never saw so perfectly cheerful a disposition."

Bert asked her once "what it was made her so happy," and the answer came promptly, "I think it is God. I used to be very discontented because I could not walk. Well, one day mother had a long talk with me about it, and showed me how wrong it was; she told me that it was my duty to bear the cross God had given me, cheerfully and patiently, not to make my life a burden to every one else as well as to myself." I saw that she was right and tried. It was terribly hard at first, but became easier every day, and I soon found that even my poor little life need not be an entire failure.

"Bertie," she went on, her face growing brighter as she spoke, "I believe I can now be content with my Heavenly Father's way whatever it is. He has showed me so many times that it is best, and it is so comfortable not to have to plan or worry for myself but just leave it all to Him."

And so it was she went on in her bright way. The neighbors learned to love her. And no picnic or party was ever considered complete without Margie beaming from her little carriage, supported on either side by a tall cousin, and the merriest corner of the room was always Margie's.

The only drawback now to their happiness was Bert. The habit of intemperance was steadily increasing, and though he would often stay at home an evening because Margie wanted him, his love for her amounting almost to devotion, still the habit and "Lou" were always standing in wait to drag him down.

Many a long and serious talk did Margie have with him and he was always sorry, always promised to do better, and kept it faithfully till the next time he saw his fascinating comrade. She tried to make him give up Lou, but between flattery and ridicule he kept Bert too well in his power for that.

It was the day before New Year's, and the young people had planned a sleigh ride to the next town, where they would dance the old year out and the new year in.

Bert was to take Margie, and Tom Margie's best friend, Nellie Sargent, but as they had only one sleigh, Bert went into the village after a second one promising to be back by seven o'clock, which was the starting time. Eight o'clock came, and they were just beginning to be worried about him when they heard the bells, and all bundled on their wraps and Tom carried Margie down stairs just as Bert got to the door, and in five minutes they were off, Bert and Margie ahead, and with a good hourse fairly sped over the road.

Margie enjoyed it keenly for a few minutes till she noticed that Bert was driving recklessly and when she remonstrated, he only laughed at her and seemed so altogether unlike himself that she was frightened and begged him to take her home. He only laughed the more and shouted to the horse, and all at once it flashed over her mind what had kept him so long in the village. They went tearing along over the snow till the horse shied and Bert too unsteady to be conscious what he was doing pulled the wrong line. The sleigh was over. The horse gone, and poor little Margie thrown against a tree. The fright and snow sobered Bert and when Tom came up he was kneeling beside his unconscious little cousin bathing her face with snow trying to bring her to life.

Tom with a horrified exclamation jumped from the sleigh, lifted Margie in and they all started for home, where a physician was soon summoned.

But when he came he found a sad household. Mrs. Leroy pale and tearful sitting beside the bed. Tom and Bert almost wild with grief and anxiety waiting for the verdict. They heard it at last: "She may live but I think it doubtful." Then poor Bert threw himself on his knees beside the bed and sobbed out: "Mother, if she dies I have killed her."

And the mother as she tenderly smoothed his hair answered, "Ah! Bertie we little know what sorrow wrong doing will bring us. But we hope our dear little girl will recover, and she will never grudge the pain to herself if it makes a noble man of our wayward boy." He raised his head at that, and after looking at the pale little face on the pillow said earnestly,

"That's what makes it so hard, mother; it is terrible to think that poor child must suffer for my sin. If the consequences would only fall on me I would not complain, however severe they were."

"Yes, dear," answered his mother; "that is the way we often feel, but the consequences of sin never stop with the sinner. We have to bear one another's burdens in that way much oftener than we know. It has been a fearful lesson to you, my boy, God grant that it be a lasting one."

Margie did recover, though it was many months before she was able to leave her bed, and then Bert carried her into the parlor and deposited her on the sofa in triumph. The good doctor said they must be very careful of her still, a warning scarcely needed. She never fully recovered her former health but lived many years, lived to see Bert keep his good resolves at last.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Ded. 7.] Fourth Quarter, No. 10. [1884.

## TOPIC: DRUNKENNESS.

Lesson Text.—Proverbs 23: 29–35.

Golden Text.—Be not among wine-bibbers, Prov. 23: 30. Time of writing. B. C. 900.

1. The first glance *at* this lesson shows that drunkenness is an old, old sin—and, since alcohol produces drunkenness, that alcohol has been long in existence and is an old offender.

While it is true that alcohol, *as such*, was not discovered till the middle ages, alcohol as an active principle was in existence as soon as the first wine was made. Fermentation produces alcohol. Distillation only separates it.

2. The very next thought that comes to us, is the strangeness of human nature, that five or six thousand years of Divine instruction illustrated by Nature's object lessons, have not yet convinced the world that woe, and woe only, follows in the train of alcohol. It is not from stupidity—it is not lack of understanding. It is the carnal heart, at enmity with God—or if not knowingly at enmity with Him, loving self and its appetites better than God and His beneficent law.

There never was a truer illustration of why men and women use wine and strong drink, than the remark of Quinn the actor who went into a cafe and hearing one man order drink in these words, "Waiter, some brandy, I'm *hot*," and another fellow immediately with, "Waiter, some brandy I'm *cold*," ordered for himself in the following frank fashion, "Waiter, some brandy, *I like it*."

It is the *liking* which dims the light shed by both reason and revelation on this pathway of sorrow. It is appetite which usurps the place of sovereignty in the human heart, and defies both nature and God.

3. Another easy inference from these facts, is that God's law is not the arbitrary thing some uneasy souls are accustomed to regard it, but rather the manifestation of His tender love. A mother who bids her boy "good bye" as he starts out into the world for himself, gives many an admonition that is as wise as it is loving. The boy never thinks of these as arbitrary. He knows that only the intensest love prompts each one; that they are guide posts to success and honor and goodness. But when God gives to His children these safe and sure laws of conduct, they so often rebel, not knowing that they are inspired by a love in which the dearest, tenderest mother-love ever known is swallowed up as an atom too small for even mathematical measurement. When shall we learn the love of God and the secret of His law?

4. In this lesson we get God's written law of total abstinence—His "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red within the cup." The other day, the writer saw an illustration of this text. A lady was preserving some unfermented juice of the grape sealing it in glass cans as she would fruit, for use in cooking, in sickness and for sacramental purposes. As she sealed up a can she said: "Look through this can at the light. The wine is not red you see, but a dull purple. If I were to allow it to ferment it would soon take on a clear red color." It is only "when it is red" that wine is intoxicating, when it has acquired the alcoholic principle by fermentation. This law of God, "Look not" is not arbitrary, it is full of reason, and the reason is the subject matter of this lesson. Impress it item by item, as can so easily be done by recalling to the class, the familiar instances of each stage of sorrow and demoralization enumerated. "It biteth like a serpent"—the tooth of remorse when intoxication is over; "Stingeth like an adder,"—poisons the blood; "thine eyes shall behold strange women,"—the way to the house of the "strange woman" is paved with whisky bottles; "as he that lieth down in the midst of the sea or that lieth upon the top of a mast,"—dizziness, nausea, uncertainty of place and danger of death are the first fruits of the sin; and so on, illustrating each point from the well known career of a drunkard. Above all, teach that drunkenness is a sin, and that to associate with drinkers is to endanger one's principles, as says the Golden Text.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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## ARE WE A POLITICAL PARTY.

Among the many unfounded charges that have been made against the W. C. T. U. since its organization none are more absurd than the chief accusation of the present time, that it has become a political party. This charge is based upon the action of the St. Louis convention, wherein the duly elected representatives of the various state and local unions of the country resolved to *lend their influence* to that national political organization which declares in its platform for Prohibition and Home Protection.

It would seem to the uninitiated, and we claim to be still uninitiated in political crafthood, that a political party must be made up of something more tangible than "influence." Political parties have died and worms have eaten them, but not from "influence" unsupported by votes.

Let us see how resolutions operate in other bodies than our own. For instance, the Congregational Ministers Union of this city early in October passed the following resolution with about the same proportional majority as that adopted at the St. Louis convention:

*Resolved*, That for the sake of the south, for the sake of this country, for the sake of temperance and prohibition, for the sake of the family and the reform against polygamy, the election of James G. Blaine is the necessity of the hour.

The fairest possible inference is that this body of ministers thereby agreed to lend not only their influence, but their votes, to this "necessity of the hour."

*Did such action render the Congregational Ministers Union a political party?*

The Rock River conference of the M. E. church, on the other hand passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we distinctly recognize, and cheerfully acknowledge the reformatory and charitable work of the N. W. C. T. U., and we sincerely pray that it may have increased success in its patriotic and pious endeavors for "God and home and native land;" and we heartily endorse its noble purpose, expressed in the ringing words: "We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.

*Did such endorsement of our endorsement make the Rock River conference a political party?*

Again, several Iowa conferences of the same church declared by resolution to stand by, and vote for the Republican party. Again we ask, *Did such declaration of purpose and intention to act, convert those religious bodies into a political party?*

Forty years ago large numbers of the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States believed so strongly that human slavery was a sin, that its highest council was compelled to declare against the slave holder as a member of this great church, thereby causing division of the church, and lending aid and influence to the then crystalizing party of freedom. But never was it written among men that this *decisive and revolutionary action converted the M. E. church in the northern states into a political party!*

History and common sense unite in the verdict that the charge against the W. C. T. U. is a foolish one. We shall pay no further heed to it, and counsel a steadfast non-observance of all disagreeable things said and done, while we work on as heretofore, showing to all gainsayers that if we are a political party, which we certainly are not, it is such a one as the world never saw before, one that has for its motto: "All the world for Christ and Temperance."

## A WESTERN JOURNEY.

*EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.*

The very respectable and dignified railway train that stands with panting engine on the C. B. & Q. track, at the great Union depot on Canal St., seems as guiltless of association with the prickly pear and wild antelope of the "plains," as it is filled with practical applications of comfort to the tired worker who boards it at precisely twelve o'clock at noon of November the seventh, bound for that region of cactus and prairie dogs. A pleasant party of us whirl along through Illinois corn fields which have yielded their bountiful harvest, on into Iowa, the land of sealed wine-closets, speaking from the railway point of knowledge, and finally across the muddiest river that flows to the sea, into Nebraska, one of the most magnificent states on which the future holds unforeclosed mortgage. I say it with enthusiasm, but it is the enthusiasm of truth.

Twenty years ago it was my pain to cross this great agricultural plain in an old fashioned "thoroughbrace" stage coach. It was known then as "The Great American Desert," and for eleven days and nights, from six to nine passengers inside, and often the same number on the roof, tested physical endurance and the graces of the spirit in order to reach the land of perpetual sunshine and eternal snow. To day it is my pleasure to take the same journey in a palace car, at luxurious ease, supplied with hot tea and coffee at any hour from the convenient "buffet," and privileged to share in a bountiful lunch with friends dear to my heart. Physical endurance is no longer a matter of trial, and the discipline of the spirit has been relegated to some of the "ills of life," not yet extinguished by "modern improvements."

The great American desert is now in part if not in whole, a fruitful garden, and the development of the whole is but a question of time, and of the resolution of our young men, who, if they but know in "this their day, the things that belong to their peace" will not crowd into the already crowded town or city, but become

"settlers on the soil" of that almost endless stretch of country and possibility which has been opened up by these great continental railways. Eastern Nebraska bears the mark of this resolution well carried out. Cities, villages, and wooded, cultivated farms, cover the eastern third of the state. Then come the "ranches" bristling with windmills and made habitable by comfortable sod houses with their deeply-bayed windows, in which plants thrive and flower in close sympathy with their native earth.

Right through the heart of this rapidly developing country, runs the "Burlington-&-Missouri-river-in-Nebraska" branch of the C., B. & Q., and right at the end of one of its well managed divisions lies McCook, for the nonce my destination. It is a little city set upon a hill, and the lights from the windows of its prettily built houses gleam out with hospitable welcome as I find my way to one of the prettiest homes it boasts, for a Sunday's quiet visit.

Here is the little mistress of the house who with her good husband went out from Dr. Goodwin's great church in Chicago, to help found a church not in the wilderness, but in the midst of a most intelligent community, and who opens her own pretty parlors every Thursday evening as a reading-room for the young people of the village who have only cheerless rooms in boarding houses. Perhaps somebody will recognize her if I say she is the same little woman who, last Thanksgiving day in Chicago, invited the grocer's boy to her first family feast because she was so sure nobody else would think to invite him. After this, it will surprise no one to learn that she is one of the moving spirits of the W. C. T. U. of this thriving town, which is holding a series of Sunday evening temperance meetings with general acceptance, and excellent management.

Early on Monday morning, by the arrangement of my kind host, a double team came to the door, and with a genuine "cow boy," off duty for a little season, for a driver, three energetic explorers set out for a thirty mile ride south into Kansas. There never was a clearer atmosphere, never a broader outlook, never more golden sunshine it seemed to me than that we enjoyed this glorious morning. Deep breaths of the invigorating air, and happy anticipations of the day's doings and revealings, gave us the joy of simple existence.

The blue sky was far, far away—the horizon line melted away into it—there was such a sense of being on top of the round world, and all its infelicities under our feet. One of our number for months past an invalid, none other indeed than Mrs. E. G. Merrill, long the beloved secretary of the Central Union of Chicago, rode sixty miles that day without an ache or pain,—consummate test of the recuperative powers and qualities of this incomparable climate. The prairie is soft with the tufted buffalo grass, save where the departure of the buffalo and the coming of civilization is marked by the patches of "blue joint," concerning whose encroachments I condoled with a young ranchman, remembering the virtues of its famed predecessor on which cattle fed all winter, nosing down to its roots for the little gland of sweetness and nourishment which gives it value.

"O," said he, "that's our salvation. This land is too good for cattle ranges alone. That 'blue joint' makes hay."

The remark was "significant of much" as Mrs. Carlyle would say; significant of the truth that this great plain is to furnish the world's market with agricultural products in the near future.

A little plant or weed, with a wicked look under its velvet leaves, attracted my attention. "That" said our "cowboy" driver, experienced in the ways of cattle beyond even most of his kind, "that is the loco weed. It is to horses what drink is to men. It pizens 'em, not to death, but they stagger round after eating it as men do from drink, and if once they get a taste of it, they're crazy to get another. Some of 'em it makes stupid and some of 'em act vicious and ugly, but sooner or later it kills 'em, sure."

Here was a revelation indeed. Have we not been told that animals are endowed with a sense of the unfit and the unnatural as man, poor man, is not—at least not now? The locoed horse—the drunken man—here is something to investigate, I said to myself, and the driver, as if divining my thought, reined up his horses, leaped out and picked a handful of it, which I have preserved for the scrutiny and analysis of the next naturalist I meet.

The sun is quite a little way past the zenith, when we find we have lost our way on this trackless prairie. We have crossed the Republican and the Beaver, two of the few creeks that water the great plain. We are in Kansas, but several miles west of our destination, and our thirty mile ride stretches into five or six miles more. It is still further prolonged by having to circumvent the newly fenced pastures. Still another testimony to the decision of agriculture that "the cattle must go." We drive on interminably, it seems to me, impatient for the accomplishment of a great desire, but at last after following directions received at the coziest of sod cabins, given in as polite language and as cultured tones as might greet us in some classic university town, we spy in a not far distant "draw" or ravine, the adventurous and almost omnipresent windmill. It is a sure guide to habitation. In reaching it we strike a cross-road, where a pole supports a mail box. A white rag floats out from it indicating treasure within. This peculiar post-office is "confirmation strong as Holy Writ" of what the windmill hinted. Another five minutes and we are driven up before the door of a comfortable, square-roofed frame house, voices are heard and signs of living are seen, while bounding up over the bank of the "draw" comes the boy, brown of face and of attire, whom I would any day *go eight hundred miles to see.*

M. B. W.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

After bud, blossom, then fruit (with proper care.) One of the many telling things at Michigan's 6th district convention held the other day, was a banner of white satin, used in the decorations made 35 years ago for the Daughters of Temperance of Northville, and belonging to Mrs. Plumstead. "Add to your virtue, Temperance," was the motto. The daughters *then*, the mothers *now*, and their daughters have risen up and called them blessed.

* * *

Miss Willard has found "a ticket at the door" in some of her recent audiences on the present trip. This is entirely against her rule, which is that the meeting must be as free and open as the church on Sunday. I make this plea for her, that such may be the understanding always and everywhere she goes. Gospel temperance talks ought to be free.

* * *

Kentucky gave five thousand votes to St. John. The faculty of the agricultural college at Lexington stood solid for him. Col. George W. Bain was on Kentucky's electoral ticket.

* * *

Mrs. S. K. Leavitt, of Cincinnati, the first woman ever elected President of the National W. C. T. U., and who at once declined the honor, has removed with her husband to Jacksonville, Florida. The white ribbon women there are to be congratulated. Commiserate the W. C. T. U. sisterhood of Beeropolis.

* * *

Mrs. Angele C. Davis, recently corresponding secretary W. C. T. U. of Cincinnati, is now living in Louisville and has been made president of Y. W. C. T. U. there, vice Mrs. Carrie Leech resigning that she may give more time to state work.

* * *

It is a great loss to the reading people of the northwest that Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert has abdicated the "Womans Kingdom" of the *Inter Ocean*. It is not generally known, but I think it deserves to be among the W. C. T. U. at least, that her reason for doing so was the continued injustice of that journal to the W. C. T. U. Her "kingdom" was not worth so much to her as her loyalty to its subjects.

* * *

Mrs. George W. Bain kindly accompanied Miss Willard on her trip through Kentucky. She is a most faithful state president spending and being spent in the service. The south is a field ready for the harvest. Women are so earnest that in many localities they go to the court house on the day of the local option vote and plead to be represented by those exercising "the sovereignty."

* * *

A bright white ribbon girl says some of our Republican friends are so vexed about women "lending their influence" to a party, that she should think they wouldn't be willing to even say "polly-tics" any more, but would call it "Tommy-tics!"

* * *

A terribly truthful summing up is this of *Frank Leslie's:*

The election is over. Defamation has ceased. The air, cleared of the foul vapors of obscenity and calumny, seems like the pure air on the top of the Alps. If the vile things that have been said about candidates within four months could be collected in one book, they would poison the paper and rot the covers. It has been contention allied to foul aspersion—a demon's sandwich made by pasting the first summer of the civil war and the summer of the Beecher trial together. It is over, and the half asphyxiated land breathes once more free!

* * *

"A low sweet voice is a excellent thing in woman"—or anybody else. Nor is this charm incompatible with public speaking. To illustrate: One of our most eloquent women (and most easily heard by large audiences, please notice) was travelling in Maine. It was a warm summer day, and she wished the window of the parlor car opened. Her request was conveyed to the porter in the low pleasant tones of her conversation-voice. A cultured Canadian lady was seated behind her, and attracted by these musical and winning tones, for more than anything else the voice betrays inherent nature, resolved to make her acquaintance. This led to engagements to speak in Montreal, Ottawa, and other chief towns, and opened Canada to our national organizer, Mrs. Emily McLaughlin, of Boston.

* * *

It is pleasant to note that Dr. Reynolds of Red Ribbon fame, is coming into Michigan to fulfill a series of engagements, and we trust his field may constantly enlarge for good. His is the gospel of love and persuasion.

* * *

Such a notice as this has been clipped by an observing W. C. T. U. woman, from a country paper: "Hogs raised about distilleries are very often subject to inflammation of the lungs and liver. These troubles may be easily avoided by using ——s, horse and cattle powder in their swill." I wish everybody would take as much pains to prevent inflammation of the lungs and liver in human beings raised on distilling products, as is taken to protect the hogs.

* * *

Mrs. Mary C. McClees, National superintendent of kitchen garden work, wishes correction of a mistake as made in the *Pathfinder*. She says:

"The word *home* is printed house in several instances, thus altering the aim and great design of kitchen gardens. We all have houses to live in, and so have the children, but homes are rare, and we desire so to educate little girls that they may make such bright attractive homes, that no other stronger attraction will be found in the saloons. To train girls to be *home-makers* and *house-keepers* is the object of the kitchen-garden system."

* * *

The *Woman's Journal* contains the following: "A man was lately fined ten dollars for beating his wife. A few days after, another man was fined fifty dollars for vagrancy. From this a correspondent of the *New Northwest* infers that it is better for a man to beat his wife than to do nothing." And one of my bright "Down-east" friends comments thus: "Yes, if he 'beats' her in the morning making the fires, in taking care of the children o' nights, in eating a picked-up dinner on Monday, in showing patience and forbearance, under aggravations; in short, if he 'beats' her in the practice of all the virtues, he'd much better do that than 'do nothing.'"

ON DUTY.

# News from the Field.

## NEW YORK.

ABRIDGED REPORT OF THE STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GIVEN AT THE LATE ANNUAL MEETING.

One more year's record made, its work done, the books closed, we gather for our eleventh annual feast; to record His mercies, whose banner over us this year has been love. Not to ungird for rest and refeshment, but to gird anew for toil, until our work is finished and the Master says, "it is enough!" The record we bring today of growth and advancement, must cheer the heart of every solitary worker present and bring forth expressions of praise for the blessedness of being chosen for such grand service. "Not unto us, not unto us, Oh, Lord, be the glory, but unto Thy great name now and forever!"

Many features of the work are especially noticeable. In Alleghany county there are nine temperance schools, two temperance newspapers, and unfermented wine is used generally in the churches. In Cayuga county, one temperance school has 161 members; there is a good temperance library in each one of these schools. Jamestown, in Chautauqua county, has a Band of Hope of 165 members. Cortland union, in Cortland county, sustains columns in three weekly papers, and supplies each factory with leaflets for each employe on pay day, to be given out with their monthly wages.

Washington union, in Dutchess county, has headquarters, a neat building with audience room, library and kitchen, costing $600, and no debt. Sixty-one copies of THE UNION SIGNAL are taken in this county.

Mothers' meetings have been a delightful feature of the work in some unions of Monroe county. One town in this county having neither church nor post office, but having twenty saloons, has a W. C. T. U. which has raised $197 for prosecuting its work this year, and $700 additional toward a W. C. T. U. hall to be used for Sunday school and religious services as well.

The Evangelistic work of Union No. 1, Kings county, deserves special mention, meetings having been held every evening for ten years; some of the leaders have led one meeting each week during all this time. The hall holds about 400, and every Sunday evening is packed. All through the summer on week nights there have been from one to two hundred, and souls are being saved. Evangelistic work is a special work of all unions in Kings county. The largest membership is the Brooklyn union on the hill, 175 members.

The members of Oswego union, Oswego county, are factors in several philanthropic undertakings, viz. The Shelter for fallen women, prison, jail, hospital and almshouse visitation, etc. They are claiming the promise that, "One shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight," and although working at great odds in regard to numbers, report a pleasant retrospect and hopeful prospect.

In Syracuse, Onondaga county, the union has distributed tracts to all school teachers throughout the county; also to employers and employes.

A general visitation of shop girls was made, and resulted in founding an industrial school with an increasing attendance. Syracuse No. 2, holds meetings semi-monthly. During the months of July and August when many churches are closed, they have held interesting meetings in the city hall, which have reached the young men and drinking classes. Literature distributed to the schools, police cells and other places. Onondaga has a large number of locals, but no report has been received.

By invitation, Mrs. McClees addressed 500 sailors at a meeting held for them by the West Brighton union, Richmond county. The whole summary is as follows:

We have 335 local unions, with an estimated membership of 8,000: a gain of 137 unions and 2,000 workers. We have 147 temperance schools, with 16,000 members; fifteen Y. W. C. T. Unions. Twenty-two counties are organized; seven have been brought into line this year. The county having the largest number of auxiliaries is Alleghany; the one having the largest aggregate membership is Monroe. The largest local Union reported, is Brooklyn, No. 3, which has a membership of 170; the next largest is the New union of Cortland, which has already a membership of 165.

As last year, I have avoided incorporating in my report that which may properly be given by the superintendents of departments of work. As we recount the widening of the work in our state, as we review the increase in the number of our societies and workers, we mentally exclaim, What has God wrought! For what has He brought us to such an hour as this! If we abide in His plan and fulfill His purpose, we shall receive His blessing, and be crowned with ultimate success. As we look back over the twelve months, we see such growth and prosperity as has never been vouchsafed this society before, and we humbly bring it to the Father to bless and multiply an hundred fold.

MRS. E. H. GRIFFITH.

## OREGON.

CORVALLIS.—Our Pacific slope is so far away from you, that sometimes we only seem to catch the echo of the general orders. Several times we have read in THE UNION SIGNAL suggestions to be carried out on certain days, and this too late to make any arrangements in accordance therewith. This was the case last Wednesday, the 29th. Our little band, only five, was together for our usual weekly prayer meeting, when one of the members, having received her UNION SIGNAL the night before, brought it with her. We read together the scripture passages mentioned as suitable to the day, and our prayers went up, we trust with the "incense that ascendeth continually to the throne of God."

In talking over the suggestions of the Missouri superintendent, we caught somewhat of her spirit, and had it but been in time we would have carried out her suggestions to the full. Would it not be well, as we are so very far away, when any day is set apart for observance like the 29th of October, that a telegram should be sent to our state presidents from Headquarters? They would pass the message on by mail to the remotest corners wherever there is the praying band of women.

So would the chain of prayer that girds this country have more links, wherewith to call down heavenly help and blessings.

L. A. NASH.

## WISCONSIN.

Died, at Dartford, October 21, 1884, Mrs. Jennie Taylor, aged sixty-eight years.

Mrs. Taylor was one of the earliest and most earnest Crusaders, a member of the band that did valiant work in Ripon in the winter of 1874. She was a member of the W. C. T. U. from its first organization, and always felt purest interest in all temperance work as in all Christian work, and up to the last moments of her life she was never too weak or too weary to listen to the details of the work of the union. The following resolutions passed by the Dartford W. C. T. U. tell the story of the loss to us.

WHEREAS, In the providence of God our esteemed sister, Mrs. Jennie Taylor, has been removed from our number,

*Resolved*, That we her sisters of the W. C. T. U. of Dartford, bow meekly to the will of the Lord believing that He doeth all things aright.

*Resolved*, That we will cherish with loving remembrance her faithful and ever zealous performance of her duties as president of our Union.

*Resolved*, That in her death the temperance cause has lost a noble advocate, the church a true and earnest Christian, and her husband a loving and devoted wife.

*Resolved*, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to the bereaved husband and relatives.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the husband, and one inserted in THE UNION SIGNAL and Ripon *Commonwealth* and placed on our secretary's books.

MRS. M. W. BROOKS,
MRS. L. D. OLIN,
MRS. L. C. WHEELER,
*Committee.*

Very successful entertainments have been given by "Temperance Wide Awakes" at Janesville, and Bands of Hope at Oconto and Medford.

Mrs. E. A. Blair, of Medford, supplies the place of Mrs. Eva C. Griffith, our superintendent of juvenile work as Mrs. Griffith has not yet recovered from her severe illness. Mrs. Blair is already in the field to the great delight of the little folks.

Mrs. Marion B. Baxter, of Michigan, will give three weeks to Wisconsin early in the new year. Mrs. Baxter's terms are very generous and we hope our Unions will send in their applications as soon as possible, that we may make the best possible use of her time. To those who heard her fine lecture at our convention at Waukesha, no word of praise need be said.

The Prohibition club at Madison is already preparing for work in the campign of 1884. An enthusiastic meeting was held in the senate chamber November 14.

SARAH P. BRADISH. *Cor. Sec.*

## COLORADO.

PUBELO.—The local W. C, T. U. observed Wednesday, November 12, by fasting and prayer, holding three services, one in each of the three churches, morning, afternoon and evening. Bells on each side the river tolled every six minutes to call to prayer. Every pastor of the place, except one, participated in the meetings.

This union has held impressive evangelistic services in the jail on Sabbath. The several Bands of Hope are prospering, the weekly meetings of the Union are held among members of the various churches, and hard work and harmony are the order of the day. Mrs. Sperry has returned from the two conventions at St. Louis, and is full of work as usual. Both she and Mrs. McNeil, president of the W. C. T. U., command the respect and esteem of the grand band of women who are working with them to hasten the day of better things for Pueblo.

The Boulder W. C. T. U. realized fifty dollars from a concert given for the benefit of their reading room, the first week in November.

## INDIANA.

TENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION AT RENSSELAER.

Regular district convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union assembled in this place at the M. E. church, October 9, with fair attendance of officers and delegates. Devotional exercises on this occasion were conducted by Mrs. Wells, state president. Mrs. R. S. Dwiggins opened the convention by an address of welcome; responded to by Mrs. Ripley, of Brookston. Address in behalf of the churches by Rev. T. C. Webster, after which Mrs. Wells occupied the time in a miscellaneous talk, both instructive and entertaining.

"Prohibition," a poem by Kate Harrington, was then recited by Mrs. Alfred Thompsom, with vim and earnestness. After the benediction by Rev. D. Halstead, meeting adjourned until Friday morning.

Morning session opened with Mrs. R. S. Dwiggins in the chair, Mrs. Wells conducting the devotional exercises. District secretary having resigned her place, it was filled by the appointment of C. A. Clark.

Reports of unions next in order.

Brookston showed union in good working order. Membership of 18. Newspaper list of 13. Band of Hope in good condition.

Oxford—Mrs. Rawlings reported children's work in excellent condition.

Fowler—Work in flourishing condition; membership of 30; $7.00 in treasury; good newspaper list; good business meetings; Band of Hope prospering.

Monticello—Mrs. Dr. Wirt reported the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in a most flourishing condition; regular public meetings; good business meetings; Band of Hope in splendid working order.

Mrs. Percupile, president of Jasper county, then reported a good interest throughout the county in the work. Three unions in good working order. She favored us with an excellent written article. Miss Mellie Wright read a letter from Mrs. E. B. Brake, president of Fowler local union. Instructions in the work by state president then followed.

2 p. m. Mrs. Dwiggins in the chair. Mrs. Percupile conducting devotional exercises.

Reports of unions again taken up, Rensselaer taking the lead. Miss Mellie Wright reported work in good condition; membership 68, large newspaper list; $5 60 in the treasury, besides which the union owns a silk quilt valued at $35. Total amount sent in to state since last district convention, $28.75. Band of Hope also well represented.

Watson School House, Mrs. Watson, delegate, reported union as meeting every two weeks; business in good condition. Children are at work here also.

Remington was then reported to be in good condition. A good article was then read by Mrs. Dr. Wirt, of Monticello.

Question drawer was conducted with interest and profit.

The resignation of Mrs. Percupile, who is called east, was handed in, and her place filled by Miss Bolles, of Remington; Miss Lola Moss, county secretary, resigned, and Miss Carrie Irving, of Remington, appointed.

At 7 p. m. October 10, we gathered to hear the address of Mrs. Wells. This was the crowning event of our pleasant and profitable convention. We cannot expect to do this lady justice in so brief a notice, and shall only say that upon the rock prohibition her feet are firmly planted. That her interest in this great question alone brought her forward, and placed her in the front ranks as a public worker and speaker; well educated and highly cultivated, she is well able to grapple with the political questions of the day, and present them understandingly to her hearers. A Christian woman, good and true, the banner of St. John could not have fallen in better hands. May God speed her in the work, and give her everywhere as warm a reception and as interested listeners as at Rensselaer. Gen. Milroy, being present, endorsed Mrs. Wells' speech heartily and with compliments.

C. A. CLARK, *District Secretary.*

SIXTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. held its eighteenth convention at Carthage, Rush county, October 14 and 15. After opening devotional exercises, conducted by Mrs. Kemper, of Muncie, the following reports of local unions were given:

Muncie union meets weekly; has Bible readings, and readings from Frances Power Cobbe's "Duties of Women," has children's meetings once a month.

Albany has a membership of 41, and a Band of Hope.

Chester has 23 members, one juvenile union, and takes THE UNION SIGNAL and *Organizer* to circulate among the members.

Arba has a membership of 23. Carthage has 35 members, a literature committee, active and useful, has raised money by serving ice cream during the summer, with which funds additions have been made to the Loan Library; has children's meetings, *Organizer*, THE UNION SIGNAL and Monitor *Journal* taken.

Webster has thirty members and a Band of Hope with forty members.

Spiceland reports 41 members, a Band of Hope numbering 175, keeps a shelf in depot for Bible and temperance papers.

Richmond has 140 members, sustains a flourishing reading room, has a colored W. C. T. U., and a Y. W. C. T. U. The former sustains a Band of Hope, the latter a children's sewing school.

Sister Mary Mansfield, of Newcastle, read an excellent paper on the "Training of Children for Temperance Work."

At the evening session, Mary B. Henley gave the delegates a beautiful welcome, which was responded to eloquently by Mrs. Boor.

Short addresses from Elwood Scott, Sisters Holloway and Brown.

A letter was read from sister A. M. Way, replete with

encouragement. A telegram of greeting and sympathy was sent to her. Reports of superintendents followed; those of Dr. Mary F. Thomas, on "Woman's work for woman," Hannah D. Francisco on "Scientific instruction," and Dr. Rachel S. Baily on "Heredity and Hygiene," being especially full of thought, advice and encouragement. Mrs. Emma C. Pinkham, of Spiceland, was made superintendent of scientific department, *vice* Mrs. Francisco, whom other duties compelled to resign. Mrs. L. J. Hill was elected president and Emily R. Hill, secretary of Rush county union. Mrs. Black gave a satisfactory explanation of the system of reporting. Sister Dennis and others spoke of the loss sustained by every W. C. T. U. worker who is not a constant reader of THE UNION SIGNAL and *Organizer*. Sister Edgerton, on behalf of committee on resolutions, submitted a report covering the various lines of work which was adopted.

A delightful social re-union and love feast followed, which it would be as impossible to describe as to paint a sunbeam. Wednesday evening an instructive Bible reading was given by Sister Boor, and an address by Sister Balch.

MARY JARRETT, *Sec.*

## CANADA.

ONTARIO W. C. T. U. SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

This anniversary was held in Shaftsbury hall, Toronto, commencing at 2 p. m., Oct. 14.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. J. C. Budd, of Guelph.

The recording secretary then called the roll of officers, when the following responded: president, Mrs. Chisholm; first vice president, Mrs. Tilton; second vice president, Mrs. Cowan; recording secretary, Miss Orchard; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fawcett; treasurer, Mrs. Brethour; county superintendents, Mesdames Chrysler, Lawrence, Coates, Hocking, Andrews, Rutherford, Keagey, Youmans, Graham, Budd, Freeman, and Miss Meir.

Miss Russell, on behalf of the Young Ladies' Union, Ottawa, presented the Ontario union with a very handsome hand-painted banner, which was received by the convention with much applause. The president asked, "What shall be done with it?" On a motion it was resolved to leave it to the care of the donors—they to send it to the annual meetings of the provincial Union wherever they may be held.

Reports from county superintendents were then called for, and those from the following counties were read: Essex, Kent, Huron, Brant, York, Waterloo and Grenville. The superintendents from the following reported verbally, all showing some work done: Lambton, Elgin, Bruce, Grey, Wellington, Perth, Wentworth and Halton.

Mrs. Tilton then presented the following report of the committee on plan of work:

"Your committee in presenting their annual report for 1884-85, beg to say, that in accordance with the recommendations of plan of work committee at convention of 1883, the province was divided into three parts, Mrs. Chrysler taking eleven counties, Mrs. Youmans, fourteen, and Mrs. Tilton, seventeen; that county superintendents were communicated with. In many of the counties very effectual service was done by these ladies. The secretary's report will give you the number of new unions formed during the year.

"Mrs. Andrews, of the county of Bruce, did very faithful work, organizing twenty-nine unions; her collections amounted to $117 54, expenses $94.44, leaving a balance of $23.10 on hand for future work. Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. McLaughlin, of Boston, together delivered twenty lectures before different unions. Your committee were grateful to Mr. Clapp, school inspector of N. Wellington county, for his very great interest, and for the arrangements made by him for Mrs. Hunt's lecture at the Teachers' Association meeting in Fergus, when over 300 teachers of our public schools had the pleasure of listening to Mrs. Hunt's clear and definite views upon scientific instruction in our public schools. 350 cards, and 1,704 envelopes were sent to different unions, for which $5 99 was received."

A financial statement was made, and the report of the committee on prison and jail work, showing much accomplished. In the latter it was asserted that at least seventy-five per cent of commitments to jails and prisons were through drink, directly or indirectly.

A report of the committee on press work was then offered, showing that in answer to 150 cards sent to editors of the province, asking the aid of the press in the war against the liquor traffic, 56 offered space, thirteen choosing to make their own selections. The declaration of the report is that the press is in the van in the march of progress, and that more papers are willing to give space than workers can be found to fill them.

In the report of the committee on sacramental wine, it was stated that eighty unions were asked to bring the subject before all the churches within range of their working; and out of these, twenty-three responded in full sympathy, and that, while several of the churches did use unfermented wine, those that did not promised to give the subject earnest consideration.

The committee on credentials reported the names of delegates with the unions represented: Delegates, 106; unions represented, twenty-seven. A cheering report was given by the corresponding secretary. Several new unions have been formed, memorials have been sent to influential bodies, many meetings have been held, and much literature has been distributed. The year began with thirty-six auxiliaries, it ends with ninety-five. The membership then was seven hundred, now it is over two thousand. The whole report, together with the president's address was full of inspiration. Special encouragement was given in regard to the W. C. T. unions and the Bands of Hope. In conclusion the president said:

"Let us ask it each one for herself before God, then, faithfully and conscientiously let us place our hand in the grasp of duty, even though its close clasp gives us much pain. The loving touch of the Father's hand shall reach us as we walk, and we shall speak the words he whispers to us, while we look to Him evermore for guidance and for guarding. A future is before us in the history of this temperance reformation where our faith, our constancy and our obedience, will be tested as by fire, but with us will walk a sacred presence that shall inspire, stimulate, and support.

"Beloved, we are in a war between right and wrong. Those of us who, at home, prepare the lint and bandages for the wounded are needed no less than those who go to the front. The enemy has dragged to a dreadful death some of our best beloved, and others he holds as prisoners. We may not parley with such an one; we dare not remain inactive, but let us, each one in her place, do the duty that comes nearest, expecting always the victory.

Now, the spirit, conflict-riven,
Wounded heart and painful strife.
Afterward, the triumph given,
And the victor's crown of life.
Now the training, hard and lowly,
Weary feet and aching brow.
Afterward the service holy
And the Master's "Enter thou."

## MICHIGAN.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

*Dear Sisters of Michigan's W. C. T. Unions:*—The conflicts and controversies of the past political campaign are subsiding and settling to the calm of everyday life and duties, but from this calm of the political sea there still rises that ugly breaker upon which so many hopes are wrecked, so many blessings dashed,—the legalized liquor traffic,—still rock-rooted in our law, still unmoved by any grand surging of the waves of popular sentiment, still unshattered by any charge of dynamite law that could crush it into fragments and scatter it in the sea of burial. Woman's duties too, remain unchanged and there lies before us the same open way of work for God and humanity, from which we may not turn aside so long as patriotism, philanthropy and faith in God possess our hearts, and this defiant breaker remains to threaten the safety of all. As we hope in God for final success, so now let our earnest appeal be to the church which He has established and ordained to be His representative in the world. It is requested of every union in Michigan to have ready to place in the churches of your several towns and localities where Thanksgiving service shall be held, the accompanying form of protest and petition with the request that it be read from the pulpit, and names solicited at such service.

After this kindly seek the co-operation of every church and pastor in your several localities, and have this read from the pulpits at the Sabbath service, and attention called to the petition and names solicited. If possible, have the table in front of the desk spread with suitable paper, ruled to secure names of men and women in separate columns, together with suitable pens and ink. Secure the reading of this in all religious gatherings until Christmas day, if possible, then collect and send to the subscriber. This means care and prompt work for some persons, and possibly may seem an innovation upon the sanctities of our set feasts and solemn assemblies.

The word of God clearly declares, "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?

Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou seest the naked that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thy own flesh?" Isa. 58: 6, 7.

Absence from home and sickness, have delayed this paper.

JULIA A. UPTON.

*Big Rapids, Michigan.*

PETITION.

*To the Legislature of Michigan:*—The undersigned, members of the ——— church and society, town of ———, ——— county, in the name of God we here worship, and whose kingdom we desire to see established in the earth, do hereby solemnly protest against the *legalized liquor traffic* in our state, and petition your honorable body to submit to the people a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks in our state, to be acted upon at an election in the fall of 1885.

## FLORIDA.

FLORIDIAN GLEANINGS.

A dear friend writes me that the quiet denizens of Euche Anna are much interested in the attractions of a new and perfect health resort, only eight miles distant, Lake de Funiak, in the highlands of Walton county, six miles east of Pensacola, on the Pensacola & Atlantic R. R.

The lake is a lovely sheet of pure water, a mile in circumference, with a hard beach forming a fine drive its entire circle. The buildings for the use of the Branch Chautauqua Association and for the entertainment of the thousands who are to assist in its opening meetings, are being rapidly pushed forward.

The grounds of the association comprise two hundred acres, all of which will be enclosed and divided into streets and pretty, open squares. Many lots have been purchased by people of wealth who are building cottages for either summer or winter occupation.

The altitude 280 feet above the sea, and the ocean breezes, make it a delightful summer resort, and the semi-tropical climate renders it no less desirable in winter as a temporary home for invalids and tourists.

Mr. Hickey, a courteous gentleman formerly of Washington, has just opened a large and handsome hotel with every modern improvement. As no liquor is allowed to be sold within miles of the town it seems to me that weary workers of the W. C. T. U. might here find a haven of rest.

Pensacola is said to have been remarkably healthy this summer. Much interest has been awakened at the prospect of a visit from Miss Willard, those who have known her by name only rejoicing in the pleasant hope of hearing her plead the cause she loves so well.

One, whose girlhood lies far behind her, has been writing to the girls who live in her old home, of Anna Gordon's winning ways and words. May the plans which have been made prove to be a promised pleasure, not lost but only deferred.

GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The campaign for compulsory temperance education in Pennsylvania is moving steadily on. The noble band of temperance workers have worked on this line all the year. Mrs. Hunt has spoken nightly since November 8 to enthusiastic audiences in Washington, Homestead, Braddock, New Castle, Mercer, Butler, Franklin, and Meadville. She speaks the 18th in Warren, the 19th in Wellsboro, the 20th in Bradford, the 24th in Honesdale, the 25th in Bethlehem, the 26th in Chester, the 28th in Westchester, the 30th in Clarion, December 4th in Lockhaven, December 9th in Williamsport. The intervening dates are being steadily filled in where they will tell on the legislature.

L. S. TOBEY, *Home Sec.*

## ILLINOIS.

CALL TO PRAYER.

Unions will please note the call for a Day of Prayer, as issued by the national president, Miss Frances E. Willard. We trust that upon that day, Thursday, December 4, our women will be found in their several prayer meetings, asking for the wisdom which cometh from above and which is needed to guide us in all our work.

MARY ALLEN WEST.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The work in this district has revived gloriously since the summer camp-meetings at Watseka and Eureka. All calls have not been met, yet Mrs. Rounds has held five gospel meetings. Miss Shedd, the president of the district, has organized six Unions, and Mrs. Rounds and Mrs. Henry have held revival meetings at Reddick, where a W. C. T. U. was organized and 104 persons signed the pledged, 90 of them men.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT,—At an adjourned meeting of this district, held at Kirkwood, November 13, it was decided to re-adopt the plan of finance recommended by the state. The new president, Miss Ida Evans, is to give her entire time to work in the district, and it is hoped and expected that she will receive such aid and co-operation as will enable her to so "lengthen the cords and strengthen the stakes" that the Eleventh District may soon be thoroughly organized. Superintendents were appointed for nearly all the state departments of work, and as in each case the appointment was made with special reference to the adaptation and personal preference of the superintendent chosen for her particular line of work, we may confidently look for marked advancement all along the line.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—To all who were so privileged as to be present at the executive meeting of this district in the home of its honored president, Mrs. F. C. Jenkins, it will ever be a memorable occasion. To all it was a blessed waiting together before the Lord. His presence was manifest and all received a new baptism of the Holy Spirit. The plans outlined for the coming year are in accord with the untiring energy, the "consecrated common sense," and the unbounded, unwavering faith of the president, and her noble band of women rally loyally, follow unhesitatingly. Some confessed to discouragement and fearful forebodings when they went to this meeting, but all left with fresh courage and full confidence that as their cause was God's cause, they had naught to fear. In this district as in others, a sound financial basis is considered indispensable, the state plan of finance has received cordial endorsement, and the work of raising a fund for district and state work will be begun at once and vigorously pushed.

Mrs. Conklin, of Champaign, is the new president of Champaign county, and Mrs. Dingle, of Rossville, of Vermillion county. The district feels greatly enriched by the accession to its corps of workers of the state superintendent of young woman's work, Mrs. F. S. Best, and speedily made Mrs. Best welcome by electing her district superintendent of that department.

Another executive meeting is contemplated for the southern part of the district at an early date.

### HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

There has been such a crowd around THE UNION SIGNAL door of late, that I quite gave up in despair of getting a chance at the "knocker," but here I am at last, and it is not of myself I wish to speak, but of one of our Illinois unions, so young, and yet so vigorous, that I believe it would do other unions good to hear about this child in age, but woman in experience. You will find this union in Warren, Joe Davies county, that charming corner of the state, where nature spreads out her robes in most bewitching loveliness.

This union was organized the 19th of May, 1884 with Miss Mary Bayne, president, the right woman in the right place. With her able corps of officers and workers, the Warren union has accomplished grand work for our cause.

It has rarely been my privilege to see such activity, even among the older unions, and the secret is, each woman is willing and ready to do her very best when called upon for service. Besides the weekly business and prayer meetings of the union, they hold a monthly public meeting on Monday evening. Have established headquarters on the main street of the place, and by lawn sociables and festivals, and in other pleasant ways, have kept the treasury full. They number 125 members, 90 active and 36 honorary, and in the distribution of literature, and general work have made a record of which any union might be proud. But the crowning glory of this union is its helpful sympathy in connection with a Band of Hope, which was organized at the same time the union was formed by Miss Catherine G. Waugh, of Rockford, one of the noble girls who belong to our Y. W. C. T. U.

This Band of Hope is under the superintendency of Miss Addie Northam, who is devoting herself to that work in a way which brings success. The Band numbers 125, organized into classes, and put through regular class lessons. Beside the lesson, they have recitations, class exercises, black-board exercises, or talks, and in a variety of ways enlist and hold the interest of the children. The manual published by THE UNION SIGNAL is now in use by the Band and gives splendid satisfaction. The W. C. T. U. stands by this little company of children to guard and advance their interests, and a more complete working Band of Hope I have never seen. I would like to ask any woman contemplating the organizing of juvenile work in her town to write to Miss Northam, of Warren, and get all the information possible, and I can assure for any who may write, an early and helpful reply from Miss Northam. Their last venture in aggressive work is receptions given to boys every Saturday and Monday evenings in the headquarters of the W. C. T. U. Different ladies take charge in turn, and provide reading, music, or whatever can be used to promote the moral interests of these boys, who but for these receptions would be out on the streets in bad and vicious company.

It was my pleasure to spend two or three days in Warren, late in October, and I was delighted beyond measure at what I heard and saw of these two organizations. The "half can never be told" of the good the noble women of Warren are doing, and with these results in their infancy as a union, what will they not accomplish, when they are, like some of the rest of us, ten years old!

LOUISE S. ROUNDS.

### ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Twelve unions have been organized since Peoria convention.

—Mrs. H. R. Smith leaves in a few days for Florida, on account of ill health. Will remain there during the winter.

—Mrs. Rounds will speak at Olney convention, Dec. 11. Send to headquarters for dates.

—Mrs. S. M. Perkins, one of the national organizers, has written that she can give the state ten nights for lectures. Send to headquarters for terms.

—Mr. Thomas Murphy speaks at Yorkville, Nov. 28, 29, and 30. Mr. M. is one of our most eloquent speakers. Send to headquarters for terms and dates.

—The central union of Chicago have engaged in their lecture course, Mr. J. B. Gough, Miss Jessie Couthoui, Robert Burdette, Mr. Thomas Murphy, Nashville Students, and Thomas Nast. The course opens Dec. 4, with Mr. Gough.

—The state reports are now ready for distribution; copies will be sent to the president and corresponding secretary of each union in the state. Unions desiring more can have them by sending postage to headquarters at the rate of 2 cents per copy, or by paying expressage when a larger number is ordered.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the 16th congressional district of Illinois, comprising the counties of Clay, Clark, Crawford, Cumberland, Edwards, Jasper, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash and Wayne, will hold a convention in Olney, Richland county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th of December.

—Mr. Lars Owre has sent word to headquarters that he can give some lectures among the Scandinavians. He has done most excellent work in Minnesota and comes well recommended. Send for terms and dates to him at 718, 11th avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., or Mrs. H. E. Gallinger, 1103 south 7th street, Minneapolis, Minn.

## IOWA.

### CONVENTION AT ROLFE.

A Sunday school convention was held at this place Oct. 10, at which, beside many other good things that were done, the following good action was taken in reference to temperance work:

*Resolved*, That our prayers and united efforts be made for the cause of temperance as it is impossible to be truly helpful in religious matters unless we are advocates of the grand principles of temperance.

*Resolved*, That we give our influence for the establishment and support of Bands of Hope and W. C. T. unions, in connection with the Sunday school, that our children may be educated as pure citizens and our women find a service for the Master in assisting to enforce the laws granted by our legislators.

*Resolved*, That we favor thorough enforcement of the laws, and a cultivation of a higher standard of citizenship.

After the close of the Sunday school convention a number of the ladies of Rolfe together with visitors, assembled in the parlor of Mrs. S. A. Hatton, postmistress of the place, where, after earnest consultation and prayer a W. C. T. U. was formed. Mrs. E. Overmire was elected president, Mrs. A. A. Tilley secretary, and for the present, treasurer of the union. A committee was appointed to solicit subscribers to the W. C. T. U. papers, and to make arrangements to procure the services of the district president, and to arrange for an entertainment by the children of the Band of Hope, from all which earnest work they expect good results.

HARDIN COUNTY.—Convention met at Eldora in the Congregational church, October 29, was presided over by Mrs. Fawcett, our president. Seven local unions were represented and their reports for the last three months show no abatement of interest.

Mrs. Woods, of Marshalltown, was present, and aided very greatly by her noble instruction and earnestness in the cause of prohibition, her experience adding much to the force of her words. The children, two hundred strong, cheering recruits for the temperance army, and a prophecy of good things to be, marched in from school, accompanied by Prof. Johnson.

Rev. Adams addressed them in a forcible and practical way, asking them if they were forming a colony whether they would need a saloonist in their new venture?

The little hands went up universally, saying, "No, he would be of no use." They then sang the hymn, "Only an Armor-Bearer."

In the evening an address of welcome was given by Miss Minnie Williams.

Response by Miss Louie Wickham, of New Providence.

Dr. Elias Jessup gave an able address.

On the following day various questions were discussed, and measures were adopted for assisting in the enforcement of the law.

The ministers of Eldora showed great kindness and encouragement by their presence and assistance.

Earnest resolutions were adopted for aiding in the enforcement of the law, for working for temperance in every way, and thanks returned to all who had assisted to make the convention so great a success. W.

WEBSTER CITY.—At the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Webster City the following officers were elected: Mrs. B. F. Darr, president; Mrs. L. J. Pierson, vice-president; Mrs. L. L. Estes, secretary; Mrs. B. F. Miller, treasurer. Committees were appointed in charge of the different lines of work and all are ready for active labor.

SECRETARY.

# Official Communications.

## Decorations for W. C. T. U. Booth at New Orleans Exposition.

In order that there may be a uniformity in these decorations as well as a special meaning in the design, the form of a "shield" has been decided upon for state and territorial W. C. T. U Unions and a banner arranged to hang upon the wall with appropriate decorations and the title of the National department it represents upon it. Mrs. Fannie J. Barnes, superintendent of Young Woman's Department, tells us that she has asked each state Y. W. C. T. U. to select a particular flower as its emblem, and in her national emblem she will group all these flowers together in some beautiful design. The state and territorial shields should have upon them a representation of some staple product, and the name of the W. C. T. U. upon it. They should be about two feet in breadth at the widest part.

The banners of the departments should not be over three feet in length, with proportionate width, and can be as ornate as the superintendents choose, as variety in these will be desirable. Will not the officers of each state and territory have these "shields" prepared immediately and send them if possible to New Orleans by Dec. 1, or as soon after as practicable?

All packages must be sent to the Woman's Department, New Orleans Exposition, care of Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick.

Will not superintendents of departments have their decorations forwarded also, so as to be there Dec. 1, or as soon after as practicable?

All cash contributions must be sent by those who have charge of them to Miss Esther Pugh, treasurer of the N. W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Do not wait to collect all you expect to, but forward some money as soon as you get it, as a fund is needed immediately with which to make preparations, and other sums can be sent from time to time as they are collected.

J. R. NICHOLS,
*Nat. Supt. State and County Fairs.*

## DEPARTMENT OF YOUNG WOMAN'S WORK.

*To State Superintendents and Others:*

DEAR FRIENDS:—Desiring to have a floral design representing the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of the N. W. C. T. U. at the Exposition in New Orleans, we write to ask your immediate co-operation by sending us the name of the flower chosen by your state, with motto or text, also any contribution you may give toward it from 25 cents upward.

Our intention is to have the flowers and texts painted on a large, white satin fan, and if sufficient money is received to have a supply of small inexpensive fans, ornamented with the single flower and motto of each state, which will be sold as souvenirs of the Exposition, the proceeds to be divided with the N. W. C. T. U., our share to go toward a future conference on young women's work.

No state need feel obliged to retain the flower given them in the report of 1882. The following flowers have been already chosen, viz: the rose, pansy, marguerite, helitrope, forget-me-not, and annunciation lily. States having complied with this request are now asked for donations.

We also desire a list of the Y. W. C. T. Unions of each state with addresses of one or more officers. As the Exposition opens Dec. 16, a speedy reply is imperative.

Yours sincerely, FRANCES J. BARNES,
*73 East 54th St. N. Y. City.*

MRS. F. S. EVANS, *Sec., 71 East 54th St.*

N. B. Anyone reading this who may wish to help on our project for the sake of the dear young women of our land, is quite free to send us small or large sums of money.

## JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

*To the Presidents of States and Territories:*

DEAR SISTERS:—While at the National Convention at St. Louis, I found I had gotten the wrong address of several of the state superintendents of juvenile work. As it is a matter of time and labor to write to each president on this subject, I concluded to avail myself of the ever ready columns of our UNION SIGNAL and publish my list as now held, urging that corrections may be sent me without delay, in order that I may secure communication with each of my superintendents, for our mutual profit. I would also urge that any new thought, in the interest and extension of this particular line of the work, be sent to me at once, that this year may show great advance of effort and accomplished purpose.

Maine: Mrs. C. E. Ware, Gardiner; New Hampshire: Mrs. J. Lewis, Milford; Vermont: Mrs. M. E. Cheny, Morrisville; Massachusetts: Mrs. M. B. DeNormandie, Kingston; Rhode Island: Mrs. E. J. Smith, Providence; Connecticut: Mrs. E. N. Pierce, Plainville; New York: Mrs I. E. Pearson, Auburn; New Jersey: Mrs. M. G. Baldwin, Newark: Pennsylvania: Mrs. D. Blanchard, Lock Haven; Delaware: Miss J. C. Smithers, Smyrna; Maryland: Miss Alice Brooks, Baltimore; Virginia: Mrs. W. H. Pleasants, Richmond; West Virginia: Mrs. Purinton, Morgantown; North Carolina: Mrs. J. A. McDonald, Raleigh; South Carolina: Mrs. S. C. Rice, Bamberg; Georgia: Mrs. Rich. Webb, Savannah; Florida: Mrs. Emily Goodue, Jacksonville; Alabama: Mrs. Dr. Foster, Union Springs; Mississippi: Mrs. N. S. Moore, Corinth; Louisiana: —— ——; Texas: Miss Donia Hamilton, Paris; Arkansas: Mrs. R. S. James, Batesville; Tennessee: Mrs. E. J. Roach, McKenzie; Kentucky: Mrs. O. E. Hagerman, Louisville; Ohio: Mrs. J. C. Bateham, Painesville; Indiana: Mrs. A. M. Starr, Richmond; Illinois: Mrs. B. S. Potter, Bloomington; Michigan: Mrs. R. E. Frazer, Jackson; Wis.: Mrs. E. A. Blair Medford; Minn.: Mrs M. W. Allen, St. Cloud; Iowa: Mrs. M. F. Hinman, Belmond; Missouri: Miss Hattie C. Wilmer, Springfield; Kansas: Mrs. J. W. Kanaga, Hutchinson; Nebraska: Mrs. L. Borroughs, Springfield; Colorado: Mrs. T. R. Murphy, Denver; Nevada: Mrs. Judge Spencer, Susenville, California; North California: Mrs. W. B. Hardy, Oakland; South California: Miss Alice Heese, Santa Barbara; Oregon: Mrs. S. A. McKune, Amity; Dakota: Mrs. C. Snyder, Vermillion; Montana: Mrs. J. J. Garvin, Helena; Wyoming Territory: Mrs. Z. H. Burlison. Laramie City; New Mexico: Mrs. M. V. Bosbyshell, Albuquerque; Idaho: Miss Kate M. Thatcher, Lewiston; So. Idaho, ——; Indian Ter., ——; Utah: Miss Annie Baker, Salt Lake City; Arizona: Mrs. Louisa F. Wilson, Prescott; East Washington Territory: Miss Maria Preston, Waitsburg; West Washington Territory: Mrs. M. J. Campble, Olympia; District of Columbia: Mrs. A. P. Rogers, Washington.

A circular has been sent me concerning the World'

Fair at New Orleans. It is desired that some emblem expressive of the work of our department be prepared, as there is to be a national representation of the W. C. T. U. at that exposition. We would like to get up something which will worthily represent this, our beloved branch of the work, and therefore ask superintendents and local workers in the juvenile department, to send us small contributions toward such an object, if it meet with their approval. Yours fraternally,

ANNA M. HAMMER,
*Nat. Sup't Juvenile Dep't.*
*23 Rowland St., Newark, N. J.*

THE common people have long recognized the fact that certain classes of invalids are most successfully treated in a Sanitarium where they can enjoy rest from business or domestic cares and social duties, and can receive the benefit of a properly adjusted dietary, a careful and systematic regimen enforcing either rest or graduated exercise as the case may require, and constant medical supervision. Quite as important also is the advantage of trained nurses, attendants and assistants which can be better supplied in such an establishment than elsewhere.

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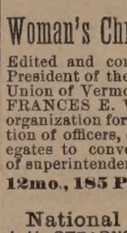
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## Signal Notes.

Mr. WILLIAM NOBLE has held gospel temperance meetings in Hoxton hall, London, for nearly 2,400 consecutive nights, Sunday included, without a single break, and over 1,000,000 pledge cards have been issued.

LORD WOLSELEY, the commander-in-chief of the British troops sent to relieve Gen. Gordon, is a strong temperance man. By his directions tea will be served as rations to the men selected for the Nile expedition.

AT Ottawa, Canada, they have the news that the town of Michipicotan, Canada, is in a state of siege. The prohibitionists who voted for the prohibitory law have been notified by the anti-prohibitionists to leave town or suffer the penalty of death.

PHILOSOPHY IN A REGISTRY OFFICE.—Scene, registry station, Seventh ward, corner East Broadway and Gouverneur street. Reporter to Officer—Is registering brisk or does it lag? Officer—Quite brisk. Bystander—All are for St. John. Officer—If all were for him more children around here would wear shoes.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE Decatur (Illinois) *Sentinel* says: "Cornel, a town in Livingston county, during a dram shop rule of ten years, paid a pauper bill of $1,100 a year Then it changed to Prohibition, and at the end of four years the pauper expense was reduced to $2.50, which was paid for medicine. Yet some people claim that prohibition don't pay."

RECENTLY a petition for the right of local option bearing the signatures of 2,370 votess and 2,093 women of Allegany county, Md., and representing three-fifths of the individual taxation, was refused by the state legislature. The saloon interest was too powerful. And yet its numerical strength was extremely insignificant being only about two hundred.

FULLY one-half the territory of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee, with large portions of Kentucky, Arkansas and Mississippi, are under prohibition, largely through the operation of local prohibitory laws. The legislatures of these states, yielding to the request of local communities, have passed laws allowing the people to rule, and in nearly every instance the "dry ticket" has prevailed.

AT a recent election in Pike county, Ga., there was a vote on local option, and the ballots cast in the election gave 266 majority for liquor. The Prohibitionists finding out that some illegal voting had been done, determined to contest the election. Both sides went into a thorough investigation of the legality of every vote cast, and nearly four hundred illegal votes were thrown out, giving a majority of 62 for prohibition.

DR. NEWMAN HALL, just before his departure for England on the 22d inst., was interviewed, and in reply to a question on the subject of temperance, said: "I wish to express my pleasure at one phase of your social life. Not once have I sat down to a table in my entire American trip and seen wine on the table. It is remarkable, and would be unheard of in England." Dr. Hall has been here since August 18th and has preached fifty sermons, delivered ten addresses, and travelled 4,000 miles.

A FACT WORTHY of special place in temperance records is the speech (through his interpreter) of Tawhiao, the Maori King, at the Crystal Palace temperance fete last week. He spoke of the Blue Ribbon as his badge of gladness, and declared his intention to do all he could on his return to induce his fellow-chiefs to follow his example in adopting it. Major TeWheoro, a member of the New Zealand Government, spoke to the same effect, adding that the Maori chiefs were already doing their best to prevent the introduction of spirits among the natives. The numbers and enthusiasm seen at the fete will doubtless deepen the impression made on the King and his suite as to the importance and influence of the temperance movement, and encourage further action in their own land.—*The Christian.*


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"It's not meself, doctor, it's me wrist that's ailing. Ye see, I was after goin' out into the darkness for a few bits of wood, when me fut struck this basket. It stood there like a big mercy, as it was, full of soft flannel from Mrs. Walker. She told me that your medicine cured her, doctor. So, if you plaze to put a little of the same on me wrist, I'll be none the worse for me nice present."

"It's a powerful remedy," said the doctor, gravely. And more than once in after years he wrote the prescription, "Do something for somebody."—*Phrenological Journal.*

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A CALCULATION has been made as to the amount spent upon intoxicating drinks in Prussia, and the following result has been arrived at: In the year 1882 the Prussian treasury collected nearly 55,000 000 marks (about $14,000,000) from the tax on brandy, of which about 16,000.000 marks were refunded in the shape of drawbacks for export. Taking the tax of 15 pfennings (about 4 cents) per litre, the consumption of brandy must be about 261,000,000 litres, or 9½ litres (nearly two gallons) for every inhabitant. The quantity of wine consumed in Prussia during 1882 was 2,751,442 gals., which, at the average price of 1 mark 20 pf. per litre, represents an expenditure of 73,080,000 marks (about $18,200,000). The quantity of beer consumed was 103,000,000 gallons, which, at about 25 cents a gallon, gives a total of about $25,750,000 as the whole expenditure upon beer, wine, and spirits, being not far short of one-tenth of the whole annual revenue of the kingdom.

THE *Hants Journal* says: "Six of the leading liquor merchants of Halifax are calling for a meeting of all liquor dealers in the city. They have published a manifesto having regard to the Scott act, which may soon be brought before the people of Halifax. They advise political combination and action against the act. They deprecate the driving away of the measure of trade which the liquor business secures for the city. The wholesale dealers, they also think, should show sympathy with the retail men in their defence before the law. All this is very significant. It shows that the liquor traffic, like all other business, is to stand or fall by the verdict of public opinion and legislation. We are glad to see liquor dealers appealing to public sentiment." That the rumsellers are on the defensive is one of the most cheering signs of the times. Like our contemporary we are glad to have them appeal to public sentiment, because public sentiment will condemn them in no doubtful manner.

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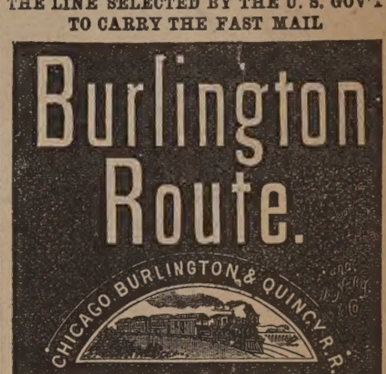


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It owns and controls over 5,000 miles of road, and has over four hundred passenger conductors constantly caring for its millions of patrons.

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# OUTFIT FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

All good citizens want to be prepared to decide wisely this year. PROHIBITION is in the air and you want to know about it. The best compendium of FACTS is the "HAND BOOK OF PROHIBITION." 160 pages, in cloth 60 cents; in paper 25 cents. The best mass of Arguments is "The People vs the Liquor Traffic," by John B. Finch: 300 pages; in cloth $1.00; in paper 50 cents.

TO INTRODUCE THESE BOOKS TO UNIONS, LODGES, AND SOCIETIES, WE WILL SEND A COPY OF EACH BY MAIL FOR $1 IN CLOTH, AND IN PAPER FOR 50 CENTS. Send to

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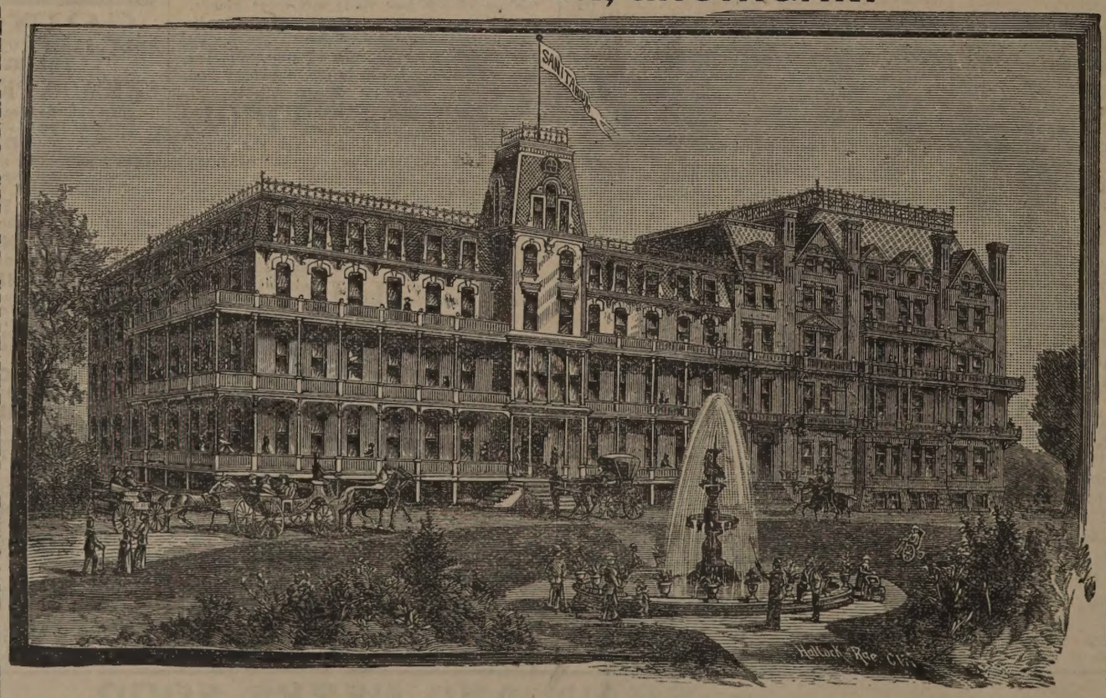


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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 47. CHICAGO, DECEMBER 4, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S message has two notable points. He recommends the abolition of all internal revenue taxes save on spirits, and the establishment of a national penitentiary. If government authorizes a national liquor traffic, it should certainly provide a national asylum for its victims.

"I LIKES yer cheek" said a drunkard to an English lady and a clergyman, both of whom were urging him to sign the pledge, and neither of whom was a total abstainer. The lady saw the point at once and signed—and the poor inebriate followed her example, saying: "Well, you're a brick, and I'll sign too, but if you'd said you wouldn't sign unless I did, no more would I." And nobody can blame him.

FOR the benefit of those who expect to send decorations, etc., to the booth of the National W. C. T. U. at the World's fair, the following notice from the New Orleans *Times Democrat* is inserted:

All articles must be plainly marked as follows: "E. A. Burke, Director General, World's Exposition Grounds, New Orleans, La. For exhibition in Woman's Department." MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE, *Chief of Department;* MRS. D. A. GIVEN, *Local Superintendent;* MRS. M. E. AUZE, *Resident Secretary.*

THE renewal of city saloon licenses for the next quarter brings out the fact that 3,316 whisky and beer shops have been authorized, at $500 each, by the city government during the past three months to carry on their deadly work, against 3,706 last year on payment of $103.00. This number, 3,706, for the year preceding High License covers the entire twelve months, while the number 3,316, covers only the quarter. It is probable that when the year is ended the four quarters will average a higher number, but at present showing, the decrease of saloons is only 390—a little over ten per cent. which we think will scarcely satisfy what Dr. Herrick Johnson calls "the high claims of high license."

THE latest cry from the liquor dealer's organ is that "Taxation without Protection is Robbery." The outcry is directed against the National government which taxes the manufacturer, the importer, the wholesale dealer and the retailer of spirits, thus getting double tax on malt and treble tax on all distilled liquors. The complaint is uttered because while so doing, the government does not protect the seller and the manufacturer who divide with it so generously against the encroachments of prohibition. The inconsistency is clearly shown with which a federal government which has received over two billions of dollars from the liquor traffic in the several states, nevertheless decides that it has no jurisdiction over the matter in those states. The traffic's demand is for an amendment to the national constitution prohibiting state governments from interfering with a business recognized, licensed and authorized by the national government.

Thus do the liquor dealers decide that *prohibition is a national question.*

THE prayers of the W. C. T. U. are going up to God from all over this nation today. What do they mean? — Not hearts failing them for fear—not convictions wavering, nor principles set aside—They mean this—just what we promised each other at St. Louis, "to meet all our difficulties and dangers with prayer." They mean more—renewed vows—and a consecration enlightened by the things we have suffered. They mean just what "God help me" meant to Luther when he said "Here I stand, I can do no other." They are

"That stoop of the soul which in bending upraises it too;
The submission of man's nothing-perfect to God's all-complete,
As by each new obeisance in spirit, we climb to His feet."

AS THE smoke of battle clears away we discern the new positions of the enemy and the newly adjusted tactics of politician generals as well. A gentleman from Ohio says that it is now probable that the Democratic party will submit a prohibitory amendment to the people of that state, in revenge upon the German voters who deserted the party during the presidential contest; while in New York state, it is said that at the final meeting of the Republican State Committee, it was agreed that the Republican legislature elect should be asked to propoes a prohibitory amendment to the constitution, and that the legislature of 1886, if Republican, should be asked to again submit the same, and in the fall of 1886 the Republican party should support the adoption of the amendment by the people.

This, if true, is all that prohibitionists have asked, or could ask in the matter of present action. It confirms their belief, also, that wherever the largest separate prohibition vote is cast, there they may look for the largest concessions from the dominant party.

IF any cause ever justified zeal even to the verge of madness, and enthusiasm even to almost fanaticism, it is the prohibition of that which makes men brutes. A minister once said, while pleading a case before an ecclesiastical court, while he held the bill of charges in his hands, "I almost feel like drawing a veil over my face as I read this paper." A thousand times over might this be said in reading over the long and heavy bill of indictments against the liquor abomination.

It is said that on reaching a certain place and in certain conditions of the atmosphere, the guide whispers to the Alpine tourist: "Don't talk loud; it might bring down the avalanche." We are toiling to reach a moral altitude so high, and a condition of the moral atmosphere so sensitive, that our talking will bring down the avalanche and overwhelm the citadel of intemperance forever. Meanwhile, as we are pressing toward this, we can do better than Minerva did. She found the secret place where Jove's thunderbolts lay hidden and asleep; but we can open the door to God's "secret place of the thunder," and rouse the appliances of Divine power as we plead, "O! Arm of the Lord, Awake!" The key which opens that door is PRAYER. But Prayer and Work go together. God enters into partnership with man and "We are laborers together with God."

THE National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has taken preliminary steps towards securing, in all parts of the world, a concert of prayer for the temperance cause. The noon hour of each day has been designated, ever since the crusade, as a time for individual lifting up of the heart, and now it is suggested that, in addition to this, Thursday afternoon be the time for a temperance prayer meeting, to be held weekly as may be determined in the different localities. Thus, concerted prayer, by women in all nations, for the overthrow of the poison habits of all races, is rendered possible, and we urge attention to this as the very best kind of a beginning. The temperance ladies have consulted with leading missionaries, as well as workers in that great cause, and have found help and encouragement on every hand. They have also appointed Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, of Boston, who has for a year been working on the Pacific coast, under the auspices of the National W. C. T. U., to make a reconnoissance in the Sandwich Islands, Australia, and perhaps India, China, and Japan, visiting the missionaries of those countries and endeavoring to introduce the W. C. T. U. methods and to provide for a helpful interchange of sympathy and work by which the influence of the gospel temperance movement shall eventually belt the world. May this earnest, gifted Christian lady be abundantly blessed in her gospel embassy, and find a welcome in the hearts and homes of Christians everywhere.

## Contributed.

### BURNED IN EFFIGY.

PERSIS LEMON CHRISTIAN.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Nov. 7.—St. John was burned in effigy in front of the *Republican* office this evening in the presence of 5,000 persons. The figure was then dragged burning through the streets.

Burned at the stake! For what?
Swung from the gibbet, shattered with the ball,
Scorched in the flame of folly's carnival,
Scourged with the galling lashings of defeat,
Pierced by the flying bullets of retreat,
Stabbed to the heart! For what?

For what? What crime hath this grand warrior wrought?
What death deserving treason hath he taught?
That wrathful spirits armed with vengeful ire
Have lit with hate the sacrificial fire?

A soldier true on unforgotten fields,
His sword for liberty he bravely wields.
And when for God and home and native land
The mandate fell for patriot souls to stand,
This man, obedient to the high behest,
For duty stood, and left to God the rest.
Proclaimed the souls great birthright to be free
Proclaimed for man the largest liberty
In conquest over self.

One of a universal brotherhood,
A brother's part he bore, through ill and good.
Sought but to bless, to win to nobler strife,
And hated only sin,—the blight of life.

Yet curses ring out on the quivering air,
And mutterings, such as coward natures dare,
For what? for this he dared for God to stand;
To pray for Home, to plead for Native Land;
To ask of this great nation's royal heart,
To rise and justly do the royal part.
To cast the reeking garments of its sin,
And seek through might of right its cause to win.

Forsooth, methinks, in this sweet land of ours,
Our Goddess fair hath loitered in her bowers,
Our mailed watch hath slept within his towers,
While vandals sought to brand a spotless name,
And darkly stain an honored brow with shame.
While miscreants howled their miscrable screed,—
Pure thought, pure speech, insulted in the deed.

O mighty fallen! party of renown,
That broke the shackles of a subject race,
Go, view the paling lustre of thy crown,
And in the weeds of penance hide thy face.

A mighty thought is growing with the days,
A noble purpose, and a conquering faith.
And through the future's dim, but certain ways,
'Twill stronger prove than life, stronger than death.

Lead on, St. John, triumphant over fate.
Fight on, brave warrior, trusting in God's name.
Hates venomed shafts reach not thy high estate,
God leads His own unscathed through blood and flame.

*Chicago, Nov. 17, 1884.*

### HOW THE DRAM-SHOP HELPS BUSINESS.

PROF. GEORGE E. FOSTER, M. P.

The sale of intoxicating liquors has long since lost all claim to public support on moral and social considerations. Intelligent and good men are unanimous in declaring it a nuisance in both these respects. Today the sole ground on which it appeals for a legal existence is the financial consideration. "Business will be injured" if the sale of liquor is prohibited; and this cry, as baseless as it is foolish, is echoed by both defenders and apologists of a cruel and destructive tariff, which not only preys upon every legitimate business, but paralyzes in myriad instances those for whom and by whom business exists. If we think carefully over this whole matter we shall easily arrive at the following underlying principles:

(*a*) Trade or business is due to the relationship of demand and supply. People need certain things; other people set themselves to supply those needs, and thus trade springs up, and business is transacted. If people needed nothing, then there would be nothing to be supplied, and consequently no business would be done. But we need clothes, food, houses, books, tools, furniture; and immediately, in order to supply these, the whole business of clothes making, food producing, house building, etc., etc., springs into activity.

(*b*) For the sake of convenience trade centers in villages, towns and cities, and people go thither for what they need, and find others there ready to supply them. They exchange or buy and sell, and thus trade thrives and prospers.

(*c*) The business done will be exactly in proportion to the amount that people want and are able to pay for. If one wants $100 worth of clothes and can pay for them, the clothier and he will do just that amount of business. If not, then they will do less, and similarly with all other transactions.

(*d*) Business is "helped" when the demand for articles is increased, when the ability to pay for them is made greater, and when the production of them is made easy and cheap. Business is "injured" when the demand is lessened, the ability to pay diminished, and the cost of production increased.

In the light of the foregoing principles, the following propositions are clearly of the utmost importance:

*1 The dram shop decreases the demand for legitimate articles of trade.* The great staples of trade are what is eaten, worn or used to live in and work with. If the dram shop really "helps" business it must make people eat more, wear more, and use more buildings and tools. But experience proves the very reverse of this to be true. It is the work of the dram shop to teach men to tipple and drink, and the more they tipple and drink, the less as a rule, they are able to purchase in the way of food, clothes houses and implements. The demand for drink increases, and must be satisfied though the family goes without the requisite supply of bread, clothes and the usual comforts of home. As the dram shop gets hold of a man—the provider for a family—the baker and butcher the grocer and clothier, the tinsmith and bookseller, and all traders sell him less and less. The bottle is sent out for whisky where formerly the basket went for bread and meat.

Suppose a trader has a full variety store, and has fifty sober working men with families for his customers. These will spend on an average $300 each with the trader, and so he will do a business of $15,000 per year. Now let the dram shop come, and teach all those to tipple and drink. Will the fifty tippling workmen take more or as much from the trader's store as they did when sober? Nay, but they will now spend on an average $50 a year in the dram shop, and therefore have but $250 to spend with the trader, and his business shrinks from $15,000 to $12,500. The dram shop lessens the demand for the trader's wares, and increases the demand for strong drink. The dram shop is, therefore, a constant and deadly enemy to business inasmuch as always and inevitably it decreases the demand for the legitimate articles of trade.

*2. The dram shop decreases the purchasing capacity of the people.* It is quite plain that the purchasing capacity of a community is measured by its earning power. How then does the dram shop effect the earning power of a community?

The first result of the dram shop is to cause loss of time, and idleness. Men spend hours in tippling, when they ought to be at work. Men pass days in sprees and "drunks," when they ought to be at their trade. Men lose situations on account of drinking, and are for days and weeks without employment, and earning nothing. Suppose in a town you have two hundred workingmen, earning $1.50 per day. Their aggregate earnings are $300 per day, or $1,800 per week Now, if dram shops are set up in this town, and one-half of the workers learn to tipple and drink, and lose on an average one day per week, the earnings amount to $150 less per week, or $7,500 less per year. In Great Britain it is estimated that the labor power loses one day in every six on account of drunkenness.

Whence come the loungers and loafers, and tramps that congregate on our streets, or roam our country? They are, in nine cases out of ten, the idle graduates of the dram shop.

Whence come the hosts of "drunk and disorderlies," who not only do not earn, but who live at the expense of earners, in our jails and prisons? Why are these not at work? The dram shops have ruined them, and turned them from earners into non-earners.

Whence come the violent, abusive, thieves, vagrants and murderers? Official statistics tell us that seventy-five per cent. of them are the result of drink, and the dram shop is the mill in which drink grinds down its victims from honest, sober, orderly and industrious citizens into criminals of every grade. Close the dram shops, keep people sober and industrious, and the earning power, and with it the trade of the country, would be vastly increased.

*3. The dram shop cripples the productive power of every industry.* Here is a factory employing five hundred hands. The raw material comes in, the finished article goes out and supplies the wants of society. When does the factory do its best work? When the hands are industrious, steady and skilful. Whatever assists in these respects helps the factory.

A provision store is set up near by. Good, for now the men will get their food cheap, convenient, and of excellent quality, and thus be helped.

A clothier's establishment is provided. Good, for now the men get serviceable clothes with least expenditure of money and time, and so are helped.

A doctor opens an office. Good, for now the men can have advice and attendance, and thus be helped to get well and keep well.

A school house and church are built close by, and give guarantee that the moral and intellectual wants of the men will be looked after. The factory welcomes all these and does better work for their assistance.

Now the dram-shop comes, eagerly desirous, of course, to help the factory. What results? Does it supply any raw material, any new machinery for the factory; any food, clothes, or comfort for the men—any stimulus to noble ambition and honest effort?

None whatever. The dram shop does not deal in such things. It simply opens its bar, displays its drinks, beckons, morning, noon and night, to the passing workmen, and with siren voice invites them in. It grinds its music, flashes its lights, proffers its games, and allures the workman from his home of rest or his place of labor.

One after another drops in, tipples and drinks; the the habit grows, the appetite forms, disorder increases, carousal become the order; loss of time, drunken debauch and crime follow. There is a loss in the industry, steadiness and skill of the workmen; the work is confused, lags in department after department, and in a little time the factory curses the dram shop as its worst enemy. So with every productive industry. Keep the dram shop away, and it does its best work; place the dram shop by its side and its best work is impossible.

The dram shop is the enemy to every productive industry; its whole influence tends to hinder, demoralize, confuse and defeat the best possible results of factory, foundry and farm.

*4. The dram shop burdens business with heavy taxes.* Business is always better, other things being equal, when it ismost lightly taxed. Heavy taxes drive away business. Take your tax bill and scan its items:

Item 1. For schools—"A just, fair tax," you say, and pay it willingly. As people grow more intelligent, prosperity increases, and property is safer.

Item 2. For fire department. Just think a moment. How many fires occur from drunken carelessness. A victim fresh from the dram shop staggers into a barn or out-house and tries to light his pipe. A blaze starts, and before it is put out, thousands of dollars lost, and so much expense to the department. Mark a goodly proportion of your fire tax to the credit of the dram shop.

Item 3. For poor. Ninety out of every one hundred paupers and occasional poor are so because of the dram shop. Mark ninety per per cent of your poor tax to that institution.

Item 4. For police. What constitutes the main work of the police in our towns and cities? Looking after the dram shops and their products. Vineland, with twelve thousand people, pays only one hundred dollars per year

for police. Why? Vineland has had no dram shop for the last twenty one years. Mark a large part of your tax for police to the dram shop.

Item 5. For criminal expenses. Whence come our criminals? The experience of judges, sheriffs, and grand juries, and the investigations of parliaments and legislatures, go to prove that seventy-five per cent of all punishable criminals are graduates of the dramshop. Credit a large part of your tax for criminal expenses to that institution. Now, what have you? You have the fact staring you in the face that the dram shop helps business by lay upon it at least three-quarters of all the taxes it pays. Should business submit to this great burden just that here and there a dram shop might get a lazy living?

But worse still: Every dram seller is an able bodied pauper who lives off of the earnings and business of the country. Suppose Jones puts up a bar, stands behinds it from January to December; takes in two thousand dollars, and gives out nothing but bits of brown paper. Who has kept Jones and his family? The earners and business men of this country. He has produced nothing and given nothing valuable in return for the two thousand dollars. He is an able-bodied pauper.

Suppose Smith sets up a bar; stands behind it from January to December; takes in two thousand dollars, and gives out nothing but whisky. Who has kept Smith and his family? The earners and business men of the country. He has produced nothing, and given nothing valuable in return for the two thousand dollars. He is an able bodied pauper.

What is the difference between the two? Jones was considerate enough to take his living for no return, and harmed nobody. Smith was not contented with simply taking his living but harmed everybody he could. If he had given brown paper instead of whisky, he would have been as innocent a man as Jones. Jones was a harmless pauper; Smith was a destructive pauper—that is all the difference.

Is it good for the business of this coun ry that it has to support ten thousand able bodied men and their families, and, in addition, to bear the burden of taxation and ruin they impose?

"But," say the dram sellers, "you are not fair; do you not see that we must eat, wear clothes, have homes built, and so are continually buying and helping trade? Surely our custom is something, and there are ten thousand of us in Canada!"

Wouldn't you eat and wear clothes, and live in houses if you were not dram sellers? Surely, you don't mean to say that you would then go about naked, or become "Tanners," or live in the caves. And would not your custom be just as good in all these respects then as now? Now you impoverish whole families; do you eat enough to make up to the market what these families must do without?

Now several go in rags, because you get their money. Do you wear several suits at a time so as to make up the loss to trade?

Now, men have to live in hovels, because you get their money for drink; do you live in half-a-dozen houses at once in order to make up the deficiency?

Go to! Close up your dram-shops, and yet you will eat and wear clothes ond live in houses. The only difference will be that you will be honestly earning what you eat, wear and live in. You will be tilling the land, making good shoes, raising good grain, manufacturing serviceable goods, and hurting nobody in the operation.

Better yet. You will be giving society something over and above your living, which helps it, enriches it, develops its manhood, and increases its virtues, instead of, as now, turning its sober citizens into idlers, paupers, and criminals.

## ALCOHOL A NARCOTIC—NOT A STIMULANT.

ALICE M. GUERNSEY.

The science of temperance advances so rapidly in these days, that "he must run who reads." One stronghold of the enemy we are fighting, has been the stimulating power of alcohol; behind this protecting wall, weary mothers have sheltered themselves while they drank their ale or porter, ordered by the doctor, "to keep up their strength;" and every old toper or moderate drinker, who felt tired and "gone," took refuge behind this bulwark while he drank the desired "stimulant." Until quite recently, our standard authorities have taught that alcohol is a narcotic in large doses, but a stimulant if taken in smaller quantities; so thoroughly is this idea fixed, that our temperance papers and our temperance speakers utter constant notes of warning against the use of stimulants.

In the present state of general knowledge on the subject, all this is, perhaps, necessary. Indeed, to guard against any possible loop-hole of evasion, our national superintendent of scientific instruction has felt obliged to so frame the laws which she has secured that they may cover "alcoholic drinks, *stimulants* and narcotics." But please notice that the laws do not say "special prominence to the *evil* effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics."

The "Temperance Physiology," our new intermediate book, prepared "under the direction" of this department, according to its title-page, must be our special mouth-piece on this point.

Dr. Palmer, dean of the department of medicine and surgery in the State University, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, is authority for the scientific accuracy of the book. In consultation with him, Dr. Palmer said to those having the matter in charge: "It is a mistake of definition, and you are now in a position to teach correct definitions. Take your stand firmly on the gronnd that alcohol is *never* a stimulant, and you will graduly correct the erroneous notion that is the source of so much mischief."

Acting upon this advice, harmonizing, as it did, with what was deemed the latest and best teaching of science in the matter, pp. 81-2 of the "Temperance Physiology," were made to read as follows: "*Stimulants.* The term stimulants, when used with reference to the human body, means something which adds to its strength. A true food does this. People have called alcohol a stimulant, because they were ignorant of its real nature. It gives the body no added strength; its only effect on pain and fatigue is the deadening of the nerves, so that one does not realize the disordered, exhausted condition of his body. The apparent increase of energy which alcohol gives, is due to the partial paralysis of a certain class of nerves in the body which act as its "brakes." Alcohol, therefore, is not a stimulant in the proper sense of that word."

"But," says some good sister or brother in our work, "I've seen many a man stimulated by it. Certainly it stirs men up. What is that if it is not stimulation?" A foot-note on these same pages of the "Temperance Physiology," answers the question: "Alcohol has been falsely called a stimulant, because it sometimes makes the person who takes it feel stronger, and seem more quick-witted and talkative, for a short time. But a reaction follows, just in proportion to the amount of excitement there has been, and the person is more or less weak and depressed. Whipping a horse causes him to move faster for a while; yet it gives no fresh strength to the animal, but rather uses up that which he already possessed, so that he overworks and is more tired as the result. Spurring to increased action without giving any food which the body can use to balance the extra "wear and tear," is not the action of a true stimulant, but is a misuse of the term."

In later pages, and in simple words which the child can understand, further explanation is given in regard to the effect of alcohol on the "inhibitory nerves," the "brakes" of the body. They are shown to be speedily deadened by the drug, thus removing their controlling influence; the heart then beals faster, the capillaries relax, and the general change in the body is similar to that in a clock when the pendulum is removed. The apparent stimulation is the result of narcotism—a taking off of the controlling "brakes" whose action is essential to the proper maintenance of the bodily functions.

Since the manuscript of this book was in press, Gustafson's "Foundation of Death" has come to hand. It is most gratifying to those connected with the preparation of the "Temperance Physiology," to note his abundant conformation of the advanced ground they have taken. For example, (Gustafson, p. 102) "Nerve affectants are generally divided into two groups—stimulants and narcotics. The difficulty in properly defining these groups, is similar to that I experienced in defining foods, because in neither case do there exist authoritative definitions. Confusion in terms springs from and produces confusion in thought, and as regards alcohol this confusion will continue as long as strict definitions of, for example, such terms as food, poison, stimulant, narcotic, moderate, temperate, large, excessive, use, abuse, etc., are lacking." After quoting various conflicting definitions of the terms stimulants and narcotics, he strikes the balance by saying (p. 105) "I will define stimulants to mean such food, medicine or exercise as would in itself be energizing. Narcotics, on the contrary, are poisons. of a paralyzing nature, and may be divided into two classes; plain narcotics, or those whose paralyzing effect is patent, and pseudo-stimulants, or those narcotics whose benumbing effects assume the guise of temporary stimulation, inasmuch as their action is expended primarily upon the inhibitory centres. Hence among narcotics are found alcohol, chloroform, opium, tobacco, etc.

Most of these narcotics are, in small doses, pseudo-stimulants, and in large doses, plain narcotics. Alcohol is pre-eminently of this double character; a pseudo-stimulant when taken in small doses, and a plain narcotic when heavily imbibed. With the small—the pseudo-stimulant—dose of alcohol, there is temporarily all the appearance of heightened activity, but the life-forces expend themselves to no purpose—or to a purpose which should not have existed, the necessity to dispose of the intruder.

"The paralysing effect of alcohol on the nerves may be compared to the effect produced on the machinery of a clock, by a gradual reduction of the weight of its pendulum; the machinery runs faster and faster, but this activity is valueless, the real principle, the time-keeping faculty, is paralysed. Thus the animated appearance, the throbbing of the arteries, the peculiar sparkle in the eye, the flush of the face, and the activity manifested by the drinker are signs of danger.* The extra activity is caused by the systematic effort to avert harm, and originates in the incipient paralysis of the nerves, caused by alcohol."

Is it not true that many of us are not thoroughly posted on this point? And is it not time for us to weigh our words more carefully, to distinguish between true and false stimulants, and to carefully guard such statements as, "under no circumstances, should stimulants be used?" The latter, taken literally, would cut off all food, the one great stimulant of the body. Since one of our missions is to educate into right thought, shall we not teach the people this distinction?

Not least significant among the signs of the times, is the fact that authors and publishers have found "temperance physiology" "fashionable," and are now rushing new books in this line upon the market. The N. W. C. T. U. has laid upon the Nat'l. Supt. of the department of Scientific Instruction, the responsibility of endorsing such as are in accordance with our views. Some of our numbor have wondered why so few of the many books bear Mrs. Hunt's official recommendation. To such let me say that it is at no small personal cast of criticism (or worse) that Mrs. Hunt has taken the stand explained herein. Believing it to be the only true statement, and believing that you expect her to stand for the truth, *always*, she has refused endorsement to books that were otherwise most excellent, simply because of their teachings upon this point. Some of them have changed their statements in consequence; others, we trust, will find it for their interest, so to do. Meanwhile, dear friends, "think on these things."

## RETROSPECT.

MRS. L. J. CLARK.

[From the Evanston *Citizen*, we take the following article by one of the gifted women of the W. C. T. U. of that place.—ED. SIGNAL.]

It is not to be expected that this nation's long complicity with the crime of the liquor traffic is to pass unpunished. The war which wasted blood and treasure,

* The angry man shows the same signs, the flaming eye, turgid vein, etc., that in the case of alcohol-drinking are claimed as signs of benefit.

and withered unnumbered hearts a generation ago, still haunts our memories and reminds us that it was God's stern and wholesome rebuke of sin against the rights of brotherhood. Shall we lightly escape if we have connived at the destruction of the entire being in every realm of man's best estate—fatherhood, brotherhood, manhood, with all the woes such destruction entails in this life, and then shuts the gates of heaven forever to his soul? Nay, verily; let us not flatter ourselves that in this great re-adjustment there shall be no loss, no suffering even among the innocent, for the innocent must suffer with the guilty here. So let us not pale or shrink from what may lie before us. Gideon's band was tested at the water's side, after a previous proclamation that all who were fearful or afraid should retire from the ranks, and the brave three hundred who ate and drank with trumpet in hand, were counted by the Lord as sufficient for his work.

Both the W. C. T. U. and the Prohibition party have borne the sifting process lately; or, rather an assorting process, for we know equally brave and true soldiers on either side; but we better know the reliable adaptation of our forces. Should a period of great distress and depression in business follow the defeat of the Republican party, as we are so threateningly assured will be the case, may we not rather ascribe it to a just retribution for the active spirit of avarice which has made the protection of the liquor traffic possible in this enlightened age? May we not believe it to be the voice of Providence calling a halt to the headlong pursuit after sin and folly, of which as a people we are guilty, and from which the success of the Republican party could not long preserve us?

At the first convention of the W. C. T. U., ten years ago in Cleveland, Ohio, a noble sentiment was adopted which is still their worthy motto: "We will endeavor to meet argument with argument, misjudgment with patience, denunciation with kindness, and all our difficulties and dangers with prayer." They have most consistently adhered to this plan of work. They have a past, measured by one decade, the halo of which already begins to glow in the eyes of those who denounce their present attitude; but had they faltered or halted by the swelling Jordan they have lately passed, their inconsistency would have been a monument to their shame, of which Lot's wife and the pillar of salt would have been the only fitting symbol and and synonym. Had they failed at St. Louis to stand by the brave men who so heroically stand for the defence of the principle both are seeking to establish, the home constituency and coming generations would have scorned them for their feeble cowardice. "Let not him who girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off." Knowing the weakness of their strength, the W. C. T. U., while having no sentiment of fear, shall make their "boast in the Lord," for of Him they expect great and glorious things. He is a jealous God and will not tolerate in the heart of His people any idol or golden calf, even though it be burnished and decorated as royally as the Republican party with its past glorious record, and is not shut up to any one means of working His will. If every candid man, unblinded by prejudice, would read the report of the late convention of the N. W. C. T. U. at St. Louis, he would get a revelation of the grandeur to which American womanhood has attained that would fill his soul with unspeakable thanksgiving, that God has so signally glorified and honored this weaker vessel and set it apart to such noble service. Their consistent fidelity will tell on the unbiased judgment of candid people, and on the young men who have not yet bowed the knee to Baal, and who will come into their majority before the next campaign.

The Red sea may be just before us; if so, the song of Miriam is also near. Then let us

> "So forecast the years
> To find in loss a gain to match;
> And reach a hand through time, to catch
> The far off interest of tears."

If shadows o'er thee fall,
Faith still can see
The Father's smile through all—
Sunshine to thee.

Then always look above,
Whate'er betide,
And choose with heart of love
Life's sunny side.

## Correspondence.

### A LOOK BACKWARD AT THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CONVENTION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The rain beats drearily against the window, and the chill November day gives a brighter glow to the cheery blaze of my open fire. Looking into its heart of flame, I am reminded of something I set my heart, if not my hand, to do, away back in the bland October days—telling you of the brave women of New Hampshire as I saw them in state convention.

In the very last and the very loveliest of September days this was held at Milford, one of the ideal towns of which there are many among the granite hills.

Such a panorama as nature out-rolled above and around us the evening of the last day, might well be the despair of an artist though his pencil be never so skilled. A heavy shower fell just as the children gathered for the afternoon meeting, but at sunset the dun-colored clouds were turned into tapestries of crimson and gold, purple and amber fringed, and broidered with tints unspeakable. The water, which adds much to the beauty of the scenery around the church where the meetings were held, caught the reflection, and we seemed set between upper and nether splendors of color. Higher and higher the clouds flung up their billowy masses, while the lower edges grew fairer and fainter, and ineffably tender as the soft dusk wrapped us about with its mystery of silence.

But no idyls of nature, however charming, could lure these intense New Hampshire women long from the serious work they had in hand. This convention was one of the happiest and most practical I have ever attended. There was a quality not unlike the granite of their own steadfast hills, softened by a tender grace of kindliness in all their doing.

Mrs. Knox, the president, is a type of the true New England woman, and no larger praise can be given. By her graceful presiding and strict, though almost imperceptible, adherence to parliamentary rules, the convention work seemed to regulate itself. "That government is best which governs least." When rightly interpreted, this saying applies as truly to conventions as to families. What national superintendent does not know Miss Wendell, whose busy brain and pen send electric messages from one end of the state to the other and keep the machinery in constant motion? With more pleasure than I can tell I looked into the serene, strong face of Mrs. Armenia White, of Concord, who so long led the women of the state when the work was new and difficult, and gave most royally of her talent and strength and money. Miss McIntire, of Exeter, full of zeal and love for the cause, I shall always remember gratefully for the intelligent and hearty interest she ever gave when president of the state to my department of work, when its aim was only a possibility, not as now a blessed reality.

Be sure I have put all such in my calendar of saints. And I must not fail to speak of one who could not be at the convention because kept away by school duties, Miss Anna Bussell, of Nashua, superintendent of Sunday school work for the state, most faithful and efficient, taking the time from rest or recreation between her arduous school duties to inspire and supervise this temperance work for the Sunday school children throughout the state. Nowhere, I apprehend, in all our manifold realm of service, do we find more heroic self denial than among the busy, over-burdened teachers who so right royally are helping us wage this warfare against intemperance. He who sits over against the treasury, notes what we each cast in, but to those who are seen only with human vision there waits many a surprise which the judgment day will reveal as regards the rank and file of our temperance army.

Mrs. Senator Blair cheered the convention with her kindly and gracious presence, though she could not be induced to make a speech, or even be presented to the audience. For her own sake and that of her noble husband, she is always heartily welcomed and beloved by our Woman's Christian Temperance Union, not only in New Hampshire, but throughout all the land.

One of the most attractive features of the convention was the children's meeting, arranged for and prepared beforehand, and a part of the regular program.

Mrs. A. T. Lewis, state superintendent of juvenile work, proves her fitness for that position by the success of her Juvenile Temperance Union in her own town. They came out some two hundred strong, marching to the music of drums carried by four little boys in bright uniforms, and on their silken banner, festooned with lovely bouquets, was the children's watchword, "Tremble King Alcohol, we shall grow up," and on the reverse side, "No tobacco for us." "We will not profane God's name." The spacious church was filled and the admirably-trained children delighted the large audience with their temperance songs, recitations, etc. I wish this might be a part of every W. C. T. U. convention planned for beforehand and a part of the regular program. Not every town has a Mrs. Lewis or a Juvenile Union of two hundred, but such a meeting might be the suggestion of one. This children's society in Milford brought Mrs. Lewis three hundred bouquets for distribution in the county poor house on prison day. What lovely significance has such a fact!

From Milford I went to Plymouth, N. H., my childdood's home. Though I went to visit a sister and was there but one afternoon, Mrs. Rounds, the wife of the principal of the Normal school, arranged a meeting of the teachers and pupils of this school at four o'clock, and at the close we organized a Cold Water Army of one hundred or more. The children of the town are the pupils of the Normal and almost every one joined the society. Mrs. Rounds' lovely daughter was chosen president and several of the Normal teachers vice presidents. Both Prof. and Mrs. Rounds are deeply interested in the temperance question and are a power for good at this important point.

As I looked from an upper window of this Normal school, "beautiful for situation," upon the familiar and lovely scenery, heightened by the soft splendor of that autumn day, the Haystacks (now named Lincoln and Garfield), looming up in the distance, at the gateway of the Franconia Notch, a tent-like mass of blue, the tender sky over which floated masses of clouds of fairest amber and pearl, I recalled the days, long ago, when a dreaming girl, on just such September afternoons from the piazza of the old academy standing on this same spot, I used to look beyond the hills to the great world, not longingly, for I always shrunk from the thought of losing the home love and shelter, but wondering if, when I should go out into its great unknown it would hold for me any real, good, earnest work.

I thought too, as I remembered my own girlhood, of the many young women gathered in schools like this, that were sending out the same eager, wondering question and I wished I might say to each one of them that "the half has never been told," or dreamed, of what life holds of blessing and joy for the soul that makes not its own, but God's will, the inspiration of living. Not rarest song of summer bird or autumn's oriflamme of color, or fairest shimmer of airiest cloud, or aught that the broad universe contains, can compare in beauty with the life that is one in worship and in work, however humble or obscure, with Him whose glory all nature proclaims, but whose dwelling is with the heart contrite and humble.

LUCIA E. F. KIMBALL.

*Chicago, November, 1884.*

### TEMPERANCE IN A HINDOO GIRLS' SCHOOL.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—On the 18th we celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of the opening of the school. We always observe the day in some way, and this year, besides a holiday and a thanksgiving and consecration service, we gave in the evening a "temperance entertainment." The "Blue Ribbon" has reached India, and in connection with the new interest it has awakened we are holding monthly temperance meetings and trying to bring the subject to the attention of all classes. This month the school girls did everything but preside, which duty Dr. Waugh kindly performed for us, and also the putting on the ribbon and taking the names of those who came up to sign the pledge. This would not be quite a modest thing for a Hindustani girl to do in a public meeting, and Miss Blackmar, who has begun this part of

the work, took charge of it. All the hymns and recitations were about some feature of temperance work. The girls wore "Blue Ribbons," and a banner over the platform had the motto in blue and white, "Dare to do Right." I wished Mrs. Thompson and Mother Stewart, Mrs. Clason and Mrs. Ingram, and all the other temperance workers I met at home could see how the girls they are helping educate out here are joining with them in this world-wide reform. There is no place where the need is greater. One little English girl, whose recitation was perhaps the best of the evening, is the daughter of a pensioned soldier whom I have often seen lying by the roadside, while Hindoos passing by looked at the degraded Sahib in pity and scorn. A lady is educating her and her sister younger than herself. The little thing said to me the next day after the meeting: "Don't you think I can get father to put this ribbon on when I go home?" Other girls, native Christians, tell me that the evil is creeping into their homes and destroying not only fathers and brothers, but mothers and sisters. Even Hindoos, who have been teetotalers for ages, and Mohammadens, who are taught in the Koran to abhor wine and swine's flesh alike, are becoming rapidly imitators of their English rulers in drinking habits, but with their weaker bodies they oftener suffer with excess. Our school girls have always been taught their duty on this subject, and in the different communities where they live their influence has been against the evil. I wrote to some of them this year, and asked them to tell me something of their temperance experience, to be read at our anniversary. I send you one of the letters I got in reply. There were others of the same tone, but not being in English I cannot send them.

INDIA, SHAJEHANPORE.

*My Dear Friends:*—I am glad to tell you that I was brought up from the same institution in which you are learning, and the same Miss Thoburn who is your teacher was mine. She desires me to write a few lines to you concerning the evil of drinking, and to let you know if I have been keeping the promise to abstain from wine which I made some years ago when I was in the school. I am glad to let you know that I am keeping the pledge up to this time, God helping me. My husband is a teetotaler too, and this is one reason that we are so happy. Others think they are happy over their wine, but in reality they bring upon themselves a world of sorrow. They lose their health and reputation, bring their families to shame and poverty, and fall victims to disease at a premature age. I thank God that all our Christian brothers living here do not drink, and consequently are saved from all these evils which wine brings with it. I am ever thankful to God for His goodness in bringing me under the charge of God-loving and God-fearing parents and teachers, who instructed me from my childhood, setting such good examples before me that they are still fresh in my memory, and I am being saved from many sins because of their teachings.

I have a little boy two years old. I pray to God to help me bring him up in the same good way. I have seen many Christian children following the bad example of their parents as they grew up, for what good effect can be expected from men's good teachings if they be imparted without good examples. Other children, however, whose parents and teachers are pious, learn bad habits from their bad companions, so you see it is necessary that our society should be reformed. There should be none among us to set an evil example, for Christ said, "But whoso shall offend one of these little ones it were better for him that a mill-stone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea."

Hence it is incumbent upon us to abstain from every bad habit, and drinking being a bad habit, we should all of us sign the pledge at once, for our own good, as well as for the good of others. God grant that this evi may be entirely banished from our Christian community. Your sister in Christ, POLLY MUHERJE.

I had to copy this letter because the original was worn while passing from hand to hand among the girls, but the English is just as it was written.

She is a daughter of Joel T. Janvier, the first native preacher of our India church. He was interpreter and helper to Dr. Butler when he first went to India in 1857.

Polly is a namesake of Bishop Peck's daughter, her right name being Marilla. ISABELLA THOBURN.

*Lucknow, India.*

## OUR NEW ENGLAND LETTER.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Is woman's ballot to be the "power that makes for righteousness" which is claimed for it? The ardor of some who have hoped so, has been considerably chilled by the action recently taken by leading suffragists in Boston concerning candidates for the school committee. To the women of Massachusetts has been conceded the right of voting for members of local school boards, and this year a larger number have qualified themselves for this duty than ever before. We have in our restrictive liquor legislation, a law, presumably passed in the interests of the moral safety of our children, forbidding the granting of a license to any saloon within four hundred feet of a school house. Last April the children from a school building on Washington street, were removed on April 30, in order that eleven liquor dealers in the vicinity might take out licenses on May 1. This was the second offense of the kind, and had encouraged evasions of the law elsewhere, such as changing the door of a school building on a corner from one street to another, as the statute only specifies that the saloons must not be on the same street.

This fall, the time of service of three of the committee who had consented to this removal of the children expired, and a large number of representative citizens, members of the Law and Order League, with a majority of the temperance registered women, determined to rebuke this betrayal of public trust by refusing to place the names of these three men on the school ticket for re-election. At a convention called by the registered women on last Saturday, the nominating committee brought in a majority report to this effect: but to our chagrin a minority report was presented strongly advocating the claims of one of the guilty parties; and speeches were made by different suffragists, urging the rights of property involved in the business; referred to the necessity of a broad charity, that it was well in wrath to remember mercy; and pleas of a similar nature which showed where their sympathies were, though they were particular to state that they did not approve the action of their candidate. However, the temperance advocates were equal to the emergency, and the large majority who refused to endorse by their vote men who cared more for the interests of the liquor dealers than of the children, showed that the mother heart could be trusted to decide rightly. Nevertheless, the fact that so large a number of leading suffragists should ignore this moral issue, has injured their cause among Christian women more than any attack from enemies outside the camp.

The state convention of Congregational Sunday schools met in Park street church in this city during the past week. Miss E. S. Tobey, state president W. C. T. U., presented the claims of temperance teaching in the Sunday schools, and a vote was passed recommending the introduction of quarterly lessons on this subject in the International series.

At the same time a convention of all the Sunday schools in New Hampshire was held in Nashua, and the evening was given up to Mrs. Knox, state president of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Gordon, of Boston, who advocated the same important action.

By the way, what moral or religious interest is promoted by the lecture, "That Boy's Sister," which a leading Sunday school worker is delivering at all the Sunday school conventions to which he is invited? His sneers at the W. C. T. U. and their work awaken the just indignation of every true-hearted woman. B. M.

## A CLERGYMAN'S LETTER

TO HIS DAUGHTER CONCERNING THE PRESENT DISTRESS.

I see by your letter that like many others you are trembling a little for the Ark of God; but He is mighty and can take care both of the Ark and of His people who are faithful. Such providences as this are allowed to try our faith and patience, and to give to God an opportunity to glorify Himself by some special interposition which will show that it is His wisdom and power that secure the final triumph of the right.

The Republicans curse us, declaring that we are the cause of Cleveland's election. We deny this. We did all we could in accordance with our sense of right and duty, to secure the election of another man. There is no causal connection between our voting and Mr. Cleveland's election. If every voter or a majority of voters had done as we did, Mr. St. John would have been elected. So by what Dr. Wayland calls the law of general consequences, we prove that we did right. If others refused to join us in the right, so much the worse for them, not for us. And because they refused to join us in doing right that is no reason why all should join them in doing wrong. Suppose a robber tells me that if I do not help him rob my neighbor he will kill him; instead of complying with his iniquitous demand I try to have him arrested, but I fail and he kills my neighbor, and takes his money —am I guilty of his blood? Absurd and wicked such a conclusion would be! The Republicans attempted to put us into a position where we must do evil that good might come. To this we would not consent, because God forbids this, Rom. 3: 8, and because, from the nature of the case, no real good can ever come from doing evil, evil in the sense of sin. They say we have only made the temperance cause worse off, etc. Our answer is, God will see to that. Duty is ours, and results are God's.

When Moses said to Pharaoh, "Let Israel go," the haughty king only multiplied their oppressions, and the poor, ignorant Israelites went to Moses and charged upon him the blame of their aggravated sufferings. They could not distinguish between cause and occasion, and they were not willing to suffer the trouble and losses consequent upon their struggle for freedom. But God commanded Moses to press right on with his work, and stood by him and gave him victory at last. So now if the evils of intemperance should be exaggerated under Democratic rule, we are not to blame for such results, and we need not fear but that God will give us victory. Read the 8th chapter of Revelation and you will see that the prayers of God's saints were laid upon the altar and then fire from that altar was cast upon the earth and reacted in earthquakes, and thunders, and lightnings, and great convulsions. So now these convulsions in this nation, and other nations, are only God's answers to the prayers that the W. C. T. U. have been offering these years for the removal of this awful evil and curse. So I say, look up and rejoice, for God is answering your prayers by terrible things in righteousness, and rest yourselves upon Christ's blessed promise (Matt. v., 10-12), and also upon that other precious promise (2 Tim. ii., 12): "If we suffer with Him, we shall also reign with Him." I hope none of my friends will be so weak and unbelieving as to think for a moment of accepting any compromise measures. Where morals and religion, the right, are concerned, all compromises are wrong. No such question, it has been well said, is ever settled till it is settled *right*. God will not let it alone if man would. God is king over the nations, and He will have His way, the right way, all men and all nations to the contrary notwithstanding. The history of God's dealings with a nation in regard to slavery confirms and illustrates this statement. Our wisest statesmen (so called), made compromises and cried peace, but there was no peace. The prayers of the poor slave had been lifted to the God of Sabbaoth, the Lord of Hosts, and the coals from the altar were cast upon the earth and there were convulsions, and the thunder of cannon, and the lightnings of the gleaming sword and the voices of contending armies, desolating our fair land, and carrying to premature graves our citizens, until the government set the slave free. So God held the nation to the right. Let us beware of compromises. Let us do right and trust in God, and as sure as God is God, almighty and merciful, our cause will triumph. Affectionately yours, D. READ,

*Pastor of the Grand Av. Baptist church, Milwaukee, Wis.*

## THEIR SOUTHERN JOURNEY AGAIN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The half was not told in my account of our southern trip, in last week's paper. I want to say in addition that at Natchez, as well as Vicksburg, the Jewish Rabbi was present and that he was most cordial in his manner and expression. After our meeting closed he came to me and taking my hand, said: "I want to tell you that you have my sympathy, but there is one thing you ought to try to get the Christian clergy to do and that is to banish alcoholic wine from their communion tables." But, said I, "Did not the Jews use fermented wine at the passover feast?" "Never," he replied, "and I never use it in any of the observances of my church." I found that this Rabbi had known Mrs. Chapin in Georgia and that they had worked together there.

I am sure the new Y. W. C. T. U. of Baton Rouge will prosper. I met Miss Barlow, its president, and was pleased to find that she was from Connecticut, having been a teacher in the school for so many years conducted by the Misses Bangs in the city of New Haven. The Connecticut W. C. T. U. ought to take a special interest in this Y. W. C. T. U., as will I. Yours sincerely,

*New York, Nov. 22.* CAROLINE B. BUELL.

# Our Children.

## "TURN TO THE RIGHT AND KEEP MOVING."

MRS. HELEN G. RICE.

On the Brooklyn Bridge, as a crowd surged by,
That wonderful structure proving,
This placard greeted each traveller's eye,—
"Turn to the right, and keep moving."

'Tis a motto for you, dear boys and girls,
Whose value is worth the proving;
Through this busy world, as you pass along,
"Turn to the right, and keep moving."

You will come to many a turn in life,
Where two ways wait your approving;
But avoid the left, though it looks most fair;
"Turn to the right, and keep moving."

On the left hand road snares wait for your feet,
Its promises fair disproving,
And the end thereof is despair and death;
"Turn to the right, and keep moving."

The wine cup is there, with its deadly spell,
Profanity, truth outrunning,
And the noxious weed, with its poison breath,
And all that you should be shunning.

With your hands extended for others' needs,
With your lips all sin reproving,
With your eyes fixed ever upon the goal,
"Turn to the right, and keep moving."

*Boston, Mass.*

## A GIRL IN BLUE.

This was just the way Helen looked when her cousin Carrie peeped in at her from the crack in the door that led to the dining room. And this was much the way Carrie talked to herself about it:

"There she sits in her elegant new morning dress, nothing in the world to do out to amuse herself, and I must stain my hands paring potatoes and onions and I don't know what for dinner. A dress with a train, and she only sixteen! only two years and a few months older than I am! How would I look in a train? I never expect to have such an elegant dress as she has on this minute, and it is only her morning dress. Tonight she will wear the lovely garnet silk trimmed with white lace. Think of me in my old blue flannel! It is all I have to wear. I don't see why there should be such a difference between cousins! I wish Helen had stayed in New York. Why she wanted to come to the country in the winter is more than I can understand. She isn't homesick a bit. I just believe I'll stay at home to night. Almost all the girls will wear new dresses, and my old one will look older than ever beside Helen's grand one."

"Carrie," called that young lady's mother, and Carrie went to the kitchen.

There she gave her hands to the potatoes, and her thoughts to the discouragement around her. At last she spoke of them aloud:

"Mother, I don't believe I'll go tonight after all."

"Not go to Kate's party! Why, what has happened? Is the child sick?"

"No'm, I'm not sick; only discouraged. I don't want to go and wear that old blue dress, and that's the truth. I shall look different from any of the others, and seeing me with Helen will make everybody notice it more."

"My child, Helen's father is worth a million, and your father isn't worth a thousand dollars besides what it takes to support his family."

"I know it ma'am; I'm not finding fault, only I don't want to go and be looked at, that's all."

The mother looked very sober, and something beside the steam that puffed out of the pudding dish made her eyes moist. Carrie split a large potato savagely in two, and looked gloomy. Then the mother said, speaking low:

"Won't you disappoint a good many people tonight, daughter? Isn't Kate depending on you to help with the charades and the music?"

"I can't help it mother. People must not depend upon me. Most every girl has a new dress for tonight, and I can't be going there just to help other people have a good time when I know I shall be feeling mortified all the evening."

"Can't you? Why, daughter, even Christ pleased not Himself."

After that, not another word was said in that kitchen for nearly an hour. Carrie finished the potatoes and ran away. Where she went, or what she did, mother did not know; but when she came to set the table her face was pleasant to look at, and she stopped on her way to the pantry to kiss her mother.

"I'm going, mother, and I'll have as nice a time as I can, and not grumble a bit."

She looked very pretty in her blue dress, with its deep lace collar and bright ribbons in her hair. At least her mother thought so, though when Helen came down in all the glory of her garnet silk and gold bracelets, there was certainly a difference.

It wasn't a young people's party entirely; in fact it was a sort of family gathering, to which all the city aunts and uncles and cousins had come; and there were some elegant dresses there, and Carrie, in her old blue one, did really feel a good deal alone. Yet she went cheerfully through the evening, helping with the charades and the music—helping in a dozen quiet little ways that nobody knew about, and yet trying to keep out of notice as much as possible.

Cousin Helen played and sang, and did both very nicely, while Carrie only played accompaniments for others to sing.

Later in the evening there was a whispering between two of the city cousins and presently it became known that Mr. Ames, who was Uncle Howard's college friend, was a wonderful singer and would entertain the company if anybody could be found who would play for him.

"I wish he would sing 'The Storm King,' for us," said Aunt Alice; "it is the most wonderful thing! I would like to hear it. Helen couldn't you play it for him?"

"I! No, indeed; his music is all awful hard, and he is awfully particular; and that piece I don't know, any way."

But Aunt Alice was determined that her mother should hear "The Stom King." She talked with Mr. Ames, and then she moved among the guests trying to find one who was willing to play the accompaniment. Not a cousin could be found. They were all afraid of the great singer and the difficult looking music. At last the girl in blue got ashamed of herrelf.

"Aunt Alice, I will play it," she said, coming out from the corner.

"You!" said Aunt Alice in surprise, for Carrie was one of the youngest of the cousins. "Do you know it?"

"No, ma'am, I don't know it; but I can play from the notes."

Then did Helen look at her young cousin in respectful astonishment.

"Can you play pieces that you do not know?" she asked her.

"Why yes," said Carrie, laughing. "I can if they are not very hard. I ought to. I have taken lessons steadily for three years."

"Well, but I have taken lessons for almost five years, and I can't do it."

"Carrie is very faithful with her practising," said Carrie's mother, with a pleasant smile.

And Carrie played the accompaniment, which really was difficult, and played it so well that Mr. Ames, the great singer, told her he had never had a player who pleased him better.

And don't you think she forgot all about her blue dress, until her attention was called to it in a very strange way.

"She not only plays remarkably well," said Mr. Ames to his wife, "but she is the best dressed young girl in the room."

"Yes," said Mrs. Ames, "I noticed that; all the rest of the young people are over dressed. She must have a sensible mother."

They did not know that Carrie stood just behind them and heard it all. But really I think it did her good; just as honest compliments often do good. It made her realize that there were two sides to the question of fine dresses.—*The Pansy.*

## HOW MABEL BROKE HER PLEDGE.

META E. B. THORNE.

Little Mabel dearly loved her Band of Hope, and would no sooner have broken her pledge than her right arm, and yet she did! I will tell you how.

She went to play with Jennie one day, and they had the most delightful time in the great garden, under the trees, in the arbors, and at last, wearied, ran in door to rest.

On the lounge lay Jennie's mamma, who was an invalid, and besides her on a little table stood a glass half full of some dark colored liquid.

"O, mamma," cried Jennie, "I want some! May I have this?"

"Why, yes, if you like;" and before the words were said, Jennie had swallowed the contents of the glass.

"Why, Jennie, how greedy!" exclaimed her mamma, "you never offered Mabel a drop. Come here, Mabel, here is some for you," and she poured out a small glassful from a beautiful flagon.

"What is it?" asked Mabel, shyly, "Is it good, Jennie?"

"O, it's *splendid*! I just wish mamma would give me twice as much!"

So Mabel raised the glass and sipped a portion of its contents,———but being unused to it did not relish its peculiar taste, and set it down asking again:

"What *is* it, Jennie?"

"Why, don't you know? It's wine, the doctor orders mamma to take it. I wish he'd tell *me* to take it, too."

Poor Mabel! Her pleasure was spoiled, and she quickly ended her visit and set out for home, eager to pour out her troubles in her loving mother's arms. When she had told her story, her mother said:

"Well, my dear, it was indeed very sad that my little girl should have so carelessly broken her pledge, and I see no other way but for her to go and confess it, and repeat the pledge anew," (for this was the rule in such cases).

So on the day of the next meeting Mabel went early, and going up close to the side of the leader, whose especial favorite she was, she whispered, while deep blushes covered her face, and hot tears blinded her eyes, "O, Mr. H—., I'm *so sorry*, I've done such an *awful* thing! I've broken my pledge. Please let me say it over, and I'll be so careful, I'll never break it again."

So she repeated it with the most serious earnestness, and the whole occurrence made such a deep impression, that she never forgot it, and as for *carelessness* in the matter, why she shuddered at the mere thought.

*ATTENTION COMPANY!*

*A kind gentleman who believes in temperance education, offers a set of pretty prize cards to that scholar in every Band of Hope who shall, during the first quarter, pass the best examination in the Band of Hope Manual.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S TALK.

Dear Children:—I witnessed such a beautiful incident on the cars a few evenings ago, that I want to tell you about it. A bright little girl sat just across the aisle from me, and a gentleman was talking with her, and delighted with her pretty ways and happy speeches. Her mother was several seats behind her with a little brother and a baby in her arms; for the car was crowded. After much playful talk the gentleman asked the child if she would not go home with him and be his little daughter, as he had none, and was very lonely. At this, she became grave, and refused. He pressed the matter, and finally urged that her mother had other children, and could do without her. The brave little darling stood right up on her feet and said: "No! my mamma wants *me, don't you mamma?*" she cried, in the clearest of tones, looking back at the sweet face of her mother with undaunted faith. A thrill ran through that crowded car and I felt as if I had learned a new lesson in trust. Dear boys and girls, every one of you remember, God wants *you* to live and to work for Him. No matter how many children He has, you are just as precious as if there were only you. And when you work seems very small, and as if no one would ever know that you tried to do something for the Heavenly Father, just remember and say to yourself: "He wants *me*," and go on bravely. Every time you go to the Band of Hope meeting and are in your place, that is something. Don't you see, if God should call your name, you could answer "Here!" right from the post of duty? And if you do the least thing for temperance (and the best way is to live it every day in your home and everywhere), the Father will see it, and love you for your obedience; for He tells us that if we love Him, we will "Keep His commandments." keep trying.

Captain Deborah.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 498 Sharon, Pa.*

226. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 52 letters.
My 24, 45, 1, 43, 31, 38, is an apostle of temperance.
My 15, 40, 2, 26, 52, 18, is selected.
My 6, 36, 8, 4, 19, 32, 33, is feared.
My 22, 37, 47, 7, 41, 12, is a servant.
My 51, 44, 23, 34, 27, is a place of learning.
My 29, 50, 35, 49, is a heavenly body.
My 9, 21, 30, 25, 20, is a measure of length.
My 3, 11, 13, 36, is a measure of time.
My 10, 17, 39, 16, 5, 45, is manifest.
My 28, 42, 46, is bustle.
My 48, 23, 14, is a relative.
My whole is a quotation from Longfellow.

227. Word Anagrams.

1. Sade, pace,
2. A tin vice.
3. I signed into.
4. Eli's rue,
T. Lip coin,
6. No tin lancet.

228 DOUBLE CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In sweep, which we do every day;
In piano, upon which we play;
In never, which is a long time;
In patience, which it takes to make rhyme;
In enter, to go in a place;
In green, which we see on your face;
Search these six words through and through,
Two well known seasons rise to view.

229. WORD SQUARE.

1. A warehouse; 2. A fixed point of time; 3. The government of the Turkish empire; 4. A musical composition for a certain number of parts; 5. A letter in the Greek alphabet.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

219.—Wicked, faith, offense, buffoon, ghost, worthless, dish, mound, wail, sail, tail, gaiter.—"Whoso boasteth himself of a false gift is like clouds and wind without rain."

220.—Vinegar.

221.—"I love them that love me, and they that seek me early shall find me."

DECEMBER PRIZE.

We offer 50 cents for the best list of solutions of the December puzzles.

# Home Department.

## THE SECRET OF DEATH.

EDWIN ARNOLD.

"She is dead!" they said to him; "Come away.
Kiss her and leave her—thy love is clay!"

They smoothed her tresses of dark brown hair;
On her forehead of stone they laid it fair;

Over her eyes that gazed too much
They drew the lids with a gentle touch;

With a tender touch they closed up well
The sweet thin lips that had secrets to tell;

About her brows and her beautiful face
They tied her veil and her marriage lace;

And drew on her white feet her white silk shoes;
Which were the whitest, no eye could choose.

And over her bosom they crossed her hands—
"Come away!" they said—"God understands."

And there was silence, and nothing there
But silence, and scents of eglantere,

And jasmine, and roses, and rosemary;
And they said: "As a lady should lie, lies she."

And they held their breath as they left the room,
With a shudder, to glance at its stillness and gloom.

But he who loved her too well to dread
The sweet, the stately, the beautiful dead,

He lit his lamp and took the key
And turned it—alone again—he and she.

He and she; but she would not speak,
Tho' he kissed, in the old place, the quiet cheek.

He and she; yet she would not smile,
Tho' he called her the name she loved erewhile.

He and she; still she did not move
To any one passionate whisper of love.

Then he said: "Cold lips and breasts without breath,
Is there no voice, no language of death

"Dumb to the ear and still to the sense,
But to heart and to soul distinct, intense?

"See now I will listen with soul, not ear;
What was the secret of dying, dear?

"Was it the infinite wonder of all
That you ever could let life's flower fall?

"Or was it a greater marvel to feel
The perfect calm o'er the agony steal?

"Was the miracle greater to find how deep
Beyond all dreams sank downward that sleep?

"Did life roll back its records, dear,
And show, as they say it does, past things clear?

"And was it the innermost heart of bliss
To find out so, what wisdom love is?
"O perfect dead! O dead most dear,
I hold the breath of my soul to hear!

"I listen as deep as to horrible hell,
As high as to heaven, and you do not tell.

"There must be pleasure in dying, sweet,
To make you so placid from head to feet!

"I would tell you, darling, if I were dead,
And 'twere your hot tears upon my brow shed—

"I would say, though the Angel of Death had laid
His sword on my lips to keep it unsaid.

"You should not ask vainly, with streaming eyes,
Which of all deaths was the chiefest surprise,

"The very strangest and suddenest thing
Of all the surprise that dying must bring."

Ah, foolish world; oh, most kind dead;
Though he told me, who will believe it was said?

Who will believe that he heard her say,
With the sweet, soft voice, in the dear old way:

"The utmost wonder is this—I hear
And see you, and love you, and kiss you, dear;

"And am your angel, who was your bride,
And know that, though dead, I have never died.

## ONE AFTERNOON.

T. C. R.

On Wednesday afternoon good Sister B. came over in her neighborly way. After the errands were told I said: "You and Mr. B. were at the Prohibition meeting Monday night?"

"Oh yes, and I did have to use any amount of tact to get him there."

"Well," I said, "I did not want to miss one word of the address, but I would find myself looking that way, hoping for some sign of conviction."

She quickly replied: "He was converted, and the next morning voted the Prohibition ticket."

A little later in the afternoon, Mrs. R. came in on a little matter of business, after adjusting which, she asked if I had been to the meeting Monday night? adding, "My husband has been very much interested in the Prohibition meetings, but you see he has never taken out his papers? never seemed to care much about voting; I could see he was very much exercised about something and Tuesday morning, while washing, he said: "Dolly, I just wish I had my papers; I would vote the Prohibition ticket." "Why," I said, "have you never felt like voting before?" "Maybe," he answered. "My wife has not been as loyal as she might have been," but as the mother of ten children I thought differently. However, there we both stand now, for the sake of the boys God has given us!"

It was my fortune to spend most of my life where one of the decisive battles of the war was fought, and near my home on the sloping hillsides, all of the soldier's engaged in the second day's fight bivouacked in the early morning. I heard the reveille sound, and going to the window could see in the grey dawn, the bugles going up and down—along the line. Instantly every one was up, ready for the tap of the drum and the roll call, which to many was the last, followed. Soon the flags unfurled and everyone fell into line, faces up, steps steady, marching, not to victory, but to deadly conflict, with a common foe; as I looked, I thought, so it will be sometime with the women of America; they will all need to march to meet a common foe, and I love to think of the great army of them, quietly taking their places, heads erect, steps steady, singing:

"Marching, as to war
With the cross of Jesus,
Going on before."

## WHAT THE GIRLS SAY.

MISS CARRIE SCOFIELD.

The question that puzzles me most in this work is how to gain the interest of our society girls, the girls who in, many respects seem to have the most influence, the girls of education, polish and refinement—not but what we have a great many just such girls, but as a rule—understand, now, I am speaking of them as a class—they are the ones who hold themselves aloof. It seems to me this is the way it is in Wheeling, the young ladies who have the most influence seeming to have the least interest, but with a little careful and delicate management I am sure we will soon have a union started there. The time is coming, and it is not very far off, either, when we shall be mighty proud to be numbered among the temperance girls of the nineteenth century. But do we as yet begin to realize what a power is ours? Has the startling truth yet dawned upon us that we make a society just what it is? Have we yet thought what a mighty revolution there would be if we American girls would stand as one grand army and demand of the young men with whom we associate the same sweetness and purity of life that they demand of us? Oh, that the full meaning of those old, beautiful words of Charles Kingsley could be indelibly written upon the heart of every living girl: "Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever; do noble things not dream them all day long, and so make life, death and that vast forever, one grand, sweet song." Girls, can there be anything grander than a true woman? Is not this the birthright of each and every one of us? Do we begin to realize this? Do we even think of living up to our high privilege? Are the most important things in life to us the elegance with which we dress, the ease and grace with which we dance, the sprightliness and volubility with which we pour forth small talk, the quickness and deftness with which we play at cards, the number of beaux we have? Or are they the fullness of love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance? Girls, whoever we are, wherever we are, whatever we are, God demands us to be true.

TALKING about campaign scares, many a good woman when Jefferson was a candidate for president hung her Bible down in the well for fear it would be taken away from her if the people should elect the infidel.—*Ex.*

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Ded. 14.] Fourth Quarter, No. 11. [1884.

## TOPIC; VANITY OF WORLDLY PLEASURES.

LESSON TEXT.—Ecclesiastes 2. 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Wisdom excelleth folly as far as light excelleth darkness.

TIME, B. C. 980.

1. "Gatherings of experience" might well be the title of this book. *Ecclesiastes* meaning "gatherings" or "collections." The varied resorts of a soul given up to self, are here portrayed, and the consequent rewards. First comes mirth, "a good time." How many young people and old ones too seem to live mainly in the pursuit of "fun"! Here is the testimony of one who had kingly opportunities to obtain all he sought, and this is his verdict, having tried all, "I said of laughter, 'It is mad,' and of mirth, 'What doeth it?'"

2. Then comes wine, and yet not as most men engage in the proving of its utility. Solomon gave himself to wine in a critical way, seeking to know what was good not only for himself, but for "the sons of men." His experience given in Proverbs shows that while experimenting as he thought, like a philosopher, the great mocker, wine, victimized and deceived even him.

3. Houses and lands, vineyards and gardens, orchards and fountains, servants and cattle, silver and gold, all these were tried in turn. Here the preacher might be said to have entered upon a less selfish experiment. His houses would bring gain to others. His vineyards and gardens might furnish labor to he poor. His servants and cattle would be well cared for, but the object of the experiment is still the same—still a ministry to self only. His great income of over $16,000,000 a year was a veritable "belt of gold" sinking him deeper and deeper into the sea of self-love and selfish indulgence. It is one of God's laws that not what we get, but what we give, makes us happy.

4. A little higher in the scale of self-seeking if indeed there are any grades in this sin, is the text turn of Solomon's thougnt toward happiness. viz., to the delights of the less sensual pleasures, such as music and art. A great many people who are too conscientious to indulge themselves in sinful pursuits, take hold of "musical instruments of all sorts" just as Solomon did, for pleasure only and for selfish gain. They fancy that they are living upon a higher level than the self-seeker who gives himself to wine and to the accumulation of silver and gold, and in one sense they are, for the gratification of the more spiritual senses, if such there be, is a nobler kind of pleasure than the tickling of the palate, or the satisfying of the body. But the motive of the search governs its classification. If self be uppermost, even the high pleasures of art fall below their proper level and enjoyment. The best relish to earthly food of all kinds and grades, is "a heart at leisure from itself."

5. "Vanity" is a strong term to apply to the largest possible measure of earth's so-called felicities. In the original, it means "a breath" and denotes that which passing away leaves no adequate or satisfying result behind. A breath does not last. Another must succeed it, and another and another, or life is gone. So, too, with the pleasures that self feeds on. There must be more of them or the spirit fails; and finally when all have palled, the very name of pleasure is hated.

6. "What can the man do that cometh after the king?" If he who had more wealth and more opportunity than any man who ever lived could devise nothing in the way of pleasure to satisfy the heart of man, who shall be likely to minister in this way to his kind. If he, who tried all avenues to happiness from mirth to culture, could find no satisfaction, and after the most complete experience, judged that "wisdom excelleth folly as far as light excelleth darkness,"—is any one likely to give new truth to humanity from such a search? It only the young would heed the teaching, how many a bitterly-learned lesson might be saved. And to those who persist in learning only by such sad and regretful experience there is this comfort, that they are being "taught of the Lord," and that His mercy prescribes every lesson and measures out instruction for their folly, and loving guidance for their rebellion.

'74. '85.

# THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE N. W. C. T. U.

FOUNDED 1874.

## Prospectus for 1885.

IN entering its eleventh year THE UNION SIGNAL congratulates its readers on the store of good things laid up for the coming year. As the first promise of a newspaper is NEWS, we have made arrangements for a systematic survey of the whole temperance field in the engagement of reliable and racy correspondents for each section of the country as follows:

**NEW ENGLAND** will be represented faithfully and graphically by MRS. DR. GORDON, of Boston, Mass.;

**THE MIDDLE STATES** by MRS. MARY LOWE DICKINSON, of New York City.

**THE SOUTHERN STATES** by MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD for the Eastern, and MRS. LIDE MERIWETHER, for the Western South.

**THE GREAT WEST** will be "taken note of" by MRS. CLARA HOFFMAN, of Kansas City, Mo.

These correspondents will not supersede the "old reliable" news-gatherers in the states and local unions, but will give a general summarizing of research and survey at least once a month in the shape of a sketchy *NEWS LETTER*. In addition to this, the National Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. B. Buell will, from her high tower of observation, give frequent *NOTES ALL ALONG THE LINE*. We shall incorporate *another new feature* this year in the line of

"HEALTH TALKS," by prominent Physicians and Students of Hygiene—and are arranging for a series of papers on HOUSEHOLD RELIGION from our ever-welcome contributor, **Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith.** A liberal supply of Literary and Scientific Articles will be furnished by such pens as those of

Dr. SARAH HACKETT STEVENSON,
"ELIZABETH CUMMINGS,"
Dr. MARY WEEKS BURNETT,
Mrs. MARY H. HUNT,
MARY ALLEN WEST,
Miss LUCIA E. F. KIMBALL,
Mrs. MARY E. C. WYETH,
KATE HAMILTON,
FRANCES E. WILLARD.
Mrs. MARY A. LIVERMORE,
Mrs. SARAH K. BOLTON,
Dr. BESSIE V. CUSHMAN,
Mrs. EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER,
ALICE M. GUERNSEY,
Mrs. SALLIE F. CHAPIN,
Mrs. S. M. I. HENRY,
Mrs. ESTHER T. HOUSH.
REV. LEWIS MEREDITH,

DR. HENRY M. BANNISTER, of the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, and several English writers of eminence.

**"Gospel Politics"** will be advocated as in the past by eminent leaders and writers, some of whom are

MRS. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE, MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP, REV. DR. A. J. JUTKINS, GEN. CLINTON B. FISKE,
MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD, REV. DR. A. J. GORDON, MISS E. L. SAXON, MRS. MARY T. BURT.

*A DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS AND GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC will include Editorial Articles,—Letters from the* **Eminent English Statistician, Mr. WILLIAM HOYLE;**— *Articles on CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION, by* **Mrs. JUDITH ELLEN FOSTER,** *and Discussions of the LICENSE QUESTION, by* **Prof. GEO. E. FOSTER, M. P.**

The Tastes and Interests of the Children and the Home,

will be carefully consulted in the pages devoted respectively to these important constituencies, while the Sunday School and the Band of Hope, will receive large attention and help. Temperance S. S. Lessons written by eminent divines, will be published each quarter. Stories, Biography, Travel and Adventnre, all tinged with and bearing upon the thought of EDUCATIONAL TEMPERANCE WORK will interest and instruct "OUR YOUNG FOLKS." And now permit a word of

## PERSONAL APPEAL TO WORKERS:

HAS THE UNION SIGNAL been a blessing to your homes? Has it cheered any despondent hours? Has it nerved your heart for the strife against evil? Has it been an educator? Has it given weapons of argument and proven armor for the war of the Home against the Saloon? All this we have striven to make it. And for the New Year we are planning still better and broader things. Will you not, in view of all that the paper has done in the past, as well as all it hopes and promises to do in the future, make extra effort this year to place it as an educator in every home?—to make it the pioneer of your organized effort—the "avant courier" to announce the near approach of a W. C. T. U. where none is yet formed—and "The gospel of good tidings" to communities as yet unblessed with Prohibition of the open Dram Shop.

**Address THE UNION SIGNAL, 161 La Salle St. Chicago.**

## A WESTERN JOURNEY.

*EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.*

The young man who takes his first few hundred dollars of savings or inheritance out upon the Nebraska and Kansas plains, first secures his homestead, pays $2 land office fees, cuts 18x22 inch blocks of sod, piles them up with somewhat of masonic skill till they form the thick walls of a comfortable house—digs out a barn in the side hill, and roofs both over with planks followed by another course of sod bricks. Houses like this can be seen in many localities with quite a grass crop on the roof, reminding one in a small way of the grove-topped ruins of the palace of the Cesars. A team of horses and such cattle as he may be able to afford, are his next purchases. Perhaps there may be a school section of land coming into market, on which he can pay ten per cent cash and the balance in twenty years at six per cent and no taxes. He can fence the same with barbed wire, at a cost of $300 more and get his money back the first year by pasturing the herds which can no longer roam at will, at 25 cents per head per month. Pasturage lasts through the four seasons and cattle thrive on out-of-door diet all the year round. Just what has so changed the desert like character of the country I find it a little hard to discover. The old saying: "the rainfall follows the plow," seems to be discounted by both settlers and the scientists. A convention of the "weather wise" was recently held in Eastern Nebraska and it was there decided on good and sufficient evidence that no increase in the average rainfall had taken place since the more general settlement of the state. A theory which seems to have wide acceptance is that in the hard and baked condition of the soil prior to these days of the farmer's furrow, all the water that fell was speedily drained off into the "draws" which are green and grassy even so late as November, but that now the turning over of the sod stops the drainage and saves the moisture to the plain. Whatever may be the truth in this matter, the waving corn fields attest a new *regime*.

But enough of agriculture, though if Horace Greeley were alive and could see the Nebraska and Kansas plains, I am sure he would as never before, urge young men to "go west."

A night's ride in a sleeper, and I wake up in full view of the glorious mountains, not however, till from my window, in the early dawn of that to me, eventful morning, I had seen in the pink and gold sky, the crescent moon in all its silver glory, keep watch and ward over the bright and beautiful morning star, which like Tennyson's young moon, was almost in its arms—and then fade away as the sun rose. It was there, however, in the far-off sky, all the same, and I knew it, and I said in my heart, "So in life's night, have I had views of a personal protecting care. Day came and happiness with it, dimming my vision, but the presence was there and is there just the same."

Denver City—as it used to be called when it had less than 3000 population, is now, when it has 75,000, only plain Denver. A very good illustration of how things of no note strive for the meretricious aids to notability which are all discarded when real value arrives. It is not plain Denver in one sense, however. It is one of the most beautiful of cities. Such residences, school buildings and churches, are rare in the old cities of the east and middle west. Irrigation has caused shade trees to thrive and the Holly water works make the lawns look like those of Chicago's prettiest suburbs. The city of bare streets and wind swept door yards, that I left eighteen years ago and even then with regret, is gone forever, but in its place is a well built, wide spreading, populous, commercial centre whose people are as cultured, as alive to the best gifts and highest graces as any on the face of the earth.

Here among old and long cherished friends, in the midst of associations most tender and sweet, I passed four of the pleasantest days the late years have given me. Here I met Mrs. Telford, the energetic editor of Colorado's brave little *Challenge*, and Dr. Kate Bushnell, superintendent of Hygiene in the State W. C. T. U. and earnest evangelist among the Chinese of the city—for which her residence in China and her knowledge of the language most exceptionally fits her. It was a little curious that here too, the curious "loco weed" met me again—not in *propria persona*, but in the facts given me by ex-Governor Evans, the second Chief Executive Colorado ever had, as well as the best—viz:

1. The Colorado legislature offers a bounty on each hundred weight of this poisonous weed—hoping to exterminate it, and save from its ravages the dumb beasts that even legislatures are bound to protect.

2. The Mexicans of the southern part of the territory who, "by this craft, have their wealth," have been known to "dead lock"—all legislative proceedings when the repeal of the loco bounty law was under consideration.

3. These same Mexicans are known to cultivate and grow the "loco" in large quantities, so as to increase their gains.

The analogy here so strongly marked will readily occur to your thought and it is not necessary for me to "point the moral or adorn the tale."

Restrictive legislation which offers a premium on cupidity seldom restricts. Which reminds me of Nebraska again. While in McCook this little dialogue occurred:

"You have an unusually fine school house for so small a town?"

"Yes, but its just running over with scholars, and we haven't teachers enough to meet the demand. However, a new saloon is to be licensed soon and then we can have another teacher."

O, education, what crimes may be committed in thy name! The price of a new teacher means horrors to some of those beautiful homes that would blanch the cheek and check the beating of kindly hearts, if they could be known—and the sin and sorrow and shame wrought in that one high-priced dram shop will outweigh in the judgment, all the gains of intellect made possible by its existence. But the episode gave zest to my purpose to spend a day at Lincoln, the capital city, on my homeward way, and to learn all that I could in so short a time of the workings of the High License Law of Nebraska. At Lincoln, I sought for Mrs. Angie F. Newman, equally true and equally dear to missionary and to W. C. T. U. workers, but found that a serious accident had crippled her so severely as to make surgical treatment at Kansas City a necessity, and days of suffering are finding her there, as heroic as ever. Another absentee was Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, one of Nebraska's lady lawyers, from whom I was sure I could get desired "points"—but she was in a neighboring city looking after the interests of a poor drunkard's wife whose civil damage suit Mrs. Bittenbender had carried on to successful issue, but for one disagreeing juror—the honesty of whose verdict is strongly questioned.

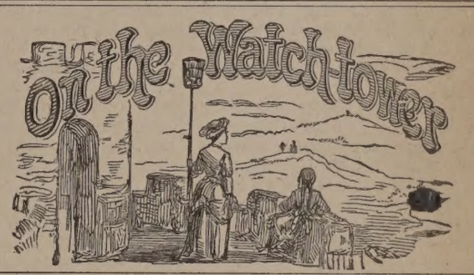
Through the kindness of Mr. Newman, I found Dr. S. H. King, president of the State Constitutional Amendment association and his wife, a no less active and honored worker by his side. Mrs. King is known far and near as a fine and fearless speaker, and the Doctor, with quiet, but firm determination, knows no such word as fail in his efforts for constitutional prohibition in both state and nation.

Here too, were ex-Mayor and Mrs. Hardy, of like faith and works, the former a recent legislative candidate on the prohibition ticket, and honored with a large vote. And here too, to my great surprise, was Mrs. Downs, president of the New Jersey W. C. T. U., making glad by her presence, not only her only daughter who is "her mother's daughter" in every sense of the word, but the W. C. T. U. of Nebraska as well, which has made good use of her temporary sojourn in the state. There was strong concurrent testimony from all these to the effect that a thousand dollar dram shop license, while it may in some instances diminish the number of saloons, does not, so far as their wide-spreading investigation shows, diminish the consumption of intoxicating drink. An investigation of the criminal statistics of the state before and after high license which is soon to be made, will discover whether high license has been instrumental in reducing crime, and a letter promised to UNION SIGNAL readers from Mrs. Bittenbender, will serve to show many of the law's "tricks that are vain."

From all that I can learn also, I failed to discover that the school teachers of Nebraska are better paid than those of neighboring states, even though liquordom does foot the bill.

In York county, by the vigorous and determined efforts of the citizens even high license is kept at bay, and the school houses and the pedagogues of this county are as fine and flourishing as any, while the only man really suffering for business is the county jailor. The taxpayers find it more to their interest to levy a direct school tax than to meet the pauper and crime bills consequent on legalized dram shops. These facts I learned from Judge Morgan, an old settler of the county, and one whose faithful work in driving out this destroyer of the peace, has been heroic beyond telling. He is now reaping its rewards tn the prosperity of county interests, and even longs for new conquests in the western part of the state, where I met him looking up land interests. His example and testimony may inspire some new settler in that newer region to do what he says any county surely may—"begin right." The sad "might have been" that reflects from many of our beginnings in this matter of liquor licenses can be changed to a glad "Will be"—if only freemen do their duty.

With a thankful heart for what a good man in his prayer, the other day, called "travelling mercies"—and for the solid enjoyment of twelve days of such recreation as I have seldom known, the "coming-in" was as blessed as the "going out," both preserved by Him who promises that so it shall be "from this time forth, and even forevermore. M. B. W.




Miss Henrietta Moore is "marching through" Oregon.

* * *

Illinois has been generous with New Mexico and Arizona, loaning to them its president, Miss Mary Allen West, for a brief space which was well improved by both borrower and *borrowee*, if I can judge anything from the newspapers of that region.

* * *

The UNION SIGNAL couldn't and wouldn't deprive that loyal woman, Mrs. E. L. Saxon, of Tennessee, of her loyal (Lyle) name—but it did so all the same when it published her as E. G. instead of E. L.

* * *

Harry St. John, of Washington, has written an eloquent defense of his father, the Prohibition presidential candidate, which I hope the editor will print next week.

* * *

Mrs. J. C. Bateham, of Pamesville, Ohio, is superintendent of the department of the national W. C. T. U. which seeks to save the Sabbath from desecration. It was the newness of the appointment I suppose, which caused its omission from the editorial setting forth of "Our new superintendencies."

* * *

Watch—care is just now the outward and visible manifestation of the inward grace of the W. C. T. U. to its leaders. I don't know how many of them have been "watched" lately, but Mrs. Mary T. Burt is the latest heard from. An elegant chronometer marking exact time, is a very appropriate gift from her constituency to this elegant woman of exact-ly correct ideas.

* * *

The following orders has been issued by the O. & M. R. R. to its employes: "The smoking of pipes, cigars, or cigarettes, by agents in charge of ticket or telegraph offices, or by trainmen on all trains carrying passengers, is prohibited from this date while such employes are on duty." Now an order prohibiting the use of tobacco in all cars occupied by ladies would relieve that non-tobacco using class from many disgusting and filthy conditions now found on the floor of passenger cars, and allow them to breathe the pure air, for which they pay, in sleeping coaches. ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

Somerville.—A W. C. T. U. of 200 members and a reform club of 150 members are letting their light shine, and gathering many into the temperance fold by taking advantage of every opportunity. Clubs have been formed by these agencies in Millstown and Frankfort. Devotional meetings well attended and public sentiment is being educated against the evils of intemperance and the good results of sobriety.

Medford.—The W. C. T. U., though small, is exerting an influence that is being felt in this place. Our president, Mrs. Cowperthwaite, is untiring in her efforts for temperance and prohibition, and encouraging her little band of workers onward.

Dunellen.—The W. C. T. U. has rented a building formerly occupied as a liquor saloon. The former proprietor has signed the pledge, and is now vice-president of the reform club. He was a man that never attended church; but now is a regular attendant at the M. E. church, and it is hoped that he will soon become a christian. The W. C. T. U. meetings are held every Friday. When the children come in, the juvenile school is called to order. Seventy girls and boys have signed the triple pledge. A prayer meeting is also held on Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Lord has specially blessed our work here.

Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.—The W. C. T. U. has held its fourth annual meeting at "Down's Cottage." It enters upon its fifth year as auxiliary to the state organization, and its seventh year of local temperance work. Fifty paying members keep its treasury in working order. Each local society pays annually into the treasury of the state union about twenty cents per member. All the state unions pay tribute to the great "National," and so the litte wheels keep the great wheel revolving.

Plainfield held its seventh annual meeting in Reform Hall the 27th of October. Notwithstanding the storm, a good audience assembled. Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, of the Trinity Reformed church, presided. Exercises opened by an anthem, led by Mr. Dunham. Rev. Wm. Richards, pastor of the Crescent avenue church, read the scripture and offered prayer. Rev. Mr. Raymond read secretary's report, and Rev. Mr. Goodrich the treasurer's report, both of which of which were very encouraging and hopeful for the future. Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss was introduced to the audience, and referred to the joy it gave him, to be with them once again and to hear, when in other lands, of the grand work being done in the cause of temperance by the self-sacrificing, earnest men and women of Plainfield, with whom, heretofore, he had held such sweet communion. In far off, benighted lands he had seen degradation, want and wretchedness, but felt sick at heart when he came back to this christian and civilized land to see in the great cities, and confronting him everywhere, those places that cast a blot on our civilization, and not to be found in those lands of less privileges in which he had traveled. Mrs. J. T. Ellis, state corresponding secretary, followed Dr. Bliss in words full of wisdom and appeal to the hearts and consciences of the temperance workers, urging the necessity of greater effort till the nefarious traffic which the United States government encircles in its arms, shall be wiped out. Fight valiantly, the day may soon come when the old familiar song of John Howard Payne, "Home, Sweet Home," shall have its meaning, and many shall rise up and called blessed the workers, "for God and home and native land." The officers for the ensuing year are: Mrs. J. W. Yates, president; Mrs. P. M. French, vice-president; Mrs. Wm. B. Maxon, recording secretary; Mrs. George Babcock, correspoding secretary, and Mrs. Dr. H. H. Lowrie, treasurer.

## MICHIGAN.

CONVENTION OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

The eighth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of this district, met at St. Johns 12th and 13th of Nov., and was full of life and interest. The M. E. Church in which it was held was decorated with blooming plants, and a tree of living green, from whose branches hung stars with the names of the different departments of the work of the National W. C. T. U. upon them, which, with a banner presented by the Y. W. C. T. U., made it a most beautiful ornament. Upon the wall in the rear of the president's stand was a banner, which thirty-five years ago was carried by the Daughters of Temperance in a procession at Peritsville. It is now the property of Mrs. A. Plumstead, of St. Johns. The Wednesday morning session was devoted to the usual routine of business. In the afternoon a paper upon "Jail Work" was read by Mrs. G. H. Holman, of Flint, followed by discussions upon various lines of work. During this session M.s. A. S. Benjamin, President of the Fifth Congressional District, was received and warmly welcomed. During the remainder of the convention she added much to the interest by her timely remarks and ready wit and humor. At the evening session an address of welcome was given by Mrs A. H. Walker, of St. Johns, which was responded to by Mrs. D. M. Garnee, of Davisburgh, who also favored us with two original poems. Then followed the President's address by Mrs. C. H. Johnson, of Flint. Thursday morning devotional exercises, report of district superintendents, report of flower missions by Miss L. Farres, of Flint; paper "The Press" by Mrs. H. P. Jennings, of Fenton; paper "Sunday School Work" by Mrs. Dr. Fairbanks, of Flint. Election of officers followed, which resulted as follows:

President, Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Flint; Sec'y., Mrs. O. L. Vreeland, St. Johns; Treasurer, Mrs. L. L. Morrison, Holly. Afternoon session: Memorial services for Mrs. V A. Allen, of Lansing, led by Mrs. Baldwin of St. Johns, and an extract from the Lansing *Republican* was read by the President, Mrs. C. H. Johnson, paying a high tribute to her work for the master in the church, missions, temperance work and in every thing seeking the good of others, not her own. The grief and sorrow manifested by those who knew her led others to think that it has been said of her, "well done good and faithful servant, come up higher." A badge of mourning was worn during the entire convention by the President, and the star of literature—of which she was State Superintendent—was heavily draped. Paper presented on "Juvenile Work" by Mrs. Bedan, Pine Run; paper on "Heredity" by Mrs. Dr. Mill of Harvell; paper on "The Relations of the W. C. T. U. to the Temperance Work of the Present Time" by Mrs. J. B. Stewert, St. Johns. Evening session: Address by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, President of the Fifth Congressional District, who told the whole truth in regard to the Liquor traffic. No parties were assailed but in a plain and forcible manner the evils of the traffic were placed before the citizens of St. Johns. There was a large attendance. The St. Johns Temperance Glee Club, a male quartette, rendered most beautiful music suitable to the occasion. A resolution thanking the people of St. Johns for their kindness, courtesy and hospitality was presented by the president, and thus ended a most enjoyable convention.

Mrs. J. B. Stewart, *Sec. Pro Tem.*

FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

This convention assembled at Ithaca, Gratiot county, November 13 and 14, 1884. The morning session was held in the large and well furnished rooms of the Ithaca W. C. T. U. In the absence of Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. E. P. Church, of Greenville, conducted the morning session. A devotional meeting consisting of singing, scripture reading, recitation of scripture verses, and a season of earnest prayer, constituted the morning program.

At noon Mrs. E. J. Freeman, the district president, arrived. After usual devotional meeting, the business commenced with Mrs. E. J. Freeman in the chair.

Roll call of officers and appointment of committees then followed.

The following unions were represented by more than fifty visiting and voting delegates: Alma, Ithaca, St. Louis, Mt. Pleasant, East Saginaw, Saginaw City, Carson City, Greenville, Edmore, Bridgeport, Beaver Creek, Owosso, Elm Hall, North Star, and Lainsburg.

The reports, given were fraught with interest and tended to give renewed strength to all engaged in W. C. T. U. work.

The evening session was held in the M. E. church, of Greenville, presiding. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. Pettengill, of Ithaca. The response was made by Mrs. J. R. Doughty, of Mt. Pleasant. After music by the choir, the district president, Mrs. E. J. Freeman, gave an earnest and able address. An original poem by Mrs. E. M. McLeod, of Laingsburg, followed. A collection, music, and the benediction closed the evening.

Friday morning session began with a devotional meeting, conducted by Mrs. J. F. Drigg, of East Saginaw. Reports of committees, local unions, and juvenile bands, were given, also remarks of general interest by the president. Reports of county vice presidents called foa, and all were most interesting, Gratiot county, Mrs. J. H. Thayer, vice president, being declared the banner county.

In the afternoon the report of the treasurer, Mrs. N. L. Miller, of Saginaw City, was given, after which came the election of officers. Result as follows: President, Mrs. E. J. Freeman; secretary, Mrs. J. R. Doughty; treasurer, Mrs. N. L. Miller. The following are the county vice presidents elected for the next year: Montcalm, Mrs. E. P. Church; Saginaw, Mrs. J. F. Driggs; Shiawassee, Mrs. E. M. McLeod; Isabella, Mrs. H. B. Pierson; Midland, to be appointed; Gratiot, to be elected by the unions of Gratiot county.

The further reports of committees was then submitted, including the committee on resolution, on constitution, on Sunday school work, etc. A vote of thanks was given to the president and other officers for the efficient manner in which the work has been conducted during the past year.

The evening session was held at the opera house, Mrs. Freeman presiding. Devotional exercises, after which was read an able paper by Mrs. E. P. church, of Greenville, on the "Influence of the Local Union." Singing by choir, "Rise up to Labor." An address was given by Mrs. Bryant, of Washington, entitled "New York by the Light of a Lantern," which vividly depicted the occupants and interior of the dives and slums of vice in the fourth ward and Mulberry street of that city.

A handsome floral offering was then presented to Mrs. E. J. Freeman, our beloved district president, in behalf of Gratiot county, in a very appreprate speech made by Mrs. J. H. Thayer.

A collection was taken. Then singing, prayer, and the benediction closed the convention, which had been throughout both profitable and interesting.

Mrs. J. R. Doughty, *Sec. of Convention.*

## WYOMING.

Laramie.—It is almost one year since Mrs. Shields, of Col., organized our Laramie local W. C. T. U. I was elected as President. My time of office has nearly expired, and before retiring from that office, I thought perhaps a brief review of one year's work might be of interest.

The first year of our organized existence has been a rather trying one.

It has laid upon us new duties and untried responsibilities; and these labors have devolved upon shoulders already bowing beneath our load of domestic cares.

Our membership has grown from 10 to 250, and a Band of Hope of 130 members was organized the last day of June. I have attended regularly these meetings, and hope and trust some good temperance instruction has taken root in the minds of our boys and girls. But only eternity can unfold how much or how little has been accomplished. We trust instruction has been received which will prevent some from choosing the downward road; for we are working in the name of our Divine Master and have his assurance, "my word shall not return unto me void, but shall accomplish that whereunto I sent it."

The Band of Hope formed an attractive procession on the 4th of July, with appropriate banners and flags.

The evening of Sept. 17th, they gave a public entertainment, which was very largely attended, and gave great delight to all present. Here is our best hope, the training and saving of the children.

We have provided the people with public temperance meetings, and quite a number of lectures by the best temperance speakers.

We have distributed a good deal of temperance literature and have awakened a general interest, and secured the aid of a large majority of the leading men of the community.

We have also had an opportunity to exercise our prerogative of citizenship, and by our 464 ballots cast for the temperance ticket, have tried to do something to lessen the evils of intemperance. I believe it is almost unanimously conceded that if we were to have a city election at this time we could elect a radical temperance ticket. Mrs. J H. Hayford, *President.*

Laramie City, W. C. T. U.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

In the Baptist General Association, held at Charleston, W. Va., the evening of Nov. 9th was set apart for a grand temperance mass-meeting. The report on temperance is most earnest, and pledges the members of the association, as representatives of the thirty thousand Baptists in West Virginia, not to relax effort until an amendment to the State constitution shall be secured forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants as a beverage. And to this end, they humbly pray the next legislature to submit such an amendment to a vote of the people. The report closes with the call to take for a watch-word for temperance and christian workers, Prohibition—"Prohibition for the home, prohibition for the church, prohibition for the state."

The last clause of the report furnished the three topics for the three leading addresses of the evening, the first, by Rev. G. M. Shott; the second, by Rev. J. W. Carter; the third, by Prof. A. L. Purington; all most eloquent and stirring.

"The fire from this three gun prohibition battery but opened up the way for a rattling fire all along the line, in the five minute speeches by Revs. F. F. Robertson, P. H. Murray, and others, and Dave D. Johnson, who as chairman of the State Temperance Executive Committee, presented and urged the matter of circulating the petition for the submission of the amendment."

It was universally agreed that the meeting was a grand success. C.

Burning Springs.—We meet every Wednesday evening at the M. E. church and allow gentlemen to attend every meeting; not only members but all that will come. During the week the choir prepares music selected from the Prohibition Songster, and after prayer we have a good song followed by a recitation, reading and essay; and each week some member is selected to make a short address after which comes the regular business, followed by an inspiring song. During the singing of this piece the pledge is circulated and signers solicited, and there has been but one night to my knowledge that we have not added one or more to our list, if we have any plans or subject of unusual interest to discuss we appoint a meeting at the home of one of the members. Our object in conducting the society in this manner is to provide moral, elevating and instructive entertainment for our young men and boys. Corresponding Secretary.

PROHIBITION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The temperance people of Virginia believe in striking

while the iron is hot, and are now busily engaged in circulating the following petition:

*To the Honorable, the Legislature of West Virginia:* The undersigned voters of the state of West Virginia respectfully pray your honorable body to pass an amendment to the Constitution of West Virginia forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the state, to be used as a beverage, similar to that passed by the house of Delegates of 1883, and that you will provide for submitting the same to a vote of the people at the next general election.

The prohibition amendment referred to was passed by the House of Delegates of 1883, but defeated by the Senate, and read as follows:

SECTION 46. The manufacture, keeping for sale, and sale of all intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, are forever prohibited within this state; and the legislature shall, without delay, provide by appropriate legislation, for the due enforcement of this prohibition. The manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of the aforesaid liquors, drinks, mixtures and preparations for other purposes than as a beverage, shall be regulated by law, under sufficient penalties and securities.

## MISSOURI.

HANNIBAL.—Not a "chiel," but a chief has been among us, rallying the clans, not with torch and drum, but with strong earnest words, appealing to the consciences of men. George Woodford was here a week, giving his last lecture on November 3. He supported the Prohibition ticket boldly, and there was no cowardly evasion of political issues, but the key note of his work was: "We may not elect a man this year, but we may save many men." And our hearts were filled with joy as the saved gathered at the pledge table. That was "election" for them. Then and there, they chose whom they would serve, and on the last night many of them contributed to the expenses of the meetings, showing how soon a man has money after the leak in his pocket is stopped by the pledge. It would be difficult to decide which of the seven lectures was best, but here, where drunkenness is under a "wise system of regulation," we can perhaps best appreciate "The Fallacies of License." In that time of fever and excitement "Christ stilling the tempest," fell upon our troubled hearts like a voice from out the storm saying: "Peace, be still!" God grant that now, as of old, the wind and the waves obey!

BESSIE V. CUSHMAN.

KANSAS CITY.—The Central W. C. T. U. are to have another lecture course this winter. It is intimated that this society expect to organize an educational bureau soon, and among other features have a first class course of lectures every winter. The price for these lectures will be small, and the lecturers the best in the land. The W. C. T. U. met November 18, at their headquarters, and though the day was miserable and a small attendance the consequence, still considerable business was done. The president, Mrs. Dr. Bell, read the parable of the sower and the seed. After the devotional exercises the approaching lecture course was canvassed and arrangements made for selling tickets. Those ladies who have been engaged canvassing reported great interest among those who attended last year, and an increasing desire to aid the society in its educational and beneficent work. It is now supporting its Kindergarten, night and sewing schools, besides giving just the needed help in many other lines. The first entertainment will be the Potter sisters, December 4. They have a national reputation; they read and impersonate.

CAINSVILLE.—The W. C. T. U. is rejoicing in the possession of a beautiful new hall, which was dedicated with very interesting exercises, November 20, by Rev. J. H. Burroughs. The property is worth $500. It is nicely seated, papered and carpeted, and only about thirty dollars still to be paid on it. The day of the dedication the collection amounted to over one hundred dollars, notwithstanding nearly all present had already given liberally. The union was organized only about fourteen months since, has fifty members, and is prospering in every way.

## CALIFORNIA.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE EDEN W. C. T. U.

This meeting was held at San Lorenzo Thursday, November 13. The union was organized by Mrs. M. C. Leavitt, and comprises the three towns of San Leandro, San Lorenzo, and Haywards. The meeting was quite largely attended by guests from other localities, a number of the state officers and superintendents of state departments were present. A most interesting programme had been prepared for the occasion and was well carried out. The exercises were opened by prayer, and a very graceful welcome address was given by Mrs. A. C. Duncan, and was responded to in some well-chosen words by Mrs. L. A. Kelley, of Oakland. After the yearly reports of the secretary and treasurer, words from workers were listened to with much interest. The superintendents of the different departments of work, gave very interesting reports of the progress of the work, after which Mrs. B. Sturtevant Peet, president of the union, gave her very valuable and interesting annual address, which was responded to by a shower of boquets from the members, and a beautiful floral offering was presented by the union, expressive of their high appreciation. The little girls who acted as pages and did errands with such willing feet and bright faces, have begun their labors in the great temperance reform at the right time, and will be well equipped for the warfare long before they are veterans—in years.

A beautiful mallet, made from several different kinds of highly polished California laurel, was presented for the president's use by the ladies of the San Francisco union. In the evening a paper on "Heredity" was read by Marie Cole, and a poem by Mrs. M. Griswold, of Alameda, and followed by an able address by Mrs. M. T. McCall, of San Jose, on "Gains in the Conflict." The utmost harmony and kindly feelings prevailed throughout the meeting, and all were rejoiced for the birth of this union, and that so many enjoyed the first birthday party. Many thanks are returned to the hospitable ladies of San Lorenzo, who opened their beautiful homes to the invited guests.

MRS. H. H. HAVENS,
*Cor. Sec. State Union.*

## MASSACHUSETTS.

We write on our banner for November 16—"God with us." In a rum-cursed town, and right after election, we have had successful temperance meetings. Space forbids the story of the careful planning which "organized success." How we studied each word of press and placard and church notices saying "W. C. T. U.," only where we thought it would help and not hinder the cause! How we prayed that God would incline the hearts of the singers to give us special help! How we worked to interest the children, both Catholic and Protestant! How grandly the pastors stood by us! And how gloriously God rewarded our faith!

Misses Tobey & Gordon, our beloved state president and secretary, were with us. In the morning, Miss Tobey gave a Bible service at the Congregational church, on "Consecration." Said one who heard it—not a professing Christian—"Every word was true as Gospel, and you knew it came from the heart." In the afternoon Miss Tobey kindly volunteered to help the overworked pastor of the M. E. church, by a similar service, taking "Rest," as her theme. At 4 p. m., we held a children's temperance meeting, with good singing, three bright little recitations (two of them from THE UNION SIGNAL), and addresses from Misses Tobey & Gordon. The children were all aglow, and we plan to nurture the seed so faithfully sown. In the evening, was a union temperance meeting in the Methodist church. An arch back of the pulpit bore our motto, and the flag was draped beneath it. On an easel at one end of the platform, was the "Liquor chart" with its startling columns; a similar easel at the other end bore a banner with the motto, "Guard the Home."

The president of our local union presided, the resident pastors were on the platform, and, another of our victories, the officers of the local union were also there. A union choir, with solo and trio, gave us excellent music, and Miss Tobey talked temperance to a *packed house*, aisles as well as pews. The dear workers of Massachusetts need have no hesitation in arranging meetings for their new president. She won all hearts here.

Young ladies with white-ribboned baskets took up the collection. Of this I need only say that one gentleman said: "I declared I never would give anything more for temperance (for political reasons), but I had to that night."

So we thank God and take courage.

S. T. C.

## WISCONSIN.

BELOIT.—An interprise which is the outgrowth of much anxious study was entered upon the 26th of July last, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The new undertaking was christened the "Young Woman's Friendly Association of Beloit," and its object declared to be "to bind together in one society the young women for mutual help (intellectual and secular) and for sympathy." "Any woman may become a member by the payment of two cents a month or twenty-five cents per year."

In Beloit are various factories, for shoes, boxes, mittens, overalls and cigars, employing numbers of girls and women. Norwegian and German and Irish, as well as American, work in the families of the citizens of the place. The young men are provided with their reading room and library, their cosy reception room and Gospel meetings; why not the young women?

The society was organized and three rooms in the business heart of the city were hired. These were furnished with carpets, tables, organ, pictures and all the needed articles for a pleasant and enjoyable resting place. Notice was duly given through the public prints whose editors kindly placed their columns at our disposal.

Classes were arranged as follows: Monday evening, writing and composition. Tuesday evening, fancy work. Wednesday evening, vocal music. Thursday evening, dress making. Friday evening, plain sewing. Saturday evening, elocution. Competent teachers are provided for thorough systematic work in all these classes.

Besides all these, a class of Norwegian and German girls receive instruction in English, reading, spelling and writing.

Twice, a little festival has been given, each of which was attended by over ninety persons. At one, ice cream was served; at the other, cake and grapes. The small fee (a dime) which was charged defrayed the rent of the rooms and some other items of expense.

One of the merchants nobly offers coal for the winter; others, help of various kinds in just as needful ways.

Bit by bit, inch by inch, the way has been opened, and friendly hands have been extended to us on every side. We cannot help feeling great encouragement to presevere, hoping for the best results.

The president of the W. C. T. U. is also our president. Two vice-presidents are taken from the factories.

I came September 1st, and am acting secretary and treasurer, beside having a general charge of the rooms and all the classes, filling up any breaks which may occur in the ranks of the teachers. Since that time over 400 have been in attendance at the rooms, and there is a steady growth of interest manifested by increasing numbers in spite of many outside attractions. Half a dozen is the lowest number for one evening and forty the highest, often fifteen and twenty are present.

We are trying to establish a reading room and library for the girls. Both city editors have sent in their weekly papers and assisted in various ways. Stationery has been given us by one lady friend and a few books. We are hoping to gather more. Old books may be new to us and will be most acceptable, either magazines or the more solid volume.

MARY J. F. HUNT.

## MONTANA.

FIRST ANNUAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

This meeting was held in the Grand street church, Helena, August 19 and 20, 1884.

Mrs. R. H. Hewey called the meeting to order at 10 a. m. and conducted the devotional exercises. In the absence of the president, Mrs. Dr. Clark, and the secretary, Mrs. A. H. Priest, Mrs. Hewey was elected president *pro tem.*, and Mrs. James Kirkpatrick, secretary *pro tem.*

At roll call the following territorial officers were present:

Mrs. L. C. Browne, Helena, treasurer.

Mrs. A. M. Walker, Butte, superintendent young woman's work.

Mrs. R. H. Hewey, Helena, superintendent influencing the press.

Mrs. James Kirkpatrick, Dillon, vice-president second udicial district.

A good number of delegates was present. The president appointed committees on finance, declaration of principles, courtesies, address to the people.

After the discussion of topics to be embodied in the address, followed by singing and prayer, the meeting adjourned to convene at 2 p. m.

The afternoon session opened at 2 p. m. with singing and prayer. The minutes of the morning meeting read and approved, after which reports from the committees were called for. The committee on declaration of principles reported as follows:

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is formed for the purpose of educating the young, forming a better public sentiment, reforming the drinking classes, and removing the saloon from our streets by law.

We believe that the foregoing objects involve the following principles:

1—Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage on the part of the individual.

2—The total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a drink.

3—We believe that, as woman is the natural conservator of home, it would be a great reinforcement to the cause of home protection if on all questions pertaining to the liquor traffic she were endowed with the ballot.

The question of prohibition and the best means of securing it awakened deep interest, and was the subject of a lengthy discussion.

The report of the committee on finance was next called, and was accepted as read.

Mrs. Dr. Clark reported by letter the following unions organized by her: White Sulphur Springs, Miss Alice Nichols, President; Billings, Mrs. S. A. Wallace, President; Livingston, Mrs. E. M. Morris, President; Bozeman, Mrs. G. B. Morse, President.

The reports of local unions were satisfactory and encouraging.

The convention resolved to memorialize the next Congress to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the limits of the National Park, and the secretary was instructed to refer said memorial to the N. W. C. T. U. to be presented in such time and manner as shall seem to them wise and proper.

The convention met at 9.30 a. m. The time until ten o'clock was occupied by a prayer and praise service, conducted by Mrs. Howey and Mrs. Wood. The minutes of previous session read and approved. On motion it was decided to suspend the rules and elect officers by a rising vote. Election resulted as follows:

President and Supt. of Organization, Mrs. G. B. Morse, Bozeman; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Mrs. Davis Wilson, Bozeman; Treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Walker, Butte City; Vice President first judicial district, Mrs. E. M. Morris, Livingston; Vice President second district, Mrs. J. Kirkpatrick, Dillon; Vice President third district, Mrs. M. J. Hall, White Sulphur Springs.

The committee on nomination of superintendents of departments being called, reported the names of the following officers: To influence the press, Mrs. R. H. Howey, Helena; Children's and young woman's work, Miss Alice Nichols, White Sulphur Springs; Scientific and literary work, Mrs. Chynoweth, Bozeman; Foreign work, Mrs. L. L. Wood, Helena.

The president next called for the reprot of the com-

mittee on the address to the people of Montana. It was read in full by the chairman, Rev. L. L. Wood, and accepted as read and submitted to the secretary for publication in the Montana papers.

The superintendent of juvenile work, Mrs. J. J. Garvin, sent in a report as follows:

Miss Willard, while in the Territory last year, organized Bands of Hope at Missoula, Helena and Dillon. The Band of Hope at Helena was merged into the Band of Hope Juvenile Temple, which is doing good work, has a membership of about sixty-five, and is superintended by Miss Ida Sweat. The band at Missoula had a membership of fifty-eight at last report, and was superintended by Mrs. H. V. Wheeler. The Dillon band had forty members, and was in charge of Miss Millie Coffin. In March, 1884, a band was organized at Virginia City, hro ugh correspondence, with a membership of eighteen. They now have twenty-five members. Rev. W. E. King is superintendent, and Mrs. Sarah Herndon assistant.

The meeting was opened at three p. m. with singing and prayer, after which the plans of work in the territory were discussed.

The committee on courtesies brought in a report embodying thanks to the Montana press, the rail road authorities, the members of the Christian church, in which the convention was held, the ministers, the chairman of the committee on the appeal to the territory, and to the president, Mrs. Howey.

The president requested that all delegates to the next annual meeting be furnished with properly signed credentials, and that all reports be as concise as possible. She also called the attention of the convention to the especial lines of work chosen for the ensuing year, namely: The juvenile and young woman's work; the scientific and literary work; the foreign work and influencing the press; and emphasized the fact that to these were the energies to be directed.

After singing "Blest be the tie that binds," the convention adjourned to meet at Bozeman, August, 1885.

W.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE CONGREGATIONAL S. S. ASSOCIATION.

The Massachusetts Congregational Sunday School Association, of which Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell is president, held a convention at the Park street church, Boston, November 12th and 13th. Those who read Miss Willard's account of the National Teachers' Association held in Madison last July, will remember President Bicknell's kind endorsement of W. C. T. U. methods. His "liberality of spirit and loyalty to the temperance cause," have again been shown by giving the topic "Temperance Teaching in Sunday Schools," a prominent place in the exercises of the Sunday school convention. By the invitation of the executive board, Miss Elizabeth S. Tobey, president of our state union, gave a most excellent address, which was followed by an earnest discussion. The following resolutions were passed without an opposing vote:

*Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the efforts of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union to secure thorough and systematic temperance instruction in the Sunday schools, and to this end earnestly petition the International Sunday School lesson committee for the provision of awarding temperance lessons in the regular course.

*Second*, That, while caring for and faithfully prosecuting all other forms of Sunday school work, we feel called upon to emphasize the tremendous importance of teaching temperance in our Sunday schools, and urge pastors, superintendents, teachers and parents to give it a large place in their efforts in behalf of our children and youth.

We rejoice that Massachusetts has expressed herself in harmony with other states, as desirous of having systematic temperance teaching in the Sunday school.

Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball was with us a few weeks ago, speaking in Boston and vicinity, and we shall welcome her again in December, knowing that her thoughtful and earnest addresses will draw the attention of our church people to this important department of our work. There has been great activity at "Headquarters" the last week. We mean, with God's blessing, to secure the compulsory law for "Scientific Temperance Instruction," and members of the Y. W. C. T. U. have assisted in getting ready for the mail the numerous petitions, letters and circulars sent out to local unions and to ministers. Mrs. Alford has been making arrangements for the lectures of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, who will be in our state by the 14th of December. Will all who observe the noon hour of prayer remember us and this special line of work, for it is not an auspicious time in which to circulate the petitions, and some of our most faithful workers shrink from the task. Still we have every reason to be encouraged. Successful meetings and conventions have already been held in various parts of the state, and last week Miss Tobey gave eleven addresses, visiting several towns. On the last three Sabbaths she has occupied the pulpits of various churches, in which the pastors, both Congregational and Methodist, have endorsed most heartily the work of the W. C. T. U. In response to the "Call to Prayer" sent out by our national president, the following circular letter has been sent by Miss Tobey throughout the state. ELISABETH P. GORDON.

"*For God, and Home and Native Land.*"

HEADQUARTERS OF THE WOMAN'S STATE C. T. U., 36 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON, MASS., NOV. 26th, 1884.

*Dear Sisters:*—It seems most appropriate and fitting that the W. C. T. U. of Massachusetts, should heed the "call" of our national president for a day of fasting and prayer. We ever need to keep the fact in our memory, that the great conflict between good and evil into which we have been called as soldiers, is the "Lord's battle," that He is still leading, when the smoke of battle hides Him from our eyes.

"He doeth according to His will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth; and none can stay his hand, or say unto Him, 'What doest thou?' 'If God be for us who can be against us?' Though our hearts are full of confidence in Him and we are trusting Him to fulfil His promise, 'I will make darkness light before them and crooked things straight: these things will I do unto them and not forsake them.' Yet we need to unite in earnest petition for a special baptism of His spirit of love and patience, of wisdom and power, that we may be fully equipped for the work of the year before us. Let me urge you therefore to observe December 4th in union with our sisters all through this land, as a day of special prayer, holding public services for one or more hours, and also observing it in the quiet of your homes—'In quietness and confidence shall be your strength.'" Is. 30: 15.

Yours in full assurance of faith, ELISABETH S. TOBEY,
*Pres. W. C. T. U. of Massachusetts.*

Services will be held at Bromfield St. church, Boston, December 4th, from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m. All invited.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JOHN R. CLARK comes into the 11th district W. C. T. U. of Michigan, for temperance work for two weeks or more. He will be at Traverse City, Nov. 30, Dec. 1 and 2; at Petoskey, Dec. 7, 8, and 9.

MRS. R. A. CAMPBELL, *Pres. 11th. Dist. W. C. T. U.*

THE W. C. T. U. of the ninth congressional district of Indiana, will hold a convention at Lebanon, December, 10 and 11. An interesting program is arranged for the ocasion. Among the speakers are Helen M. Gougar, the president, L. D. B. Cowan, Kate K. Kenyon, Helen M. Semphill. Address and Chalk-Talk to children, by Mary E. Balch, together with interesting reports, recitations, etc.

## NEW YORK.

TROY.—The ladies of our "Woman's Christian Temperance Union" have been holding their weekly meetings since September. Upon each Wednesday afternoon the jail work is cared for by those who are appointed, or who voluntarily render their services in this way.

# Official Communications.

## FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF "WORK AMONG FOREIGNERS."

*To the State, District and Local Presidents:*

DEAR SISTERS:—"The kingdom of God cometh not with observation." The work of this department is peculiarly one of quiet and unobtrusive methods. We can not avail ourselves of the means used in so many of the other departments. We cannot appeal to the masses; and thereby we lose the potent effect so apparent in stirring large assemblies. We have no Willards, or Lathraps, or Fosters, or Hunts, or Buells, to thrill by their eloquence or persuade by tender pathos. A few speakers in German or Scandinavian can be secured by the payment of money, which, alas! is not yet a factor in the work. Neither do we have the help of the vast numbers of tracts, leaflets, papers, periodicals, and magazines that flood the country on temperance interests in the English language. We have no UNION SIGNAL sending out suggestive articles each week upon so many branches of the work. We have no paper, no periodical of any kind. We labor under the disadvantage of having but little literature of any kind in any of the foreign languages, and what we have is quite expensive, most of it more than double what the same is in English. We do not have the help from the press or pulpit that other departments have, for in neither the religious nor the secular education of Europe has the standard of morals on this point been as elevated as that of our own country. *Our* people sin wilfully. These "people are destroyed for lack of knowledge," for their priests, preachers and teachers instruct that wine and beer are the creatures of God, beneficial for both soul and body—when taken in moderation. From all this, it becomes apparent that the only really available methods of work for us, consist in direct and personal influence, and to effect this, thorough organization, becomes a prime necessity. While so much personal effort is needed a network of organization alone can produce tangible results. State superintendents should be appointed; and in the northern, western and some of the eastern states, as many state superintendents as there are large bodies of different nationalities, is advisable. Minnesota shows her wisdom, engendered by experience, by having three state superintendents — German, French and Scandinavian. District superintendents are useful also, not only for their own efforts, but to look over the ground and suggest where local superintendents are needed and to aid them in their work. In the counsels of our most experienced workers, it has been decided that English speaking women are more available and effective in these positions from the fact that foreigners receive them better, and this gives them greater weight of influence; but combined with these, should be workers from the classes we wish to reach, if possible. These workers going hand in hand will carry greater possibilities. For these, superintendents, women of fine executive ability and magnetic force, as well as strong religious connections, are desirable. Dear sisters, will you not aid in this organization? There is not one of you that does not deprecate the effect of the foreign vote on the temperance issues. Not one that does not sigh and pray for the time to come when the nation's politics will be purified and made clean. We can effect this sooner by attacking the citadel from the domestic side than by any other way. Let me have your sincere efforts in organization, and your earnest prayer for our success will be half answered.

*To the State and Local Superintendents:*

DEAR SISTERS:—In undertaking this work our chief preparation must be a renewed consecration to God and His work. No labor has ever come to you that in the outset you felt so powerless to do. But "wisdom cometh down from above," and I entreat you to ask largely that your joy may be full. Let us go forward in simple obedience believing that God will give us what we ask. No doubt it required a dood deal of courage to go around Jeriho for seven days blowing rams' horns, but the requisite faith manifested, and the steady obedience observed, resulted in a great triumph.

I have arrived at the conclusion that except in isolated cases, it is not feasible to form unions of foreigners alone. Better seek to draw the women into our own organizations, until they are prepared by experience for separate action. Our best methods of work are "house to house visiting," personal influence and appeals, and the creating of an interest on the part of mothers for a better condition for their children. The visiting of ministers, teachers and leaders, and efforts to incite and awaken them to the importance of the question. Always wisely and discriminatingly distributing what literature we have. Whenever it is practicable "Bands of Hope" can be established, though it is still better to obtain the consent of the parents to allow their children to attend those already established by the English speaking department. Night schools are prolific of great good, and these can be carried on by young people, principally by young men interested in the Christian Association, with the additional force of instruction in the "Effects of Alcohol," by some one speaking the proper language. In some places "Mutual Benefit Societies" are accomplishing much good. One or two dollars a month are paid in, which ensures care in sickness or a sum to families after death, but one of the conditions is to sign a pledge to abstain from liquor, and this if broken, forfeits benefits from payments already made. It proves a double incentive to good behavior. If "mothers' meetings" could be carried on with our foreign women, it would be a wonderful help to them, better in the present state than anything else, because more available to sow good seed. The laws of heredity could be taught in simple terms, the obligations and responsibilities of parentage of both sexes, and the training of children enlarged upon. Seeds could be dropped advocating temperance instruction in our schools, the baneful effects of beer and tobacco, the good influence of cheerful homes, and all these in connection with evangelistic teaching.

Our strength lies mainly in direct, personal influence and Christian helps. In communities where Chinese, Spanish speaking people or Italians prevail, Sunday schools for adults accomplish much good. When speakers can be obtained at reasonable rates, they should by all means be secured. We now have means of obtaining tracts and leaflets in nine different languages which I have made arrangements to have mailed to any address desired at cheaper rates than we could have our own translation made. These are Spanish, Italian, French, German, Holland, Welsh, Danish, Swedish and Finnish.

A dollar or two from each union in a state will give a limited supply at least to our foreign work and help us to create an interest among these people to supply themselves. We hope by some means to secure a firmer financial basis for the future. But in the meantime we know that "God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved; God shall help her and that right early."

SOPHIE F. GRUBB,
*Nat. Sup't. Work Among Foreigners.*

## DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE WORK.

DEAR SISTERS OF THE W. C. T. U.—I must again ask your assistance, in order that we may carry out a plan proposed for the Juvenile department, at the coming World's Fair, at New Orleans.

It has been suggested that we form a chain made with cards, upon which are written or printed the names of Bands of Hope, or members of such bands, who have taken the pledge. Now if each one interested will do her part, you can readily see what an array of names we will have. My idea is that each local superintendent of Band of Hope or any other worker, send to me a small pasteboard card, two and a half inches long and three-quarters of an inch in width, with the names of Bands of Hope or individual members thereof, and I will see that they are linked together and reach their destination. The cards can be of any color, but of good quality, to prevent breaking. In addition to this, if the subscriptions come in as we hope and dessre, we will see that a fitting emblem is sent to New Orleans, to represent our best beloved department. Yours, for the "wee ones,"

ANNA M. HAMMER.

*23 Rowland st., Newark, N. J.*

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE W. C. T. U. of Aledo, Ill., opened a polling-place on election day to receive the votes of the women of Aledo and vicinity for the Prohibition candidate. Thirty-seven votes were polled.

A W. C. T. U. has been organized recently at Pendleton, Oregon, and beside other good work, is maintaining a column in the *East Oregonian* of that place.

A LARGE temperance meeting was held in the Holly Tree Inn, foot of Market street, Wilmington, Del., Sunday afternoon, November 16, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

A LETTER from New Orleans makes favorable mention of Mrs. Buell's visit to that city, and of her good work for temperance and expresses a hope for her return, and a hearty welcome awaiting her.

A TEMPERANCE reading room has been neatly fitted up on the first floor of the old Academy building in the ninth ward, Brandywine Village, Del. Donations of books and papers will be thankfully received.

THE W. C. T. U. of Peoria, Ill., has taken the beautiful rooms formerly occupied by the Y. M. C. A. for its headquarters, at $900. per year. Strong friends have pledged ample help in this brave venture.

IN Maine, as in Iowa and Kansas, the zeal of the mothers and sisters and daughters for absolute constitutional prohibition is recognized, and the importance of woman's agency in the whole movement, moral and legal, is acknowledged.

LADIES who wish to do painting in preparing their Christmas presents or to learn kensington, oil, water color, or china painting, etc, should not fail to order a copy of the book, "Amature Art." Attention is called to the advertisement of same in another column.

THE Band of Hope organized by Mrs. Annie Day at Pueblo, Col., at the state convention in September, has trebled its membership and started two more bands. Money was raised to organize a Band of Hope (which numbered twenty-two), and to help the foreign work also, in Starkville. In that little place there are 200 Mexicans and nearly 300 Italians.

A NEW W. C. T. U. is formed in Washington, D. C., with Mrs. Mary E. McPherson as president, which has taken legislative work as a specialty. They propose to have lectures in parlors on legislation, on law, and on hygiene for mothers. The new union is christened Hartwell, in honor of the superintendent of legislative work.

THE W. C. T. U. of Lincoln, Illinois, being refused the use of the M. E. church, for the purpose of holding services recommended by the Prohibition National executive committee, the ladies left the church in a body and visited and held short services in every saloon in the city, and then repaired to the Christian church where regular services were held.

MRS. ADA C. BOWLES is the only authorized agent of the state union in Berkshire county, Mass., and is meeting with great success in the work of organization. She has lectured in nearly every town in the county, has recently organized a company of cadets in the public schools of Cheshire, and expects soon to gather the girls of the same schools into a Band of Hope.

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A HOMEOPATHIC physician (lady) in good standing, having given up practice on account of failing health, would take a position as sanitary superintendent of school or family, or would accompany an invalid to Denver as medical attendant, in consideration of good home and small salary. Has combination Galvanic and Faradaic battery, and understands applying electric, hydropathic and hygienic treatment. Address DR., UNION SIGNAL.

MR. JAMES C. YOUNG, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, president of the Northwestern Loan and Real Estate Investment Company, offers some choice investments to our readers. He can give figures from which handsome profits can be realized. His financial standing is beyond question, and we cordially recommend any of our friends who desire to invest large or small sums to communicate with Mr. Young.

## Publisher's Department.

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Single copy (Weekly).....$1.75
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" " " 3 months .....50
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☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

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Read our prospectus for 1885 published on another page. We have provided an excellent bill of fare for the coming year and appeal to our friends to give us all the help they can in circulating the paper and obtaining new subscribers.

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## Signal Notes.

The sailors frequenting the Sailor's Home in Calcutta took a vote lately on the subject of the drinking bar in the institution, when eighty-four voted for its retention.

In the new time table of the New Brunswick railway, it is stated in effect that any employe found under the influence of liquor, either on or off duty, shall at once be dismissed from the service.

Our readers will find advertised in this number of The Union Signal a valuable book, "Children of the Bible," by Fanny L. Armstrong with an introduction by Frances E. Willard, Pres. N. W. C. T. U.

The brewers and liquor dealers of Zanesville, Ohio, lately petitioned the common council for permission to keep open saloons on Sunday between 12 and 6 o'clock p. m. The question was submitted to the people, who promptly vetoed it by a vote of 2,674 to 1,189.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, the quantity of spirits produced and deposited in distillery warehouses, was greater than the production the previous year by 1,422 431 gallons, and the revenue collected has increased $2,536,610 from spirits, and $1,184,338 from fermented liquors.

Phillips Brooks recently, at a Boston meeting, said: "No word of mine shall ever be lifted up against fanaticism of any kind in the temperance cause. If there is any cause that justifies what appears to be fanaticism, it is this cause. There is nothing more disgusting and disheartening than to hear ease-loving men, living selfish luxurious lives, railing against temperance fanaticism."

Cardinal Manning, in speaking of the liquor traffic, declared: "It is mere mockery to ask us to put down drunkenness by moral and religious means when the legislature facilitates the multiplication of the incitements to temperance on every side. You might as well call upon me, as a captain of a sinking ship, and say: 'Why don't you pump the water out?' When you are scuttling the ship in every direction."

Labor has been improved 100 per cent. in the counties in Georgia, where prohibition has been adopted. The business men are fast becoming prohibitionists, as a matter of business, and now wonder they could not see before that the money they spent in saloons belongs to those doing a legitimate business, and giving value received in return for the cash. Men are now saving money, and looking forward hopefully to the time when they shall own houses and lands for themselves. Speed the day.

An ocean of beer flows from the three fountains of England, Germany and America. England sends forth a stream of 990,000,000 gallons, Germany 900,000,000, and the United States 700,000,000 gallons. The Atlantic and Pacific are never drained, but this ocean of over 25,000,000,000 gallons of beer is annually drained into human stomachs, crazing the brains, corrupting the hearts and damning the souls of millions, all by the consent and under the seal of endorsement of the governments.

The *N. Y. Christian Advocate* speaks thus pungently of the "insolence of the liquor traffic:" "While demanding protection from the law, it is perpetually evading and breaking the law. It ships goods abroad to avoid the payment of taxation, and sells secretly to evade license fees and police inspection. It bands itself together to dispute the execution and constitutionality of offensive legislation, and shirks its share of the burdens which fall on legitimate traffic. More than great corporations, even, does it scrutinize candidates and employ legislative attorneys. No evidence can convince its agents of the social evils of which it is the parent, or raise them to the comprehension of what society would be were the traffic stamped out. It is manifest that society endures more from the liquor domination than from any other tyranny."


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## Miscellaneous Selections.

### FANATICISM AND MODERATION.

A great meeting of church (P. E.) temperance society was held in Grace church, N. Y. September 24, the main address being delivered by the Bishop of Rochester. There are those among us who hold up the "moderation" of this new but efficient temperance society as a point worthy of imitation by all older and more experienced workers. Such would do will to carefully consider the closing utterances of the bishop's remarks. Speaking of the extreme and so-called "fanatical" measure of some temperance workers he said:

"Readers of history will, I think, agreee with me, that every great, philanthropic movement that the world has seen, while it may have been impaired a little because 'fanatical' in demonstration, has hereby been helped ten thousand times more. William Wilberforce was a 'fanatic,' John Howard was a 'fanatic!' And what 'fanatics!' Oh, that you and I might have lived and worked by their sides! You have in this country at the present hour men of like stamp, whom I know you all respect and love. Go with them as far as you can in this magnificent cause; if you can't go as far as they go, at any rate bear with them, honor them, and, I charge you, set your hearts and your minds diligently to the task of appreciating them.

This church temperance cause in which you and I are enlisted, is, I believe, very dear to the heart of the Lord Jesus Christ. No one can do too much for it. Twenty years hence your only wonder will be that you were contented to do so little."

WINE-DRINKING AND CHOLERA.—The fearful ravages of the cholera in Italy again emphasize the importance of abstaining from intoxicating beverages. The national church festivals, occasions of much wine-drinking on the part of the Italian populace, have been found noticeably to increase the mortality from cholera. In Naples the municipal authorities, on the occasion of one of these festivals, which occurred September 7 and 8, ordered the closing of the wine-shops along the line of marching, but despite this precaution there was much drinking, and "the result on the 9 h was a highly increased mortality." Imprudence in eating as well as in drinking is, of course, also a source of peril to health in cholera seasons as at other times; but at the present time in Europe, as on former occasions, it is again being demonstrated beyond question that the people whose bodies are most permeated with alcoholic poison are also most exposed to cholera mortality.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON, F. R. C. S., writes on the evils of intoxicants: "The result of observations during twenty years of hospital and private practice in every rank, is the conviction of my mind that there is no greater source of evil, moral and physical, in this country, than the use of alcoholic beverages. By this I do not mean the extreme indulgence which produces drunkenness. I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of the most painful and dangerous maladies which come under my notice to the ordinary and daily use of fermented drink, taken in the quantity which is conventionally deemed moderate."

THE Prohibitionists have bought a column in the Franklin County (Ill.) *Chronicle*. The W. C. T. U. will also do aggressive work in this county.


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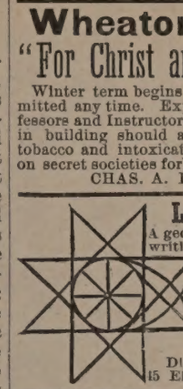

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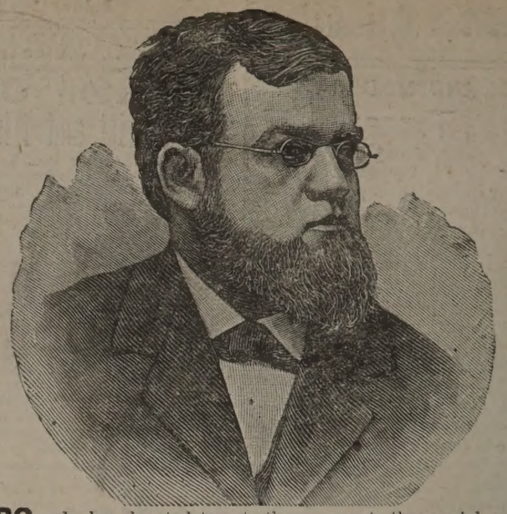

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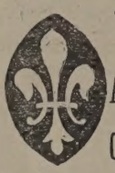

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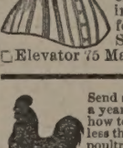

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*OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.*

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 48. CHICAGO, DECEMBER 11, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


PLEASANT acknowledgments come to us of the indebtedness of the workers in British Columbia to the National W. C. T. U. for its three commissioned helpers in that promising field—Miss Willard, Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Leavitt.

THE Vermont W. C. T. U. has recorded its protest in the state legislature, against the passage of a license law which has been introduced in the lower house.

DR. NORMAN KERR adds his testimony to that of Dr. Richardson concerning untruthfulness as a prominent characteristic of the dipsomaniac. He says that habitual excessive indulgence in strong drink will turn the most truthful persons into unblushing falsifiers, and that the overthrow of the truthful quality is most marked in women who thus indulge.

VICTOR HUGO tersely settles the woman question, for himself at least, and apparently for all Paris which appealed to his decision. He says: "To lock up women or to give them liberty? That is the dilemma, I am thinking. The locked-up woman—mystery. The free woman—hope. Therefore I press your royal hand."

THE Plenary Council of the Catholic church which has just been held in Baltimore, gave much attention to total abstinence and prohibition. Bishops Ireland and Spaulding of the west were ably re-inforced by men of eminence in the east, who gave unequivocal testimony to the value of temperance work.

THE Boston *Traveller* tells us that the largest cargo of New England rum ever shipped from the United States, recently left the port of Boston for Africa. We used to hear of missionaries on deck, and rum in the hold of sea-going craft, but the times of this ignorance were supposed to be well past. Now, however, that the great interior of the dark continent is being opened by missionary explorations, His Satanic Majesty's most potent plenipotentiary gets appointed to the new court. Men of God, and of the church, "a little more grape" on the enemy, and less on defenders of the faith!

IN this connection it is pleasant to note, and pleasant 'tis that there is something pleasant to be noted, that the African Trading Company of the Zambesi and the Shire, will not allow liquors transported in their ships. These heathen shame us, brethren. Converted to God, they will no longer be allies of the devil. Madagascar, only half a century out of barbarism, puts our Christian nation to the blush in its rigid prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. The noble answer of its ambassadors to one of England's chancellors, is yet ringing in our ears: "*Better an empty exchequer than a degraded people.*"

THE late report of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue has much of interest for temperance readers. And while we cannot yet boast or congratulate ourselves as England does, concerning the material reduction of the revenue from the liquor traffic, we can note the fact that the increase in production and withdrawals during the past year does not bring up the total production to that of 1882. Last year a decrease of nearly 32,000,000 gallons of spirits was noted, while in the year ending June 30, 1884, there has been an increase of about one and a half million gallons. An increase of nearly double this amount is reported however in the withdrawals for consumption, but there is this encouragement that last year, the tax paid for withdrawals was more than a million dollars over and above this. These are gains visible to the naked eye.

MAINE needs statutory amendment of her prohibitory laws, says *The Christian Mirror*, in the following items:

"1. To put the premises where liquor is proved to be illegally sold or kept for sale within the custody of the state, holding them responsible for the fines and costs levied against them and liable to confiscation, as vessels are for smuggling goods.

"2. Extending the same liabilities to railroads, steamboats, sailing vessels, express companies, and all other vehicles, public or private, which knowingly bring liquors for unlawful purposes into the state.

"3. Making the fitting up of a room in the manner and appearance of a liquor saloon, and the show of bottles, empty or containing colored liquids, as a sign that liquors may there be had or as a decoy, prima facie, proof of a violation of the law.

"4. Increasing the penalties for a first conviction to such amount, both by fine and imprisonment, as shall be effective for the purpose, without the necessity of alleging a second conviction.

"5. Holding all persons in apparent charge of a place where liquors are illegally kept, or by their presence and countenance aiding and abetting the same, as prima facie, *particeps criminis*, and liable, unless they can prove they were not there for an unlawful purpose, to arrest and punishment for the same."

These are good sign posts for the traveler bound prohibition-ward, in every state.

THE unfair count and the ballot box theft seem not confined to United States politics. Recent events show that over the border in Canada, political human nature is not too good for this sort of injustice and robbery. For example, two counties of the province of Ontario had petitioned by the signatures of 4712 bona fide electors, 500 more than were required by law, for the submission of the Scott act, or prohibitory law, to the voters of the counties. The petition was deposited in the sheriff's office, according to a legal provision, for public inspection prior to being forwarded to the secretary of state. A deal of public inspection resulted in the abstraction of a number of the petition sheets containing over one thousand names. This will probably necessitate the withdrawal of the petition, and the preparation of a new one, the time occupied by which, together with the preliminary notices that must be given, will throw the putting in force of the act if passed, into another license year.

In many ways and by curious processes, the average voter is to learn that prohibition officials are an essential factor in the enactment and enforcement of prohibitory laws. Men put in place and power by brewing and distilling interests will never be safe guardians of petitions that have all the legal authority necessary to the precipitation and inception of prohibitory law.

IT is a great help sometimes, in the heat of battle, to find how it is in the opposite camps, and to be able to discern whether courage and hope, or fear and trepidation animate the breasts of those who are on that side. At a critical time in the assault on Fort Donelson, when there was a lull in the fiery storm, Gen. Grant, accompanied by an orderly, went around to make a personal reconnoissance of the enemy's works. Seeing at a short distance from their path a prostrate confederate, only recently killed, he said to his aid: "Go and bring me his haversack." Opening it and looking in he said: "Three days' rations; they are going to run!" He immediately returned, and sent to Gen. Buckner the famous demand for an unconditional surrender, in default of which the attack would be reopened at once on all his lines.

This advantage has of late been given us. While on one hand sorely disappointed politicians, by a thousand voices at once, are savagely dinning into our ears that the Prohibition vote has set back our cause, some say a decade, others a quarter of a century; on the other hand, those we are directly warring against have "spoken out in meeting" among themselves, revealing the true inwardness of a far different condition of things. They understand the situation as being fraught with danger to the traffic, danger of the most alarming proportions, "a cloud in the horizon" portentous of the swift-coming storm of desolating destruction which shall lay them waste. Their utterances are a trumpet blast, sounded in desperate earnestness to rouse and rally the forces.

## Contributed.

### BESSIE'S QUESTION.

ALICE F. C. REID.

Ah! my brown-eyed Bess, with your golden hair;
So you sometimes wonder if you shall bear
Out of this life so free and fair,
Some of the glories of earth and air,
Some of the splendors of sea and shore,
A part of your soul for the evermore;
And you ask, my Bess, with your wistful eyes,
If out of your heart, once seen, there dies
The sun-filled rapture of evening skies.

If you are purer because of the flight
Of snow-flakes into the silent night;
Or, if you are better because you have known
How the soft green mosses enfold the stone;
Or stronger because of the wild, low cry
Of the north wind under the midnight sky;
Or more patient because of the silver feet
Of the rain that falls in the dusty street.

Do you wonder if vainly, the love that lies
Beyond the gates of the purple skies,
Into the heart of the winter snows,
Dropped this day like a royal rose?
O, poet soul! In the sweet to come
Will the voices you loved on earth be dumb,
Will the golden gloom of the moonlit sea
Have no deeper meaning for you and me?

The gleam in the blue of the morning star,
The song of the surf on the harbor bar,
The flash of a sail on a sunny sea,
Or the face of a flower that has rocked a bee,
Are these forgotten and leave no mark?
Do they drift forever into the dark,
And leave no trace on your longing soul,
Where the waves of death shall above you roll?

O, dreamful heart! When you meet the night
You shall bear some part of the radiant light
That has flooded this day and made it bright.
And when you shall stand on the hills untrod,
Afar in the morning land of God,
You shall know that the brightness and visions sweet
Are these dreams and thoughts that have seemed so fleet,
Only less tear-dimmed and more complete;
For love will live tho' the day has fled,
Like a sweet white rose in a hand that's dead!

### IN THE HEART OF A TOWN.

ELIZABETH CUMMINGS.

It chanced that for fifteen months I lived in apartments overlooking the busiest square in a village of about five thousand inhabitants, and it has occurred to me, that as I saw glimpses of life there that I never saw before and have never seen since, some bits from the panorama that then passed before my eyes, may be interesting to women sheltered in quiet homes on spacious and retired avenues.

It was autumn when I established myself, and one day late in October, just at dusk, I was startled by a wild, shrill cry. Running to my window, I saw for the first time in my life, an intoxicated woman. It was raining. The streets were icy and the wind was blowing a gale. The woman's old calico gown left her bare feet and ankles exposed. Her arms were nearly bare, too, for her sleeves were in tatters from scuffling with the officer, who was, as gently as he could, trying to get her to the town lock-up. She wore neither shawl nor bonnet, and her gray hair hung disheveled upon her thin shoulders. The moment the officer loosed his hold of her she flung herself upon the pavement. When he lifted her up and attempted to lead her she kicked and beat him. At last securing her hands, he tucked her under one arm and quickly bore her out of sight, shrieking and cursing.

I cannot make this dreary and horrible picture in words what it is in my remembrance. The gray sky, the sodden earth, the driving rain, and that shameful, piteous figure, in which the dreary hour centered, I shall carry with me so long as memory lasts.

One bitter January day I was drawn to my window by the jeering shouts of boys, who alternately cried, "Brace up, Gran'pa!" and, "Go it, Bobtail!" and other phrases of like import. An old wagon, drawn by an old gray horse that wore a harness which was a marvel of rope tying, was passing. An old man sat in the vehicle. His mouth was half open, his hands rested idly on his knees. It was easy to see that the horse was carrying his master home. He was acquitting himself of his responsibility well, and went along at that queer trot old horses fall into when left to themselves, and the last I saw of the old man he was still jolting from side to side, in the fashion known among children as "going limber".

Not long after this, in going across the street to the postoffice, I passed a stairway which I had always supposed led to an innocent cellar. An elderly woman and a young man, perhaps twenty years old, were struggling together near it. The woman had her arms tight about the boy's neck, "For the love of God, Johnny dear, don't go down there again!" she exclaimed in an anguished whisper, as I came up. The boy had evidently been drinking. With an oath he violently wrenched himself free and hurried down the stairs. The woman, her lips bleeding, her face white as death, would have fallen if I had not caught her. It was—the boy's mother.

At the hotel table at which I sat was a rosy-cheeked young man of German parentage. He was perfectly well bred, very well informed, and was doing a good business. Soon after I first met him he married an interesting and well brought up young lady, of German descent. But Mr. Carl, I will call him that, was entangled in bad company, and not many weeks after his wedding, it was whispered that he came home one evening—drunk. Early in March, one Sunday evening, I heard Mrs. Carl coaxing her husband to go to church with her. It was Lent and she was a devout church woman. He gave her some trifling answer, and went out. About half-past nine o'clock, happening to pass through one of the side halls, I saw Mrs. Carl standing at a window. Her figure looked so dejected, I went up to her with the intention of saying something friendly, that she might feel that though she was among strangers, warm human hearts were beating all around her. Involuntarily following the direction of her steady gaze, for she did not heed me, I looked down into a basement window across the alley, and saw her husband deep in a game of cards, while just beyond him glistened a bar.

It would take too long to tell the days of wretchedness I saw poor Mrs. Carl spend. She was a loving woman, and a pious woman, but she was young, and perhaps not overwise. (It is easy to say one has not been wise when you see how his endeavors have turned out.) She was about to become a mother, and no doubt her heart cried out to her that she must save her husband; so one day when she saw him go from his shop to the most fashionable, and therefore, perhaps, the worst, drinking place in town, she put on her bonnet, it was her wedding bonnet, and followed him. He had been drinking before that day, and just as he raised a brimming glass to his lips, she laid her hand upon his arm. "Don't drink it, Carl," she said, gently. "Please come home with me."

Nature had not made Mr. Carl a fiend, but his answer to her was to drain his glass to the dregs, and then, setting it down he called for raw brandy. The clerk hesitated. The hardened frequenters of the place held their breath. One could have heard a pin drop. "Go home," snarled Mr. Carl, turning upon his wife with a look a bull-dog would shrink from. "I'll follow you when I get ready."

Mrs. Carl was a lady and without a word she went. Expostulation only increased Mr. Carl's determination, and after swallowing about a pint of brandy, he followed his wife.

It was a perfect day in early June. There was the perfume of young leaves and the songs of birds in the air, and every window was open. Mr. Carl locked the doors behind him, but he could not lock people's ears, and for two dreadful hours, while he ransacked profanity and foulness for words in which to abuse his wife, every woman within hearing wept and shivered, while at his doors, two sturdy policemen listened, ready to burst in and protect his wife from physical violence.

Not long after that they went to house-keeping, and what torments Mrs. Carl endured in the silence of her home I do not know, but the last time I saw him was at her funeral. He had lost his business, and subsisted, somehow, unknown. They had drifted back to the middle of the town, and had kept house in a few rooms over a butcher's shop. His rosy cheeks were purple. His shapely form had become a huge bulk. He was a sot.

The last of these glimpses from my windows, which I shall give, is what I saw one election day. The local option statute had been passed by the legislature, and one of the parties had nominated for town and county offices, men avowedly total abstinence in principle. The other party had nominated men notoriously the reverse. There were twenty Indian families in the town-ship. It rained—as it has since, important election days, and fearing that the braves would not brave the damp, even in the interest of whisky, the anti-temperance party sent carriages for them, and saw that they were well fortified with fire water before they approached the polls, which, by the way, were just opposite my windows. The pavement had been torn up from the square, and it was a small lake of red mud. One after another the Indians voted. At last came a very fat, very dirty, and very disreputable brave, popularly named "Snotty". I do not know that he had any other title. Two ardent temperance haters steadied him on his legs, and he deposited his ballot. That over, they let him shift for himself. After tacking between the gutter and the shops a short distance, he zigzagged to the square, and sat down in the softest puddle he could find. The law again took cognizance of him, and he was pryed up and carried to jail. The Indians acting no doubt according to their light, voted against temperance, solid, and it may be of interest to mothers to know that the whisky party prevailed, by less than a dozen votes.

The older I grow, the more certain I am that the simple truth about some man or woman, living, perhaps, just around the corner, is more dreadful, or more beautiful, than any story conjured up even in the brains of a poet, and so I feel that no words of mine can add anything to this recital of what I saw in the heart of a town.

*Terre Haute, Ind.*

### ONE NIGHT IN A BAR ROOM.

The New York *Herald* recently detailed a reporter to spend one night in a well-appointed, so-called respectable dram shop. The one chosen was situated in a block of five houses, three of which were occupied by saloons. It was in a neighborhood of fifty houses, twenty-two of which were given up to the sale of intoxicating drink.

It was ten o'clock in the evening. The saloon was in full activity. All the billiard and pool tables were in use; there were few vacant seats at the side tables. At the table nearest to the bar two young men were playing pool. One of them, a sallow, scorbutic youth, bore the unmistakable stamp of the bar-tender; the other was apparently a young workingman imbued with an ambition to become a "sporting character." They were playing for a small sum of money on the game and for the drinks. The bar-tender, an expert with the cue, was just playing badly enough to lose one game out of four and to encourage his companion to go on. Watching the game was an elderly man, with curly gray hair, a reddish mustache and goatee, and a withered skin. He wore a dark suit of clothes, old, threadbare and not very clean. He was making comments on the game as it proceeded, his remarks having always a favorable leaning toward the young workman. A sad-eyed stranger who had sauntered up took a chair close at hand.

"By Moses, but that was tough luck, wasn't it, Colonel!" exclaimed the bar-keeper as he missed, with malice prepense, a tolerably easy shot.

The elderly man addressed, winked at the speaker, behind the other player's back, as he retorted with a drawl:

"W-a-a-l! A miss is as good as a mile."

The young workman drew back his cue and aimed to put the twelve ball in the upper left hand pocket. He failed miserably, but the twelve ball struck with force, flew around the table, and, carroming off another ball, lodged in the right hand side pocket.

"Bravo!" was the exclamation with which the Colonel hailed this most palpable "scratch." "That's one of the best shots I have seen in a month. Don't tell me, my boy, that you did not try for it. I saw you calculating on that carrom before you made the shot. Well done, I say."

Luck now favored the young man. Before again missing he pocketed two more balls and was within a few points of being out. The bartender, seeing the chances were desperate, at last brought his skill to bear. In a masterly fashion he pocketed every ball except one, which was left in a difficult position. The other player aimed at it, sent it flying round the table, and left it almost in front of a pocket. An instant later the bartender had disposed of it.

"Too bad, too bad!" exclaimed the Colonel; "never mind, my boy, you'll have better luck next time."

"Guess I shan't play any more," remarked the young fellow, consulting his small change. "He's got too much luck to-night."

As the bar-keeper of the saloon approached to serve the drinks due on the game, the Colonel edged toward the young man, eyeing him with a furtive, anxious glance. To an observant eye the Colonel's little game became very apparent. The Colonel was angling for an invitation to drink.

"Mighty hot in here, seems to me," he remarked. "I feel all played out. Don't know what makes me feel so dry, either."

"Will you wet your bill, Colonel?" asked the young fellow, airily.

"Wa-al," responded the Colonel, with an air of hesitation, "I-ah don't care if I do. Bring me the old dose, Mr. Bartender, with a little bitters in it."

After the drinks had been consumed and the young workingman had left, the Colonel and the other man turned toward each other:—

"You came out pretty well on that racket, didn't you?" remarked the Colonel. "How much did you make?"

"Only two and a quarter," returned the other.

"You did not give him rope enough. You played too strong. You ought to have let him win that last game."

"I guess he blew in about all he had."

"Wa-al, you've done pretty well. I guess you'd better set up the drinks, Tony."

"Not much. Go and play some other sucker for them. You've rung in pretty well on the drinks already, seems to me."

"Bosh, man," retorted the Colonel, with an air of injured dignity. "What do I care for the drinks? I just took them, sir, for—ah—the benefit of the house."

Rising indignantly, the Colonel walked away and made his exit by the "family entrance."

At this moment two young men advanced to the pool table and began making preparations for playing. One of them, a tall, good looking young fellow, with a brown mustache, remarked to his companion:

"Remember, Frank, just one game for a quarter and the drinks. I shan't play any more. The little one is pretty sick and I promised Lil I'd be home early."

"All right, Will," answered the other carelessly as the game opened.

All this time there was a succession of customers at the "Family Entrance." Several of them came back at repeated intervals. Noticeable among them was a pretty, fair haired little girl who presented herself with a large, glazed water pitcher, which she carried to be filled with lager.

"Will you play a game of cribbage or casino?" asked the sad-eyed man of the Colonel, who had drawn near.

"I never play cards, sir," answered the Colonel stiffly.

"Will you have a drink with me?" added the sad-eyed man, abashed.

The Colonel eyed the speaker slowly for an instant, but seeing the proposition was made in the utmost good faith he rubbed his hands softly one over the other, assumed an unctuous smile and answered:

"Wa'al, I don't care if I do."

The pool players concluded their second game. They were both pretty expert and played rapidly, both being evidently fond of the amusement. At the conclusion of each game they drank freely.

"That makes game and game," remarked the player with the brown mustache. "You claimed your revenge after I beat you on the first game. Now we're quits. I guess I'd better go home."

"O, let's play a third game to decide the thing," answered the other.

The young man addressed hesitated a minute, then took up his cue and went on.

A few minutes later the door of the "Family Entrance" was softly opened and a pale young woman with a somewhat careworn face put in her head and shoulders. She beckoned to the pool player with the brown mustache. The latter stepped toward her.

"Oh, Will," said the woman, "you promised you'd come home before this. Do come, right away. The little one don't seem to be getting any better."

"All right, Lil," answered the husband, half impatiently, and half good humoredly; "I'll be through here in a minute. I'll be right along—just a few minutes—run away, dear."

The woman reluctantly withdrew. Once more the little girl with the water pitcher appeared.

"They seem to be having great times tonight over at Mrs. Cavanagh's," remarked the Colonel, nodding toward the child. "That's about the tenth time that young'un has been here with the growler."

Then, bending over toward the little girl, he asked:

"What's going on up to the house tonight, Kittie?"

"Sister Sue's dead," answered the child, "and some of the neighbors has dropped in."

"Ah!" remarked the Colonel in a low tone and casting a side glance at the pitcher. "There'll be a nice rumpus over at Cavanagh's before the night is out, I'll bet. This drink's a terrible thing, isn't it?"

"It is, indeed," replied the sad-eyed man. "But, by the way, Colonel, won't you take something?"

"Wa'all—ah—I don't care if I do," answered the Colonel, with an air of indecision.

The pool players came at this moment to the end of another game.

"The drinks are on me!" cried the brown-mustached man to the bar-keeper, as he knocked impatiently on the floor with his cue. "Let's have 'em quick. Great Cæsar!" turning to his companion, "you won that game by a frightful scratch. You've got to give me my revenge. Bet you double this time I beat you."

"All right," answered the other.

They resumed their play. The luck ran badly against the brown-mustached man. He lost two games in succession and began to show signs of rising ill-temper. He kept on, however, with blind obstinacy, bent on retrieving his ill-fortune and winning back his money. When his friend banteringly advised him to stop and try his luck some other time he angrily insisted upon continuing. The drinks they had taken were telling on both men.

Again the pale young woman presented herself at the "Family Entrance." Her husband ordered her to go home.

A very tall, slim young man, in a short jacket and without a coat, entered the saloon, and, stepping up to the bar, put down a small paper parcel which he held in his hand. He engaged the bar-keeper in a low whisper. The man's manner was full of earnestness, as if he were speaking on some subject of the greatest moment. The Colonel watched him with an amused smile.

"There's a pretty bad case of what drink will do with a man," he said, keeping his eye fixed on the new arrival. "There's a man who is as bright and smart a fellow as you'd meet in a day's march. He's utterly lost through drink, though. He's a mighty handy fellow with his pencil, and does something in the line of designing, I thing. He writes, too, a good many of those queer patent medicine advertisements. He can't keep any situation, but he frequently gets special orders, and then he makes a hatful of money. He'll spend it all in a twinkling, drinking himself and treating others. Perhaps a couple of nights later he'll sleep in a bar-room chair because he hasn't got enough money to pay for his lodging. It's surprising how liberal he is with his money in treating and how stingy he is in other ways. I once knew a man ask him for a quarter to get a meal with. He refused, but offered the man a drink. The other fellow seeing he couldn't get anything better, took the drink. They got to talking and drank until they were both blind drunk. This man must have s[pent] the other fellow's drinks, and yet he [had] a ten cent piece to get a meal with. D[o] that a man who lushes always likes to hav[e] drink with him?

"It's queer what drink will do with a man. This fellow is now trying to get the bar-tender to accept those woollen socks he's just taken out of that parcel for a drink. Now, perhaps you'd like to know the history of those socks. Well, they were knit for him by his mother—such a nice old lady! Fancy the trouble the poor old soul must have had to make those socks, and now this fellow wants to trade them just for one drink. I know all about it, because he lodges just at present up stairs, and I was at the desk when she brought a lot of things for him this morning. I met him in the saloon on the corner trying to dispose of some of the other things a while ago."

This conversation between the bar-keeper and the young man ended by the former impatiently transferring the paper parcel to a receptacle behind the bar and passing over the whiskey bottle. The young man filled his glass almost to the brim. The bar-keeper whisked the bottle angrily off the counter.

"Why don't yer swaller the bottle?" he snarled.

The young man assumed a conciliatory smile, and hastily escaped to a side table with the precious draught.

It was now long past midnight, and yet the bar-room was in full activity. Parties of carousers sat at the various tables, a few playing cards, others noisily merry. The two pool players were still at the game. Luck was relentlessly turned against the brown-mustached man; he was losing game after game in succession. His face was flushed with anger and drink. All his natural good humor had disappeared.

Suddenly the door of the "Family Entrance" was opened and he pale-faced wife again beckoned to her husband to step into the hallway and speak to her. He obeyed the summons, leaving, in his impatience, the door half open behind him. From where the Colonel and his companion sat, the two figures could be seen and their conversation overheard. The man began angrily:

"What brings you here again?"

"Oh, Will!" exclaimed the wife, "aren't you ever coming home?"

"Not till I get good and ready."

"But, when the child is sick and I am so lonely——"

"Don't bother me. Get out——go home."

"You've been drinking too much, Will. Come with me, do. Remember there's the doctor's bill and the rent, too, coming due in a few days."

"Curse you; will you get out of here?"

The man, furious at her persistence, raised his hand menacingly. The wife heeded not the threat. She again began to plead. He cut her short.

"Go, I tell you."

"But, Will——"

"Won't you go."

"For pity's sake, listen——"

Blinded with rage, the man brought down his hand with cruel force upon her face. His fingers struck her lips, cutting them against her teeth. She staggered under the force of the blow. She put her handkerchief to her lips to stanch the blood and looked up at him with a pitiful look in her brown eyes. He seized her by the shoulders and pushed her toward the outer door of the hall. She made no resistance. She walked off, holding her handkerchief to her face with a dazed and helpless air.

The husband returned to the pool table, but the play did not continue much longer. As soon as he had lost the game he threw down his cue.

"I don't feel like playing any more," he cried. "I'm going over to Long John's place; there's some boxing going on there tonight and I feel like taking it in. Besides, I expect to meet Watson over there. He's been talking against me and I'll either make him take back what he's said or I'll break his infernal —— —— neck, by ——. Will you go with me?"

The other, flushed with liquor, eagerly assented.

"Watson's a dirty loafer," he replied. "He wants a good licking. I'll go with you."

Gulping down another drink, the two started out.

"They'll wind up in the station house, likely as not,"

, musingly, "with a charge against ranging all the way from simple to murder. Ah! drink is a terrible

old toper, whose system was so thoroughly soaked with liquor that drink seemed to have no effect upon him, began to discourse upon the evils of intemperance as he toyed with his freshly primed glass. Without apparently being in the least conscious of the inconsistency between his actions and his words, he went on with a relation which, in the vivid experiences it embodied, was as powerful an indictment against alcohol as could well be framed.

The Colonel stopped speaking. He might well have continued, with his own case for the text. Here was an old man, gray and wrinkled, every cent of whose meagre earnings was offered up on the shrine of rum, and who was slowly drifting into the hospital, the asylum, or one of those squalid Mulberry street dens—drink's lowest levels—where the insatiable thirst of the drunkard is pandered to with liquor at three cents per can.

As the Colonel raised his glass, the little girl with the large pitcher again appeared at the "Family Entrance."

The pitcher was broken. Part of the handle was missing and a large piece was chipped out of the spout.

"How did this happen?" asked the Colonel.

"Mother and Mrs. Connell quarrelled and got to fighting, sir," answered the child. "The looking-glass and the table and the clock is broke too."

"Just as I thought," muttered the Colonel.

"How much?" asked the bar-keeper, taking the broken pitcher.

"Fill it full," replied the child."

The Colonel was about to speak again, but was interrupted by the noise of three men seated at a table a short distance away. These three persons, who had drunk themselves into a bestial state of intoxication, rose unsteadily from their seats and indulged in boisterous horse-play. They amused themselves by repeatedly knocking hats from each other's heads. Finally one of them, a callow youth barely out of his teens, threw his own hat on the ground and jumped on it until it was crushed into a limp and shapeless mass. Then he sat down and his mood softened.

"You're a gentleman, Jim," he hiccupped, addressing his companion. "I'm a gentleman. Jack's a gentleman, damned if he isn't."

This inane utterance he repeated over and over again. The bar-keeper came forward and requested him not to speak so loud.

"Fill 'em up again," was the only response he made.

Then he became sickingly sentimental. He threw his arm around "Jack's" neck and wept drunken, maudlin tears. He became almost hysterical. The spectacle was an abhorrent one. Utterly disgusted the Colonel's companion hastily withdrew.

Outside the air came pure and fresh and cool, after the clammy atmosphere of the saloon. The city was asleep on the bosom of night. The great marts of commerce, the vast avenues of trade, the halls of justice, education, science and the arts, the noble institute across the way, the churches—all were deserted, silent and dark, the saloons only were in full activity. Drink, relentless potentate, was alone exacting from its slaves unceasing service.

## Correspondence.

### A JOURNEY OF THANKSGIVING.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—For two weeks I have been working in Kentucky and Ohio. Flourishing unions are being organized at Paducah and Owensboro, two chief towns of the former state. Mrs. Wells, of Indiana, is to follow me in the places visited, and a dozen or more beside. The response of earnest women, leaders in all forms of Christian benevolence, in the towns named, was equal to anything I have seen, in ten years' work. Mrs. Col. George W. Bain, went with me "part of the way" and I greatly enjoyed her gentle companionship.

In Ohio, the W. C. T. U. is wisely "biding its time." The attitude of most of our good women is described in the following extract from one of our leaders at the east, whose influence is second to none. She says in a private note to me:

"I am confident the wise thing for our W. C. T. U. in the next few months is *to be still*. There is an immense spiritual power in stillness. I never weary of that philosophic saying 'all things come to him who knows *how to will and to be silent*'."

This is the same as Isaiah's blessed words:

"In *quietness* and in *confidence* shall be your strength." "And the effect of righteousness *quietness* and *assurance forever*."

"Somehow I wish every body could just be still everywhere, for just a little while, after all the clamor and strife. *We* can, at least. Let us set a good example! The words, 'Be still, and know that I am God,' come to me as God's message to the National W. C. T. U. in all its borders, at this time. 'Let the heathen rage;' they do not harm but help the cause. Only let them have all the raging to themselves."

And "if the people imagine a vain thing," they will see the mistake and do us justice later on.

In Hamilton, our local union is keeping quiet in deeds as well as words, but that is no new fashion, for it is young and never had more than a handful of brave hearts with very little knowledge of our methods, and lost sight of in an overwhelming foreign population. Brewers dominate the community and rule the school board, to say nothing of the general politics.

In Wilmington, I had a charming home with Mr. and Mrs. Clevenger, the latter a daughter of the late Judge Harlan. Here I met Miss Rachel McGregor, the president of our local union, who gave me most interesting accounts of her father's persecutions in early days when some political parties were younger than they are now. He stood by their flickering fortunes and helped with his strong lungs to blow them to a flame. No petty indignity that could be devised was spared him. He was obliged to keep his children out of the public schools on account of the annoyance to which they were subject; he was laughed at for "throwing his vote away," "staying forever with the minority," "voting in the air," "putting bad men in power," etc., the very same expressions being employed then as now. At Lebanon, I was entertained at President Holbrook's, whose name is famous in educational annals and whose normal school has, in the last forty years, attracted 75,000 pupils. But that visit merits a letter by itself. Mr. and Mrs. Prof. Roark, and many others whom I met, interested me greatly, by reason of their cultured individuality. The "Woman's Club" (a literary society) showed me great kindness and "I was glad I came." On the road to Portsmouth, all of Thanksgiving day, busy with New Testament and pen, I have seldom spent the anniversary more pleasantly. I was so glad to be an American and a white ribbon woman; to have part and lot with the bravest, gentlest, most invincible band of patriots that live; to behold the vision of a really Christian government and to believe that in my lifetime the liquor traffic shall be made an outlaw, an Ishmaelite, a social pariah upon the face of the earth! To my own heart I give this verse, the text of a sermon which made an indelible impression upon me twenty-five years ago, and let me pass it on to you, sisters beloved, "like bread at sacrament."

"Study to be quiet." This does not mean *inaction. Let us go on with our work in all practicable ways, but with great quietness of spirit and of tongue.*

Always yours in the faith, FRANCES E. WILLARD.

### IN THE TERRITORIES.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The past three weeks, mostly spent in New Mexico and Arizona, have done what I thought was impossible, deepened my love for the W. C. T. U. and my appreciation of its work.

It seems to be the heaven ordained instrument for the salvation of those frontier towns. There the Catholic element largely predominates, and there also whisky rules supreme. In every town we find a cluster of feeble Protestant churches. The overwhelming odds against them ought to make them stand firm, united against the common foe. But each church is so weak that its own fight for life absorbs all its energies, and makes it jealous of its neighbor. Hence there is little concentrated religious effort, indeed, little aggressive Christianity. Sabbath-breaking and intemperance are the great sins of the land, but, with few exceptions, the churches had seemed powerless against them because of their absorption in their individual struggle for existence and because of their lack of unity. The great need was something to organize and unify Christian effort. This is just the work of the W. C. T. U., the work it is doing wherever a union is planted throughout the New West.

Take, for example, Trinidad; not two years ago a union was organized there, few in number and weak in influence they felt themselves to be, but strong in God, their Helper. Trinidad, like most frontier towns, knew no Sunday, saloon and business houses open all day long, the former doing, if possible, more business than on week days, and as a consequence there were more fights on the streets. The women of the W. C. T. U. felt they must use what little influence they had against this desecration of God's day, and circulated a petition to the city council to close the saloons on Sunday, and presented it. This aroused the liquor men and they circulated a counter petition; the fight waxed hot, but the women stood firm; ministers and respectable business men rallied around them and the result of it was the Sunday closing, not only of saloons but of all business houses. The Sabbath I spent there was as quiet as Sabbaths used to be in Galesburg before we had any saloons. Doubtless the women alone would not have accomplished this good result; but without the union as a rallying point, the work would not have been undertaken, and of course not accomplished.

While visiting her brother, Prof. Gordon, of the New West school, Bessie Gordon organized the Band of Hope. It now numbers 200; think what a power these 200 boys and girls, trained in the ways of purity and sobriety, pledged against liquor, profanity and tobacco, will be ten years from now!

At Albuquerque, I found one of the best Bands of Hope I ever visited; most of its life it has been in charge of Mrs. Evelyn Snyder, the efficient territorial president, and is now in charge of her mother, Mrs. Lewis, a teacher in the New West school. The Band is divided into classes and thoroughly taught, using Mrs. Willard's Band of Hope Manual as a text book. A brighter set of young people I have seldom met, and their answers showed them thoroughly posted.

These ladies have started a Band of Hope at Socorro, which I was not able to visit. Band of Hope work seems to be the department best suited to these frontier towns. In many places a band if once organized, could be sustained where a union could not. But the trouble is to organize them and find ladies blessed with enough grace, grit and gumption to carry them on. For it takes an amazing amount of each to carry on work out there. We at the east, have no conception of the difficulties under which our sisters there labor. To say nothing of the difficulties arising from the state of society, and I never half appreciated these difficulties till I went there, the element of distance presents an almost insuperable obstacle. The towns are literally hundreds of miles apart, and passenger rates on the Southern Pacific are ten cents per mile, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, six cents per mile. But many places can not be reached even at these rates, you must go by stage; besides the wearisomeness of this mode of travel and the loss of time, the expense is even greater than by railroad, averaging about twenty cents a mile.

The convention at Phoenix illustrates the difficulties of travel. The nearest railroad point is Maricopa, thirty miles distant, and over the intervening cactus fields you must go in a stage or "jerkey"—rightly named—in the night, because the Central Pacific has but one train a day each way, and that passes Maricopa, going at seven at night and returning at six in the morning, and the stage meets it.

Mrs. Clendenin, the territorial president, came from Whipple Barracks, over one hundred miles distant, in an ambulance. Her husband, Col. Clendenin, accompanied her; they brought with them the three delegates from Prescott. What those ladies endured in the way of rough travelling, camping out and sleeping in dirty Mexican huts, would frighten most of us out of our wits. The trip nearly used up the Colonel, accustomed as he is to the "hardships of war;" but the ladies were all on hand bright and early, at the opening of the convention morning, looking as fresh as June roses.

The Phoenix union has for over a year reading room. In that busy, crowded lit

numberless saloons and gambling hells openly running day and night, seven days in the week, it is the one place except the saloons, that offers welcome to the hundreds of homeless men continually passing its doors, and shows them that some man or woman cares for their soul. It is on the principal street; we passed it every day going to our meals and never saw it empty. Here are papers from all over the country, backgammon, chess and checkers. The respect which the enterprise has earned for itself is shown by the fact that while no one is in charge of the room during the day and the doors stand wide open for all to enter, nothing in it has ever been disturbed or injured.

Phoenix had no Band of Hope when the convention came there, but before we left we organized one, the ministers and leading members of all the churches co-operating in it. It is very fortunate in having as its assistant superintendent Dr. Eliza Ingalls, a graduate of Michigan University, admirably fitted to give the scientific instruction, while the general oversight of the band is in equally good hands, those of Mrs. Fulton, wife of the Presbyterian pastor. MARY ALLEN WEST.

## THE KANSAS STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Miss Willard is right when she says, "not in a generation has such a cross-fire of denunciation whistled through the air." The Republican papers, with one consent, regardless of truth, send volley after volley at the National Prohibition party and its chosen leader. In Kansas, his home, no voice, or but weak ones, are raised in his defense, chiefly because his opponents have control of the press of the state. Nevertheless, he is not friendless, even here. I have read with deep regret the editorials of the *Inter-Ocean*, on the St. John movement. How have the mighty fallen! A paper started to counteract, in the interest of the people, the interest of a partisan press, has been won over to the enemy. I honor Mrs. E. B. Harbert for abdicating her throne.

No statement could be more warped and twisted and retain the semblance of truth, than that given to the readers of the *Inter-Ocean* under the heading, "St. John in his own state." I was in attendance upon the state temperance convention mentioned. The animus of the leaders was apparent from the opening. Friends of the Prohibition party, including Governor St. John, who was in attendance at the afternoon session, had no desire to provoke partisan discussion. When the resolutions were reported from committee, not a member of which represented the third party, aside from complimentary resolutions to retiring officers, three were read. The first denounced the Democratic party for opposing prohibition; the second applauded the Republican party for sustaining it in Kansas. That should have satisfied every one, especially as they were adopted unanimously, without discussion. The third, however, proceeded to resolve that so long as the two great parties maintain their present position in this state, the formdation of a third party was inexpedient; it also invited those who had strayed, to return and "act with us in the future." During discussion on this resolution, Gov. St. John arose to ask, "From what have members of this union gone, and to what are they invited to return?" This was audacity too great to be tolerated, and determination to silence the Governor was apparent upon the faces of the leaders. Friends of the third party insisted that the Governor should speak on the question, which he did, and when the vote was taken upon the resolution, from which the invitation to return had been curtailed, it stood 102 for the resolution to 54 against—which means that more than one-third of the representative prohibitionists of Kansas, in convention, protest against a non-partisan union, composed of Republican, Democratic and Greenback Prohibitionists, being made an annex to the Republican party. The partisan Republicans are very bitter in their denunciations of the third party movement, and pour their wrath upon the chosen leader, who is in no way responsible for their defeat. James G. Blaine drove as many were bo[illegible] from the Republican ticket by his announcement evidently fo[illegible]d not voted for prohibition in Maine, as St. each game they [illegible]m them, but they do not turn their batteries "That makes [illegible]he vituperation and abuse of leading Republican papers is pitiable. The Atchison *Champion*, owned and published by our newly-elected governor, is puerile in its attacks and is largely quoted. But these things will not weaken our cause. The storm will make it take firmer hold and deeper root. We must be careful, however, to keep well-balanced, and not to let the abuse of an individual lead us to lose sight of the principle, which we must defend. No unguarded word should be allowed to fall from lip or pen, but patiently, persistently, cheerfully, faithfully, we must move steadily forward to victory. Yours for national prohibition,

FANNY H. RASTALL.

## PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Just now the good people of this province are greatly agitated upon the subject of Prohibition. A large number of counties, and two cities, have adopted the Scott Act, which means prohibition for those particular localities. The work is being systematically arranged and energetically pushed, and Parliament will have something to do to look after the petitions which will be sent up, by and by. In order that the minds of your readers may be refreshed as to what the Scott Act means, I submit the following synopsis.

The Canada temperance legislation known as the "Scott Act" so generally discussed in 1878, is in substance as follows:

It provides for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors except for exclusively medical purposes, or for bona fida use in some art, trade or manufacture, and the sale of wine for sacramental purposes by some druggist or vendor licensed by the lieutenant of the province. For medicinal purposes, a certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner will be required, who will have no interest in the sale. For sacramental purposes, a certificate of a clergyman will be required. For purposes of art, trade or manufacture, a certificate signed by two justices of the peace of the bona fides of the application will be required, coupled with an affirmation of the applicant. The number of licenses not to exceed one in a township, two in a town, and one for every four thousand inhabitants in a city. Producers of cider, distillers, brewers, manufacturers, and traders exclusively in wholesale trade, duly licensed, may sell in wholesale quantities—not less than ten gallons of spirits or eight gallons of ale or beer—but only to druggists or other vendors duly licensed, or to such persons as they have reason to believe will convey the same beyond the limits of the city or county in which the Act is in force. It will be incumbent upon those selling in wholesale quantities—in case of prosecution—to furnish satisfactory evidence of having good reason to believe that liquor sold by them would be removed beyond the limits of the city or county in which the Act is in force. Druggists and vendors must file certificates and keep a register of all names of the purchasers and quantity of liquor sold, and make an annual return of all such sales to the Collector of Inland Revenue within whose revenue divison the city or county is situated. The vote on the act will be taken by ballot as at parliamentary elections, and will be taken in one day.

No smaller territory than city or county can try it. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold or given away on the day of polling, under a penalty of $100 for each offence.

The Act if carried cannot be repealed until after three years from coming in force, and then only upon one-fourth of the duly qualified electors petitioning therefor and the adoption of the petition by a majority of the electors under the ballot.

It will be the duty of the collectors of Inland Revenue to bring the prosecution, but it will be the privilege of any person to do so. The penalties for the violation of the Act are not less than $50 fine for the first offence, not less than $100 for the second offence and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months for each subsequent offence.

There is evidently room for amendment to this Act, as the time it remains in force is not long enough, and will necessitate constant agitation.

One thing here is a wonderful help. A man cannot have a vote just becaues he is twenty-one years of age, but before he can vote, he must have a certain property qualification. This does away with that idle, floating vote which troubles us so much in the states, and one can readily see how it makes temperance legislation easier.

I am pleased to learn of the good feeling which exists among the clergy here. Catholic and Protestant joining hands to lift up the fallen and stay the liquor traffic. There are a large number of W. C. T. Unions in this Province, and they are doing much to build up public sentiment. The women, however, are more conservative than we across the border, but those I have met are full of all noble impulses, and just such[illegible] may be proud of.

John B. Finch has been here and [illegible] The papers charge him with having ope[illegible] campaign in Toronto. There has been so[illegible] controversy, and as the result Mr. Finch has issued a challenge to one Mr. Kyle to meet him in public discussion to try the following questions:

1. The public place where alcoholic liquor is sold is a public nuisance; judged by its own record it ought to be suppressed. Finch to affirm, Kyle to deny.
2. The license system, judged by its results, is inadequate to remedy the evils of the drink system. Regulation does not regulate. Finch to affirm, Kyle to deny.
3. Prohibition increases drunkenness, crime, and pauperism. Kyle to affirm, Finch to deny.

The discussion to come off in the opera house in this city, the proceeds to go to some charitable institution. There is a rumor that the challenge will be accepted.

The people go wild over Mr. Finch here, and applaud every time his name is mentioned. Col. George W. Bain divides the honors, however, and everybody waits anxiously for him to appear.

The audiences are attentive and kind and have a most graceful way of saying that they like their speaker by rising and giving an unanimous vote of thanks.

From all indications it would seem that Canada will have prohibition before we do. The people here manifest the most lively interest in our political affairs and a general impression prevails that the third party did right in standing up to be counted.

Yours for God, and home, and native land,

MARIAN B. BAXTER.

*Toronto, Nov. 28, 1884.*

## A MINNESOTA ECHO.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I enclose you an old poem, simple and quaint. I thought after reading our honored national president's "Call to Prayer", December 4, that this poem might stand as the echo to her gentle, loving, Christian words. She says, "to be tolerant to the intolerant is a difficult grace, and yet its exercise is imperiously demanded of us."

And so, if you approve, we will let this old Christian Echo voice the reply of the White Ribbon Army to the sweet bugle call to prayer of our beloved Miss Willard, our leader in Christian womanliness as in aggressive and progressive gospel temperance.

*Red Wing, Minn.* H. A. HOBART.

### THE CHRISTIAN AND HIS ECHO.

True faith, producing love to God and man!
Say, Echo! is not this the gospel plan?
"The gospel plan."

Must I my faith and love to Jesus show,
By doing good to all, both friend and foe?
"Both friend and foe."

But if a brother hate, and treat me ill,
Must I return him good, and love him still?
"Love him still."

And if he watch, my failings to reveal,
Must I his faults as carefully conceal?
"As carefully conceal?"

But if my name and character he blast,
If cruel malice, too, a long time last;
And while I sorrow and affliction know,
He loves to add unto my cup of woe;
In this uncommon, this peculiar case,
Sweet Echo, say! Must I still love and bless?
"Still love and bless."

Whatever usage ill I may receive,
Must I be patient still, and still forgive?
"Be patient still, and still forgive."

Why, Echo, how is this? Thou'rt sure a dove.
Thy voice doth teach me nothing else but love!
"Nothing else but love."

Things being so, whoever me reject;
My gracious God me surely will protect!
"Surely will protect."

Henceforth I'll roll on Him my every care,
And then both friend and foe embrace in prayer.
"Embrace in prayer."

But after all these duties I have done,
Must I, in point of merit them disown,
And trust for heaven, through Jesus' blood alone?
"Through Jesus' blood alone."

# Union Signal.

ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

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*I give and bequeath to the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union the sum of $——— the same to be paid the treasurer of said society for its use by my executors.*

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*England.* Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.

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## THE DRINK BILL OF THE NATION.

One of the best rudimentary lessons in temperance which has ever been brought to the public eye and ear, is the chart, now familiar in all parts of our country, showing the National Drink Bill and its relation to other national expenditures. The long, black column which represents $900,000,000, spent annually in drink, looms up so menacingly in this period of our financial distress, that political economists, statisticians and financiers are beginning to take an interest in its startling revelations.

The first step of their scrutiny, however, as is usual with the investigation of statements made by social reformers, indicates incredulity. And we do not wonder. It things have gone on from bad to worse in the fashion and to the degree which these figures suggest, their occupation and their profession have not been of that value to community which they have led us to expect. Their natural effort is to discredit statements which if true, tend to discredit their own worth. The *Inter Ocean*, basing its argument on the census of 1880, proves to its own satisfaction at least, that our figures are false; the showing of the census being that the whole amount paid annually by brewers and distillers for producing the liquors which go to make up the Drink Bill, is only $142,122,048.

Now the report of the commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year ending June 30, 1884, shows that 75,435,739 gallons of spirits and 588,957,189 gallons of fermented liquors were produced and withdrawn by payment of tax during the year. Now if the census of 1880 is to be relied upon in this matter for the year 1884, the liquor thus produced, must have cost the producers less than five cents a gallon. It is very clear therefore that the census figures do not include the tax of ninety cents per gallon on spirits, and one dollar per barrel on beer, paid the government, which tax paid in 1883-4, added to the $142,122,048, makes an acknowledged total of $227,587,935. This then is simply the cost of producing. A profit must be added which will scarcely be less than 50 per cent. of the original cost of production, before the government received its share. Add this, which amounts to some $71,061,024 more, and we have the drink produced by the brewers and distillers of the country put upon the market at the round sum of $298,648,959, very nearly three hundred million of dollars.

The *Inter Ocean* gives the total number of traders in spirits of all kinds, bar tenders etc., at 114,000 and calculates that each of these will have by the figures of our chart, entitled The Nation's Drink Bill, an income of $8,000 per year.

Now the Internal Revenue Report gives us 208,970 special tax payers for the year 1883-4. These special tax payers are brewers and beer sellers, distillers, wholesale dealers in liquor and saloon keepers—each one of whom represents at least two more engaged with him in the business as *employes*, the whole constituting an army of not less than 600,000 men. Divide the $900,000,000 of Drink Bill equally among these and each man will have only the modest revenue of $1,500 a year. Not so very extravagant surely—and not so tempting as to entice young men into the business, as the *Inter Ocean* so gravely intimates is being done by prohibitionists in their effort to properly represent the drink bill of America.

But go back to the bill itself. We have a round three hundred million of dollars as the cost of producing and putting on the market the alcoholic liquors manufactured in our own country, and not exported out of the country.

The wholesale dealers ought to make as much from the sale of the liquors bought by them, as the brewer and distiller from whom they were purchased. Add fifty per cent as their profit and we have $450,000,000 as the cost of the goods delivered to the retail dealer or saloonkeeper. Now it is the boast of this individual that there is "an eight-cent profit on a ten-cent drink" or 400 per cent. Admit that he does not tell the truth, and that all his actual profit will be covered by 100 per cent, which with adulterations, watering etc., is but a modest estimate, and the $900,000,000 claimed as the Drink Bill of the country is easily reached—without taking any account of the imported liquors which enter into our national consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Or, if it be more satisfactory, take the simpler mode of estimating this fearful expenditure, followed by the *Christian Union* of March 27, 1884. Let the 75,435,739 gallons of spirits produced last year, be averaged as costing the consumer $6.00 a gallon. (A glass of distilled liquor such as brandy or whisky, averages one-half gill. It is sold at from 15 to 25 cents a glass. There will be at least sixty glasses in a gallon. At only 10 cents a glass, the gallon yields $6.00 worth).

We have on this basis of calculation a bill for distilled drinks amounting to $452,614,434.

The fermented liquors, 18,998,619 barrels, or 588,957,189 gallons, will average a cost to the consumers of not less than $1 per gallon, and a total of $588,957,189, and here we have our $900,000,000 provided for again, with a surplus of nearly a million and a half dollars, and without touching the cost of imported drinks. In this estimate we have not excluded the small amount withdrawn from distilleries for scientific and manufacturing purposes, but as this is reported by the commissioner as less than 250,000 gallons, it is vastly more than offset by the exclusion of imported drinks which could scarcely cost us less than $100,000,000, as the imposts alone, one year ago, exceeded $8,000,000. Analyze it as we will, the published statement of our "dark account" stands unrebuked by accessible facts. If any real evidence can be brought to bear on its unreliability, we shall be glad to know it, but we have no hope of any that can mitigate its possibilities of woe.

## A SON'S TRIBUTE.

The following manly and eloquent letter has a legitimate place in these columns. It has all the more value in that it was not written till after the presidential election, and is in no sense a campaign document:

TO THE PUBLIC: I have read carefully the affidavits purporting to have been made by J. M. Brewer and Margaret Brewer, his wife, bearing date Oct. 25, 1884, published in The New York *Tribune* about the 26th day of said month, which affidavits related to the domestic relations once existing between my father and mother and his treatment of myself, and were accompanied by a copy of a decree of divorce in favor of my mother, and awarding to her the custody of their child. I unhesitatingly pronounce said affidavits, except as to the marriage and divorce, as absolutely and maliciously false. The animus of the charge made is easily understood, it being well known that my father was a candidate for president at the recent election. Said affidavits are to the effect that my father deserted my mother and myself and had never contributed a cent to my support. Also that he refused to furnish me with medical and other attendance while suffering from a severe injury received in 1872. That his desertion of my mother wrecked her life and brought her to a premature grave.

I am at present nearly thirty-two years of age, and am the identical child mentioned in Brewer's affidavit and copy of court record, and, while I have no personal knowledge of the trouble between my father and mother, I desire to state that those who were familiar with the facts have exonerated him from blame in that matter, as they have her. Further, instead of my father neglecting me, he has educated me, provided necessary comforts, and I lived for years with him in his family, where I was kindly treated by him and his present wife—my stepmother. No distinction whatever was made by him in the treatment accorded to me and my half-brother and sister. I studied law in my father's office, and was admitted to practice while with him, and he has at all times been kind and affectionate to every member of the family. The latch-string always hangs on the outside at his house, and no one in distress ever appealed to him in vain so long as he had a penny to divide. During my infancy I was of course in care of my mother under decree of court. She supported us by her own labor. She needed no aid, she would have accepted none. This was our status until I reached the age of about eight years, when she married Robert T. Henderson, now residing at Hazleton, Ind., by whom she had several children, and with whom she lived up to the date of her death, some ten years ago. After the second marriage of my mother, I lived a few years with my grandmother and Mr. Brewer, and from that time with my uncle, M. M. St. John, and my father, until I married and established a home of my own. That there was a time when my father would not have taken me and provided for me is absolutely false.

In the matter of residence during my boyhood, my wishes were consulted, and the reason I did not turn to my father sooner was because Brewer and my grandmother had instilled into my infant mind prejudice and fear of him. Not even my dead mother spoke ill of or reproached my father in my presence or hearing, nor did she reveal to me the secret of her early troubles with him. He has been equally reticent, and with their troubles of thirty-three years ago the public can certainly have no further concern. My mother was never intimate with Margaret Brewer; they did not live in the same state, they did not meet socially, and they were never in harmony. That my mother ever made a confidant of Mrs. Brewer, or implored her to see that she was decently buried is a lie, pure and simple. There was not and could not possibly have been any reason for so doing. Her husband, Mr. Henderson, was amply able to and did see that she was decently buried. She died at Hazleton, Ind., as stated, was buried at Olney, as she herself had requested, and Mr. Henderson paid all the expenses; and George Lutz, who officiated at the burial, will so inform anyone. I was amply able to have done the same. We never were objects of charity. The individuals bearing the name of St. John have, so far as I know, always been able to provide for and take care of themselves, with a little left over for the use of friends in need. The statement that my father wrecked my mother's life, broke her heart, or was in any way responsible for her death, is entirely gratuitous and on a par with the other falsehoods uttered in said affidavits. She was not the kind of a woman to let any man break her heart or wreck her life. She was brave, and honest, and virtuous, and fought the battles of life, and she died at about the age of 42 years from a malignant disease which baffled the best medical aid that money could procure. Such attacks as those made in the Brewer affidavits can have but a temporary effect. That was the purpose in this case. For John H. Brewer I have only kind words—none of reproach. He has been made the tool of designing villains. He is old and childish and easily influenced for bad. I respect him for what he was, not what he is, and if anyone had said, "he is ungrateful," I should have voted no.

HARRY C. ST. JOHN.

## NEW BOOKS.

A new edition of FIFTY YEARS AND BEYOND; by Rev. S. G. Lathrop, comes to us from the publisher, F. H. Revell, Chicago. It will have a tender interest for many readers just at this time, when its author has so recently passed into the Beyond toward which he looked with such anticipation from the sunny slope of a useful life. The book is largely a compilation of the best thoughts of all the centuries on old age. How to grow old in body with physical grace as well as spiritual is a theme that takes up many of its pages, and the deeply spiritual outlook on another world and its glories, is far-reaching and full of comfort for the aged.

TITUS COAN, a memorial volume from F. H. Revell, Chicago, is written by Mrs. Lydia Bingham Coan, the wife of his later years, and herself the daughter of an honored missionary to the Sandwich Islands where she was born. The little volume is full of interest as a picture of early mission work in the Islands and of the wonderful transformation which this noble worker was permitted to see during his own life of faithful toil to that end. It is made up largely of Titus Coan's own writings, in letters and diary.

Two excellent companion volumns are Moody's TO THE WORK; and WAY OF GOD, also from F. H. Revell, Chicago. The first is a stirring plea for consecrated workers, from the man who believes that he who can set a hundred other men at work, is himself the best laborer. It is a powerful unveiling of the hindrances that exist in Christ's church, to the coming of His kingdom. The second consists of several addresses which have been delivered both at home and abroad, all pointing as did John the Forerunner to "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world."

THE TRIPLE "E," by S. R. G. Clark, ("Yensie Walton") published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, is a pretty story of a young girl to whom the name "Triple E," has been playfully given because of her three initials. It is a story of duties bravely undertaken and faithfully accomplished, of hardships borne with Christian fortitude, and victory at last.

LIFE, WARFARE AND VICTORY, by D. W. Whittle, F. H. Revell, Chicago. For many years, Major Whittle, first with the lamented P. P. Bliss, and later in company with the sweet singer, McGranahan, has been widely known and beloved as an Evangelist and Bible reader of great power. For some time past there has been a demand for a volume of his addresses and Bible readings. They are here brought out in such a neat and attractive form as to insure many readers, not only from the wide esteem in which the author is held, but because of their decidedly helpful character.

Be cheerful! Times change and men change with them. Says G. M. A. of Massachusetts:

In '58-9, my father was pastor of an M. E. church in southern New Hampshire. When election day came, he went to the polls and voted, like an honest man. Said one of his leading members, shortly after, "I never knew how much religion I had, till I found that I could see my minister go to the polls and vote, and yet I did not get mad over it."

* * *

The day will come when a Christian can see his minister go to the polls and vote for a prohibition ticket and "not get mad over it."

* * *

The Calvary Baptist church of Pawtucket, R. I., has captured from the W. C. T. U., Mrs. H. D. Walker, former general secretary of the union in the state, for its pastor. The Calvary Baptist church is wide, as well as wise.

* * *

Mrs. Bent's dear mother, Mrs, Jerusha B. Stevens, of Portland, Me., has been removed from her happy home on earth, to the eternal mansions above. The light that never was on sea or land fell full on her face as her spirit departed, and the casket was radiant long after the gem had been taken away.

* * *

What can be said to this?

As a consistent temperance woman, I have never felt it any more culpable to use *boiled cider* than cider vinegar. We do not wish to make distinctions where there is no difference, in these days of live issues, and if there is any real difference, I should be glad to have it made plain. I procure sweet cider and boil it down.

* * *

I should say that there is a difference in the two cases. Cider vinegar is cider which has passed beyond the vinous and into the acetous fermentation, consequently there is no alcohol in cider vinegar. Boiled cider, if the apples are sound from which it is made, and if put to boil direct from the press, and if boiled long enough, can hardly contain alcohol either; but there are a good many "ifs" to be observed.

* * *

Those were golden words of that dear president, Mrs. J. R. Jones, of Philadelphia, who (on behalf of the W. C. T. U. of Philadelphia) gracefully thanking Mrs. L. M. Glover, of the "Blue Ribbon Order of England", for an elegant address delivered at a Sabbath afternoon meeting, said to Mrs. Glover: "Tell the women of England that the W. C. T. U. of America stands upon principle and not policy.

* * *

A late invention may be seen in the *American Inventor* for November, 1884. The description says, "It consists of a transformable beer and water cooler, and mixer of stale and fresh beer, by which stale beer may be revived, so as to change it from a dead loss to profit to the dealer." Alas, for the poor "beer guzzler." Is he to be fed on stale slops of beer instead of the lusty beverage of Gambrinus? Shall "personal liberty" be so imposed upon? Verily his "taking in," has begun in his own camps.

* * *

The very prettiest thing I have seen this year in the way of a Christmas book, is Miss Lathbury's beautiful "Seven Little Maids," both pictures and verses by herself. The seven come trooping down out of the birthday week, as merrily as bells ring out from Christmas steeples. Silk fringed and tinted with such hues as give each picture the impression of a water color sketch—verses as dainty and artistic as the pictures, it will be a joy forever to the good child that gets it from Santa Claus. Buy it by all means for *your* Maidie—especially if she be a "Sunday Child"—blithe and bonny, and wise and gay.

* * *

Almost at this same top notch of beauty, are Miss Colman's Christmas cards, temperance cards, every one of them. Don't be slow about ordering them, they are as "toney" as any this year.

ON DUTY.

# From the Field.

## DELAWARE.

W. C. T. U. STATE CONVENTION.

...ion met in the M. E. church of Smyrna, ...ember 11, at 7:30 p. m.

... T. E. Martindale occupied the chair.

... address of welcome was made by Rev. J. B. ... pastor of the church. The exercises of the evening ...ed of choruses, solos and recitations by the Band ...lope, under the direction of Miss Jennie Smithers ...nd Miss Grace Quigg, followed by the special address of the evening, from Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, national superintendent of young woman's work.

Delegates were present from various churches, Sunday schools and unions of the society. The congregation was large and interested. Mrs. Barnes held the undivided attention of her audience for more than an hour. Her remarks were first addressed to the boys and girls. After taking for her text, "What has the harvest been," she gave a resume of the work of the W. C. T. U. in a pleasant, engaging manner, enlisting the young ladies of the audience in more earnest work for the temperance cause, the harvest in the future bearing the fruit of the sowing. The evening closed with a short address by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.

Wednesday morning opened with a consecration meeting at 9 o'clock, led by Mrs. Barnes. At 10 o'clock the regular business commenced, the president, Mrs. Martindale, taking the chair, when the roll call of officers was made, most of whom responded to their names. The credential committee reported some forty-six delegates in attendance. Several committees were appointed. "Address of Welcome," given by Mrs. Kate Smithers, cordial and kind; responded to by Miss M. S. Hillis in a feeling manner. Report of Miss Semple, superintendent for work among the colored people, which was read in her absence, showing good work commenced, and a purpose to extend organizations throughout the state.

Wednesday afternoon after devotional exercises, several visitors were introduced to the convention, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. A. G. Cox, Rev. J. B. Quigg and Mr. Cooper; each making responses, with thanks for the pleasure of being with the ladies of the W. C. T. U.

The president then read her address, followed by the report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary L. Cox, of Middleton, giving the work of the past year a resume, showing 18 unions, with an aggregate membership of 558, with six juvenile unions, numbering some 600 pledged children.

The treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Quigg, of Smyrna, read her report, showing after paying all indebtedness, a fair balance in the treasury. Mrs. Foster addressed the convention, and throughout its sessions rendered valuable aid in suggestions etc.

In the evening a mass meeting was held, addressed by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, who held the undivided attention of her audience for an hour and a half, upon the subject of "Prohibition." Speaking in a lucid, pleasant manner, meeting argument with argument and convincing and persuasive logic.

Thursday morning after the exercises came the routine of business, consisting of reports from the various superintendents of departments, showing the work done, and the plans for the future. The report of "prison, jail and flower mission," was an interesting feature, to which was added remarks from Mrs. Davidson, of New Castle, of the work done there each week at the jail, touching the hearts of all present. After which the committee on "principles and plans of work," submitted a report which was unanimously adopted.

This report declares the entire persuasion of the convention to total abstinence and prohibition, and a determination to use influence in every way possible to secure protection for home and families from that unscrupulous enemy—the liquor saloon.

Also to give more attention to the department of children's and young woman's work, endeavoring to enlist young women in the formation of Bands of Hope, the systematic study of hygiene and the adoption of flower mission and kitchen garden methods.

To urge the work for scientific instruction respecting the nature and injurious effects of narcotics and intoxicants, and expressing the delight with which is hailed the adoption by the state board of J. Dorman Steel's Hygienic Physiology as a text book in the public schools.

Also a determination to petition the ensuing legislature for measures giving the submission of the Prohibition question to the people; directing the executive committee to prepare and circulate blanks for the enlisting of every local union in this work. And affirming and remonstrating strongly against licensing the liquor traffic.

Urging the importance of introducing quarterly Sunday school temperance lessons. Endorsing THE UNION SIGNAL as the organ of the N. W. C. T. U. and pledging hearty support and extension of its circulation. Also recommending the Delaware *Prohibitionist* as a worthy candidate for public favor, and a means of communication in local work.

Recommending that one of the national organizers be employed to further the forming of local unions.

Thursday afternoon a highly interesting paper was read by Mrs. Kate K. Brown, of Wyoming, subject. "Want,." (which we hope to see printed in full.)

Then came the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the following: President, Mrs. Anna H. Martindale, of Dover; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary L. Cox, of Middletown; recording secretary, Miss M. S. Hillis, of Wilmington; treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Quigg, of Smyrna.

Expression of thanks was given as follows:

"Finally, the W. C. T. U. of Delaware would offer their heartfelt thanks to the community of Smyrna, which has so cordially received them during the convention; to the pastor of the church for his sympathy and for his aid in the details of carrying on the work; and to the trustees of the church for the hospitality received from them; to the ladies of the town who have opened wide the doors of their homes for the entertainment of the delegates; and to the community at large who have shown their interest in the work by their attendance at the meeting, and by their aid in contribution to the funds of the treasury." Adopted unanimously.

After some miscellaneous business, prayer, and singing "Blest be the tie that binds," the convention adjourned by motion.

## INDIANA.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The semi-annual convention of this district W. C. T. U. met in Michigan City, Indiana, on November 20 and 21, 1884. There was a fair representation from all organized parts of the district. Harmony, enthusiasm, good cheer, and all that goes to make a pleasant meeting abounded.

The papers read were without exception of superior merit. We had with us Mrs. Nora E. T. Gause, of Ft. Wayne, throughout the convention, and we recommend her to all as help of the highest order. Her natural and varied ability combined with a peculiar grace and beauty of manner has given her a place secure in our hearts.

On the first evening Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap delivered one of her strong and stirring lectures. On the last evening the W. C. T. U. of Michigan City gave a reception in the M. E. church. Toasts were offered, each of which brought out a glowing response; short essays, impromptu speeches, and splendid singing, proved a feast of reason while the ladies of the local union served excellent cake and coffee. Everybody felt "at home" and all agreed that it was a delightful evening. The following resolutions were adopted:

In order to educate the coming men and women who are now the youth, in true temperance principles, we will establish Bands of Hope and Industrial Schools wherever possible.

Also that we will persevere in our effort to secure scientific instruction in our public schools, and to gain the more complete co-operation of our Sunday schools. We will work more earnestly to advance the W. C. T. U. in all its departments.

We will continue to plead with those who believe the rum traffic can be regulated. We will earnestly try to impress upon the minds of voters that the laws of our country should not protect evil and that wherever the saloon is allowed there will be misery and crime.

While in our arms we hold the nation, our hands are denied the ballot which means protection to us and ours, we will use our utmost efforts to induce our women to ask justice at the hands of our lawmakers.

We gratefully remember the favors shown our society by the officials of the Wabash R. R.

We tender our thanks to the good people of Michigan City for their generous hospitality; to the press for its favors; to the officers of the M. E. church; to the singers, and to everyone who has in any way contributed to the success of the convention. H.

## ARKANSAS.

NOTES OF WORK.

The temperance work still progresses in Arkansas. After convention was all over, and a few days were spent in St. Louis endeavoring to secure a little rest, the work was again begun in this state.

Three meetings were held at Gainesville, and three temperance societies were organized—a Peoples' Temperance Union, a Y. P. T. U. and a Band of Hope. All started nicely. There is a good sentiment in Gainesville, and no saloons tolerated in the town.

Two meetings were held in Jonesboro, and a P. T. U. organized. There are some earnest, persistent friends of temperance in Jonesboro; but the town as a whole is a stronghold of the liquor traffic. This same form of words all through will well describe Paragould and Harrisburg. Four meetings were held at Marianna; and though saloons have a strong foot-hold, there are some earnest, excellent workers for the cause in the town. Two temperance societies were formed there, one for the white and one for the colored people.

Found very little interest at La Grange, though there are no open saloons in the village.

Could not organize, as the people did not seem ready, but they promised to do something for temperance in the Sunday school, and may yet organize.

Found matters in an indifferent state at Helena. Some excellent, temperance people there, but no organization, or public temperance work being done. There was one meeting arranged for me, and some others talked of. I did considerable stirring around, and the result of the stirring was five good meetings held in the city, four in the Baptist, and one in the colored Methodist church. The audience at the first meeting was small; but they rapidly grew, till at the third meeting, we had a very large and enthusiastic audience, and at this meeting a live organization was effected, including many of the best citizens, and several city officials. Both sexes and all ages were received, and the society starts off well officered and with a list of fifty-four members, nearly all adults. The three city papers had kind notices of the work; the success of the meetings was a surprise to us all.

Good work will yet be done in Helena, and plenty of it, in spite of the power and aggressive character of the liquor traffic there.

A temperance society was also organized among the colored people.

In reviewing the work already done in Arkansas, I feel like asking each dear soldier of the white ribbon army to join with me in singing the temperance doxology.

I am now at Southland college, the guest of our dear, brave friends and co-laborers in this and every good cause, Calvin and Alida Clark. As they are "Friends," I have left off all titles from their names, as I am sure they themselves prefer. I have already addressed three meetings here, with "more to follow."

I find I have addressed twenty-three meetings in the past twenty days which, with the seventeen meetings addressed prior to the St. Louis convention, make just forty meetings in the forty days I have spent in the state of Arkansas.

I am sure the dear readers of our W. C. T. U. paper, will agree I have not spent much time in idleness, especially when they remember the travel, fatiguing and trying experiences, and real downright hard work involved in it all. I ask their earnest prayers for the continued success of this work, which opens out to us on every hand, and which is so much needed all through the state.

Thanksgiving day was spent here at Southland college and a royal day it was.

My next article will be a record of the doings of that day, for indeed it is well worth telling.

I. C. DE VELLING.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

PRESCOTT.—Among the list of contributors in THE UNION SIGNAL of Nov. 20, I see with pleasure the name of Miss Henrietta G. Moore. She is the devoted worker who kindled the sparks of temperance enthusiasm in our little village of Prescott. The next day after she delivered her interesting lecture here, we organized our W. C. T. U. with the names of fourteen ladies. Our number has increased to about twenty, our most active work being confined for the present to our Band of Hope, which is in reality a temperance school. We have adopted a plan by which persons of any age can join us. We thought it best. We have two pledge rolls, the "triple pledge" and the "total abstinence." Those advanced in years usually choose the latter.

Understanding the nature of childhood, we have endeavored to vary the list of exercises and keep their interest alive in every way. We have just received the stars and small ribbon badges which I ordered. They will be very proud of them. It is amusing to see their glances of gratified pleasure when accepting even the simple ribbon badge which we have been using. We have given each member one of Julia Colman's catechisms. Have given one concert, which was a success; will soon have another.

Our influence as improving the public moral sentiment was seen at the last election. I have received letters from the nominees of both parties, Democratic and Republican, and they were mostly satisfactory and reflected credit on the candidates. In some cases they cheerfully endorsed the question which was propounded to them, "Will you favor the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage?"

The temperance reform is steadily growing, its influence can be seen everywhere. We women have voted, and with hardly an exception we are met with respect and encouragement. The press has assisted us and has our thanks and appreciation.

M. A. ROSS, *Pres. W. C. T. U.*

## CONNECTICUT.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION.

The eleventh annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Connecticut opened at the north Congregational church at Middletown, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 18. The state union was organized in this city and held its first convention here, and this was its decennial anniversary.

The parlors of the church were tastefully decorated. A banner of "Welcome" with '74 and '84 below, woven in evergreens, greeted every eye. The occasion was celebrated by very interesting exercises. The meeting opened with singing, followed by the reading of the scriptures and prayer; our anthem, "For God, and home, and native land," was sung very beautifully by a quartette. A fine "Historical sketch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union," was given by Mrs. G. A.

Moody, of Plainville, who was present at the state organization, eleven years before; while a portrait of the first state president, Mrs. H. B. Brown, who long since passed to higher service above, added interest to the history of the past. The decennial hymn was then sung, followed by "A Prophecy" by Mrs. C. B. Buell, our corresponding secretary, bright and hopeful, from her own standpoint of strong faith for the future. At the close of Mrs. Buell's address, our state president, in a fitting speech, presented her, in the name of the state union, with a beautiful gold watch and chain, and two $10 gold pieces lying in the case. It was a complete surprise to Mrs. Buell, it having been quietly arranged by friends in every county.

After another song, we were invited to spend a social hour and partake of ice cream and cake generously furnished by the Middletown ladies.

The session Wednesday morning was opened by a devotional meeting, led by Mrs. S. K. Luce, of Niantic.

A fine address of welcome was given by Mrs. Dr. Morgau, followed by a welcome to the convention, from Rev. P. M. Snyder, pastor of the church, which was known forty years ago as a "cold water church." A beautiful response in verse was given by Mrs. L. H. Washington, of Essex.

Reports from county presidents and other business followed. In the afternoon our state president, Mrs. S. B. Forbes, Rockville, gave a beautiful annual address, and I wish there were time and space to give it to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL. Reports of our corresponding secretary, treasurer, state organizer and departments of work followed. A delightful paper on "Observations and Experiences of a year in Europe," was read by our former president, Mrs. M. C. Treadwell, now of Sing Sing, New York.

In the evening we were favored with a deeply interesting Bible exposition by Miss E. W. Greenwood, of Brooklyn.

The session Thursday morning was wholly taken up with reports of our various departments of work, all showing good work well done, and a bright out look for the coming year. In the afternoon the officers for the next year were chosen; all the old officers were re-elected. The last hour was given to the Middletown Band of Hope, exercises conducted by Mrs. Buell, consisting of recitations and singing by the children, and short addresses by Miss Greenwood and Miss Landfear.

In the evening Mrs. Emily McLaughlin gave a stirring address which made our hearts beat fast for God and home and native land.

The last session of the convention was held on Friday morning. Deep feeling seemed to pervade all hearts; and after a few remarks by our president and a closing prayer by Mrs. Durand, the convention adjourned until next year ,when we meet at New Britain.

The convention throughout was most delightful; the clergy of the city cheered and aided us by their presence and remarks. Prof. Franklin of the city enlivened us by his fine singing, and we separated for our respective homes to light the fires of temperance on every hill-top and in every valley of our beautiful Connecticut.

E. A. L.

## NEW YORK.

### DUTCHESS COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Dutchess county W. C. T. U. held its twentieth quarterly convention at South Dover, on November 20 and 21. There was a good representation of officers and delegates present from different towns, and an interesting meeting was the result.

The first evening was occupied with the addresses of welcome and response, and the consideration of the following subject: "The Liquor Traffic versus the Prosperity of the Nation." The subject was divided into five parts: 1st, "The traffic;" 2nd, "Its relation to the desecration of the Sabbath;" 3rd, "Its effects upon the home;" 4th, "Upon the church;" 5th, "The conclusion of the whole matter." Each of these topics was briefly and clearly set forth by the person to whom it was assigned. The summing up showed very conclusively that the liquor traffic is a great national curse, penetrating every section of the country, undermining the sanctity of the Sabbath, the home and the church; therefore the nation cannot prosper unless there be a grand unity of effort to uproot it.

The sessions of the 21st were occupied in miscellaneous business, listening to reports of local work, explaining different departments of work of the W. C. T. U., always so much needed in a new locality. Every moment seemed important, so that there was no drag. Each session was opened with a devotional service, and the convention closed with a consecration meeting.

Miss Emily E. Underhill, the delegate from Westchester and Dutchess counties to the national meeting at St. Louis, was present and gave an admirable report of the same, charming the audience with interesting details of that wonderful meeting. Her audience were in tears at times and then again in ecstasies of joy over results obtained.

A new union was organized by the organizing secretary of the state of New York, called the South Dover W. C. T. U., auxilliary to the Dutchess county W. C. T. U. and through it to the state. There are eighteen members, and the officers are as follows: President, Mrs. E. B. Pierce; secretary, Mrs. H. Stevens; treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Preston.

Mrs. E. L. McLaughlin, of Boston, addressed a large audience in the evening; subject, "The Sure Promise of the Future." Her address seemed just fitted for the occasion, and every one was pleased and instructed. It was the testimony of the workers that this was one of the best conventions ever held by the Dutchess county W. C. T. U.

R. A. THURSTON, *Cor. Sec.*

## ALABAMA.

### STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION AT SELMA.

The second state convention of the W. C. T. U. was held in this place the 13th and 14th of November. We have certainly proved that women can hold a convention in which gentlemen are interested, as was proved by their attendance and expressed approval. As our mass meeting was to be held in Gilman's Hall in the evening, we decided to open the convention at the same place. Suitable mottoes adorned the walls, while over the stage was the national motto, "For God and Home and Native Land," in blue letters on a golden ground. Other ornamentations were wreaths of ivy with ferns and flowers. Owing to some mistakes the delegation from abroad was small, only twelve reporting. At 12 o'clock the convention was opened with devotional exercises. After some preliminary business, the reports from the various unions were read by Mrs. Sibert, of Gadsden. Here I would say, if the women in all our unions would work as the Etowah delegation have, it would not be long before the white flag of prohibition would float over the entire state. At the request of the president some encouraging words were spoken by Dr. Mitchell, of the Second Methodist church, and Mr. Franklin, superintendent of First Presbyterian church Sunday school.

The convention adjourned until 3 p. m. when the president read her annual address. A resolution of regret was passed that the state corresponding secretary could not be with us and also that she could not accept the office again. After the transaction of necessary business the convention adjourned to meet in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church at 10 o'clock the following morning.

At 7 p. m. of Thursday, by previous arrangement, the white ribbon army with the Band of Hope, assembled in a room adjoining, singing, "Temperance boys and girls are we," led by one of the little boys playing the cornet. After a song by choir, "Shout the battle cry," an address of welcome was made by Mrs. Judge Brooks, president of Selma union, and responded to by Mrs. Dr. Bryce, of Tuscaloosa, state vice president. Then followed a song, after which Judge Brooks, one of the most eminent lawyers in our state, introduced Mrs. Sallie Chapin who held the audience entranced for an hour. The hall was crowded and many were compelled to stand, yet there was no evidence of weariness. "Her address was marked by tenderest touches of pathos and here and there breaks of humor which produced the gentlest reaction from the sadness her woeful tales of distress had induced." This was followed by the national anthem, after which the meeting was closed with benediction by Dr. Mangum, of First Methodist church. At 10 o'clock Friday morning the devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Chapin reading and remarking on each verse of the 146th Psalm. After singing and prayer the morning was occupied with reports of committees etc., etc. The first business of the afternoon session was the election of state officers and superintendents of departments. Unlike our brethren, the ladies objected to office. Strange as it may seem no one wanted the presidency. Mrs. Woodliff having declined to serve, Mrs. Ellen C. Bryce, of Tuscaloosa, was declared the unanimous choice of the convention. She has been an untiring worker as central vice president, and she accepted under the most modest protest, and Mrs. Chapin introduced her to the convention as our president. Miss Ida Brooks then stepped forward and in a few well chosen words, presented a basket of flowers which she gracefully received and acknowledged.

What of the results of our convention? Present results are, increased interest among the old members and about seventy new members. One young man remarked, "I can hear nothing but temperance talked of down town." The efforts of the temperance workers seem to be rousing the liquor men to band themselves together for their own protection! to defend their rights. What rights? The right to destroy homes, the right to break the hearts of mothers and daughters, wives and sisters. Another result was, to bind in close sympathy this band of workers who recognize no such word as defeat. We know no north, no south, no east, no west; but a common sorrow binds our hearts together, and ours to the great Heart of hearts in whom is our strength.

MRS. HELEN H. ROTHROCK, *State Cor. Sec.*

## IOWA.

### WILLARD W. C. T. U. OF CHARLES CITY.

On September 13th, 1884, Mrs. Aldrich, state president of W. C. T. U., in response to an invitation from ladies of Charles City held a meeting at the Congregational church and organized a W. C. T. U. of thirty-two members, adopting the revised constitution. A list of hononary members was also received.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Mary E. Owens; secretary, Mrs. Helen R. Duncan; treasurer, Mrs. Stela Miles. Vice [illegible] elected as follows: Mrs. J. C. Shipp, M[illegible] Mrs. Robena Wilson, Mrs. Margaret [illegible] John Truck, Mrs. E. M. Smith. The foll[illegible] work were adopted as best suited for our loc[illegible] selected from those recommended by our state [illegible] committee. A local superintendent for each was [illegible] Evangelistic, Mrs. J. C. Shipp; juvenile, Mrs. Ellen L. Slocum; Benedict Home, Mrs. F. Burnham; scientific temperance, Miss Edith Maxwell; legal, Mrs. Helen R. Duncan; temperance teaching in the Sabbath school, Mrs. Augusta Pickett; temperance literature and agency for UNION SIGNAL and *Iowa Capital*, Mrs. Mary Hackley. We meet every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, adopt the parlor or home circle meetings. Some one of the above subjects is brought before our minds each week, by the superintendent of that line of work, also a reading on "Alcohol and Hygine," from Miss Colman's book and others. When this is finished we shall take up other topics.

By vote of the union the distinctive name given to this organization is "Willard" W. C. T. U., in honor of our national president and her grand plans whereby she has interested and enlisted so many women in temperance work. This society now number forty paying members, besides several nominal members and an active honorary membership. Our women are earnest in the work. One member, a few days ago, gave five dollars, another, one dollar, and so on, to be used in temperance work. Our state dues are paid in advance for the year.

THE UNION SIGNAL is a welcome guest in a few of the homes and is fast making friends in many. We hope to be able to send you a good subscription list in the near future. We are now only three months old; we hope to come up to full stature by the time we reach a year. The following resolutions have been unanimously adopted and ordered placed upon the records of our union and published in our city papers.

Deeply appreciating the necessity for more effective temperance work, and desiring to see more of our women engaged in the cause of temperance, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we earnestly solicit the co-operation of all who are willing to work faithfully in the temperance cause, without regard to distinctions of religious faith.

That it shall be our aim to cultivate cordial relations with all other temperance organizations and to co-operate with them in the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

That we most earnestly desire to do what we can for this cause in the home, social circle, and the church; and by means of instructive public lectures, social meetings, entertainments, readings, etc., to aid in so moulding popular sentiment in favor of temperance principles, as to render it not only necessary, but easy to obey the prohibitory law; and, further, that we, as an organization auxilliary to the county and state, do most cheerfully co-operate with our county W. C. T. U. officers in their efforts to advance the lines of work adopted, prominent among which is the juvenile, in all its various branches.

That we believe in sustaining the unity of a county organization, as thereby Floyd county can add one more strong link to the chain that binds the temperance women of the State together.

SECRETARY.

## WEST VIRGINIA GLEANINGS.

CHARLESTON.—The interest in W. C. T. U. work is not as deep as we wish it were. This is partly due to the fact that some of the most earnest workers have been kept at the bedside of sick friends. They are arranging to hold their meetings in the evenings at the homes of the different members and have the gentlemen come and do their part as honorary members. We hope the meetings will be both pleasant and profitable.

MALDEN.—W. C. T. U. meets with many discouragements on account of the open violations of law. We trust our sisters will hold fast to the right with a faith that laughs at impossibilities and cries, "It shall be done!" The great Lawgiver will not permit His laws to be trampled under foot.

WELLSBURG.—W. C. T. U. expects to organize a young ladies' union sometime this winter, and we think it will be a power in that community.

RITCHIE C. H.—The union is alive and vigorous, but not half as earnest as its wide awake secretary would like it to be.

MOUNDSVILLE.—W. C. T. U. is arranging to hold special services at the penitentiary, on Thanksgiving Day.

## NEW JERSEY.

### GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

"Our flag is stainless, pure and bright,
Its folds ne'er trailed the dust,
Our chief has been baptized in fire;
Our cause is right and just."

Miss Willard's call to prayer is greeted with thanksgiving by our state workers, and that "waft from Idaho" touches all hearts. Once again let THE UNION SIGNAL readers see it. "If we temperance women and prohibitionists ever are successful in a national election, don't let us 'torch light procession' over our victory, but each go to his own place of worship, and there sing the doxology so loudly that it can be heard around the world." Waft, waft ye winds, this beautiful thought, till all the world shall hear and heed it.

GLOUCESTER CITY.—The W. C. T. U. have decided on another step forward, one which will meet a long felt want of this place, and on Saturday, the 22d inst. at 3:30 p. m. they will open a coffee and soup house at their rooms, corner Hudson and Willow streets. The needy

[illegible]kets furnished them by the ladies of the [illegible]will be served at 5 and 10 cents at their [illegible]fferent ministers of the city will officiate [illegible]g exercises. The night school under the [illegible]udge Guant, with a gentleman and lady [illegible], is well attended, having some 210 scholars.

[illegible]NTCLAIR.—Mabee and English held a few meetings at this place beginning on Thanksgiving day.

PLAINFIELD.—Is to have a kitchen-garden department in her temperance work. Miss McClees, of Yonkers, our national organizer of kitchen gardens, has been with us several days instructing a class of ladies for teachers in this line of work. Each pupil must sign the pledge and join the white ribbon army and then commences instruction in the art of making prohibition bread, etc.

## MICHIGAN.

LUDINGTON.—The temperance work which has been carried on in this place, under the leadership of Alexander Cooper, has been very successful, and it is difficult to estimate the good done, or the influence that will go on. The work was begun somewhat timidly, for the W. C. T. U. were not sure of the full co-operation of the people, but the crowded houses and generous collections at each meeting prove that the hearts of our people are true to temperance and ready to sustain the work with whatever help is needed. Over five hundred signed the pledge during the meetings in the Methodist and Congregational churches, and many more names have been added at the meetings held in the fourth ward. The membership of the union is nearly doubled, which so encourages and strengthens us that we feel fully repaid for our efforts.

We are very grateful to the pastors of the several churches for the help they have so heartily given, and the interest shown by being present at all the meetings when possible, particularly to Rev. Mr. Keyes, who so kindly took charge of the music.

Mr. Cooper has done a good work, and is certainly the right man in the right place. Mrs. Cooper was able to assist her husband a portion of the time, and taught us, in her own winning way, the largest charity. Our loving interest will follow them to other fields of work, and we pray that they may not weary in well-doing, being sustained by God.

The skating park was filled on the last Sunday of their stay with us, and the address on "Moderation" was so pointed and convincing that many came forward and put on the blue ribbon who had before resisted.

It would be a delight to give many incidents connected with the meetings; in particular of the joy on many faces as father, husband or son took the first step toward a better life, but our thoughts already turn to the future; to the needs for prayer, for forethought, time and money in behalf of the work. These brothers we are trying to save must have helping hands extended, and Christian influence thrown around them until they are able to stand alone against the temptations which meet them at every step. W.

MUSKEGON.—Through the year our ladies have done what they could in the way of securing temperance lecturers, distributing temperance literature etc., and are now trying to get temperance text-books into the schools which the W. C. T. U. so much desire.

In August, Mrs. Fisher, of Detroit, spent a few days with us and organized a band of Cadets of Temperance. Our Band now numbers about a hundred. They have an able drill-master in the person of a veteran soldier.

ADELLA C. FIRMAN.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NANAIMO.—Miss Moore's visit to the Diamond City was in every respect a marked success. All her audiences in Nanaimo, three, and Wellington, one, were large, attentive and appreciative. I regard her as a most devoted Christian and an intelligent and earnest, as well as accomplished temperance, advocate. Her services here have done much good in awakening an interest in the temperance reform. I have not heard of one unfavorable criticism of the woman or her work. She has won the best hearts in the place by her modest, earnest and devout manner. We, with whom she stayed, were delighted with her. She is quite unselfish. Her closing sentences in her last lecture here were most touching. The true Christian spirit shone in her face and burned in her words, and when at the close of the lecture she, in true Presbyterian style, said: "Let us pray," and led us all in such a simple, confiding, tender presentation of our cause and the newly organized "union" to the Father of Mercies, my eyes, at enerate, gave out completely. She then called upon them to sing in closing, "Blest be the tie that binds," etc. May God bless her every day in her divine work. B.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

### Y. W. C. T. U. NOTES.

Somerset Y. W. C. T. U. has held a second "Drawing Room." Between forty and fifty were present. After a sacred solo (Judith) the scriptures were read and another solo was sung. One of Cannon Farrar's Talks on Temperance was read, also a very good article called "Views of a Distinguished Chemist." After another solo the evening was spent in a social way, and we all think it was a decided success and are much encouraged.

CARRIE T. BAER, *Sec.*

## ILLINOIS.

### WHITESIDE COUNTY W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

This convention was held at Morrison on November 18 and 19, for the purpose of organizing the county. Quite a number of delegates and visitors were present and deeply interested in the progress of the work. A cordial address of welcome was given by Mrs. Rev. Wood, of Morrison, and Mrs. L. S. Rounds, of Chicago, happily responded. Each session was preceded by a half hour's devotional exercises.

Mrs. Huff, of Sterling, read a good paper on "Woman's Influence"; Mrs. Ira Lewis, of Dixon, told us "How to save the children from the curse of strong drink." Mr. Baldwin, of Rock Falls, made some very appropriate remarks. Miss Emma North, of Morrison, entertained us with a very fine recitation.

The Band of Hope meeting on Wednesday afternoon was in charge of Mrs. Rev. Frothingham, and made very interesting and instructive.

The evening meetings were well attended and were ably and eloquently addressed by Mrs. L. S. Rounds. On the second evening, though there was much outside to attract, yet there was a good audience. They listened with rapt attention and the truths uttered by the speaker seemed to be given with an inspiration that sent them directly to the heart of the listener. At the close of the address, when the ladies were being invited to become members of the union, three gentlemen arose and asked the privilege of joining. Of course they were cordially received as honorary members.

The county was organized; and the following officers elected: Mrs. Rev. Wood, of Morrison, president; Mrs. Ella Paddock, of Prophetstown, secretary; Miss Emma Snyder, of Sterling, treasurer. I am sure the work has received a new impetus that will show good results.

M. J. M.

BLOOMINGTON.—A grand re-union of Prohibitionists was held at Washingtonian hall, Nov. 25, for the purpose of comparing notes on re-consecration to the cause of national prohibition. The following was the program: Forenoon. Music, by Washingtonian choir; prayer by Rev. H. D. Clark; address of welcome, by Rev. Con. Haney; recess for congratulations; music and short speeches.

One of the pleasing features of the re-union was the basket picnic dinner. All were invited to bring lunch baskets to the hall, where hot coffee and tea were served free to those who wished to enjoy the social noon hour together.

AFTERNOON.—Song; Prayer by Rev. John Everly; Address by Hon. D. H. Harts; Music; Recess, twenty minutes; Short talks.

EVENING.—At 7:30 there was a grand temperance mass meeting addressed by Rev. G. M. Goode and others. Everybody cordially invited. While this was gotten up as a county reunion, others were not excluded, but workers of other counties were cordially invited to participate with us.

This occasion was a success. The noon lunch was delightful. We spread long tables, and enjoyed the contents of the well-filled lunch baskets and hot coffee and tea.

One of our young ladies who had been invited to help serve, expressed her regret at not being there, "for they were such a nice looking set of people."

This calls to mind the remark of a cousin of ours coming to visit us from Newark, N. J., a physician of some prominence, but one of the Blaine temperance men, who felt called upon to help "save the country." Our cousin happened to be on the same train with Gov. St. John, and recognized him by people coming aboard the train to salute him, sometimes riding to the next station. This was the Dr.'s remark: "I tell you, they were a nice looking set of people." That seemed to make the greatest impression on his mind, which only confirms the thought, that Prohibition votes ought to be weighed as well as counted, and weighed with glasses on too, to see how they look.

CARLINVILLE.—We had our election of officers recently which resulted as follows: Pres. Mrs. S. S. Hunter; Cor. Sec. Mrs. M. Holmes; Rec. Sec. Miss Sue Dick; Treas. Mrs. S. K. Merrick; Supt. Evangelistic work, Mrs. Caldwell, who also has taken charge of our reform Bible class. She is taking part in our active work and we are delighted to put her among our list of workers. We had eight prohibition votes cast in Carlinville, over which I greatly rejoice, and I verily believe our Union is starting out with new impetus and vigor. And now, although many are being persecuted all over the land for fearing God and daring to stand alone, let us rejoice and take fresh courage; for Jesus said:

"Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.

Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you."

I feel encouraged, for I see "the dawning of a better day." M. HOLMES, *Cor. Sec.*

FREEPORT.—The women of the W. C. T. U. of Freeport, Ill., have invited the women of all the churches, and the community at large, to meet with them every Friday afternoon through the month of December, to hold a series of mothers' meetings. It is hoped that much good may result from this effort to unite the prayers of Christian women for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit in the conversion of the young people of the city.

### ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Mr. Alexander Cooper has just returned from a successful work in Michigan, and is now ready to fill any engagements in Illinois. Send to Headquarters for dates.

—Mrs. Gertrude Singleton held an enthusiastic meeting last week at Homer, in the eighth district, where she went to visit the union. Good results must always follow such earnest work. Send to Headquarters for dates.

—Valuable tracts upon the suffrage question can be had by unions applying to Headquarters—sent out from there for the cost of postage and mailing, ten cents per 100. No. 1, Woman Suffrage in Wyoming; No. 2, Suffrage Essential to the Republic; No. 3, The Bible for Suffrage; No. 4, Short Answers to Common Objections. Send for them.

—Each union will receive two reports. Those desiring more can have them by sending postage at the rate of two cents per copy, or by paying expressage when sent in large numbers.

—The lecture given in the Baptist church of Sterling by Rev. W. T. Stowe, was an able and useful effort. The subject was "Education and Temperance." No allusion was made to the political phase of temperance. The argument and facts of the speaker were out of the ordinary line of addresses on the subject, and appealed largely to educators, parents and young people. Forcible though chaste language, apt illustrations, and an intense earnestness in the lecturer made the occasion one of interest and profit. Send to Headquarters for dates and terms.

—Miss West's tract, "Temperance in Public Schools," can be obtained at Headquarters by Illinois unions, for ten cents per 100, or for expressage. Each union should be well supplied.

A full supply of all the State leaflets always on hand. Send for them.

## ITINERARIES.

### MRS. FIXEN'S APPOINTMENTS.

December 4, Holdrege, Neb.; December 6, Hastings, Neb.; December 6, Guide Rock, Neb.; December 7, Humboldt, Neb.; December 8, Beatrice, Neb.; December 9, Tekumseh, Neb.; December 10, Nebraska City, Neb.; December 11, Syracuse, Neb.; December 12, Seward, Neb.; December 13, Hampton, Neb.; December 14, Bradshaw, Neb.; December 15, Bellwood, Neb.; December 16, Greenwood, Neb.; December 17, Arlington, Neb.; December 19, Wessington, Dakota; December 20, Blunt, Dakota; December 21, Ree Heights, Dakota; December 22, Estelline, Dakota; December 23, De Smet, Dakota.

### MRS. ELIZABETH LYLE SAXON'S APPOINTMENTS IN TENN.

Chattanooga, December 11, 12 and 13; Ooltewah, December 14; Cleaveland, December 15 and 16; Charleston, December 17; Calhoun, December 18; Athens, December 19 and 21; Sweet Water, December 22 and 23; Philadelphia, December 24 and 25; Loudon, December 26 and 27; Lenoirs, December 29; Concord, December 30 and 31.

Miss E. W. Greenwood, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will lecture in Ashtabula, Ohio, January 2, and spend a few days, filling one of the pulpits of the place. Unions en route desiring temperance lectures, sermons, or Bible expositions, will please communicate with her at once at 151 Remsen street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## NEWS IN A NUT SHELL.

THE W. C. T. U., of Northfield, Vt., has a well filled column regularly in the *Green Mountain News*.

Albuquerque, New Mexico, has a grand Band of Hope, with a grand leader at its head, Mrs. Lewis.

Mrs. Ada H. Kepley, of Effingham, Illinois, State W. C. T. U., superintendent of Foreign Work, is the inventor and patentee of a "Traveler's Treasure Belt," which is at once simple and practical.

Phoenix, Arizona, W. C. T. U. sustains a free reading room, which is a great blessing to hundreds of homeless men, to be found in all frontier towns. During her visit there, Miss West formed a Band of Hope.

Mrs. J. T. Ellis, corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. Union, of New Jersey, was the recipient, lately, of a handsome walnut desk, presented by the ladies of the union as a slight token of their appreciation of her untiring devotion to the interests of the union, as well as of their personal attachment to her.

Mrs. Best, Illinois' superintendent of young woman's work, suggests that the Y. W. C. T. Unions, keep open house on New Year's day. She says: "Congregate together, put into your plans your very best thoughts as to how you shall make this first day of 1885 speak in behalf of the sweet graces of a pure youth-hood."

Mrs. Clara H. Smith, of Elmwood, Ill., has been lying dangerously ill at Chester, Ill., since the National convention. All her engagements in Kentucky and many Illinois had to be cancelled. She takes this method

forming those places that are still waiting for dates for her illustrated lecture, also the many friends in Illinois and Missouri, who have written to her about coming to them with her lecture while she lay on her sick bed, that as soon as she is able to hold her pen, she will write them in regard to future dates and time of taking up the work again.

A GOOD work is being done by the W. C. T. U. of Germantown, Penn., in connection with its coffee-house and reading-room, in a central position. Besides furnishing between five and six thousand meals during the past year (as shown in its annual reports), and thus gaining an advantage over the taverns and saloons in the neighborhood, weekly gospel temperance meetings have been held, which have strengthened the reformed men, and have restored some who had fallen. An increase of means would greatly widen the beneficence of this institution. The union has recently established a temperance lodging-house for passing travelers. The president is Hannah Whitall Smith, treasurer, Laura P. Corse.

IT has been arranged that five prominent Unitarian clergymen of Boston, with Rev. Dr. Hale at the head, shall each deliver a lecture upon what they term "The Gospel of Practical Reform," and each of these lectures is to be repeated in five different churches. The lecture of Rev. Rufus Ellis, D. D., upon "The Duty of Enforcing the Laws about Saloons and Gambling," Sunday evening, Nov. 9th, was a strong presentation of the dangers and temptations which are tolerated in our midst in violation of law, and an eloquent appeal to all christian people of all denominations to a united determination to enforce obedience to our laws.

LORD CLAUDE HAMILTON, M. P., for Tyrone, Ireland, speaking of a district of sixty-one square miles inhabited by 10,000 people, traversed by high-roads to market towns, and without public houses, says: "The result has been that whereas those high roads were in former times the constant scenes of strife and drunkenness, necessitating the presence of a considerable number of police, at present there is not a single policeman, the poor rates are half what they were before, and all the magistrates testify to the great absence of crime.

THE Presbyterian Synod of Dakota, held in Yankton, in September, adopted earnest resolutions enjoining every minister and elder to labor in every lawful way for constitutional prohibition; and that, having heard the cause of the W. C. T. U. as represented by the president during the session of the Synod, they heartily endorsed their efforts, and recommended that every minister preach at least once a year on the subject of temperance, and take up a collection for the W. C. T. U.

THE W. C. T. U. of Clay county, Iowa, held the first quarterly convention Nov. 15, and it was a grand success. Fine addresses were given by Martha J. Jones, county president, Rev. Mr. Waldron, and Hon. Aaron Kimball, of Cresco. The Spencer W. C. T. U. expects to have Mrs. Helen M. Gougax to lecture about Dec. 6 and 7, and is full of determination to prosecute temperance work. The next quarterly convention will be held at Greenville, Dec. 6.

MRS. E. S. BOYD is now president of the Territorial W. C. T. U. of Wyoming, Mrs. J. H. Hayford, corresponding secretary and treasurer, both of Laramie City, and Mrs. M. A. Bristol, of Cheyenne, recording secretary. The temperance women are voting for temperance men for office, from constable to delegate to congress.

## Official Communications.

### DEPARTMENT OF SABBATH DESECRATION.

DEAR SISTERS:—It was doubtless through inadvertence that in the editorial glance at "Our New Superintendencies," in the UNION SIGNAL, the latest of all the national children, the department of Efforts to Prevent Sabbath Desecration was omitted. The department was created at the St. Louis convention and I was appointed national superintendent. (See THE UNION SIGNAL no. 43 page 4.)

Being obliged to leave the convention before its last evening's session, this action was communicated to me by the secretary, and after a few days delay, I signified to her my acceptance. The mails may have been in fault that the word failed to reach THE UNION SIGNAL.

Sabbath observance has for years been a subject of special interest to me, and though all unworthy, I am glad that Providence has opened a door through which I may hope to stimulate my sisters to greater efforts to save our Sabbath from desecration.

The work is of immeasurable magnitude and importance. The liquor dealers covet and intend to have our Sabbath and in the cities have largely secured it, so that while the week's wages are still unspent, there may be a holiday with open bars, when as they well know, more liquor will be sold than in the whole week beside.

But all branches of the Sabbath question are interwoven. Every railroad train that thunders past, breaking the sweet Sabbath stillness, is an open defiance of God's law, every mail transported and opened on the Lord's day is lowering the Sabbath sanctity and demoralizing the people. Alas! what shall we say for the Christian men and women who for their own convenience patronize the one and receive the other and clip off both ends of the Sabbath at their will. Alas for the decay of public conscience and must we say it, of Christian conscience.

Already I am in correspondence with many who are specially interested in this line of work, and hope ere long to devise some plan by which our six thousand unions may co-operate in some measures by which the Sabbath may be rescued and saved.

Pray for your new superintendent, sisters, and aid me by your counsels, and above all let us each one "over against her own house, build up the wall" of a well kept Sabbath.

MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.
*Painesville, Ohio.*

### SOUVENIR FUND.

RECEIPTS FROM SALES OF SOUVENIRS AT ST. LOUIS.

Gold thimble, $5; small pencils, $1; picture, $1; tidy, .50; lace barbe, .50; silk bag, $2.00; match scratchers, $1.00; nut picks, $1 00; diamond ring, $25.00; spoon, $5.00; pencil, $1.50; silver cup, $5 00; toilet set, $2.50; crazy quilt, $15.00; cup, $2.00; old spoon, $2 50; cups, $1.00. Total, $71.50.

Five dollars was realized from the sale of fruit which decorated the platform, and five dollars was received from Mrs. S. C. Jackson, superintendent of fairs for Iowa. There were many difficulties in the way of making sales, but those in charge feel that a good sum and fair prices were realized under all the adverse circumstances.

The unsold articles, many of which are valuable, were placed in charge of Mrs. Buell, and she will gladly receive bids for them. ESTHER PUGH, *Treas.*

*Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1884.*

### N. W. C. T. U. FRANCHISE WORK AT "WORLD'S FAIR."

Will not each state—already committed to Franchise work—provide immediately for the distribution of suffrage literature at the World's Fair at New Orleans. A most excellent opportunity is thus offered to further this branch of our work. "All packages must be sent to the Woman's Department, New Orleans Exposition, care of Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick."

Also let every individual interested contribute to a National Franchise Fund. Please send without delay your cash contributions marked "Franchise Fund," to our National treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cleveland, Ohio, who will keep a list of names and contributions, both of which will be of great value to the superintendent of this department, Mrs. Z. G. Wallace.

HENRIETTA B. WALL,
*Sec. Nat. W. C. T. U. Franchise Dept.*

## Publisher's Department.

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☞ All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed, and all remittances made payable to CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

Read our prospectus for 1885 published on another page. We have provided an excellent bill of fare for the coming year and appeal to our friends to give us all the help they can in circulating the paper and obtaining new subscribers.

Every member of the W. C. T. U. should be a subscriber and every pastor in the land should have a copy. The price is lower than that of the regular denominational papers and when taken in clubs of ten at $1.50 per year, is one of the cheapest papers in the country considering its size and the quality of the matter given. Notice our clubbing list. You can save money by ordering your other publications through us.

Our premium offer of "Misletoe Memories" free to every new subscriber at $1.75, will remain open until the 15th of December. After that time we cannot guarantee to supply this pretty memento as the stock is getting low and the publishers will not be likely to issue another edition. Send in your orders at once. See description in dvertising columns.

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### *BUSINESS NOTICE.*

WHAT B. Atwater, Practical Stenographer, says about Dr. Miller's system of short hand: Having witnessed a young lady write from dictation at her sixth lesson in the Laconic system, I take pleasure in stating that I certainly think it a remarkable exhibition of speed and legibility. After giving six months study to Phonography I could not do so well.

NOTICE our premium gift. Misletoe memories is an exceedingly pretty souvenir of Christmas and will make a very acceptable present, price 35 cts. post paid. Three for one dollar. We offer this as a gift to every person sending us a new subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL with $1.75.

MR. J. E. DOWNEY, of J. E. Downey & Co., whose advertisement appears on the 2nd page of the cover, at one time head of the firm, Downey, Brouse, Butler & Co., of Indianapolis, is thoroughly reliable and well backed financially.

### *LITERARY NOTICE.*

ONE of the daintiest conceits of the season is *Beacon Lights for God's Mariners*, compiled and illustrated by Elizabeth M. Little, author of "Pansy Text Book," and published by S. E. Cassino & Co., Boston. It is a compilation of texts and hymns for each day of the month, the illustrations, all of a nautical character, being in silver or sea green. We have seen nothing to compare with it in its exquisite beauty. The text and poetic selections have been made with excellent judgment. It is something so unique and entirely different from any other publication that it will be prized by all who come in possession of it as a veritable gem of art.


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'74. '85.

# THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE N. W. C. T. U.

FOUNDED 1874.

## Prospectus for 1885.

IN entering its eleventh year THE UNION SIGNAL congratulates its readers on the store of good things laid up for the coming year. As the first promise of a newspaper is NEWS, we have made arrangements for a systematic survey of the whole temperance field in the engagement of reliable and racy correspondents for each section of the country as follows:

**NEW ENGLAND** will be represented faithfully and graphically by MRS. DR. GORDON, of Boston, Mass.;

**THE MIDDLE STATES** by MRS. MARY LOWE DICKINSON, of New York City.

**THE SOUTHERN STATES** by MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD for the Eastern, and MRS. LIDE MERIWETHER, for the Western South.

**THE GREAT WEST** will be "taken note of" by MRS. CLARA HOFFMAN, of Kansas City, Mo.

These correspondents will not supersede the "old reliable" news-gatherers in the states and local unions, but will give a general summarizing of research and survey at least once a month in the shape of a sketchy *NEWS LETTER*. In addition to this, the National Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. B. Buell will, from her high tower of observation, give frequent *NOTES ALL ALONG THE LINE*. We shall incorporate *another new feature* this year in the line of

"HEALTH TALKS," by prominent Physicians and Students of Hygiene—and are arranging for a series of papers on HOUSEHOLD RELIGION from our ever-welcome contributor, **Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith.** A liberal supply of Literary and Scientific Articles will be furnished by such pens as those of

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*A DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS AND GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC will include Editorial Articles,—Letters from the* **Eminent English Statistician, Mr. WILLIAM HOYLE;**—*Articles on CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION, by* **Mrs. JUDITH ELLEN FOSTER,** *and Discussions of the LICENSE QUESTION, by* **Prof. GEO. E. FOSTER, M. P.**

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**Address THE UNION SIGNAL, 161 La Salle St. Chicago.**

## Signal Notes.

THE Prohibition vote of Pike county, Illinois, was 78. The county is strongly Democratic and the Prohibition vote came in about equal numbers from the old parties.

A CERTAIN liquor dealer in East Wilmington, Delaware, is trying hard to get a liquor license; but the people of that community who love order and quiet are doing their best to defeat him.

THE Prohibition League of the 22nd assembly district of New York city, is strongly organized for permanent work. The officers are: president, Jeremiah T. Brooks; secretary, M. J. Ryan; treasurer, Wm. McK. Gatchell.

IN the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Mitchell, Dakota, recently, the following resolution was passed:

*Resolved*, That we will never consent to the adoption of a constitution for the future state of Dakota which does not contain constitutional prohibition.

ONE of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings held during the late Unitarian National Conference, was in the interest of temperance. The trumpet gave no uncertain sound. This meeting was addressed by Dr. Eliot, of St. Louis, and others, and strong total abstinence resolutions were passed.

AMONG the names on the role of St. John voters are such men as Drs. Talmage, Cuyler, Deems, and Cummings, Joseph Cook, President Seelye, Jesse B. Thomas, Howard Crosby, John B. Gough, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Drs. James M. Sherwood, Bishop, Kerfoot, Pullman, Gordon, of Boston; and many others, "good men and true."

THE Prohibition Association of the 23rd ward of Brooklyn, N. Y., only organized in September, but have enlisted "for the war," and have already commenced a vigorous campaign The association officers are, president, Asa F. Smith; vice president, Edwin B. Cole; secretary, Cecil H. Howard; treasurer, Mrs. Harriet N. K. Goff.

THE young chimpanzee, Remus, in Central Park, New York, has his own little house, furnished with a bed, mattress and blanket, a table and chairs, a looking-glass and wash-bowl. It is said that he sits at the table and dines with his keeper, taking his bottle of red wine with a very human-like relish. He was recently brought from Liberia, and when full grown will be about four feet and a half high.

A GENTLEMAN of Leavenworth, Kas., who was present at elections in Cheyenne, Wyoming, for several years, and witnessed the voting of women, speaks in the most favorable terms of their influence. The voting took place in a public hall, which had been adorned by the hands of the women with flags, mottoes and flowers. The best of order and politeness prevailed. In Leavenworth there are four polling places, two of these are at livery stables, one at a saloon and the other at the city hay scales. He desires woman suffrage in Kansas, in order that an improvement may be made as to a proper place for voting as well as the bringing in of better order.

PEOPLE who are interested to know whether prohibition does or does not prohibit, may like to know some of the devices to avoid the prohibition law in Kansas. For instance, one is to make the express offices the bonded warehouses of the liquor dealer. Shipped in packages containing two quarts and upwards and marked for certain points in the state thus: D | E | A | T | H. The purchaser having been provided with a slip of paper purporting to have been sent to him from a near or a distant city, reading thus: Please deliver to the bearer one package marked (D), upon paying the amount of $.... seventy-five cents, will secure the package containing two quarts, marked (D). Then another calls for (E) and pays $1.50, and so on, until the whole town or neighborhood is supplied, and (DEATH) in its five or more packages is delivered. Thus the cry is sent forth, "Prohibition does not prohibit."

## Miscellaneous Selections.

### THE MURDEROUS SEA-FLOWER.

One of the exquisite wonders of the sea is called the opelet, and is about as large as the German aster, with a great many long pentals of a light color, glossy as satin, and each one tipped with rose color. The lovely pentals do not lie quietly in their places, but wave about in the water, while the opelet clings to a rock. How innocent and lovely it looks on its rocky bed! Who would suspect that it would eat anything grosser than dew or sunlight? But those beautiful waving arms, as you call them, have to provide for a large open mouth, which is hidden down deep among them—so hidden that one can scarcely find it. Well do they perform ther duty, for the instant a foolish little fish touches one of the rosy tips he is struck with poison as fatal to him as lightning. He immediately becomes numb, and in a moment stops struggling and then the other arms wrap themselves around him and he is seen no more. Then the lovely arms unclose and wave again in the water. Fit emblem of the saloon. The arms reached out so invitingly and welcome to the embrace of death. Struck with poison — benumbed and grasped—the victims are carried down to the open mouth of hell.

THE Catholic Total Abstinence Union is redoubling its efforts since its late national convention in Chicago. Its "Official Bulletin," No. 43, declares: "Everywhere there are signs of preparation for the coming winter campaign against intemperance. The impetus given to the movement by the able members of the heirarchy who lent their aid to the deliberations of the convention is being felt in every quarter. A vigorous and aggressive warfare is to be waged. The habitual disregard of law and religion by saloon-keepers is to be no longer overlooked. The sale of liquors to minors and intemperate persons, the violations of the Sabbath statutes, the offensive attempts by saloon-keepers to shape legislation against the best interests of the people, are to be held up before the public in their true light, as injurious to public morals and productive of grave injury to Catholic interests. We are not to be fanatical, says the convention, nor shall we identify our organization with the prohibitory movement, but we can make odious the violation of law by saloon-keepers by doing all in our power to create a public sentiment adverse to it. Let us, therefore, make a strong effort at once to build up our societies, organizing men, women, and children wherever possible, until the Catholic public is thoroughly awakened to the dangers of intemperance."

AS AN aid to men desiring to break away from their appetite for strong drink, the Philadelphia *Ledger* suggests the following: "For such, let the house-mother always have on hand something hot, or tonic, or refreshing to tide over for the hour the agonizing demand of the body for stimulation. Hot drinks—coffee, sometimes tea, cocoa, either ground or in the form of shells or cracked cocoa. This is nutritious as well as satisfying. Hot broth, beef tea, or beef essence can be bought, but are far better made at home; hot milk, and ginger tea, etc. Aerated drinks—lemon soda, zoedone and lemonade, can be kept in the house, and are harmless, the tang being by fixed air. Refreshing drinks are cold milk, buttermilk, whey, drinks of lemon and other acid fruits, and what is just as effectual and much cheaper, dilute phosphoric acid. A few drops in water, sweetened, makes a pleasant drink, and ten cents' worth will last for months. Oat meal water, just a handful in a pitcher of water. This is both refreshing and strengthening, especially in summer.

THE Scott law, Canada's local option prohibitory enactment, was voted upon in four counties recently, and carried in all. Over forty counties in the Dominion are now under prohibition through the adoption of this law, and yet the Canadian temperance men demand a prohibitory act covering the manufacture and sale of liquors.


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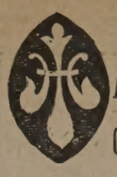

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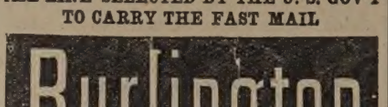


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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 49. CHICAGO, DECEMBER 18, 1884. $1 75 PER YEA


PROF. C. GILBERT WHEELER, one of the most skillful chemists of this city, says that he does not know of the drug in medicine which cannot be prepared for use as well without alcohol as with it.

DAKOTA is knocking with short, steady raps at the door of the national household. Will not the gracious mistress of the house, Columbia, send down word by her servant, the U. S. Congress, that she is not at home to any but prohibition territories? Let us see.

IT strikes us that the W. C. T. U. in the five states which have secured the compulsory temperance education law, can not do better than to appoint a committee from its best members, who shall visit the schools in all their different grades and see how the good work goes on. This will brighten up the scholars, put the teachers on their mettle, and emphasize public interest in many ways.

A SERMON on the Mormon iniquity, preached by the Rev. Dr. Noble, before the New West Education Commission, is before us, in pamphlet form. It deals unsparingly with the sin, and justly with the methods hitherto employed in the attempt to eradicate it, but wisely concludes that not education alone, nor gospel influence alone, will put down the terrible iniquity, but that it must experience a "grinding between the upper and nether millstones of just and skillfully framed laws."

ON another page may be found a Christmas appeal on behalf of the inmates of Illinois penitentiaries, and the free circulation of the UNION SIGNAL among them. May it not apply as well to other states and their prisoners? We are in continual receipt of grateful letters from the prisoners of Joliet and Chester, for the generous gift of the paper by the Illinois W. C. T. U. and have no doubt other penitentiaries and their inmates might be equally thankful if as well supplied, also other state institutions.

THE liquor dealers of Cleveland came together the other day to discuss the operation and non-operation of the Scott law. Among other curious things said and done during the discussion, somebody asserted that "this is a fight in which we liquor men must stand side by side with *our prayers and our pocketbooks.* We are going to have a liquor war in this state and it will be a hot one. It is the Democratic party against the Prohibitionists." He was immediately hushed on the charge of talking politics.

JOSEPH COOK reaches the heart of things in this appeal, in his lecture on "Lawlessness": "*Let the parlor be aroused!*" And not only in the sense of drawing a line between the good and the bad as to the visitors we admit to our hospitality; but let the homes be aroused to the danger "within our gates!" To the heart-breaking possibilities contained in the cut-glass decanter on the elegant side-board. To the wild beast lurking in the private cupboard of the cultured gentleman's "snuggery," where his friends drop in for a smoke and a chat, and a drink. To the growing sullenness and indefinable change that are creeping over the spirits of the once light-hearted and loving husband, together with the blood-shot eye and trembling hand. To the devastation that overhangs many a lofty home, crowded with all that art and beauty can bring, and threatens to make it pass away like "the unsubstantial fabric of a dream." Yes, "*let the parlor be aroused!*"

A PEN dipped in fires of indignation could not fitly describe a recent scene enacted near the Jerome Park race course, New York city. Numerous boys are employed in the racing stables as jockeys, and are as a rule, growing up in absolute ignorance of everything good. Their whole life is with the horses, and amid the vicious associations that cluster about their stunted experience. A writer in the *American* describes a party of five little jockeys whom he came upon in a road-side inn, near the place referred to above, playing pool for the drinks, which was invariably whisky. They were between ten and fifteen years of age, all drunk. No one interfered in the disgraceful situation, but as the writer says, with bitter sarcasm: "The scene was much too funny to be disturbed. The blasphemy was so piquant when uttered by smooth lips, the coarse jests so much more diverting than those of men, and the drunkenness so jolly because the inebriates were callow. A box was set for a lad to stand on in attempting a shot. He missed the ball, lost his balance and fell under the table. That raised a roar of laughter, so comical was it to see a ten year old sot."

SECRETARY LINCOLN recently forwarded to the commissioners of the District of Columbia, a petition from fifty clerks of the surgeon general's office, asking that the large number of bar rooms surrounding their place of business be closed—in order to reduce the manifold temptations of young men in government service. The assistant surgeon added his own endorsement stating that investigation satisfied him as to the bad character of the dram shops in question, and adding that every day drunken men could seen reeling from these establishments, and their proximity to the Army Medical Mus and the hundred clerks employed in the surg general's department, is a standing nuisance disgrace. The surgeon general gave his sanction to the plea, and it passed on to the c missioners who ignore the whole protest, re- licenses to these same keepers, and say that "Th have a good police record and have otherwi fully complied with the requirement of t license laws." The saloonists so licensed a now advised by the Washington *Sentinel*, prosecute Captain Pope, the assistant surgeo for damages to their reputation by his statemer that their establishments was a nuisance a disgrace.

The question recurs on all such instances, W Congress protect its own service by passi Senator Blair's bill prohibiting the manuf ture and sale of alcoholic beverages in the D trict of Columbia.

FROM high official authority, namely Co General Vogelen, at Frankfort-on-the-Mai a dispatch to the state department on inte ance in north Germany, we learn some sta facts. The claim is often made by the advo of whisky and beer, that the Germans a proof that these things can be indulged in wit out harm, and that it is only by the *abuse* these "good things of God" (?) that evil effec follow. How false this claim is, in the case the nation quoted, is shown by a few pages fro the shameful history: The number of drink places in Prussia has risen from 119,945 in 1 to 165,640 in 1880. The number of persons became insane in consequence of excessive dr ing (*delirium tremens*), in Prussia, from 187 1879 was 3,453, or 14.84 per cent. of all dem ed persons. Of 33,837 convicts of the s period, 41 per cent. were known to have c mitted the crime while under the influence liquor. Of 4,450 suicides, 508 were the resul excessive drinking. More than 50 per cent pauperism there is due to the same cause.

Forty years ago a strong movement was ganized to check this vice, but the revolution 1848 distracted the attention of the governm and people from the subject.—In 1866 laws re lating taverns and drinking places were made more stringent, but the *trade law* of 1869, adopted by the Imperial Government, tied the hands of those who would enforce many of the provisions of the former. We rejoice that Germans are arousing to this matter, and look for a refor all along the line.

## Contributed.

### A BATTLE HYMN.

KATHARINE D. KIRKPATRICK.

The fires sweep o'er, the cyclones blow;
They shrivel with heat, or bend them low,
But spring again—the grasses.

We bend us low, we shrink with pain;
When tempests lull, we'll work again,
Till Prohibition passes.

Shoulder to shoulder, man by man,
Un-knowing section, sect, or clan,
Unfearing sin's crevasses.

Maiden by maiden, wife by wife,
E'en children pressing to the strife,
We'll break the poisoned glasses.

Then up the ladder of our time
Th' emancipated race shall climb,
And sing for joy—the masses.

*illon, Montana.*

### A FIELD SURVEY.

JAMES B. HOBBS.

The great battle is over. The smoke has cleared away d we are able to take an account of the dead and ounded. We find there are none. We have suffered defeat. Rather, we have gained a victory. We went to the contest with great expectations. We had rea- s for being hopeful. The liquor traffic was and is a at evil, a great crime. The church and the better ss of all parties were opposed to it. They were evi- tly in sympathy with any honorable means which ked toward its suppression. The church numbers enteen millions of members, all of whom ought to be posed to this nefarious traffic. If all the voting mem- s had arrayed themselves on the side of Prohibition, y would have made an army of at least three millions. ides these there was a small army of reformed men, l men, citizens of all communities and of all parties, re not members of churches; all together they would made up a force sufficiently powerful to have buried quor traffic beyond all possible resurrection. But ey did not do. These church members, reformed and citizens, chose to stand by their own parties; more, they became our bitter enemies. Ministers of e Gospel denounced us. They called us fools, fanatics. e moral party men joined themselves to their idols and aped bitter reproach upon us. Many church members d the same. Party newspapers denounced us, misrep- sented us, did all they could to stir up opposition to us, til the people believed that we were indeed "fanatics, , moral idiots;" and when the test came, only those had the courage and manhood to face all this oppo- n, marched up to the polls and cast their ballots for principles, and now when the vote has been counted nd that our army numbers 150,000. But these are bound together by bands of steel. They form a d army. They are in line. No force brought against n can move them. They are keeping step to the tune pposition and the tramp of these men is shaking the or traffic to its very foundations. The distillery, pro- ed by the government of the United States, is shaking top to bottom. The saloons, protected by our state rnment, are trembling. They appreciate the power strength of these 150,000 brave men, and they see r doom. It is as plain to them as the dawn of a sum- morning. They see written in lurid letters upon the "*Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.*"

hese 150,000 men are but the nucleus of a grander y. The question of a third party has been settled, and settled forever. It is a party which no power can put down. It is national, and will be national in face of all opposition. This question of the nation vs. the rum traffic will unite all good citizens. Tens of thousands of men have voted with their former party for the last time. Henceforth this army of 150,000 men will not lack for ends. Recruits are coming in from all directions. The er denunciation of the press, the opposition of ministers and citizens, the boycotting of the business men, have only served to unite more firmly the ranks of this noble army, and to convince the men of sober sense and consideration that the cause of prohibition is right, that this terrible rum traffic cannot be regulated, cannot be controlled in any other way than by total annihilation.

After more than forty years of moral suasion, of high license, of local option, this evil has been growing year by year. All these efforts have failed to check its growth. Churches, temperance lectures, gospel temperance meetings, headed by men and women, the woman's crusade, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, have done wonders, but the saloon interests have gone on prospering and manufacturing drunkards much faster than all these good men and women could save them. The good men and women could see that something else must be done, and they begin to see that if we would purify the waters we must first purify the fountain. That if we would cure an evil we must first remove its cause.

Never before in the history of this or any other nation has the cause of temperance been so feely and universally discussed and understood; never have so many intelligent men taken this subject under consideration; never before has so much literature bearing on the question gone into the hands of the people; never have so many temperance men and woman taken so decided a stand; never have there been so many ready to do and sacrifice for the cause. Therefore we have the greatest reason for encouragement.

We have no cause for rejoicing at the success of the Democratic party. Neither do we rejoice at the downfall of the Republican party. Indeed the success or defeat of either was not a question of ours. Ours was a party of prohibition, and as both of these parties opposed prohibition their success or defeat did not concern us. But the Republican party will never gain another national victory unless it adopts the principle of submission of this question to a vote of the people.

The great question that is before our people is the disposition of the rum traffic. The parties of the future will be Rum or No Rum, and if the Republican party expects ever to gain another national victory, it must take up this question. The Democratic party has already taken its position in favor of rum. The Republican party must take the other side or be forever in the minority. The great party of the future will be the Temperance party. It may be under the leadership of the Republican party. It may be under the leadership of the Prohibition party. Possibly a new party will start into life embodying the principles of the Prohibition party, and the better principles of the Republican party. Whichever it may be, the principle of prohibition is sure to win.

There are men, and good men, who do not realize that the battle is over. That the question of a third party has been settled. These men say they will not help support the prohibitionists. That they will never vote with them. Well, what will they do? Will they let the temperance cause die, will they henceforth vote with the liquor party? They can do what they like. They can leave undone what they like. That is their business, not ours. We shall do our duty. We shall go on fighting this traffic to the end.

All temperance men agree in this, that it ought to be suppressed. We disagree as to methods. Some of the timid say, "Kill it easy, kill it by inches. Commence at the bottom and work up to it. Cut the dog's tail off a little at a time." We say, "Cut the tail off just behind the ears." Some cry local option. But this has been tried for years. It works well in spots. It is like trying to cure a skin disease by healing the least affected spots and leaving the worst ones to fester and grow corrupt. Local option does not cure. The traffic continues to increase, as shown by the government reports.

Moral suasion is the great hobby of many. This is a means to the end. But this has been tried pretty effectually for the past fifty years or more. Temperance societies, the Woman's crusade, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, church societies, individual efforts, all together have done a wonderful work. Thousands and tens of thousands of drunkards have been reclaimed, public sentiment has been aroused. But the great work of destruction still goes on. Where these instrumentalities have succeeded in saving one drunkard, the liquor shops have made ten. The consumption of liquor goes on increasing year by year. In 1840 the consumption of malt liquors in the United States was thirty-one million gallons. In 1883 it was five hundred and fifty-one million gallons!! Should not this terrible increase teach moral suasionists the need of supplementary effort? But moral suasion should not cease. Even though insufficient, it is one of the means to be used. No means should be discontinued that results in the salvation of human souls. Let this great work go on. Let it be augmented. Temperance reformers should put forth increased efforts to save. We can go on purifying the waters.

High license is another device. It is a child of the Republican party, adopted into the family to prevent the question of prohibition entering the fold. After its adoption, it was dressed in the beautiful garments of finance and sent forth into the world before its maturity. Its name and beautiful appearance gained the applause of the multitude. But its birth was premature, its life is sickly, and it will have an early death. Its life has been a fraud and a failure. There never has been a more deceptive measure introduced into temperance politics. It was put forth to deceive prohibitionists. Offered to them as a sop in lieu of prohibition, and succeeded in quieting them for a while, but now they see it in all its deformity.

The question for us to settle is this. Is the rum traffic an evil? Is it a crime? There is but one answer. It is the crime of the age. It is the mother of crime, of prostitution, of poverty, of disgrace. If a crime, why license it? As well license prostitution, as well license murder, as well license stealing. It is said in reply, that law has power to regulate these, but that we must have the liquor traffic, and as we must have it, let us tax it. Then I say why not tax all the other crimes; we have them and the law does not stop them, therefore tax them and pay the expenses of prosecution. Tax murder. Tax adultery. Tax robbing. Tax larceny. The government would realize a vast revenue from all.

As to the first, does the law regulate? Is there any less liquor sold under high license than under low license or free liquor? Is there any "corner" on liquor in any state? Any one who knows anything about the condition of our cities and towns under high license government will answer, No. The records show that the sale of liquor under high license goes on increasing. Instead of prohibiting, it actually causes an increase in its sale.

High license tends to make the liquor traffic respectable. A man who has a license to sell intoxicating liquors has as much *right* to sell as any merchant has to sell any kind of merchandise, and receives as much *protection* as any man of business. The very fact that he has a government license makes him more independent and fearless of the consequence of his business.

Does licensed liquor make less paupers? Does it make less drunkards? Is it more harmless in its effects? Does it cause less misery, and shame and sorrow? Does it vitiate the morals of society less than untaxed liquor? Most assuredly not. High license liquor is *just as bad in its effects as any other liquor.*

The revenue of $4,500,000 collected from the saloons in this state is referred to as showing the wonderful advantage of high license. It is claimed that it helps to pay our taxes; indeed, that the amount collected from the saloons of Chicago amounts to nearly half of all the other taxes. With it the police force can be paid. It pays for police courts, judges, prisons, etc., etc. If the advocates of high license would count the cost of the liquor traffic, the money necessary to pay the costs of this traffic, in police, police courts, justices, attornies, magistrates, prisons, and the cost of keeping prisoners after conviction, it would be found that the cost would greatly exceed the amount derived as revenue.

Some time since I was talking with a man from the central part of this state. He was a high license man and a Republican. He was advocating the cause of high license. I questioned him as to the workings of it in his own town. He told me in substance that they had nine saloons in his town; that the license was fixed at $800 each, the nine yielding a revenue of $7,200. This he considered clear gain. Then I asked him about the police and arrests. He said that the number arrested each day averaged about three; this would amount to about

1,000 annually. The cost of prosecution and other expenses, he said, would amount to about $500 each. "This," said I, "amounts to $500,000 as the cost of your liquor traffic. I cannot see any financial advantage in that." Neither did he.

By further inquiry, I found that under local option the city had been for three years without saloons, and that during that time a police force was unnecessary and the jail was empty. The workings of the law in this town I think fairly represents the condition in many other towns. But the $4,500,000 received from the saloons really does not come from the saloons. It comes from the pockets of the poor, the laborers, and the criminals; as much the largest proportion of the money expended for liquor comes from this class. The money that comes from them is the bread, clothing, and homes of this people. It is taken from them by the saloonists and paid into the treasury of the city. With the blood money of its citizens, Chicago paves its streets; builds its city hall; pays for its public works, its health department, its police. O, shame, shame on Chicago!

Judas betrayed his Lord with thirty pieces of silver, but when he saw his Master hanging on the cross, his conscience smote him. He ran to the temple, to the high priests, threw the money down, saying: "I will not have it. It is blood money. Take it back." What did the high priests do with it? Pave the streets of Jerusalem? No! Pay the police of Jerusalem? No! Pay the board of public works of Jerusalem? No! They bought a burying ground for their criminals!! O, shame on Chicago, shame on the state of Illinois, when they resort to such means to rob poor human nature, causing so much misery, and shame, and sorrow, and disgrace and crime, to replenish their depleted treasuries! Let our hands be free from this awful crime. Let not our hands be dyed in the blood of our fellow citizens.

License the rum traffic for money! License the rum traffic to stop it! As well touch a match to powder to stop its burning; as well tear down the dam to stop the water from flowing; as well fill the air with miasma and disease to stop the pestilence! How can humanity be so deceived?

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union merits the approval and support of all good citizens. It has done more for God and humanity than any other organization of its size and age. It was born out of the necessity of its time. Among its members are some of the most intelligent and influential women of the land. Ever since its organization it has stood in the front of the battle, fighting this great evil, the liquor traffic, rescuing the fallen, leading them back to life and respectability, restoring thousands of men and women to peace and prosperity. Its weapons of warfare are prayer and song and entreaty. Its members use them in every good cause. They used them in the late election. They prayed for the good of our land. They prayed that God would so guide and direct the councils of the nation that the best results would follow. In some states, they probably prayed for the Republican party; in others, they prayed for the Democratic party. But where some of them prayed for the success of the party that favored the extinction of the liquor traffic, they are accused of committing a great crime, overturning the government. For this they are abused; they have church doors closed against them; they have houses closed against them; they are refused support in their work.

But these women are courageous. They are women of faith; their trust is in God and though the world turn against them, they will still work on in their own way, for "God and home and native land." They will work on until this great work has been accomplished, and when completed it will stand as a monument to their courage and sacrifices, and their faith. It is our duty to stand by them, to trust them. Their feet are planted on the word of God, their hands are placed in God's hand, with His spirit breathed upon them they will go forward, and that to victory.

## JACK'S MOTHER.

ANGELE CRIPPEN DAVIS.

The road wound up the hill from the bridge over the creek. All along the crooked, zig-zag, rail fences, the dead sumach bushes stood shining in the keen November blasts. When the top of the hill was reached, I saw a stretch of bare, brown fields, under a gray sky. Near at hand, was a hay-rick, with some cattle cowering against it to keep warm.

Everything was so still. Only the wind shaking the dead leaves in the oak trees. Only the far off crow of a rooster in a distant farm-yard, and the bark of a dog from across the creek.

The house stood a little way from the road. A gray, weather-beaten, frame affair, with no sign of life about it, save the smoke from a chimney. I went to the side door and knocked. A tall, gaunt woman with spectacles pushed upon her forehead, came and opened the door.

"Come right in and take a seat and set down," she said, hospitably, at the same time drawing a chair before the fire.

The room was but scantily furnished. A bed in one corner, a table, a few chairs, some nails in the wall upon which to hang clothes. No carpet, a little stand in the corner holding a few books, and above it, on the wall, was hung a slate, with a boy's cap over it. The high mantle-piece above the fire, held a wooden clock, some flat-irons, and bottles, while Ayres' almanac, in yellow cover, was suspended from a tack.

The woman drew a chair before the fire opposite me, and took up a blue yarn stocking she was knitting.

"Seems like I could talk better if I've got my knittin'," said she, "and then I've promised these here stockins' by tomorrer night any how, and I must keep my word."

"Of course," I replied, "and you must not stop because I am here,—what a nice fire!" I continued, stretching out my feet to the flames.

"Yes, it's a great mercy to be able to keep warm. I set here at night sometimes, Tom and me, and I tell him how thankful we had ought to be. Tom's nothing but a cat, but he's a sight o' comp'ny for me. I'd be awful lonesome if it was'nt for Tom."

Hearing his name, just at this juncture appeared a great yellow cat arching his spine and rubbing himself against his mistress' feet. Then lying down in front of the fire, he sleepily half shut his eyes, and alternately purred and washed his face.

"Some folks aint fond o' cats," said Tom's mistress, beaming on him through her spectacles, "but I think cats is dreadful knowin', seems like Tom, now, could do a'most anything but talk. It beats all what that cat knows."

"I like cats," I said, stroking his soft fur, while he lay at full length in an ecstacy of enjoyment.

"You don't say! Well I never would a believed it," she exclaimed. Though as to her reasons for such skepticism she said nothing. "I expect you must feel awful empty ridin' so fur through the cold," she continued, "I've got some fried cakes I made this mornin'. They ain't nothin' extry, but a body gets careless about cookin' when they ain't nobody but theirselves to cook fur."

She went out of the room, and brought back a plate of doughnuts with some bread and butter.

"Now jest help your self and eat all you've a mind to. Taint much, but you're dreadful welcome."

So I sat in front of the fire and ate the doughnuts, while Tom stared at me with green eyes and meowed for bits. The fire blazed and crackled up the chimney. The woman's knitting needles clicked and clicked, but never stopped for an instant.

"There!" said she presently, "I've got this heel off my mind. I'm knittin' 'em fur Deacon Peters. Mis' Peters, she's a clever woman, and there aint no better man than the deacon. But he's very partickler about the fit of his socks, an' sometimes I don't narrer to suit him. But the Peterses is all nice folks. She sends fur me to help through harvest time, and at hog killin', an' if they have comp'ny. If there's anything extry goin' on at the Peterses they have me over." This is told with a touch of mild complacency. "It's a great help to me. Many's the little thing they send me over through the winter, an' when they've got garden sass, Mis' Peters never forgits me the summer through. To be sure, they've got thousands of everything to eat, but taint everybody that would remember me, if they had."

"You have no near neighbors, have you?" I asked.

"None nearer'n three-quarters of a mile down the crik, an' I wouldn't care if they was further off. I ain nothin' agin 'em, but they're such a trifling set, the Browns; Mis' Brown she's an easy soul that wouldn hurt a fly, an's too lazy to keep her children's faces clea Talkin' to her don't do a mite o' good. She'll kind laugh, an' things'll go right on the same. When the are sick, I go an' set up nights with 'em, an' make 'em yarb teas an' such like, but I don't care about neighborin with 'em."

"Isn't it lonely for you, living here by yourself?"

She pushed the spectacles up on her forehead, and fo a minute the busy needles stopped.

"Sometimes tis, an' then agin taint. I've got Tom you know, an' besides, when a body is my age, they've good deal to think over."

"I should think it would be lonesome in winter," replied, glancing out of the window. I saw the leave whirling in the wind, the low, grey clouds scudding across the sky, the cowering cattle, and against the sky line, on the hill beyond, three or four sheep huddle together. What a barren, desolate waste it must be i winter, when the cold, white snow-shroud lies on th dead bosom of the earth.

Her glance followed mine through the window, and rested for a minute on the dreary landscape. Then she said, soberly,

"Taint much to look at, I know, but I'm used to it, and that makes a sight o' difference. I don't mind it much of winter, neither. I'm mostly busy through the day. When it comes evenin' I put down the curtains an' shut out the dark, an' Tom an' me take right smart o' comfort before the fire. I go to bed airly, too, an' I aint in much of a hurry about gittin' up in the mornin'. But it's harder in spring, when I hear the wild geese flyin' overhead, and the frogs air a-peepin' and hollerin', seems like I kind o' git restless then. An' it's lonesomer yit of summer evenin's, a listenin' to the whippoorwills. That minds me of when my man an' me was courtin'. We used to set in our front door an' hear the whippoorwills a callin', up the valley. That was the summer before we was married. Let me see," she said reflectively, with the knitting needles moving slower, "we was marrie thirty-two years ago the twenty-fifth o' last Septemb My Jack is nigh on to thirty-one years old." This she added, speaking more to herself than me, and lo ing in the fire.

"Have you lived here all your married life?" I asked.

"We went to house-keepin' here, an' it looked so comf'table and nice. We was young, too, an' didn't never realize they was trouble in the world. My man was awful good to me, a good pervider, an' so handy about the chores. He was tickled to pieces when our baby was born. I had to keep a tellin' him it was flyin' in the face o' Providence to be so set up about it. La me! things is dreadful hard, 'pears like. He ketched a bad cold when the baby was on'y six months old, an' had pneumony an' died. I took his death dreadful hard, dreadful. Seemed like as though I couldn't give him up. 'Peared as if I wouldn't be reconciled no way. If it hadn't been for my baby, I never could a took heart. But by an' by I got to takin' such comfort with Jacky, an' he growed up such a pretty boy. Smart, too. Beat all, the way that bo took hold o' figgers. He ciphered clean through Ray 'rithmetic, part third, 'fore he was fifteen year old. H could do sums, made up out o' people's heads, that th school-master dasent tech. That's why old Si Mannin give him sech a good offer to clerk in his store. That was the beginning of it all. My poor boy liked comp'ny, an' they was wild fellers, them Mannin' boys was, I begin to git kind o' worried, but I didn't know. No, I didn't know," she repeated, her hands trembling so, that she laid her knitting-work down in her lap.

"One Saturday night he didn't come home at all. I tried to think t'was all right, mebbe somethin' kep' him an' he couldn't come. I didn't sleep though, I kep' at thinkin' about his dead father, an' a livin' over his baby days, till I couldn't shet my eyes. The next day he didn't come. I waited all day, cooked what he liked fur dinner, but he wasn't here to eat. I couldn't stan' it any longer when dusk come an' didn't bring him, I'd been afraid, some how, to let any body know. But I said now to my-

, 'somethin' has happened to my boy.' So I jest rted down the road with Jack's dog a follerin' me, to k for him. T'was in the summer, an' the elder-berry hes was in blow, I could jest see 'em showing out nite through the dark."

"But I didn't see nor hear nothin'. of Jack. Once I ught I heard somebody a crossin' the bridge, an' I ned but 'twas still agin, though Jack's dog picked up ars an' started down hill a-whinin'. I turned an' went ack to the house. I thought I'd shet up the doors an' go own to Peters's an' git somebody to go for Jack. I was the kitchen, when Carlo tore in, a barkin' an' pullin' dress; says I, 'Carlo, what ails you? G'long off.'"

"But he wouldn't go, so's I went with him to pacify m. I didn't know, you see; I follered him down the ill, him a barkin' an' a lookin' back to me. Somebody as a layin' on the bridge; Carlo stood over him a wag-n' his tail, an' a whinin'—'Twas Jack—I thought he as dead at first. But he wasn't. I'd a ruther he had n. He couldn't get no further, an' had fell, when rlo found him. 'Twas him I heard." The knitting-ork had fallen to the floor unheeded. The trembling nds interlocked their fingers.

"He was dreadful sorry, an' I hoped he wouldn't do t agin. But he did, an' he got worse an' worse. I thought my heart was broke when his father died. But that wasn't as bad as this. He lost his place an' couldn't git nothin' to do, I never said a cross word to him. You see I was his mother, an' I couldn't forgit when he was my little baby.

"One mornin'—that was the hardest—I found he'd slipped off in the night, without tellin' me good-bye, jest left a little note sayin' he was discouraged, an' was oin' to leave for somewheres no body didn't know him. It's twelve years ago, an' I aint never heard a word. There's his slate an' cap on the wall. He used to hang em up in that same place. Seems like he was comin,' o see 'em there. That's all, I'm jest waitin' fur him."

She took the knitting-work from the floor, and began remblingly, to move the needles. But her eyes were so lim, she put it down.

"Sometimes," she said, "I get so tired an' discour-ed, I'm afraid I'll have to go before Jack comes. An' en agin, I feel like the Lord can see how a mother s, an' he'll send him before I die."

he cat got up and stretched himself. The wind d in the chimney, and filled the silence that had n in the room.

Jack's mother rose from her chair, and laid her shak-ng hand on the back of it.

"I wonder," she said, in a half-choked whisper, "if even God can really know how hard it is to wait?"

## Correspondence.

### "ARE WE A POLITICAL PARTY?"

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The article in your issue of November 27, "Are we a Political Party?," interested me greatly, and set me to thinking. The conclusion that we are not a political party, seemed correct, but the question remained, What are we?

As I have thought it over and over, new ideas have wned on me, making old ones clearer than before, and nging conclusions that seemed sound, and giving to a clearer reason why we are not a political party, than ound in the aforesaid article.

Webster defines political, as pertaining to public policy politics; relating to state affairs; concerned in national measures; especially pertaining to a state, in distinction rom a city or municipality; as a political writer.

Now is not our W. C. T. U. in fact a society organized for the dissemination of a moral and political truth? We often say that the overthrow of the liquor traffic has been our aim from the crusade. That certainly is a political object, a political revolution in one sense; for when accomplished, it will be a revolution in legislation concerning the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Our W. C. T. U. certainly is engaged in work and fort "pertaining to public policy or politics," and we pe, and expect, to make it felt in that direction more and more. It holds a certain position "relating to state affairs;" in Iowa we intended, and tried, to "lend our influence" so as to aid in efforts calculated to entirely change the past legislative policy of the state upon this question; certainly it is our position now, relating to state affairs, that makes the Iowa W. C. T. U. consider it unwise to ally itself to the Prohibition party movement; if for no other reason, because such an alliance not only could not help us in the prosecution of our work, but would antagonize the very ones that can help and have helped us. We are "concerned in national measures" and working to influence national legislation; therefore, I conclude that the declaration, in our St. Louis resolution, that we are a "non-political organization," is not really true, and was adopted only because we had not clear ideas upon this subject, so new to us, that of defining our position, in regard to political affairs. That resolution did not, in my judgment, make us a political party, for those who adopted it have not yet the exercise of the political right of authoritatively expressing their opinions at the ballot box, the very method by which all political parties decide questions of public policy; but it did make us a partisan political organization inasmuch as it expressed our political party preferences, and declared where we would throw our political influence, with what political party, and pledges us to the work not only of advancing prohibition, but of making a Prohibition party for that purpose.

The resolutions adopted by those ecclesiastical bodies did just the same thing for those ministers, and they had votes to follow their declarations with, we have not.

I hold it to be just as true of women as of men, that they cannot be professed partisan allies and coworkers with two political parties at the same time, hence the unwisdom of the St. Louis action, because in the interim necessary by the laws of growth, with the aid even of the influence of our W. C. T. U. organization, to make a triumphant Prohibition party, we want to secure the co-operation in various temperance measures, in all of our states, of the very political parties whose present existence we in that resolution practically, if not in words, declare ourselves determined to break up.

It is true that a political party must be made up of something more tangible than "influence," but the implied conclusion that the "influence" of the W. C. T. U. will be "unsupported by votes," is not true in fact either as our desire or expectation, and if not political crafthood it must be political blindness that would so represent it, for we expect to make votes by influencing every voter we can. "To pay no further heed to," and to "counsel a steadfast nonobservance of all disagreeable things said and done" because of the action at St. Louis, may do for those who have crossed their political Rubicon, burned their bridges after them and determined never to change their minds, but it is hardly in accordance with the spirit of the declaration made by those who when sure of a more than two-thirds majority in convention, could say, "If we find ourselves mistaken we will frankly acknowledge it, and if you of the opposition are mistaken you will have to come to us."

Criticisms, harsh even and unkind, if observed, may help us all to a clearer perception of the wisest method of advancing our prohibition principles, and it is just possible that those who favored the adoption of that St. Louis resolution, and those who opposed its adoption, may yet through comparison of views find some way of expressing their devotion to the cause of prohibition in which they can all unite, "and work on as heretofore."

I confess the statements of those who favored, and the criticisms of those who do not favor the action at St. Louis, have helped me, and I think it well for us to heed the words, "Come now, and let us reason together."

MARY J. ALDRICH.

### A WORD TO OUR WORKERS.

"And the Lord said, * * * speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." Rocks around them, mountains above them, an enemy behind them, and the Red Sea in front of them, yet still—"Go forward."

Were ever any people surrounded by greater difficulties? Many of the Israelites had lost faith and courage, and, (as we are all apt to do), they just came to a "standstill" and with bitter words began to upbraid their leader, Moses, for their seeming misfortunes. "Wherefore," they cried, "dids't thou lead us into this wilderness. It had been better for us to have still served the Egyptians." But these people forgot that Israel was under God's direction, that Moses was only an instrument in God's hand. God had raised up Israel for a special purpose, and that purpose would be fulfilled, faulty and stiff-necked though individual members of the nation might be, rash and impatient though even the meek Moses was on some occasions, still God was leading His people even into the wilderness, and His command was, "Go forward," even into the billows if need be, and "I will divide the waters before you."

Dear temperance workers, it has come to me that many of you are thinking that just now the W. C. T. U. is in this Red Sea wilderness, with the enemy behind and the waters in front; and perhaps your hearts have failed you and your bitter cry has been raised like Israel of old, "Wherefore have we been led into this wilderness to die?" But you also forget that you, too, are God's people, that the W. C. T. U. has all along with earnest prayer been committed by your leaders, as well as by yourselves, to the guidance of the Most High; that the Red Sea must always be crossed by God's people before they can enter the promised land. And so God's command is as much to us today as to Israel, "Go forward, and I will divide the waters before you." I know we are all inclined to think that every new danger is the greatest danger, and every new combination of difficulties the insurmountable one. But is it so?

My work in my own state, Pennsylvania, has, ever since my connection with the W. C. T. U. four years ago, been largely pioneer work, which all will admit is the hardest of all work to do. I have organized fully one hundred new unions in that state alone, a large majority of them on my own responsibility. I have also been pioneer organizer and lecturer for the State Constitutional Temperance Amendment Association, pioneer worker for temperance instruction in teachers institutes, and for the last year and a half pioneer worker for a state temperance law for our public schools. I therefore know something of what it is to have to meet and overcome all sorts of difficulties and prejudices, and I can truthfully say that I find no difficulties before us now much greater than those that are past.

Let me, for the encouragement of the temperance women of my state, give a short reminiscence of my work in "the former days." Three years ago, after the failure of our first effort in Pennsylvania for the submission by our state legislature of a prohibitory constitutional amendment, our State Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment Association, of which I was a member as one of the executive committee, earnestly requested me to become an organizer for that non-partisan association. But the outlook was dark indeed. Temperance people were discouraged by the first failure. There was not a dollar in the state C. T. A, A. treasury, with which to pay even the traveling expenses of an organizer; and fearful of debt, I with the rest of the executive committee voted for a law that if an organizer failed to collect expenses while organizing, they should not draw any money out of the state treasury even on subscriptions which they themselves had obtained. Now let me give the history of the organization of one county which is a fair sample of the difficulties we met in almost every other county.

Armed with an official credential from the state association, I wrote to the principal W. C. T. U. of the county requesting that as a union they would assist me in getting signers to a call for a non-partisan Constitutional Temperance Amendment convention, and also to assist in arranging for a series of appointments to lecture in their county on this subject. But the most excellent president wrote back kindly but positively declining, saying the W. C. T. U. of———, did not feel competent to do more than the "regular work of a W. C. T. U." Then I wrote to influential men who had previously bestowed much praise on my "moral suasion" work and lectures, but they, too, declined to assist. Finally, I went in person to the county seat, and yet for three whole weeks I failed to find a single influential man who was willing to become publicly identified with the measure. Even some ministers of the gospel refusing to sign the call for the non-partisan C. T. A. convention. The

editor of the leading Republican paper of the county, when asked by a prominent gentleman to publish a little article, simply explaining the aims of a Constitutional Amendment Association, roundly denounced Prohibition Constitutional Amendment Associations and myself, for attempting to form such a thing in that county. The wife of a country minister had at last, as a personal favor to me, consented to make my lecture engagements through members of her denomination. But though I offered to go without any remuneration except such as might be given to me at close of the lecture, she found great difficulty in making the required number of engagements. Now, I ask is the way of any of you today more hedged in by difficulties than this? But we simply went forward, lecturing and securing the election of delegates wherever we could get an audience, publishing articles on constitutional amendments daily and weekly in all papers that would admit them, never taking time to answer criticisms or find fault ourselves. And what was the result?

In a short time one of the grandest men of the county, a college president, came forward and let it be publicly announced that he was thoroughly identified with that work. Newspapers began to publish long notices of our meetings and at the end of five weeks there was held in the conservative old county seat of that county, the largest county temperance convention ever held in Pennsylvania. Duly elected delegates from each political party were present from almost every election district of the county. Delegates were there from almost every W. C. T. U. of the county. Fully ten newspaper reporters, representing as many papers, were present all day taking notes of the meeting. And the next day that daily paper whose editor had so denounced the whole measure, came out with a three column report headed, "Monstrous Prohibition meetings," "Eleven Hundred Citizens in Attendance," "The people must be heard," "They have a right to an opportunity of voting on a Prohibition Amendment," etc. And to this day, no county exceeds that county in its interest on the temperance question. Now what is the moral of this tale? Suppose when I first met these numerous obstacles, I had become discouraged and sat down with folded hands, or worse still, written around over the state discouraged reports or fault-finding letters against all who had not seen matters as I saw them, or did not do as I desired them to do. Would not the result have been inevitable failure of not only the C. T. A. work, that year, in that county, but also of much of the work in the state? And that noble record made by the ever faithful Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. of a petition sent to our legislature bearing the names of two hundred and fifty thousand petitioners, might never have been made.

Dear sisters, what we need now, is simply to have more faith in God and "go forward" with our allotted work whatever it may be. In Pennsylvania, it is making sentiment and getting petitions signed for scientific temperance in our public schools. And let me say for the further encouragement of our state workers in this line, that I have been lecturing on this theme almost constantly since the election, notwithstanding special difficulties thrown in my way, wherever our women have had the courage to make appointments, and advertise them as they previously did, I find no diminution in my audiences, no decrease of interest. When at the close of a lecture I ask for a vote of those in favor of our proposed Scientific Temperance law, every man, woman and child springs as readily to their feet as they did before the election. Legislators as cheerfully pledge me publicly and privately to support our bill in the coming legislature. In short, I am fully persuaded that all we need, in order to write success on our banners, is to hear and heed that Divine command, "Speak to the children of Israel that they go forward."

NARCISSA E. WHITE.

## "DECEMBER'S AS PLEASANT AS MAY."

It is the eve of Thanksgiving day, beloved co-laborers, and I am longing to write a letter to you. I have desired each week for a month past to come to you with some words of advice about your winter work, and to thank you each and every one for the help you have so continually and cheerfully given me during this year through which we have just passed. In the summer, when I lay so ill, it gave me solid comfort to think about the state superintendents and to know of what simon-pure stuff they are made; to feel whatever was God's purpose for me, His spirit would water the seed we have planted, and cause it to grow to a great tree "that spreadeth out her roots by the river, and shall not see when heat cometh, but her leaf shall be green; and shall not be careful in the year of drought, neither shall cease from yielding fruit." But "man is immortal till his work is done," and God has other things for me to do. He knows I only want what He sees best, so I receive my re-appointment from our executive committee with fresh impetus, and gladly take up our beloved flower mission branch of the W. C. T. U. and throw my energies into service "for God and home and native land." I sincerely trust that every state superintendent in this department will go and do likewise, as I feel I can do far more effective work without change. I know and love them now, and you all understand this is half the secret. I often wish it was possible to get as close to each individual member, but in order to do this I would have to correspond with all, and that would be impossible. It would be a real source of pleasure to me if I could know how many flower missions are in active operation in each state, and I want every one interested to remember that I am here, and want to give my whole self to any needs that God would let me fill.

Is it generally understood that we are to keep up our work all the year round, and that during the winter we are to carry to the needy all the sunshine and practical help possible? No doubt there will be many a time when such necessities as can only be relieved by money or substantials will arise, but the help that is needed will more often be, not alms, but new hope, true sympathy, and thoughtful cheer. How often a word wisely spoken will lift a burdened one out of despondency and cause the heart to sing for joy. Augustus Hare used to say, "We must get at the souls of the poor through their bodies," and this is surely true. Good words can not relieve hunger nor cold, but when once the body is fed and warmed, there is most apt to be a warming of the heart with gratitude, and a reaching out after better things. Look after the sick, read to the aged, take bright, cheery faces to the darkened well; and carry Christ in your heart to all. I think we have no right to doubt that this is God's work, and that He has honored it; if only each one interested in the work could see my scrap book, which was compiled for the convention, because there were many more beautiful and practical incidents reported to me than I could have presumed to ask the convention to give time to hear. It did not reach St. Louis until after the convention, as my representative, Mrs. Munnell, had the misfortune (I won't call it misfortune, for nothing happens to God's children) to lose her trunk, in which she had the book. If it was not that I feel it would be an extravagant thing to spend that much in postage, I would send it to each state superintendent, as a source of encouragement. One very noticeable feature of it is the air of culture which the correspondence shows, and the busy hands that are guiding it. O, dear workers, I thank God for the superintendents that He selected for me.

Let your visits continue every week, or every other week, and carry with you to the needy ones, flour, meal, tea or coffee, good vegetables, or anything you have. Always have one of our text cards attached to every basket or bundle you carry, and let good reading matter, temperance tracts and books, be put securely in it. Carry your pledge cards, and when practicable, use them. Look after your proteges, see that they are nicely fixed for church, if able to get there; and have such services as can be carried out if they are invalids or infirm. Feed the hungry, clothe the destitute, and through it all and with it all, bring your Master's spirit to these hearts and teach them of the Divine love which prompts you to come to their help. Practical ideas will develop as you go on, and you will soon see wonderful things as outgrowths.

We will not have any concerted work for Christmas or New Year's, as the one day's national work is all I am at present able to attempt, and I need my small stock of strength for personal guidance now, as each day brings its own work. But it would give me joy to know that every flower mission in the land will try to make cheer and joy wherever it is possible. There is so much one can do if one only wants to "shine" for the Father, and oftentimes the cups of cold water call for the sweetest blessings. Beautiful things will suggest themselves to our women.

I hope to be able to write you once every six weeks or so, through THE UNION SIGNAL. It is my desire to send a letter to each state superintendent and in this way reach all of you. But I am very unreliable and have come to the conclusion I ought not to promise anything. If I weary you longer today you may not be glad to hear from me again, and I will take the benefit of the doubt and only add that my prayer to God for you is, "that ye might be filled with the knowledge of His will in all wisdom and spiritual understanding. That ye might walk worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing, being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God." In tender love, Your friend,

*Sick bed, Nov. 26.* JENNIE CASSEDAY.

## BOOK NOTICES.

"THE MAN WONDERFUL IN THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL," is a title of great felicity. It is written, not by man and wife, but by husband and wife, Dr. C. B. plus Dr. Mary A. Allen, of Ithaca, New York. It is dedicated "to the memories of our revered mothers," and is throughout pervaded by the purest atmosphere of home. Under the figure of a house, this book treats of all parts and functions of the body. Some of the chapter headings are as follows: The Foundations, The Walls, The Servants, The Observatory, The Kitchen, The Dining Room, The Engine, The Laundry, etc. In a fresh, pleasing style, the whole gospel of hygiene and the triple pledge is taught, and by vivid illustrations fastened like a nail in a sure place.

"BREAKFAST, DINNER AND SUPPER," is a new cook book growing out of the temperance revival. It is edited by Dr. J. E. White and Mrs. M. L. Wanless, and published by Dr. White, in Battle Creek, Mich. Against wine at dinner it takes strong ground, also against pork as a food. The book is packed with recipes and household suggestions of practical value.

LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION, an address by the Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., delivered at Chickering Hall, is sent us by the National Temperance Society, in neat pamphlet form. It is an able Gospel plea for total abstinence and is a most valuable pamphlet for general circulation, and especially among young men.

The National Temperance Society has also issued its usual TEMPERANCE ALMANAC AND TEETOTALER'S YEAR BOOK, 1885. Compiled by J. N. Stearns. This invaluable temperance document, combining almanac and teetotaler's year-book for 1885, will be found to be one of the most convenient and important publications for the price ever issued on the subject. In addition to the astronomical calculations and calendar, will be found: The latest internal reveune statistics, official, from the department at Washington. Statistics of intemperance, national liquor revenue, indirect cost and loss from drink, our nation's drink-bill, liquor-traffic in the union, brewer's congress, English statistics, prohibition does prohibit, a great national question, etc. A carefully-prepared table, showing the list of all the temperance periodicals in the country, together with the price, place of publication, and the name of editor and publisher. A table giving the names of the officers of the Woman's National and State C. T. Unions, with their post office address, also directories of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars Orders in the United States. The same society also send out a new Christmas exercise entitled "Our Motto," at only five cents each, excellent for Band of Hope entertainments.

"Leave God to order all thy ways,
And trust in Him whate'er betide;
Thou'lt find Him in the evil days,
Thine all sufficient help and guide,
Who trusts in God's unchanging love,
Builds on a rock that naught can move."

# Our Children.

## LITTLE THINGS.

A little spring had lost its way
Amid the grass and fern;
A passing stranger scooped a well
Where weary men might turn.
He walled it in, and hung with care
A ladle at its brink;
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that toil might drink.
He passed again, and lo! the well
By summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,
And saved a life beside.

## THE SMOKING MINISTER.

PILGRIM.

"O mother! mother!" exclaimed little Harry Graves, as, his hair flying, his cheeks flushed and his whole appearance denoting intense excitement, he rushed into the sitting-room and threw himself on a stool at his mother's side, "what do you think I have seen?"

"I'm sure I can not tell," was the answer; something very wonderful, judging by your looks. Why, Harry, my boy, Effie would call you her wild Indian should she see you now. What is it?"

"Why, mother, it was our minister smoking! I saw him."

"Aren't you mistaken, my son. I don't think Mr. H. smokes."

"Well, he was smoking tonight, for I saw him with my own eyes. You see, Jem and I were coming home and passed right by his house. He and another man were sitting on the back piazza, and, as true as you live, were both smoking."

Willie, an older brother who had been busy with his books, looked up with a merry twinkle in his eye.

"Well, mother, what do you think of that? If Mr. Hunt, the wise, good minister, smokes, can't Willie Graves, who lays claim neither to wisdom nor goodness, be permitted to follow in his steps? You know you have often held him up as an example to us."

"No, my son! Imitate as much as you please, our pastor's virtues. As to faults, Willie Graves has quite enough of his own, without seeking others."

"But mother, would so good a man as Mr. H. smoke if he thought it wrong?"

"It is wrong, whether he thinks so or not. Almost any physician will tell you that, to the young especially, the habit of smoking is deleterious in the extreme. Tobacco, possessing like alcohol minute doses of arsenic, causes, says one, 'impairment of growth, nervous debility, and physical degradation.' It pains me to learn that one I respect so highly as our pastor has fallen into this habit. It surely is inconsistent with the principles he advocates. I think he would be the last one to advise his people to imitate him in this respect."

"But mother, have you ever known a person to be seriously injured by smoking?"

"Yes, Willie, one case is fresh in my memory. It is that of a young minister, talented and eloquent, and possessing in an unusual degree those genial traits that caused him to be universally beloved. He was strictly temperate in every respect but this; he was an inveterate smoker. This minister, whose life was full of promise, and who was for a long time a bright light in the denomination to which he belongs, has been for several years scarcely more than a wreck. It is true he has contracted the habit of using stronger narcotics than tobacco, but his best friends think that the excessive use of the weed, acting on his nervous temperament, has been the chief cause of the great change so long apparent in him."

"You speak of stronger narcotics, mother. You know it is said by some that a smoker is more likely to contract the habit of drinking than others; do you think this is so?"

"I hardly know. One thing is certain;—nearly all drinkers smoke; but it is equally true that many, who become addicted to the latter habit, are strictly temperate in other respects. How far the habit of smoking excites a craving for stronger stimulants, I can not say. In the case of the minister I have spoken of, had not the excessive use of tobacco clouded his intellect, and killed his moral sense, he never would have become a slave to opium—a slavery hardly less to be dreaded than that of strong drink.

"That smoking is a foolish, useless and injurious habit, but few will deny. God never meant the pure, sweet air he gives us to breathe to be impregnated with the fumes of tobacco. But it is a sad fact that we are becoming a nation of smokers. Even the little boys, scarcely old enough to leave their mother's side, may be daily seen on our streets, puffing away at some vile cigarette. And no wonder when those from whom we expect better things, even the ministers appointed our instructors, are themselves slaves to this habit."

"Why, little mother, you are quite a preacher. Well, preachers, you know, like to see some fruit of their labors, so I'll promise to be your first convert. My chains are not very strong as yet, so I'll break away before they become tightly forged. From this day, the 'vile weed' and I will part. I'll be a slave to no such habit, but for the future touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing."

During this conversation, little Harry had been listening intently, now he burst out:

"Good for you, Will! Now mother won't look sober any more as she does when she sees you with a cigar, and Effie won't say, 'brudder Willie's tose don't smell dood. I won't tiss him if he smots.' But I guess Mr. H. better look out and not talk to us fellows about drinking cider. I love sweet cider; but he said we mustn't drink it 'cause if we do we shall want it when it isn't sweet. If he smokes, I just wonder how he can preach on temperance."

So do I.—*Morning Star.*

*ATTENTION COMPANY!*

*A kind gentleman who believes in temperance education, offers a set of pretty prize cards to that scholar in every Band of Hope who shall, during the first quarter, pass the best examination in the Band of Hope Manual.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S LETTER.

Dear Boys and Girls:—A week ago Sunday you remember the Sunday school lesson was on "Drunkenness." I want to tell you about the Sunday school of the First Baptist church in Chicago, where the Rev. Dr. Henson is pastor, and where this good man and Superintendent Everingham stand as loyal leaders in temperance. This is the program for that day:

REVIEW.

December 7, 1884. Lesson 10. Proverbs, xxiii, 29-35.

Sing 279.—"Where is My Boy Tonight."

Supt.—We learned last Sunday that virtue, by its attractive purity and beauty would win us to lives of innocence, holiness and happiness. Today we are to look into the "drunkard's looking glass" and see him as he is, and we see portrayed in the frightful picture the very worst of all the vices, for drunkenness includes them all.

What do we learn in the lesson intoxicating drinks will produce?

All.—Waste, want and woe, both in time and eternity.

Supt.—How does strong drink cause waste?

Boys.—Waste of time, waste of wealth, waste of brain, waste of health.

Supt.—How does it occasion want?

Girls.—It creates the drunkard's home, which want and wretchedness make a hell upon earth.

Supt.—How does strong drink give woe?

Bible Classes.—It eats away the brain, until the wretched victim has no mental power to resist the disease caused by indulgence. Then comes despair and the drunkard's end.

Supt.—Is it possible that this worst emissary of the devil exerts a wide-spread influence?

Boys.—The annual cost of the liquor traffic in the United States is sixteen hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The meat-bill of the city of New York for a year is thirty millions of dollars, and the liquor bill sixty-eight millions.

Supt.—What can you say of the number of places licensed to sell spirituous liquors?

Girls.—There are in the United States and territories 130,000 places licensed, and 300,000 persons employed in them. Add to these the number employed in distilleries and wholesale liquor shops, and we have 570,000 while there are but 150,000 ministers and school teachers.

Supt.—Can the Bible Classes give some figures in regard to criminals, etc., made by strong drink?

Bible Classes.—The liquor traffic annually sends 100,000 persons to prison; reduces 200,000 children to a stage worse than orphanage; sends 60,000 to a drunkard's grave, makes 600,000 drunkards, and brings woe, disease, misery, crime and premature death all over the country.

Supt.—What does the drinker take, when asked to take a drink?

Boys.—Woe, wounds, sorrow, suffering, danger, death.

Supt.—What then are the evils of intemperance?

Scholars.—It injures the body and ruins the soul. It disables the mind, it unfits for daily life, it brings poverty, and it leads into bad company.

Bible Classes.—It is opposed to religion and morality. It injures family and friends, it tempts others, it leads to crime, and it fills poor houses and prisons.

Supt.—How can we avoid being drunkards, and what is the cure?

Boys.—Don't begin; touch not, taste not, handle not. Keep away from drinking places, and from the company of those who drink.

Girls.—Sign the pledge; give ourselves body and soul to the Lord Jesus Christ; make the church and Sabbath school our second home.

All.—Work against intemperance; read the best books on temperance, and use all the helps of prayer and religion.

Sing 166.—"Who is on the Lord's Side."

It is the custom of the school to rise as the closing question is asked. This time, Superintendent Everingham requested that only those should stand up who were willing to pledge themselves to be total abstainers and to work for temperance. How many do you think "stood up to be counted?"

*Every single one!* And the superintendent, lifting his right hand to heaven, solemnly pledged himself to keep the vow thus made; and by the unanimous action of the whole school a glorious regiment of our temperance army was brought into the fighting ranks, "for the war."

Captain Deborah.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 836 Sharon, Pa.*

Scriptural Enigma. 234.

I am composed of 96 letters.

My 71, 93, 90, 48, 95, 26, 82, 47, 5, 60, 96, 22 was a grandson of Saul.

My 26, 6, 28, 66, 56, 62, 1, 55 is a city from which David took much brass.

My 71, 23, 2, 36 89, 45, 53, 75 was a son of Hezekiah.

My 21, 88, 95, 52, 85, 49 92 was at one time king of Egypt.

My 68, 95, 59, 81, 86, 61, 69, 90, 55, 51, 63, 52, 54, 83 is an Assyrian king hired by Ahaz to take the city of Damascus.

My 10, 16, 71, 32, 40, 55, 39, 15 was the father of Pekah.

My 79, 91, 21, 46, 80, 49 was son of Elah.

My 94, 55, 71, 19, 58, 84 was a famous hunter.

My 71, 76, 41, 95, 38 was a son of Abishur.

My 37, 72, 7, 86, 15 was one of David's sons.

My 27, 25, 95, 29, 17 was a Levite whom God called to bear the ark.

My 12, 26, 34, 20, 31, 3, 9, 71 was one of the doorkeepers for the ark.

My 50, 44, 30, 55, was the head of the priesthood.

My 70, 48, 73, 35, was a left-handed man who was very strong.

My 13, 18, 64, 87, 11 is a number.

My 77, 86, 95, 4, 85 is necessary to salvation.

My 42, 32, 30, 76, 67, is what we all desire of the Lord.

My 65, 43, 73, 14, 63 is a musical instrument used in worship.

My 45, 86, 8, 24, 73, was a son of Benjamin.

My 7, 55, 57, 74, 1, 95, 71, is a city where the children of Benjamin dwelt.

My 33, 82, 35 was a town of Benjamin founded by Shamer.

My 2, 39, 78, 75, 86, 94 was a plain-spoken prophet.

My whole is a Bible verse.

235. Diamond.

1. A letter; 2. An obstruction; 3. Ventures; 4. A metal; 5. That which measures; 6. To make legal claim; 7. A letter.

236. Double Acrostic.

1. Proud; 2. A girl's name; 3; To pinch; 4; A god; 5; A vegetable; 6. Improper indulgence.

Primals and finals each name a city of the old world.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

226. St. John, chosen, dreaded, porter, school, moon meter, year, patent, son;

"Joy and temperance, and repose,
Slam the door on the doctor's nose."

227. 1. Escapade; 2. Inactive; 3. Indigestion; 4. Leisure; 5. Cipolin; 6. Continental.

228. Winter—Spring.

229.
D E P O T
E P O C H
P O R T E
O C T E T
T H E T A

Answers have been received from Mrs. Mary F. Gregory.

December Prize.

We offer 50 cents for the best list of solutions of the December puzzles.

# Home Department.

## A BRAND SNATCHED FROM THE BURNING.

It was the new saloon that made Joe Pierce fall. He was too proud-spirited to enter a dirty-looking place with the sign "saloon" over the door.

But by and by there came a fine brick building. Blooming flowers filled the unblinded windows. Inside were showcases filled with tempting cakes, cookies and confectionery.

Outside swung the sign "Bakery." Oysters, lemons, oranges and many other things were found there that could not be purchased elsewhere in town. And this was not all. In the back part of the room was a partition with a curtained door, and behind this there was more drinking done than in any other saloon in town.

Business men that would not be seen going into a

"regular saloon" stepped in here after a loaf of bread, a few lemons, or a can of oysters and while there, who would know if they did take a glass?

By and by their errands became regular and after a while they went in without any errands. In less than a year three business men of that town became drunkards. Among them was Joe Pierce. Poor Joe! he was easily tempted. His father and two of his brothers were drunkards. Of one of his brothers it was often said, "It would be a blessing to the town if he were dead."

Joe was an ambitious fellow and struggled hard with his natural appetite for liquor. He was thorough in his trade and had earned a fine house and lot besides supporting his family well. One day his wife was sick and thoughtlessly sent him after bread at the new "Bakery." The saloonist, a jolly, good natured German with an eye to business, thought farther than Rosa Pierce did when she sent her husband for bread. He knew of the natural propensities of Joe's family, of his struggle for a manly life. He casually inquired of Mrs. Pierce's health; then suggested that he had some wine that would build her right up. Pouring out a glass full he asked Joe to test it.

So it was that as Joe left with the staff of life under his arm, he left his pledge, honor and struggle, the substantial part of his soul, behind him, overcome by the tempter. The saloonist had looked well to business and prospered by it. In less than two years Joe's home was drank up and his trade poor.

One night when on a spree, instead of going to the half-torn down building, where he had moved his wife and boy, he crept through the window into his shop, lighted a little lamp that he used for evening work, and threw himself on the floor scarcely knowing where he was or what he was about.

About eleven o'clock the cry of fire aroused the town. Joe Pierce's shop was in flames; men, women and children dressed hurriedly and rushed down to the spot. Other property was in danger and after banging at the shop door and not succeeding in breaking the lock, they concluded there was not much in there to save any way and went to work to protect the other buildings from the fire.

The wind was high and brands blew a distance of several blocks.

The roof was about to fall in when Rosa Pierce came running, in wild excitement, and set all in a commotion by saying that poor Joe must be within. She rushed around the shop to the back, jumped through the window and dragged her husband, nearly suffocated by the smoke, to the window. No man was brave enough to enter the building, but many stood outside the window and hastily dragged the two out just as the roof fell in.

It was a sober man in more senses than one, sober from drink and sober in thought, that walked up and down the sidewalk in front of the ruins of his shop, the next morning.

People said: "Now he will drink harder than ever." But as he steadily walked to and fro hour after hour, his thoughts were indeed "sober second thoughts."

He thought of the comfortable home he had had two years before; of his wife's careworn, sorrowful face of late; of his little boy weeping bitterly just a few days before because some one had called him "a drunkard's child", and he thought of his loss of trade. What real enjoyment had he gained? None, and now to pay for his two years' debauchery he was left destitute, without a penny in the world.

Then he pictured to himself the future as it would probably be if he continued to drink. He glanced down the alley where stood a rough board hut with an old rusty pipe sticking out from the roof, instead of a chimney. To this he would have to move immediately. There, in that bare, desolate room, with the snow and rain beating in under the door and at the loose windows, he imagined his wife slowly but surely dying of cold and hunger.

Next, he saw the neighbor women come in with mournful faces and treading lightly over the loose but clean floor arranging with tender hands the dear dead, body.

Yes, this would surely happen, she was not now the bright, cheerful Rosa Pierce she used to be, although she tried to be brave and cheerful.

Let him continue to drink and within a year, he believed that his boy would be motherless, and knocked around from place to place because he was only "old Joe Pierce's son."

At last he saw himself with delerium tremens, afraid to live and more afraid to die.

These thoughts decided him, and turning suddenly he started down the street to his old employer, one who had taken him as an apprentice and under whom he had worked even after he had learned his trade, for several years. Entering the shop he walked up to a gray-haired gentleman and firmly said: "I am resolved never to drink another drop. Will you take me in your employ until I earn enough to buy a set of tools."

"I will do better than that by you," the gentleman replied, "you know your trade as well as I. You are younger than I am and used to have more trade than I did. I will take you in partnership with this consideration, the first time you are drunk dissolves our partnership."

Again Joe entered business and true to his pledge, once more he has a comfortable home and a happy family.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

## QUARTERLY TEMPERANCE LESSON.—NO. 8.

*December 28, 1884.*

BY REV. DANIEL DORCHESTER, D.D.

TOPIC: TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

**LESSON TEXT.** Jeremiah xxxv 1-10, 18, 19.

1. The word which came unto Jeremiah from the Lord, in the days of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah, saying,
2. Go unto the house of the Rechabites, and speak unto them, and bring them into the house of the Lord, into one of the chambers, and give them wine to drink.
3. Then I took Jaazaniah the son of Jeremiah, the son of Habazaniah, and his brethren, and all his sons, and the whole house of the Rechabites;
4. And I brought them unto the house of the Lord, into the chamber of the sons of Hanan, the son of Igdaliah, a man of God, which *was* by the chamber of the princes, which was above the chamber of Maaseiah the son of Shallum, the keeper of the door:
5. And I set before the sons of the house of the Rechabites, pots full of wine, and cups; and I said unto them, Drink ye wine.
6. But they said, We will drink no wine: for Jonadab the son of Rechab our father commanded us, saying, Ye shall drink no wine, *neither* ye, nor your sons forever:
7. Neither shall ye build house, nor sow seed, nor plant vineyard, nor have *any:* but all your days ye shall dwell in tents; that ye may live many days in the land where ye *be* strangers.
8. Thus have we obeyed the voice of Jonadab the son of Rechab our father in all that he hath charged us, to drink no wine all our days, we, our wives, our sons, nor our daughters;
9. Nor to build houses for us to dwell in: neither have we vineyard, nor field, nor seed:
10. But we have dwelt in tents, and have obeyed, and done according to all that Jonadab our father commanded us.

* * * * *

18. ¶ And Jeremiah said unto the house of the Rechabites, Thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel; Because ye have obeyed the commandment of Jonadab your father, and kept all his precepts and done according unto all that he commanded you;
19. Therefore thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel; Jonadab the son of Rechab shall not want a man to stand before me for ever.

**GOLDEN TEXT.** Jeremiah xxxv: 6. "We will drink no wine; for Jonadab the son of Rechab our father commanded us, saying, Ye shall drink no wine, neither ye, nor your sons forever.

**HOME READINGS:** *Monday:* Prov. 23: 29-35; *Tuesday:* Rom. 14: 14-23; *Wednesday:* Dan. 1: 1-16: *Thursday:* Isa. 28: 1-13: *Friday:* Gal. 5:16-26; *Saturday:* Jer. 35: 1-19.

### Historical.

**1.** When did these events occur?

**Ans.** About 607, B. C.

**2.** Who were the Rechabites?

**Ans.** A tribe of Kenites, supposed to have been descendants of Jethro, Moses' father-in-law (Comp. Num. x: 29-32, with Judg. i: 16; iv: 11).

**3.** Where did they live?

**Ans.** Formerly on the borders of the desert, east of the Jordan; but, at this time, in Jerusalem, v, 11.

**4.** What was their religion?

**Ans.** Gentile worshippers of Jehovah, circumcised, within the Abrahamic covenant, though not reckoned as Israel, and not bound by the Mosaic law.

**5.** What became of them subsequently?

**Ans.** Were probably absorbed into the tribe of Levi (Neh iii: 14). The phrase "to stand before me," v: 19, is interpreted to mean "to minister before me." (See Deut. x: 8, and xviii: 5-7.)

### Outline of Leading Facts.

**1.** What was the Lord's command to Jeremiah?

**Ans.** v: 2.

**2.** What did Jeremiah do?

**Ans.** vs: 3-5.

**8.** Did the Rechabites obey?

**4.** What reason did they give?

**Ans.** v: 6.

**5.** How much was comprised in the Rechabite obligation?

**Ans.** vs: 8, 9.

**6.** Did they faithfully keep it?

**Ans.** vs; 10, 14, 16, 18.

**7.** What reward followed?

**Ans.** vs: 18, 19.

**8.** Was this a Divine or a human injunction?

**Ans.** v: 6.

**9.** What reason was given for the obligation?

**Ans.** v: 7, last clause.

**10.** What had Jonadab probably noticed, as to the effects of wine drinking?

**Ans.** That it leads to dissipation, disease, and ruin in nations, tribes and individuals.

**11.** Did not God know that the Rechabites were total abstainers?

**12.** Why then did he direct Jeremiah to "put before them pots of wine?"

**Ans.** To give his wayward people an object lesson, illustrating steadfast obedience and abstinence.

### Inferential Lessons.

**1.** Are there any other examples of total abstinence in the Old Testament?

**Ans.** The Nazarites (Num. vi: 2,3), Daniel and his companions (Dan. i: 8), and probably many others, whose names are not given.

**2.** Are there any such examples in the New Testament?

**Ans.** John the Baptist (Luke i: 15) and Timothy (1 Tim. v: 23.)

**3.** Why do you infer that Timothy was a total abstainer?

**Ans.** Because St. Paul *urged* him "to take a little wine," as a medicine. He evidently was not accustomed to drink wine.

**4.** Were any of these persons abstainers by divine command?

**Ans.** The Nazarites.

**5.** Read their vow. (Num. vi: 3, 4).

**6.** Was not this the strictest teetotalism?

**7.** Are there not other instances in which wine drinking is forbidden?

**Ans.** Prov. xxiii: 29-32; xxxi: 4-5; Isa v: 11, 22-24.

**8.** Do not the scriptures, in some places, seem to speak approvingly, and, in others, disapprovingly, of wine?

**Ans.** They do; but, for the most part, in strong condemnation.

**9.** How can we account for this seeming disagreement?

**Ans.** The term wine, according to the best biblical scholars, means the juice of the grape, fermented or unfermented. Dr. Norman Kerr says: "There are two modes of interpreting scripture references to wine. By one mode, our Divine Master made and the Bible sanctioned the social use of wine, containing poison in an intoxicating proportion. By the other mode, the wine the Bible condemns is the wine with intoxicating properties; while the wine the moderate use of which the Bible approves, and which our Saviour made, was not poisonous but wholesome."

**10.** What is known about unfermented wine?

**Ans.** Unfermented grape juice, freshly pressed by hand, was used. (See Gen. xl: 11.) Josephus' version is: "By the king's permission, he pressed the grapes into a goblet, and having strained the sweet wine (gleukos) he gave it to the king to drink." Bishop Lowth (Isa. v: 2) refers to Gen. xl: 11, and calls it "the fresh juice pressed from the grapes, which was called *oinos ampilinos*—wine of the vineyards." (See Dr. Adam Clark on Gen. xl: 11.) Prof. Tishcendorf (Apochryphal Acts and Matthew) quotes: "Having pressed out into a cup three clusters from the vine, be communicants with me."—*Rev. Joseph Cook.*

**11.** What is the injurious element in wine?

**Ans.** Alcohol, which is produced by fermentation.

**12.** What do the best scientists teach in regard to alcohol?

**Ans.** That it is not food, nor an assimilator of food, but it is indigestible, a disorganizer of the tissues, and a poison.

**13.** May not the mild liquors (wine and beer) be used moderately without injury?

**Ans.** No; 1st, They contain from 5 to 28 per cent of *alcohol.* 2d, Few persons can long use them moderately, for the alcohol vitiates the appetite, producing a desire for more and stronger liquors.

**14.** Are not mild liquors sometimes recommended as a temperance measure?

**Ans.** Yes, and we are pointed to Germany, but fallaciously. Reliable data, from 1837 to the present time, show that, while the Germans drink more beer than any other nation, they also use more of distilled liquors than the United States or England. (See McCullough for 1837; Dr. Wald, of Konigsberg, for 1850; and reports of the Sanitary Congress at Geneva, in 1882, as quoted in the "Liquor Problem in All Ages," by Rev. D. Dorchester, pp. 571-573.)

**15.** Does the moderate use of the mild liquors shorten life?

**Ans.** This has been clearly proved by the London Provident Insurance Co., which insures its patrons in one of two sections—the Total Abstainers' and the Moderate Drinkers' sections. No drunkards are insured, but, if a man says he uses mild liquors moderately, he is accepted in the Moderate Drinker's section. The expectation of life is calculated for both sections alike, on the basis of age. During sixteen years, for every 100 expected deaths, in the total abstainer's section, only 70 occurred; while in the moderate drinker's section, for every 100 expected deaths, 99 occurred. Only one survived in the latter section, and 30 in the former. Jonadab was not wrong in thinking that teetotalism would make his people "live many days in the land." v. 7.

**16.** After all, were not the Rechabites extremists, in excluding all kinds of wine, and even vines and vineyards?

**Ans.** They felt the need of thoroughly excluding the wine-drinking temptations, which had ruined so many, even great nations, and were willing to sacrifice the minor advantages of the grape, as fruit, for the greater benefits of sobriety, good order, health and happiness.

**17.** Would society be benefitted, if all alcoholic liquors were banished from the earth?

**Ans.** So radical a question should be answered by high authority. Sir John Burdon Sanderson, M. D., Professor of Physiology in University College, London, while under examination before the House of Lord's Investigating Committee, said: "My belief is that, upon the whole, the human race would be situated just as favorably, if the use of alcohol did not exist. I think that for two reasons: in the first place, because the evils preponderate over the benefits—that is certainly one reason; and the other consideration is, simply, that all the benefits are dispensable benefits."

**18.** But would medical practitioners be able to treat diseases without alcoholic liquors?

**Ans.** Probably many physicians do not yet see how they can wholly dispense with them; but the best physicians have already greatly reduced the quantity of alcohol used in the treatment of disease. Alcoholic liquors are coming more and more into disuse, and the number who have discarded them altogether is increasing—a significant indication of good times coming, when it is hoped all will be Rechabites.

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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## MORSELS FOR REFLECTION.

The late election offers much food for reflection to all who are looking for the redemption of our land from the dominion of the saloons.

The exceeding closeness of the contest between the two great political parties, into which our voting population has for many years been almost equally divided, gives point to what we now have in our mind to say to our readers.

It is charged against those who voted for Gov. St. John that they are responsible for having changed the political complexion of the administration, and given it into the hands of their enemies. Or to state the case in another way, their failure to vote for Mr. Blaine, rather than their voting for Gov. St. John, is what caused the defeat of the former. The result of the election would have been just the same had they remined at home and not voted at all.

Mr. Blaine's defeat, therefore, if it is in any sense attributable to the Prohibitionists, results wholly from the negative character of their vote. The claim of the Republican party, as we understand it, is that that party is more favorable to the temperance reform than is the Democratic party. Therefore it is urged that the Prohibitionists did an unwise thing in deserting their friends and in permitting their enemies to win the victory.

If this charge be true, it proves a fact which the Republican party in most of the states, especially in its strong holds, has hitherto almost wholly ignored, namely, that the temperance element when united, holds the balance of power.

It cannot with any show of reason be claimed that the St. John vote represents any considerable proportion of the temperance sentiment of the country. The great majority of its voters are yet in the old parties, and it behooves them both if they would retain them to prove their friendship by their good deeds.

The Republican party must see that a process of disintegration has already commenced within its own ranks, which is not likely to be arrested by calling ugly names, nor by the burning of candidates in effigy. If its claim that all the St. John men are renegade Republicans is true, then nearly one out of every twenty-five of its voters throughout the entire north is a renegade.

The significance of even this small defection is seen in the fact that if those who voted for Gov. St. John in the three states of Connecticut, New Jersey and New York had all voted for Mr. Blaine, those three states would have gone for him instead of for Mr. Cleveland; and even if such an inconsiderable number of them as twelve hundred who voted for Mr. St. John in New York had voted for Mr. Blaine, he would have been elected.

Another significant fact is that this defection was no greater (and generally not nearly so great) in those states wherein the Republican party has taken distinctive grounds upon the temperance question, than it was in those wherein that party has wholly ignored it. Assuming that the St. John party, as is claimed, is made up of renegade Republicans, then the extent of this defection is represented in the several northern states, wherein there was an organization of the Prohibition party, by the following table; the percentage being the proportion which the vote of Mr. tS. John bears to that of Mr. Blaine.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine, | 2 99 per cent. | Illinois, | 3 58 per cent. |
| New Hampshire | 3 64 " | Michigan, | 9 55 " |
| Vermont, | 4 20 " | Iowa, | 78 " |
| Massachusetts | 6 76 " | Kansas, | 2 91 " |
| Rhode Island | 4 87 " | Nebraska, | 3 72 " |
| Connecticut | 3 90 " | Wisconsin, | 4 75 " |
| New York, | 4 44 " | Minnesota, | 4 19 " |
| New Jersey, | 4 98 " | California, | 2 61 " |
| Pennsylvania | 3 66 " | Colorado, | 2 09 " |
| Ohio, | 2 76 " | Oregon, | 1 45 " |
| Indiana, | 1 26 " | | |
| Average, | | | 3 75 |

It might be an interesting question for politicians to consider why this alleged defection from the Republican ranks should have been only seventy-eight hundredths of one per cent. in the state of Iowa, while in Illinois, separated from it by just the width of the Mississippi river, it was three and fifty-eight hundredths per cent.; why in Kansas, the home of St. John, it was only two and ninety-one hundredths per cent., and yet in Nebraska, where high license prevails, it should have been as high as three and seventy-two hundredths per cent. In like manner it might be profitable to compare Maine with Massachusetts, Ohio with New York, or Indiana with Michigan. Had the agitation of the temperance question anything to do with these results?

Another suggestion is this, that in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, where the St. John men held the balance of power, the defection from the Republican ranks was no larger in proportion than in some of the other states,—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan and Wisconsin, ranking higher in per centage than New York where ali the alleged mischief was done

Take up another line of thought and read from the clear and candid statements of Mr.

Blaine in "Twenty years in Congress," regarding the struggle of forty years ago. In place of 1844 in the following extract read 1884, in the place of Mr. Clay put the name of Mr. Blaine; instead of the annexation of Texas read the liquor traffic; for the Alabama letter substitute Mr. Blaine's refusal to commit himself on the question of prohibition; make the candidate St. John instead of Birney, the battle ground remaining the same, and a parallelism is unfolded that ought to be heeded by wise and wary dealers in place and power.

Mr. Clay realized that it was his position on the Texas question, as defined in the Raleigh letter (opposing annexation), which was endangering his prestige in Kentucky. This fact, added to the pressure upon him from every other slave-holding state, precipitated him into the blunder which probably cost him his election. A few weeks after the nomination of Mr. Polk, Mr. Clay wrote what has since been known as his Alabama letter. He declared, that, far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, "he would be glad to see it annexed, without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the union, and upon just and fair terms." This letter received the popular designation of Mr. Clay's political death warrant, from the disastrous effect it produced on his prospects in certain free states. The immediate and palpable effect was an increase of power and number to the Abolitionists. To Mr. Clay this was its most destructive result. The moment the letter of surrender appeared, thousands of anti-slavery Whigs who had loyally supported Mr. Clay went over at once to the Abolitionists. To the popular apprehension, Mr. Clay had changed his ground and his new position really left little difference between himself and his opponent on the absorbing question of Texas annexation, but it still gave to Mr. Polk all the advantage of boldness. Under such arguments the Abolition party grew rapidly and steadily, until at the election they polled for Mr. Birney 58,879 votes. This vast increase over the vote of 1840 was very largely at the expense of the Whig party, and its specific injury to Mr. Clay is almost a matter of mathematical demonstration. In New York the vote stood, for Polk, 237,588; for Clay, 232,482; for Birney, 15,812. In 1840 the vote for Mr. Birney in New York was 2,798. But for the Alabama letter, it has always been believed that Mr. Clay would have received a sufficient number of the Birney votes to give him a plurality. The election hinged on the result in New York.

We do not all use the same political reader, it is true, but these are facts that history will note, and THE UNION SIGNAL is content to hopefully wait, watch and pray, believing that the prayers of Christian women are being answered, and that He who rules on high is fast bringing about the issue that shall determine which shall rule, —*the Saloon or the Home.*

IT is more of a task than we feel equal to at this writing and with limited space, to straighten out the brain-tangle of the *Interior,* which last week announced to its readers very gravely among many other grave errors, that the W. C. T. U. is the outgrowth of the Moody meetings in Chicago, six years ago; that the ambitious Miss Willard immediately put herself at the head of the movement, etc., all for political purposes and advantage. If the *Interior* were to state that the Moody meetings in Chicago were an outgrowth of the W. C. T. U. work in this city, it would be far nearer the truth,—and it it might add that Mr. Moody took the ambitious Miss Willard from the W. C. T. U. to conduct women's meetings in his Boston campaign,—and that this same ambitious personage one year thereafter, declined the presidency of the W. C. T U., to which she was elected by a handsome majority—and that the W. C. T. U. so far from having recently become an advocate of legal, as opposed to moral suasion, adopted the following preamble to its first constitution in 1874:

We, the women of this nation, conscious of the increasing evils, and appalled at the tendencies and dangers of intemperance, believe it has become our duty, under the providence of God, to unite our efforts for its *extinction.*"

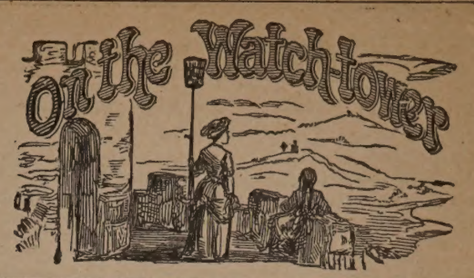
And then formulated the aims and objects of the society as follows:

The education of the young: The formation of a better public sentiment; the reformation of the drinking classes; the transformation by the power of Divine Grace of those who are enslaved by alcohol; and the *removal of the dram shops from our streets by law.*—

If all this could have been stated by the *Interior* in place of some very wild and wide misstatements, there would be less reason for the prayer that this period of judicial blindness and stultification may be shortened, so that certain good people may be saved the sin and shame of their utterances.

SOME very industrious work is being done by interested parties, in the hope of securing a division of W. C. T. U. forces. The source of such effort is easily surmised, and the W. C. T. U. will scarcely be deceived by even such ingenuous sheets as the New York *Tribune* and the New York *Mail and Express* which are being circulated very generally in its ranks. The New York *Tribune* which is getting such generous free advertising, contains a communication from the husband of a W. C. T. U. member endeavoring to show from the "mouths of babes and sucklings," that Miss Willard has been grossly duped by the *Champion* editorials. The *Mail and Express* contains a letter, *also written by a* "*brother in law,*" predicting the immediate division of the national union. As one of our correspondents says, in sending us her own marked copies of these papers—"They are sent by some one who is apparently sending out many, judging from the style and color of the blue pencil-strokes surrounding and calling attention to the articles; also from the style of the wrappers and directions on the same." This little excerpt shows that W. C. T. U. women are as quick to detect conspiracies as to discern the signs of the times. Concerning such work we can be sure that it is "of men" and will as surely "come to naught." We stay our souls and abide the test of that organized effort which is "of God," for no man can overthrow it.

OUR National superintendents were never so *immediate* in their efforts to secure a whole year's work in their respective departments. A large number have already communicated officially through our columns with their constituency and a large number more are asking us to call upon state superintendents to report *at once* their names and work. Among the latter class, are Mrs. Esther T. Housh, of the Press department, and Mrs. E. G. Greene of the temperance kindergarten work. Mrs. A. E. Greene, who was appointed to the work for the suppression of the social evil, is constrained to decline the appointment because she believes that this effort like the kingdom of heaven "cometh without observation"—and that publicity will checkmate the most faithful endeavors in this direction. She would have all Christian women engage in it quietly and prayerfully, training children to purity of life and thought, and establishing by all means in their power, one standard of morals for both sexes.




Six hundred young Irishmen voted the other day in Quincy, Mass., for no license, and saved the town from the legalized dramshop.

* * *

In Boylston, Mass., the home of John B. Gough, there have been no saloons for many years, and Mr. Gough says that the constable of the town has absolutely nothing to do, and the jailer would have his house left unto him desolate, were it not for tramps from license villages roundabout.

* * *

Which reminds me that Mr. Gough gave one of his old-time temperance lectures at Evanston to an audience of six or seven hundred the other night, full of fire and conviction. The W. C. T. U. manage the course and are making a good thing of it.

* * *

I am surprised at what our lecturers say in regard to their audiences. Since the temperance reform was so set back for a quarter of a century, by the late election, I did not expect a corporal's guard would attend a temperance lecture, but Col. Bain is speaking to crowded houses, and Miss Willard ditto, and from everywhere I hear but one story.

* * *

Mrs. M. Anna Smith, a veteran worker in Illinois ranks, flies southward each winter with the birds. Last year it was Texas that gave her health in return for temperance work, and this year it is Florida. A Band of Hope springs up wherever she goes.

* * *

Misses Cassie and Lois Smith, the dear evangelists of Everywhere, are comfortably wintering in Wernersville, Pa., where Miss Lois is very rapidly improving in health.

* * *

A noble worker fallen, is Mrs. Mary McLaughlin Price, matron of the Newsboys' Home, Chicago. Miss Mary Allen West writes most appreciatively of her life work in the Galesburg *Register,* a journal reaching many of her lifelong friends.

* * *

Mrs. Chapin addressed the South Carolina legislature the other day, on the scientific temperance instruction bill, with excellent effect.

* * *

"Are there any local anti-tobacco societies in existence?" somebody asks. Let Mrs. Anna Glinn, of Coultersville, Pa., hear from them, if there are such.

* * *

More than a month ago Major and Mrs. Scott, of New Jersey, began work in Kansas. Hutchinson was the first engagement. They have wrought a good work, I hear.

* * *

Mrs. L. Johnson, the retiring corresponding secretary of the Texas W. C. T. U., has good reason to know the esteem and love of her co-workers. A silver water set was given her at the state meeting in token thereof.

* * *

"Those of us who cast our votes at a longer range than the present administration can remain unruffled and undismayed," says one who knows the peace which passes present understanding.

* * *

Vassar girls had great times over the election—a majority "lent their influence" to Blaine. Wonder if they are a political party.

* * *

The W. C. T. U. of Maine, Iowa, Illinois and West Virginia have issued fine, substantial documents in the way of annual reports this year—and speedily following their state conventions too.

ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## AT THE SOUTH.

MRS. CHAPIN'S LATE ITINERARY.

The readers of The Union Signal probably know something ere this of the work done by Mrs. Buell and myself in Mississippi. Our first work was at Winona, the seat of the State Convention. We received a right royal reception. Mrs. Morey, the wife of their congressman, welcomed us in a charming address. We spoke to crowded audiences, and formed a union of one hundred and sixty, and a Band of Hope of one hundred and forty.

Mrs. Ervin, I think has been raised up (as she told us at convention), from what "all supposed was her death bed," to do a great work for her state. She impressed all with her earnestness and consecration.

At Vicksburg, our meetings were planned by Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall, Dr. Andrews, and Rev. Mr. Woodward. The opera house was rented at large expense for the mass meeting, and upon the platform with other ministers, was seated a learned Jewish Rabbi. At this meeting we were introduced by a distinguished lawyer. The other meetings were held in the Baptist and Methodist churches. Rev. Dr. Galloway, editor of the New Orleans *Advocate*, took occasion at one of our meetings to say he wanted to be put on record as one of the ministers who believed in "helping those women." To those of us who knew the D. D. the information was not necessary. Dr. C. K. Marshall and Dr. Galloway are to the W. C. T. U. of the south towers of strength; broad and advanced in thought, they have courage enough to express their convictions, and influence enough to make them felt. Mrs. Marshall was a Miss Vick, of Vicksburg; the city occupying the site of what was once her father's plantation. We were entertained elegantly in their home; Mrs. DeMorse, the Doctor's widowed daughter, did every thing to aid us in our work. We formed a fine union and Band of Hope.

From Vicksburg we went to Edwards, where a cousin of mine is pastor of the Presbyterian church. Both Mrs. Buell and myself spoke to a crowded audience in his church, and formed a union.

Natchez was our next stopping place, and there again the Presbyterians received us, and Dr. Stratton of that church placed us under lasting obligations for assistance given in our work. A union and Band of Hope were the result of our efforts. We were entertained at Major Reed's, whose kind family made us feel that we were not strangers. The sisters of Mrs. Douglas Walworth (whom we could so illy spare from our southern work, but who left us for New York), added by their attention much to the pleasure of our visit, and we were glad to leave one of the sisters, Mrs. Dr. McPheetus, president of the newly formed union. This means success for it.

From Natchez, we went to my Baton Rouge home, at the Goodales. As we stepped from the car, there they stood waiting to receive us. I need not tell you of them, save of the dear mother, Mrs. Read, of Read Villa, who is now educating the second generation of Louisville girls, and is as dearly loved by the daughters as she was by their mothers. She gave me a beautiful thought a few years ago. She said when she joined the church, she opened her Bible for a verse that should be a kind of direction for her Christian course, and turned to Heb. 13th and 13th; she had never, she said, until she joined the W. C. T. U. felt that she was "bearing the reproach" for doing work "without the camp."

And now, my friend with whom I had taken such sweet counsel, and whose companionship in the weary journeyings had been so delightful, was to leave me, and go north after speaking in New Orleans. I would have gone with her even across the Gulf if I had felt she needed me, but she was no longer going among strangers. To go to New Orleans, means to go to charming homes and loving hearts. I knew a warm welcome awaited her, and Lousiana's grand president, our Mrs. Merrick, was all sufficient for every and any emergency. The heart of the southern superintendent does safely trust in her and I cannot forbear adding, in that husband and son of hers, also; for to Judge Merrick, and his junior I am indebted for innumerable kindnesses. Mrs. Buell won all hearts, wherever she went, and I am sure will be gladly welcomed whenever she feels like coming to see us again in our southern homes.

The Alabama convention met in Selma. I was the only outside aid they had, and Mrs. Woodliff, who is so self distrustful that she does not realize half she is worth, insisted on my presiding. Mrs. Judge Brooks was to deliver the address of welcome, and Mrs. Dr. Bryce, of Tuscaloosa, to respond for the convention. These addresses were both to be delivered (so the program said) "in the afternoon, before the convention." When I took the president's chair of course I had to have a program to suit me, and it suited me to have these two ladies, who by education and social position are among the most distinguished ladies of the state, speak when I did, in the evening. They insisted they never could speak before the larger audiences that would assemble in the evening, but were at last induced to make the attempt; and the addresses were worthy of the National. Judge Brooks, who is one of Alabama's most distinguished lawyers, sat upon the platform wearing conspicuously our white badge. When his young wife, after speaking, took her seat, he quietly leaned over and said, "You acquitted yourself beautifully, I never was so proud of you in my life."

We could not get along at all at the south without our gentlemen, they sustain us in all our efforts. One minister, who actually preached at us from the pulpit before we came, joined us, tied on the white ribbon, and attended every one of our meetings. Ministers of all denominations honored us with their presence. Rev. Mr. Barnwell, of the Episcopal church, came up and congratulated his two members, Mrs. Bryce and Mrs. Brooks, on their addresses, and expressed his delight with all our proceedings. So did Judge Brooks, who handed me a letter in which he says he never attended a convention of any kind (and he has attended a great many), where so much important business was dispatched in so short a time, and with so much harmony, and such regard for parliamentary usage. The Band of Hope led by one of their members (a boy of ten) who played the cornet, added much to our evening meetings. Gen. Shelly, member of Congress, carried round a hat at the collection. Baskets of flowers were presented to the southern superintendent, the retiring president, Mrs. Woodliff, and Mrs. Dr. Bryce, the newly elected one. So you see this was a real genuine convention, and will, I am sure, place Alabama in the lead of all our southern states.

The plans of work adopted are heroic, and they will be carried out. The president and cabinet are unequalled in any state. I went with the president to Birmingham, the magic city of Alabama, to form a union. Miss Moore had formed one, and all she does is well done and cannot be improved on, so as this union had only gasped and expired, the prospect was rather discouraging. Mrs. Woodliff, however, finding out that Major Thomas, a prominent citizen of Birmingham, was a cousin of mine, telegraphed him to meet me at the train at midnight, and have a meeting gotten up for me. He did meet me, but did not know exactly how much of a martyr I was going to make of him, and was quite relieved when I explained my mission. He entered heartily into the work, and secured for me a large audience, from which we organized a union, with Mrs. Gen. Thomas, of the Presbyterian church, as president and the Alabama state union was invited to hold its next convention there.

From here I was to go home, but a telegram from Mrs. Brooks urged me to meet her and Mrs. Rothroc that night in Montgomery, where the legislature was in session, and help get a bill passed putting temperance text-books into the schools of Alabama. I went, and spoke, urging the importance of doing so. At the close of the meeting, I asked all gentlemen who would vote for the bill to rise; the newspaper said "all rose in the church but four." So we feel quite sanguine about it.

I am going with Mrs. Sibley, of Georgia, to present a similar bill to the Georgia legislature. I have, since the National convention, traveled 1,700 miles, attended two conventions, and spoken forty times. I am going to work this year as never before. Never was temperance sentiment in the south so high as now. I wish we had a few thousand dollars to put the right kind of lecturers into the field. The Macedonian cry comes to me, from every state, and I was going to add from almost every county.

S. F. Chapin.

## KANSAS.

Hutchinson.—The temperance people outside of Kansas litttle realize how much we need temperance work in our state. We find when eastern workers come here that their first impressions are very discouraging. They say, "Why, we thought you had a constitutional amendment!" So we have, but we find that it is a very difficult matter to have prohibition prohibit, because the whisky element throughout the country have to a great degree concentrated their efforts upon Kansas, so that they may be able to fight constitutional amendments in other states with the statement that "It is impossible to make prohibition prohibit in Kansas, therefore it is not the best way to advance the temperance cause." And some of our poor, weak, temperance brothers might be misled by this logic. While on the other hand our temperance friends both in and out of the state say, "There is an amendment in Kansas so there is no further need of effort on our part."

Could I tell you of the hundreds of persons who have come to our state to escape this terrible rum curse and have found here that same enemy who drove them from their beautiful homes in the east, you would exclaim as with one voice, "Our sister state is in distress, and if we want to carry the constitutional amendment in the other states we must devote a part of both our time and labor in helping her in her struggle to enforce the law." In our own beautiful little city we have found more need, if possible, of work, since the passing of the law, than ever before.

About a year ago we heard of the labors of Major Scott, of Ocean Grove, N. J., and when we found that he would attend the national convention at St. Louis we invited him to come here and work for us. We pledged fifty dollars for one week's labor. To many this may seem but a small amount, but to a W. C. T. U., which meets with little else but opposition and which had in its treasury but six dollars, it appeared to be a great undertaking. But knowing that the work must be done and believing that God would help us, we sent for him. We held a prayer service preparatory to the lectures, and to us came these words uttered so long ago. "O woman, great is thy faith, be it unto thee even as thou wilt." The Major began his work with a Sunday evening meeting, and although that week there was all the excitement of the election, some hard rain storms and other adverse circumstances, against which he was obliged to contend, still every night he drew good audiences, and by Saturday night, although the pledge had only been presented twice, ninety had signed it. We decided to request him to remain with us a few days longer, and when he left after ten days work, between two and three hundred had signed the pledge and many were brought up out of the very depths and with them was begun a reformation, which will bring self-respect and happiness to their friends.

Major Scott takes up all phases of the temperance question. He not only uses moral suasion but works earnestly for the enforcement of the law. His dear, good wife, who accompanies him, seconds all his endeavors and does all in her power to build up unions, start Bands of Hope etc. They would do a wonderful work in Kansas, should they remain in the state all winter. They are now holding a series of meetings in Newton, and from there will go to other parts of the state. To those unions who are afraid to attempt any extra temperance work on account of the expense, we would like to say, just try it, and I doubt not that you will meet with the same success that we did.

In less than half a day we raised over eighty-five dollars. While we appreciate the fact that this wonderful work has done much for us, still we are like Oliver Twist, we desire and ask for "more." C. W. K.

## OREGON.

Corvallis.—There have been several honorable mentionings of Miss Henrietta Moore's work, and please let me add another. Coming at this untoward time, with the clouds of slander, malice and political uncharitableness hanging over us, some unions have been afraid to let her come at all. For this reason we had a longer time with her, and I do believe her words have been the means of blowing some of our black clouds away. She spoke three times here, besides at a less public conference, and we noticed the same bitter feeling, but still (after their fashion) temperance Republicans came again and again to hear her. Not that she laid on any salve. She gave them the strongest advice respecting the prayerful and conscientious use of the ballot box. We just wished her advice had come a few weeks sooner; for we felt what a power there was in it. We are so thankful the number of national organizers is increased. We feel out here that incalculable good is done by one hour's public talk of the National W. C. T. U. leaders.

L. A. Nash.

Scio.—We have a small union here, struggling with might and main against opposition from almost every quarter. Notwithstanding all the fiery darts that have been hurled at us, we have stood our ground and endeavored to show by our works that we are about our "Father's business." We organized last April with nine members. Our union received but one addition, until September 10, when Miss Alice Clawson, of Portland, Oregon, came, gave us one lecture and by her energetic and thorough arguments succeeded in breaking down some of the prejudice that had existed against our union, and brought into it five honorary members. November 8 and 9, Miss Henrietta Moore came to remain with us two days. On Saturday night she spoke to a small audience; the elements and also the excitement of the election, with bonfires, anvils and other noises, were greatly against us. However, by her convincing arguments, she did much good. She addressed the Sunday school for a short time, much to our satisfaction. She dwelt particularly upon the tobacco habit. After which she met the union in conference, and gave us some very helpful advice and wise suggestions. Sunday night she lectured to a crowded house, the Baptist minister, Mr. Osburn, kindly giving away to her. She gained for us in all seven honorary members and four regular members. All went home well pleased with her address and with the opinion that "lady temperance lecturers are not so bad after all." Our union at present numbers twenty-seven, twelve of whom are honorary members. God speed our cause "For God and Home and Native Land."

Mrs. H. M. Surles, *Pres. W. C. T. U.*

## NEW JERSEY.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

We have a little union down here by the sea, organized last July, only numbering about twenty members. Believing that God called us to form this union and band ourselves together to put down the evil of intemperance in our midst, in the shape of two saloons selling under government license, we resolved to secure a place near the polls on election day, in which we could dispense sandwiches and coffee to all voters, also distribute temperance literature. We boldly asked for the half of a billiard hall. The proprietor considered the matter for one day and decided we could not have it. This seemed the only eligible place, to us, and we gave

it up, but God undertook for us, and on Sunday morning He put it in the heart of one of His children to offer us her entire house. We immediatly accepted it as from God, and prepared to "hold the fort;" armed with tracts and leaflets suitable for such an occasion, plenty of the best coffee and sandwiches, we started on our mission. We put up a banner, "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for God, and home and native land;" also placards, inviting all to lunch. Only nine of our members could be with us, one, a dear, young girl, sat all day at the piano and played our beautiful gospel hymns for those that came in to sing, and such singing I never heard before. I am sure she will always thank God for that day and the rich blessing that came to her heart.

As soon as we were ready, it was announced to the crowd at the polls directly opposite. While waiting for them we went to prayer for God's blessing upon our own efforts and to send in such as we could influence for good. Before rising from our knees, they came, and from that until ten o'clock at night they came and went, awed into stillness as God's ministers, laymen and women called on God for His blessing. Many listened with tearful eyes, as mothers talked to the boys as only mothers can talk, whose hearts are full of the love of Christ, and of souls. Sobs were heard as we plead with them to forsake their cup, and turn to Christ, hands were raised for prayer, some signed the pledge and are faithfully keeping it. O, such manifested presence of God as was felt in that room! In all this, no word was spoken of party politics, no prayer for the success of either; only that the right might prevail, God have His way and the people be saved. No tickets offered, no words spoken except of counsel and prayer. We did not keep an accurate account of the callers, but feel quite sure we gave out nearly two hundred cups of coffee and sandwiches, and distributed over three hundred tracts which were read by many as they stood in the rain. No sneers, no jests. It was said that never had there been so quiet an election, so few under the influence of liquor at the polls. At half past nine we began to close the room, still crowded. All were loth to leave the place, many lingered until we had taken the stage coach to go to our homes, about a mile away. As we went we sang, "One more day's work for Jesus." This ended our first venture at the polls, but if God shall spare our lives, we will be found on duty next election. MARY C. NOBLES.

## CANADA.

MONTREAL.—Montreal Union is the largest in Canada, numbering 1,285 members. The fee is optional and is paid by about two-thirds of the membership. A police matron will shortly be appointed who will search and attend to the needs of the female prisoners. Visits are made by the superintendent of that work, to the gaols and, when released, assistance is given to many of the prisoners. The hospital is visited regularly, and cottage meetings are also carried on. The secretary of this union writes: Temperance text books are in use in the public schools, and a young ladies' auxiliary has been organized in our girls' high school. Bands of Hope have been formed in three of the benevolent institutions; and many others, not connected with the union, exist as church or Sunday school organizations.

At the present time there are 144 hotels, 233 restaurants, and 432 retail grocery stores where liquor is sold, in this city alone. Besides this, there are 15 wholesale groceries where it is sold, making a total of 824 places where the accursed liquor traffic is carried on. Is it any wonder that our efforts often fail, that sometimes our heads grow weary and our hearts faint when we think how firmly the enemy is entrenched? God grant that we may all be more fully consecrated to His service.

TORONTO.—On a recent evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of temperance was held in Worms' Hall, village of Brockton, to take into consideration the advisability of forming a ward association for the new ward of St. Mark's. The members of the West End Christian Temperance Society, with their excellent choir were present in full force, the president, Mr. A. Farley, acting as chairman of the committee, Mr. Munns as secretary. The speakers were Rev. John Smith, Mr. Jas. Thompson, and Mr. Farley. The former gentleman spoke for upwards of an hour on the general features of the Scott Act. Mr. Thompson followed in a short but effective speech, and concluded by urging upon residents of St. Mark's ward who were present in the hall to form themselves into an association, which was readily acceded to with the following result: president, Mr. Manning; 1st vice-president, Mr. Wm. Moore; 2nd vice-president, Mr. Hopkins; 3rd vice-president, Mr. Dean; secretary, Mr. F. Young; treasurer, Mr. Shephard; Chaplain, Mr. Van Horne.

OTTAWA.—The Y. W. C. T. U. held its first annual meeting recently, and was greeted by a large audience.

Rev. John Wood conducted the devotional exercises, after which Miss Johnson, the president, took the chair, and gave a short but comprehensive address detailing the work of the year, after which she conducted the business of the meeting. The vice president of the society and Mrs. Chisholm, president of the Ontario W. C. T. U. occupied seats on the platform.

The annual report of the corresponding secretary showed the membership of the union had increased during the year. It has now seventy-one active and thirty honorary members.

The work of the year has been boys' night school, girls' night school, sewing school, entertainments, and flower mission.

All these departments have been very successful and much good it is believed has been done.

The following officers were elected: President, Miss Johnson; recording secretary, Miss Russell; corresponding secretary, Miss Scott; treasurer, Miss Fleck. Vice presidents representing the different denominations: Episcopal, Miss Tilley; Presbyterian, Miss Wright; Methodist, Miss Whelan; R. Episcopal, Miss Tracey; Baptist, Miss Jameson; Congregational, Miss Gallagher.

Superintendents of different departments were also elected as follows: Boys' night school, Miss Russell; girls' night school, Miss Pilson; sewing school, Miss Robertson; flower mission, Miss Eloise Smith: reading circle, Miss Fleck.

Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. Thorburn and Miss Harmon each spoke a few words of encouragement to the young ladies; after which, Rev. John Wood gave a short address. Miss Russell, who was a delegate to the convention of Ontario W. C. T. U., held recently at Toronto, gave a very interesting report of the proceedings of that meeting.

The treasurer, Miss Crawford, read her report showing a balance on hand of $30.

The meeting was dismissed with the benediction.

BROCKTON.—The Y. W. C. T. U. held a very enjoyable conversazione on the evening of Oct. 14, in Victoria hall. The room was tastefully decorated with flags, flowers, temperance floral cards and scripture texts.

On the wall in front of the entrance, was seen in large characters, "Prohibition for Canada," while below was suspended the banner in white, containing our motto, "For God, and home and native land."

After prayer by one of our ministers, J. Gill, Esq., one of the gentlemen of our Scott Act committee kindly took the chair, and made a short introductory speech. He then called upon the president of the union, Mrs. J. Ross, who read a short address, stating the origin and aims of the organization, earnestly soliciting the aid and co-operation of all Christian women in the community. After a piano duett by two of our young ladies, exquisitely rendered, the recording secretary, Mrs. Dr. Pickup, read the report of the local union. Commencing with 17 members in March last, we now number 44. Four thousand leaflets, tracts, *War Notes*, etc., had been circulated in various directions, 36 weekly meetings held and a variety of temperance work in different departments effected.

Music and readings filled up the remainder of the evening, refreshments being served between the parts. These were contributed by many kind friends and well wishers. I must also mention a freely given recitation by Miss Lancashire, a young and very talented as well as graceful elocutionist, who is just making her *debut* in Canada, but has already earned for herself a deservedly high reputation in the United States.

Notwithstanding a perfect down-pour of rain almost the entire evening, we had a full house, and will net well on to $60 by our entertainment.

## NEBRASKA.

RIVERTON.—A glorious work has been done in this place, under the labors of Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, who held two meetings a day for twenty-one consecutive days. Seventy-six people have been converted in the gospel temperance meetings, all the leading business men, save two, in the town; they have organized themselves into a home protection club, with the resolve not to rest until the saloons are closed. The sentiment of the town is revolutionized. Ministers from a distance have come to see the work and to plan for a campaign among their people. A W. C. T. U. was organized of forty-five members, and a column secured in the weekly paper. Mrs. Henry began work, immediately after leaving Riverton, in Bloomington, thirty miles west. The editor of the *Enterprise* is a staunch knight in this "Holy War," and has dealt strong blows for the cause.

The officers of our W. C. T. U. are as follows: president, Mrs. A. W. Harrap; recording secretary, Mrs. M. R. Cross; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. M. Markell; treasurer, Mrs. F. M. Plumb.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—The tenth annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held November 28, in the parlors of St. George's Hall. Mrs. J. R. Jones occupied the chair. After devotional exercises, a committee on nominations and plan of work was appointed.

The president, Mrs. Jones, read her annual address, which referred to the fact that the women of the union, in tracing effects to their causes, have been led to a study and knowledge of the laws of heredity and hygiene. They hold public meetings, at which they preside, and at which they are frequently the speakers. There are thirty-six departments of work connected with the N. W. C. T. U. These are to be duplicated in the state and local auxiliaries, as far as practicable, affording the fullest scope to utilize the special talent of every individual. Work has been carried on in fifteen departments the past year.

Mrs. F. P. Nicholson, on behalf of the union, presented Mrs. Jones with a beautiful floral design, standing about thirty inches high. It consisted of two plateaus of flowers, above which were two horns of plenty, under a horse shoe, and crowning all, a bouquet of roses. It was a complete surprise to Mrs. Jones, but was responded to most happily.

The tenth annual report of the Central W. C. T. U. stated that temperance schools are now organized under the auspices of the union, with a total membership of 415. The workers in the department of prison and reformatory work have been faithful to their work. Fifty meetings have been held in Moyamensing prison; homes have been found for 16. No adequate estimate can be formed of the good accomplished at the House of Correction. During the year there were distributed 125,742 pages of tracts, 150,062 papers, 500 pledges, 575 books. Efforts have been made during the year to reach and interest the Germans in temperance work. The committee report the work is difficult, but have made some progress. The membership of the union is 296, a gain over last year of 57. Two new unions have been organized; one at Haddington, and the other in the Zoar African M. E. church.

The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: President, Mrs. J. R. Jones; first vice president, Mrs. H. F. French; second vice president, Mrs. F. P. Nicholson; third vice president, Mrs. Wister Morris; fourth vice president, Mrs. Mary Sparks Wheeler; fifth vice president, Mrs. H. Tutton; sixth vice president, Mrs. Charles Scott; general secretary, Mrs. I. Forrest; treasurer, Miss Rachel Stokes; assistant treasurer, Miss Mary Potts; superintendent of evangelistic work, Mrs. Hannah W. Smith; superintendent of public meetings, Mrs. D. H. Paul; superintendent of Monday's devotional meetings, Mrs. J. R. Jones; superintendent of special meetings and room committee, Miss Williamson; superintendent of reformatory and home visitations, Miss Martha Parks; prison and hospital, Miss A. V. Dutton; temperance literature, Miss Frances Jones; juvenile work, Miss E. L. Reneker; heredity and hygiene, Mrs. A. C. Law; press, Mrs. Dr. Peddie; Sunday school work, Dr. Caroline M. Dodson; mothers' meeting, Mrs. Roney; scientific temperance work, Miss Beulah Kennard; county and state fairs, Mrs. J. Doughty; German work, Mrs. Mack; publication, Miss E. Nicholson; work among the colored people, Miss Smith.

### NEXT FOR THE TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION BILL.

After the din and smoke of battle, we the local union of Eria, Pa., take a calm survey of the field and ask "What next?" Clearly to the ear of every woman comes the answer, "Work for the children! Begin down; build strong and well; to this end—"The Temperance Instruction Bill!" The old Keystone shall join hands as well as lands with the Empire state, for "God and home and native land."

As a forerunner to this work, we called our National Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt and Pennsylvania's own Narcissa White, to speak to our people, at our county convention, held in Erie, last May. Large audiences thronged the church to hear these women, the one silver-tongued, cultured, commanding and ripe with experience and wisdom: the other fresh, bright, forcible and as irrisistible in argument as a mountain torrent.

These two women have done much to quicken the thought of the people of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hunt has opened a similar campaign to the one that *carried* New York, and Narcissa White has gone the length and breadth of the state, during the entire year, adding to the wearing work of speaking almost nightly for Scientific Temperance Instruction, that of organizing. I find, by reference, that forty new unions are one result of her year's work in Penylvania.

To show how the minds of the people are being bent to this special work of the W.C. T. U. of Pennsylvania for the present year, very recently the most successful Teachers Institute ever held in Erie county had as principal lecturer, Col. Geo. W. Bain, and as prominent instructor, Miss Narcissa White; subject, "How to teach Temperance," and so interested were those three hundred teachers as well as directors, that at the special session on Directors' day, Miss White was requested to repeat a previous lesson for the benefit of the directors, and when the question "Should Scientific Temperance be required by the state?" was discussed, one of the directors, who is to be a Republican member of the next legislature, rose and declared himself heartily in favor of such a law. And a Democratic member elect, after questioning Miss White privately, pledged himself to support such a bill if the people wish it. This is not meant as a eulogy on Miss White. Her own works praise her. This is only to give assurance that old Pennsylvania stands "next" in the class for Scientific Temperance Instruction in her schools. C.

### EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, superintendent of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, is doing most valuable and successful work in Pennsylvania.

As you know, we are working this year for an educational bill such as was passed in New York last year, and Mrs. Hunt is conducting the campaign for us.

Most enthusiastic reports come in from all the places where she has worked, telling of the golden opinions she wins everywhere, and of the universal success of her work.

From one place they write, "Mrs. Hunt addressed a packed house the evening of Nov. 12, as arranged. Her lecture was splendid, and was received enthusiastically. As I told you, the Lawrence County Teacher's Institute was in session, so she addressed representatives from

every township in the county and all were more than pleased; as one teacher remarked, 'Pleased does not begin to express it.'

We had all classes and religions present, and all felt that they could have listened to her all night. Every one who heard her is full of praises. A gentleman who knows told me that she particularly pleased the men, her arguments were so convincing and her oratory so fine.

She spoke the next morning a few minutes to the teachers about the books, and a large number will send for copies of the Physiology at once. I am so glad that she came just now, for the teachers are all thoroughly stirred up. I feel that God's hand was in her coming.

The morning after the lecture, my sister took the petition tablets into the institution to have the teachers sign them, and all did so gladly, with the exception of one man. Mrs. Hunt is the right woman in the right place. I wish every village in our state would have her."

In another place where the W. C. T. U. women had been very much discouraged on account of the present political state of affairs, and would have been glad to have given up the lecture if they had not promised it, they wrote me afterwards that Mrs. Hunt's coming had been like oil on the troubled waters. They expressed themselves as delighted that I had insisted on their keeping the engagement and add, "Tell the women everywhere to go forward and not falter, for it will be a blessing to their work, no matter how dark it may look beforehand."

Mrs. Hunt is seeking to reach all the important men who will be in our next legislature, and has had remarkable success thus far in winning their favor for our Bill. In fact I believe she only needs to have a chance to present her cause and she is sure to convince the judgment and win the approval of all who hear her.

HANNAH WHITALL SMITH.

### Y. W. C. T. U. NOTES.

The Methodist girls in the Titusville union have collected enough money to make their pastor a life member of their union. Mrs. Dr. Reynolds is its stirring, efficient president.

What do you think of young ladies both planning and carrying out a successful remonstrance against wholesale license? That is just what the Bellefonte Y. W. C. T. U. has done.

The second drawing-room held by the Somerset young ladies was an overwhelming success. They did not expect more than eighteen or twenty, but between forty and fifty were present. During the evening, which was interspersed with delightful music, one of Canon Farrar's Talks on Temperance was read.

Miss S. May Owens, of Bradford, has been made superintendent of young ladies' work in McKean county. We think she will make for her department of work a grand record this year.

Gettysburg, the famous battlefield, has recently organized a Y. W. C. T. U. Miss Mary Sheik is its president.

Miss Carrie Rohm and Mrs. H. John Hill report new unions in Hawley and Indiana, while our sweet and brave Mrs. Wm. L. Haines leads another union of young ladies in West Chester.

Mrs. Stevens, of Wayne county, writes that Miss Jennie Dart, the newly appointed superintendent of Y. W. C. T. U. work in that county, is pure gold! Oh, how gladly we reach out the hand of loving welcome to these fresh links in the chain with which our beloved Keystone state shall be encircled and our dear boys held for lives of godliness and sobriety! R. E. P.

## ILLINOIS.

### A CHRISTMAS APPEAL.

Dear sisters of the W. C. T. U. The time is drawing near, when we shall once again bestow our Christmas gifts, and frame anew the story in our lives of Him who came to proclaim "peace on earth, good-will to man." By way of carrying this blessed message to as many hearts as possible, shall we not as unions and individuals, in sending out our gifts, remember those who are inside our prison walls, shut away from home and loved ones, even though punishment comes as the result of their own acts? We cannot measure the many influences that have helped to drag the erring ones down; we know that intoxicating liquor has wrought more ruin than aught else, and unless we "lend our influence," and means, toward their reformation, these individuals will come out to mingle with society again, and old habits, and new temptations, will unite to drag them still farther from the better ways of life.

The subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL solicited by Miss Helen Walker in behalf of prison work, have expired for the Joliet penitentiary, and will expire for Chester about the 1st of January, 1885; fifty copies were sent to each prison. If each union will forward to Mrs. S. B. Wilkins, state treasurer of W. C. T. U., Rockford, Illinois, $1.50 to pay for one year's subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL, we shall soon have at least 150 copies making their weekly visits, and carrying helpful words to those that are so much in need of them. Letters showing the practical working for good of these silent visitors, have been received by the publisher of THE UNION SIGNAL, from the chaplain and prisoners.

Dear sisters, in taking up this work anew, let us remember the lesson of the grain of mustard seed that lodged by the roadside; the clouds in pity let their tears fall upon the hard soil, until the earth covered it from sight, then the sunlight reached down and warmed and nourished it until a slender stalk shot up to meet the kindly ray; the wind swayed it gently too and fro, until it put forth a fringe of green leaves; the dew wreathed it with pearls, and summer's breath crowned it with yellow bloom!

Even so the Master's love can find the hard places, and carry sunshine into the darkest corner of prison life, while human love and sympathy, and well directed endeavor, can do much toward uplifting the erring, and bringing to the surface the better and more kindly qualities of the heart.

Please send me names of unions or individuals, who contribute to this fund, so that I can keep a record and report progress through THE UNION SIGNAL.

LIZZIE M. MASON,
*Sup't. of Dep't. of Prison and Jail work for Ill.*

### ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Fifteen unions have been organized since our Peoria convention, adding 382 new members to our membership.

—Mr. J. B. Gough opened the Evanston W. C. T. U. lecture course on Friday of last week. His audience, which was a large one, was more than pleased with his talk on "Temperance."

—Miss Ida Evans reports a union at Warsaw, Mrs. Waddell one at Pullman, and Mrs. Villars writes that a most cordial reception was given her at Norris City, White county, where she organized a large union.

—Mr. J. C. Ambrose has prepared several fine lectures, one especially deserving of notice by unions desiring to aid in legislative work this winter. It is entitled "My Partner," and treats of the woman's ballot from all points of view. Send to headquarters for terms.

—The state reports are now ready for distribution. Two will be sent each union. If more are desired they will be sent, on order, for postage, at the rate of three cents per copy, or for expressage. The report is the largest and finest we have ever issued, covering 112 pages, and should be in the hands of every member of the union. Send to headquarters for them.

—The fourth district is planning a convention for the latter part of January. The eighth district has just held a county convention at Prospect Park, is planning for another at Elwood, and is arranging for a district meeting at Yorkville in January. The sixteenth district held a mass convention last week at Olney. Three county conventions are being held this week in the seventeenth district. One is being arranged for at Edwardsville in eighteenth district.

## VERMONT.

NORTHFIELD.—Mrs. E. G. Greene, our state president and national superintendent of the Kindergarten department, has entered upon her new line of work with a cheerful energy and zeal that are inspiriting. On Wednesday, Nov. 19, she visited the graded and high schools of this place, receiving a most cordial welcome from the principal, Mr. J. M. Hitt, and the teachers in all the departments. The bright eyes and eager faces of the little ones in No.'s 1 and 2, as Mrs. Greene talked to them of trying to learn how to take good care of the bodies God had given them, showed both her happy faculty of instructing children and their interest in her words. One little fellow said to his mother last night at the tea-table, "Mamma, you must not give me any more tea, it isn't good for boys! The temperance lady told us so in school to-day;" and then related the most striking points of Mrs. Greene's remarks, so that the mother obtained a very good idea of what had been explained to her little boy.

I think her visit to our school has aroused more interest than books would have done without it in a long time. The testimony of the teachers in the higher departments is, that their pupils generally were stimulated anew in the study of physiology and hygiene.

Mrs. Greene made a special point of the law, in her address to the advanced scholars and teachers, viz.: That the law requires hygiene to be taught in our schools just as much as it does reading or writing. This method of awakening interest in a department of study hitherto so much neglected, must commend itself to all educators; and in the near future, we believe the parents of the bright boys and girls of our land, will gratefully acknowledge the wisdom and excellence of this plan of temperance education.

M. P. MOORE, *Supt. Dept. of Press.*

## NEWS IN A NUT SHELL.

In accordance with the liberty of action expressed as to state and local unions at the St. Louis convention, the Macon, Mo., W. C. T. U. votes to be non-partisan.

The temperance cause in Arkansas is making good progress. Miss I. C. DeVelling is lecturing and organizing throughout the state, and old prejudices against women as speakers are breaking down. The motto of the W. C. T. U. at this time is, "Agitate and educate."

The Ohio W. C. T. U. is holding institutes where a number of W. C. T. Unions can be represented, in lieu of district meetings, when the latter do not seem quite practicable. The initiation was at London, November 11 and 12, and was a great success. Also one at Logan, November 18, full of enthusiasm.

A pleasant little incident is given, connected with the marriage of the treasurer of the Ipava, Ill., W. C. T. U., Miss Lizzie David, and Mr. W. W. McDermet, of Nebraska, namely, the following expression of appreciation: "While the W. C. T. U. regrets the loss of one of its most efficient officers, the members wish to extend hearty congratulations to Mrs. McDermet, hoping the *new* union may find her as wise and faithful a treasure(r) as she had been for the Ipava union."

The W. C. T. U. of Plainfield, Wis., was organized in April last, by Miss Edwards of Ohio, with eleven members, and has since added twenty-five names to the roll. They have a Band of Hope numbering eighty-two. Thanksgiving services were held in the Baptist church, and a bountiful dinner was served at the M. E. church to all the children of the village, under the auspices of the Band of Hope. They rent a room and have purchased a small library, the use of which is free to all.

On the second evening of the recent Alabama W. C. T. U. convention, addresses were made by Judge Brooks, Rev. Dr. T. F. Mangum and Mrs. Chapin. Miss Missouri H. Stokes, corresponding secretary of Georgia, was present, and responded to a call by giving an earnest and helpful talk in regard to the share the W. C. T. U. of her state had had in bringing about local option in Georgia. Too much could not be said of the efficient faithfulness of this band of Alabama women, aided by strong and equally faithful men. Their record is on high.

THERE are urgent calls from several parishes in Louisiana for visits from our national workers. The great need of the hour is organization. It is believed that if the work in Louisiana is properly systematized and pushed, it may be one of the first states to secure prohibition. Many consider it the only salvation from the ruin of the negroes, caused by drinking habits, a slavery worse than their former state, "destroying both soul and body." A vote will be taken on prohibition in Morehouse Parish, December 31.

# Official Communications.

## DEPARTMENT OF WORK AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE NORTH.

I take this opportunity to ask the unions in all the states to appoint superintendents of this department in their state, county and local unions, wherever there are large numbers of colored people, so as to bring them in close affiliation with the methods and plans of work as adopted by the W. C. T. U. and to enlist their co-operation in our common cause. During the ensuing year, I hope this department will receive more attention and awaken greater interest than it did last year. It certainly presents a field of vast importance, taking it either from a political or Christian standpoint. As the vote of the most ignorant and vicious man counts just as much as that of the most virtuous and talented voter, it behooves those who would place the government on the side of righteousness, to strive to educate the masses to wield their suffrage on the side of "God, and home, and native land." And may not this be a special work that God places in the hands of the Christian women of the land, and "if they will not do it, who will?" While I have found some unions ready to lend a helping hand, others have seemed slow in taking hold, but I hope in the future they will learn to look on this department as one of "the precious things of life that lie around our feet." Part of the time since my appointment has been spent in canvassing for local option in Maryland, but I am now in Brooklyn, where I have been spending several weeks, and although I am not sustained by any of the unions, I have succeeded in seeing one new union formed in Brooklyn, and one already in existence has, I understand, more than doubled its members in New York. The new superintendent of colored work, (Mrs. Goff,) opened the way for my coming to the state, and procured me several appointments, one of which was attended by Mrs. Burt, who gave a short address, and several of my other meetings have been attended by Mrs. Goff and Mrs. Hart, county president, whose union was kind enough to pay for the advertising of some of my meetings. In the present state of feeling growing out of the election, they did not see m to think it advisable to keep up the meetings just then as Mrs. Goff had commenced them, but finding opportunity to reach numbers of the colored people through their own churches, I have continued to hold on to the work, as doors are still opening in colored churches. Should any unions feel that they wish any co-operation on my part they can write to Bainbridge street, Philadelphia. F. E. W. HARPER.

*Brooklyn, Dec. 3, 1884.*

## Kindergarten Department.

I desire the name of every kindergarten school under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.; also a contribution from the work of each for the New Orleans' exposition

This department is so lately organized that no report of the work has ever been made to the National W. C. T. U., hence the necessity of prompt action to secure a place among our national departments. Address Mrs. E. G. Greene, St. Albans, Vt.

### Juvenile Department

The names desired on small cards for "Band of Hope Chain" at New Orleans' exposition, may consist of one card containing name of Band, place, state and number of pupils; or, each child may send a card with her or his name and address. The longer our chain the better. I find my former statement was not quite understood on this point. Please send immediately. ANNA M. HAMMER,
*Natl. Supt. Juvenile Dept.*
*23 Rowland St., Newark, N. J.*

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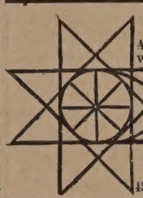

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## Signal Notes.

THE *Monitor Journal*, a leading temperance paper of Indiana, is being put upon a solid financial basis. At the recent meeting of the state temperance council, a thousand dollars stock was subscribed among the members present.

A society has been started in Paris called the "Mouthful of Bread," which furnishes a piece of bread and a drink of water with vinegar in it to all who apply. The vinegar serves to destroy the animalcules found in the water of Paris, and gives it a more refreshing quality.

A call is issued by the Central Committee of the Prohibition party of Kansas, for a state convention for extended consultation in regard to plans for future labor, and for perfecting the organization of the party throughout the state. All who stand squarely on theplatform adopted at Pittsburg, July 23, 1884, are invited to co-operate in the selection of delegates to this convention, which will be held in the senate chamber at Topeka, on Tuesday, Dec. 16.

A PITIFUL appeal is that of Esther Amai, a Jewess at Dar-al Beida, who was cruelly flogged without trial, on a charge of immoral conduct. Her letter to Lord Granville, in the hope of redress, dated at Tangier, has this closing sentence: "Some friends tell me that in England there is more justice than in this country, and that Her Majesty, the queen, would never allow a poor girl to be beaten to death, as I have been, and I beg of your lordship to tell the queen about it."

THE quarterly convention of the Total Abstinence Union of La Salle, Putnam, Grundy and Kendall counties, Illinois, was held at the Friends' meeting house, Putnam county, December 4 and 5, 1884 with interesting exercises throughout. An address was given by Rev. Aaron Gurney. In the resolutions adopted are embodied endorsement of the following: scientific temperance instruction, a prohibition party and equal suffrage, means for co-operation with all the temperance associations within the bounds of this Total Abstinence Union are also urged.

A prominent chemist of Elmira, New York, has given the result of recent investigations to the world, as to the proportion of opium found in a dozen packages of the highest priced cigarettes in the market. These he sent to a Pittsburg chemist for analysis. He says, "The *considerable* quantity of opium found in all the standard brands is astounding. The universally recognized bondage resulting from the use of opium in any form or degree, especially by smoking or absorption, renders the murderous design of the admixture and the sharp lesson to be learned, terribly plain."

THE largest cargo of New England rum ever shipped from the United States was recently sent to Africa. No less than 150,000 gallons were exported from Boston to this new field. The Boston *Traveller* characterizes this terrible enterprise in the following vivid sentence: "Thus do human greed, satanic influence, and heartless indifference to the moral welfare of the African race, combine to obstruct the path of progress in the regeneration of the dark continent." It is in world-wide contrast to this, that the great Bishop Taylor goes on his Christ-like mission, as an evangelist and organizer to these lands, risking his life and support in his own hands.

THE Minnesota central committee of the Prohibition party, in a communication addressed to the national committee, suggests the pressing demand for immediate action toward bringing into harmonious relations all who believe in protecting the home against the saloon. The communication, signed by L. W. Denton, chairman, and W. W. Satterlee, secretary, concludes as follows: Therefore, we beg to further suggest that the national committee shall correspond and advise with representative persons of all parties and factions, known to be favorable to our cause, in regard to calling a national conference under the broadest call consistent with the great issue that forms its basis, and liberal to the utmost bound of expediency and right."


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**Hannah: One of the Strong Women.** 12mo, 290 pp. - - 1.00

**Save the Boys.** 12mo, 350 pp. 1.25

**Holly Sprays.** 12mo, 128 pp. 60

*Miscellaneous Publications.*

**The Pathfinder.** A New Manual of Helps for the Work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Edited and Compiled by Mrs. E. G. Greene. 12mo, 183 pp. Paper cover. 25 Containing forms of Organization, Constitutions, Description of Work of Departments, and giving all the details connected with the organization and work of Local, County and State Unions.

**The National Temperance Almanac and Teetotaler's Year Book for 1885.** By J. N. Stearns. - - 10 Contains 72 pages of Statistics of Intemperance, Anecdotes, Stories, Puzzles, Choice Illustrations, Post-office Address of Officers of State and National Bodies, a full Directory of all Temperance Organizations in New York City and Brooklyn, all Temperance Papers, etc.
Sent by mail on receipt of price. Ten cents single copies; $1 per dozen; $7 per hundred.

**Lead us Not into Temptation.** By Rev. Dr. Newman Hall. 12mo, 24 pp. - - 10 An able gospel plea to young men for total abstinence.

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**Temperance Lesson Leaf No. 25.** By C. R. Blackall. "A True Mother and her Reward." 4 pp 8vo. For December, 1884. Per hundred, - - - - - 50

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# Miscellaneous Selections.

## JUDGE HAYES' DECISION REVERSED.

A writer from Chicago to the *Presbyterian* says: You all remember that remarkable decision of Judge Hayes, of the rive-district embracing the counties of Muscatine, Scott and Clinton, Iowa, which seemed designed to render it impossible to convict a liquor-seller under the new prohibitory liquor law of Iowa, and to render that law entirely inoperative. Justices of the peace had no jurisdiction over cases arising under that law, because, said Judge Hayes, the law limits their jurisdiction to cases involving $100, and the fine under the prohibitory law, $100 and the costs (which are part of the penalty), amount to more than that sum. The zealous judge went farther. He decided that the buyer of liquor was equally guilty with the seller, and therefore could not be a witness against the latter. The supreme court of Iowa has knocked this decision into smithereens by deciding that costs are no part of the penalty; justices have ample jurisdiction; the buyer is a competent witness against the seller. We can score half a dozen for the Iowa prohibitionists. The field is now clear for very efficient action, and such action is sure to come.

DEAR children, listen while I tell you something which deeply concerns your welfare. The subject is the shape of your bodies. God knew the best shape. He created us upright, in His own image. None of the inferior animals walk upright.

God fitted the great vital organs in your bodies to an erect spine. Do your shoulders ever stoop forward? If they do, so do the lungs, heart, liver and stomach fall down out of their natural places. Of course, they can't do their work well. To show you how this is, I will tell you that when you bend forward you can only take about half as much air into the lungs as you can when you stand up straight. As I have said, God has so arranged the great organs in the body that they can't do their duty well except when the body is straight. Oh, how it distresses me to see the dear children, whom I love so much, bending over their school desks, and walking with their head and shoulders drooping! If you would have a strong spine and vigorous lungs, heart, liver, and stomach, you must now, while you are young, learn to walk erect.

If a boy were about to leave this country for Japan, never to return, and were to come to me and ask for rules to preserve his health, I should say: I am glad to see you, and will give you four rules, which carefully observed, will be pretty sure to preserve your health. He might say to me: Four are a good many; I fear I may forget some of them, give me one, the most important one, and I promise not to forget it. I should reply: Well, my dear boy, if I can give you but one, it is this:

Keep yourself straight; that is, sit up straight, walk straight, and when in bed, at night, don't put two or three pillows under your head, as though intent on watching your toes all night; and I believe that in this I should give the most important rule which can be given for the preservation of health and long life.

My dear children, don't forget it.—*Dio Lewis.*

THE importance of the liquor traffic in Paris may be judged from the fact that more than £2,500,000 is annually raised there by octroi duties on alcoholic drinks alone, and the consumption per head of population is as much as forty-five gallons of wine, a gallon and a half of spirits, and three gallons of beer. That the consumer, in Paris at least, has much to put up with in bad wine appears from the municipal laboratory report. Taking the month of June last, 552 specimens of wine were officially tested; only 113 were good, 39 were bitter or acid, 53 had an unpleasant taste, 126 were plastered, 132 had water added, and, lastly, 86 had various mixtures added to them.

OF the 167 towns in Connecticut seventy-six are now under a license vote, and ninety-one under no license.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—"Duties of the Medical Profession towards Prostitution and its Allied Vices," by Frederick Henry Gerrish, M.D., of Portland, Me. Mrs. J. H. Kellogg says: "I consider Dr. Gerrish's pamphlet adapted to the work in the 'Social Evil' department of our work, and I think our ladies would make a good beginning in placing a copy in the hands of every physician." (Price 25c. per copy).

—The elegant photo gravure of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes has been reduced to $2.50; Artist proofs $5.00. Send on your orders for this historic picture, the original of which is today the only "Temperance testimony" at the White House.

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—"The Prohibition Hand Book" (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts), a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U. (price $2.40); children's pledge cards, bearing Miss Mary Lathbury's beautiful etching of the Child, the Cross, and the Star Spangled Banner (price $1.50 per 100); W. C. T. U. pledge cards in blue and black (price 60c.). in blue and gold, small size (price 40c.); membership rolls (price 60c. per 100) collector's cards (price 45c. per 100); and forms of constitutions (5c. per 100).


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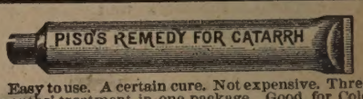


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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

VOL. X.—NO. 50. CHICAGO, DECEMBER 25, 1884. $1 75 PER YEAR.


SENATOR BLAIR'S bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, passed the senate on Tuesday. The vote was a party one, but there is some doubt whether it will be made so in the house.

THE slaughter of the innocents goes on in a fashion that shames this Christian land. St. Bartholomew's massacre was the result of religious intolerance. The massacres of to-day are the outcome of religious indifference. In West Virginia last week, a drunken boy of twelve years, shot his cousin, a little girl of seven. The father of the boy is a vicious, dangerous drunkard, and these three lived together in brutal fashion, all of them intoxicated, it is said, half the time. O Christian America, land bedewed with blood and tears, when will you shake off the chains of the worst slavery that ever cursed humanity, and give every child the right to be free-born.

AMONG the harbingers of a brighter day is the stand taken by the Catholic clergy on the temperance question. Notable meetings were held recently in Baltimore, under the auspices of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, during the session of the Plenary Council. They were largely attended, and addressed by churchmen of the highest rank. At the one held in Ford's Opera House, Vicar-General McColgan presided, and earnest speeches were made by Bishop Ireland, "the Father Mathew of the west," Arch Bishop Elder, Bishop Keane and Bishop Spalding; and on two other occasions Rev. Father Cleary gave telling addresses, in one of which he declared the approval of the Holy See of these efforts and societies, and appealed to the people in the name of the church to make temperance "a universal church work," and urged upon them total abstinence as the "only remedy" for present evils.

How many, we wonder, would be exceedingly surprised to find themselves included in the "Book of Snobs," if the record were opened to the gaze of the world! People who think themselves sincere, and strong in their good intentions, but who are utterly unable to resist "bowing the knee to Baal," in the form of riches, and the transient glory of high position, political and otherwise. It modulates the tones of the lady in meeting her acquaintances at the station or on the train; it graduates the warmth of address in the amenities of social life, and extends in business to establishments "we wot of," pervaded by this spirit, where the clerk, "clothed in a little brief authority," deals out courtesy according to the known money standing of the customer. It is delightful to go into other places, and come into contact with other people,"—"truly" places and people,—who show forth courtesy on that blessed Christmas plane of "peace on earth, good will to men." Such characteristics of life and manner stand out in bold relief in rushing holiday times.

A SADLY truthful letter recently appeared in one of our daily papers, rebuking the selfish and mercenary phase of Christmas "exchange and barter." Such perversions of the sacred meaning of the time are, we trust, not common.

Two beautiful things have come to us in regard to Christmas giving. One, of a woman ardently beloved by a host of friends, who has concentrated almost the whole of her thought and liberality in behalf of the poor,—filling two large boxes, and sending these away for distribution by wise and trusted agencies.

The other, that of a lovely woman taken suddenly ill, and unable to attend personally to the purchasing of her holiday gifts, grieving over none so much as the possible failure to secure appropriate things for two valued servants. "That must be seen to," she said, "if others are neglected, *because they have so few to remember them.*"

Is not this the charity that "is kind"?

THE UNION SIGNAL called attention some weeks ago to the shocking murder of two sisters by the drunken husband of one of them, in Georgia, just before the presidential election. The Atlanta *Constitution* prints a letter of a surviving sister to the murderer in his prison cell which is one of the most thrilling appeals that the wide range of temperance literature affords. The unmarried sister was dressed in her bridal robes for her sister's inspection when the whisky crazed man rushed into the room to kill them both. This picture is reproduced with a detail that must bring tortures to the guilty man, and the story of the double burial at the once happy mountain home of all the sisters, is pathetic to the verge of agony. Her last appeal to the unhappy murderer is this: "Search the word of God, counsel with your ministers, pray fervently, continually; forget the affairs of this world, know only God and your conscience. Make peace with them here, then I and all of us can the better bear the burden of grief your hand has laid upon us.

Furnishing yourself with writing material, give your life with all its evils to the world, speak a warning voice from your prison walls. Yes, a voice so loud and strong that all in the broad road may hear. God pity and save you."

This deadly work still goes on. Through the chimes of Christmas bells, one may hear the shrieks of agony, and the wails of remorse. How long, O Lord, how long.

THE streets were full of hurrying people. The night before Christmas comes but once a year, and everybody had his arms full and his heart full too, doubtless. One man with especially big bundles ran over the crossing just behind one wagon heavily loaded and in front of another. He tried to dodge the long iron bars that projected over the wagon-bed, and in doing so knocked a man coming just behind him, right under the feet of the on-coming horses. A burly policeman seized the horses and rescued the fallen, but gave the entire benefit of his vigorous English to the man of bundles and boxes who was waiting, honorably anxious, to see that no harm was done. Laying hold of his shoulder in the roughly official way policemen have, he said among other things not quite quotable, "Next time mind, and look out for the man that's behind ye."

Aye, look out today, good people all, for the man that's behind you! Look out for those who are following you, imitating your example. Look out for those who have not reached your stage of happiness and advantage. Look out for the "weak brother" and "Christ's little ones."

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, of *The Christian Union*, seems strangely out of harmony with the science of the nineteenth century. He discards the good old-fashioned term, "total abstinence", as a misnomer, and desires us to adopt in its stead "general abstinence". Under this wide definition he counsels special abstinence from those teachings of the scientists which would lead us to use alcohol as the American Medical Association says it ought to be used when used at all, viz: "with the same caution that other poisons are used in prescription." In opposition to such instruction, Dr. Abbott recommends placing "the wine bottle on the medicine shelf, to be used in cases of illness and then only with caution." Who is to be the prescriber? A skilled physician who apprehends the nature of the poison, or the invalid who finds that alcoholic wine stills the cry of pain, and so concludes that the occasion of pain is removed? If the wine bottle is kept constantly on the medicine shelf, is it not a very convenient resort, too, in fancied illness? Would any sensible person keep strychnine or arsenic on the medicine shelf to be so self-prescribed? Would there not be a hundred considerations of awful possibility overpowering the small utility of convenience and ease? Let us get our opinions righted up, and kept plumb with scientific advice.

## Contributed.

### MY CHRISTMAS KINGDOM.

M. B. W.

A Christmas sky, a Christmas star,
Wise men journeying from afar,
A cradled babe and gifts of myrrh,
A hush of worlds, all heaven astir,
What does it mean to you today?
Has the story told you all it may?

The Christmas sky is in my heart,
The star beams play a wondrous part,
Life's dull, dark manger radiates
A new born light that ne'er abates;
The world's loud clamor hushed and still,
Heaven sends its message—"As God will."

But peaceful heart, are you so sure
These Christmas joys will long endure?
In Bethlehem's star-lit manger lies
The promise of Christ's sacrifice.
And on the radiant Christ-child's brow,
The cross has cast its shadow now.

Oh, doubting one, no joys so great
On lowly cradled Christ-child wait,
As when the soul's full ministry
On some high peak of Calvary
Is wrought; when from eternal calm
Swells full and strong, the victor's psalm.

### A CHRISTMAS ANGEL.

EDITH M. DAUGLISH.

Poor old Joshua! He had lived to see a great many Christmas Days, and certainly had never, so far, found anything the least angelic about them. He was very solitary and very surly, and, worst of all, he was blind. His only companion was his faithful terrier, Jack, who ld him about and took care of him, with a sagacity that as almost human.

Joshua Ray had been blind almost ever since he could member. He had that wonderful power of touch and aring granted to most persons deprived of sight, so that he was able to attend to his little household duties as far as he cared to do so.

A grand-daughter occasionally came to look after him, but his surly temper and general crabbedness kept most people away. He was rather shunned than courted by his immediate neighbors. He worked at basket-making, and thus kept himself. A miserable existence it seemed, without light, either for mind or body, and no hope for the future or satisfaction in the past. Poor old Joshua!

One morning in December, when a heavy fog lay over London, Joshua sat in his miserable, dark room trying to finish off a basket with his numb fingers. He had a handful of fire in the grate, but it was too small to be of much use, and he sat there almost too cold and feeble to be conscious of what he was about. Suddenly his senses were quickened by an unwonted sound. It was the song of a bird, a short, liquid trill, as free and joyous as though the singer were on a budding branch and not in a cage in a London fog. The sound ceased, but Joshua was now thoroughly awake and hungering for the music once more. He had the intense love of the blind for all musical sounds, and the longing, common to all humanity, for something harmonious to relieve the sordid weariness of life. Again the bird sang, bringing such a rush of memories to Joshua's heart that he was fain to stand up and try to collect his thoughts. It was years since he had heard a bird's song; years since he had felt the country air on his cheek, or held a rose in his hand. All those sweet and purifying influences had been denied him since he grew to be a man. He had become a drunkard and a swearer, and his heart was hard as a stone.

But now the sound of that bird's song seemed to wake him to better things, and he began to wonder who owned the little warbler, and how long he should be able to enjoy its music. But the sounds soon ceased, even the bird seemed overcome by the gloom and the fog, and relapsed into silence. Meanwhile a conversation was going on in a room overhead, of which Joshua was the subject. A greater contrast between his wretched den and the apartment in question could hardly be imagined.

To begin with, it was tenanted by a little, brisk, old woman, as neat and clean as a new pin, and with a sweet countrified air about her kind, wrinkled face that was very refreshing in the midst of a London winter. She had not long been an inhabitant of Prince's Court, so she was unknown to the bulk of her neighbors. Indeed, she seemed as much out of place among them as a rosebush in a turnip field. Still here she was, and as no one could be in her company long without being the better for it, perhaps better days were to dawn for Prince's Court.

An "old inhabitant," Mrs. Smith by name, was having a gossip with the new comer, and putting her into possession of various facts concerning her neighbors.

"Well, that blind man that you ask after, Mrs. Rutherford, is one as no one can abide. A nasty, cross-grained, mean old fellow, as blind as a bat, and such a swearer! He drove the Bible-reader away with an oath the last time he called." Mrs. Smith did not say that she had likewise dismissed the Bible-reader on the same day, in a manner that could hardly be called polite. That was a matter of no account to anyone she thought, while Joshua's sins, were, of course, common property.

"Dear! dear!" said Mrs. Rutherford, a look of deep pity coming over her gentle old face. "Poor man! blind, too! I cannot bear to think of it. Does no one go in to do for him and make him comfortable?"

"No one would take the trouble to be sworn at by him and perhaps bitten by the dog. He's every bit as fierce as his master," replied Mrs. Smith.

"Perhaps a little kindness might win them both round," said Mrs. Rutherford, with a smile that lit up her face like sunshine. "It's wonderful what that can do. And you say he drinks, too! Ah! dear, dear, what a terrible story, old and blind, and in total darkness. Poor man!"

"If he lets you show kindness to him it's the first time, I can tell you," said Mrs. Smith. "Well, I must be off —How that bird of yours do sing, to be sure! It does one good in this fog."

"Ay, it does. We're both cheerful, linnet and I. We don't mind the fog, because we know the blessed sun is behind. Well, good morning, neighbor."

Mrs. Rutherford had come from her country home, where all her beloved dead lay buried, to be near the sole relation left to her, a little grand-daughter, who was in one of the charity schools of London. Although the wrench from her old life to one of her age and sorrows was severe, she felt it best to be near the young creature who belonged to her, and who could come and visit her on the rare holidays allowed. So the old woman packed up her favorite furniture and transplanted herself and a great deal of sweet country atmosphere, into the midst of a city court. She had a little annuity, and was employed on slop work at a large clothing establishment; so she was not in want, but had to be very thrifty to make both ends meet. Her room was like herself, bright as cleanliness could make it, the dingy walls re-papered by her own neat hands, the window cheerful with plants, the bed gay with patchwork, and the sweet song of the caged linnet adding a consecration of harmony to the whole. The darkness of the wintry days, and the smuts of the city atmosphere, if disagreeable to her country cleanliness, never discomposed Mrs. Rutherford's cheeriness. In her heart there was a light, for long ago the "Sun of Righteousness" had arisen there with healing in His wings, and under those wings she could trust and shine till called up into the everlasting brightness of God's presence.

* * * * * *

A day or two passed without the old man and the old woman meeting even on the stairs. But one morning, as Mrs. Rutherford was on her way out, she met the blind man in the doorway. Instantly she stopped, and said cheerily, "Good morning, neighbor. What a good dog you have there, so trusty he looks, to be sure!"

The pleasant voice aroused Joshua from his gloomy thoughts. He knew it to be quite strange, and as agreeable as it was new. He condescended to reply, a thing he seldom did when accosted by a stranger. Jack, too, forebore to growl, and after a searching investigation of Mrs. Rutherford's hand with his nose, actually wagged his tail.

"Ay," said Joshua, "he's a good beast enough. I can trust him. 'Taint many as you can say that of."

"Not of everybody," said Mrs. Rutherford, "but there's sure to be friends if you only look for them." She stopped, for she saw that Joshua no longer heard her. His face suddenly became intent and listening. A softened expression stole over it, making the hard features look for the moment almost noble. Wondering what could cause this sudden change in the blind man Mrs. Rutherford listened, too. "Ah! you can hear my bird," she said. "He's a sweet singer, isn't he? He cheers one up like."

"*Your* bird," said Joshua. "Ah." He ended with a long-drawn sigh of irrepressible longing, and Mrs. Rutherford at once saw a way of giving pleasure to her sad and lonely neighbor.

That afternoon she tapped gently at Joshua's door, and not heeding Jack's warning growl peeped inside. It was almost too dark for her to distinguish Joshua sitting there alone in the gloom. He started up on hearing the door open, and an unusual sound of fluttering came upon his ears. "I've come to ask you a favor, Mr. Ray," said Mrs. Rutherford. "While I'm out would you object to mind my linnet? I'm quite afraid of strange cats getting at him, as I leave my window open; and here I know he'll be safe."

Astonished at being asked to render a favor, where the obligation was all on his side, Joshua could only grunt an inarticulate assent; so the cage was placed on the table near the window, where a little light came in, and Joshua and the linnet were left together. At first, in his eager longing for a song, the blind man lingered near the cage, and so frightened the bird that it only hopped up and down in a discomposed manner. The gloom of the wretched room, too, quite overcame it for a while, and it continued perfectly silent. At last, however, Joshua ventured on a soft whistle, a sound which he hardly recognized from his own lips. The bird listened and replied with a chirp. Another whistle, and another reply, then, as if emboldened by these beginnings the linnet burst forth into a song of rejoicing loud and long. It sent Joshua into an ecstasy. The heavenly music touched chords of emotion long silent in his heart, and he wept.

A few days passed, and the linnet paid Joshua several more visits. He gradually grew more polite to its mistress, and even thanked her when she one day swept up his hearth, and secretly threw on a little of her own coal, as she saw the fire was nearly out. Then Mrs. Rutherford ventured a little further. "Wouldn't it make the time pass quicker if some one was to read to you now and then, Mr. Ray? You must get tired of your thoughts all day here."

"No, I don't want any reading. The Bible-reader wanted to read to me, but I sent him about his business. I don't believe in religion."

"If you don't believe in religion it's because you don't know our blessed Savior. He healed the blind, you know."

"Did he? Well, He has not healed me. I suppose I'm no concern of His. He don't know nothing about me, and would not care if He did."

"He cares for all of us; even if we don't care for Him. He knows all about you, and is only waiting to bring you out of darkness to light, till you are willing to go."

"Willing, it's willing enough I'd be, if I only thought it was true. There is a precious deal of darkness here. But no, I don't believe in religion."

Mrs. Rutherford said no more that day, but her words sank down into Joshua's heart like seeds into the dark earth, and soon they began to show signs of life. Yet that very evening he drank gin till he was so tipsy that Jack sat by him till morning, wondering if he were dead. That was Joshua's own way of trying to win the light.

He felt naturally very wretched the following day—more degraded than ever before. Heavy snow and slush lay on the streets; he was afraid to totter out, and no food was in his cupboard. Jack snuffed about and whined discontentedly, till seeing his master light a pipe, he seemed more at ease, and lay down at his feet to keep them warm. About two o'clock a very gentle tap came

to the door, so gentle that Jack was the only one who heard it. He started up prepared to bark, when he saw a sight that even the dog could not resent, and he was quiet. A little girl about seven years old, dressed in the quaint garb of a charity school, peeped in at the door. Her bright, childish face was surmounted by a stiff, white cap, under which her sweet, earnest eyes looked forth with becoming innocence. She seemed half afraid of the rough terrier and the dark, miserable room, and it was a moment before she spoke. "Please sir, grannie says, will you be so kind as to mind the bird again this afternoon? And her respects, and will you kindly accept these hot potatoes? We've too many to-day."

Jack's mind was quite made up already about the potatoes, for he was giving approving sniffs to the plate the little maiden held. If he had not been too much of a gentleman he would have helped himself, for he was as hungry as his master.

The blind man turned his sightless eyes towards the musical voice. He answered gently, "Is Mrs. Rutherford your grannie?"

"Yes sir, and I've come to spend my half holiday with her. Please have the potatoes, they're roasted and good."

"Ay, I'll have them, and thank you, too," said Joshua, softened by the entreaty. The child evidently had expected him to refuse her gift; "and I'll gladly mind the linnet. I s'pose grannie can spare the bird now she's got you?"

"Oh! yes," laughed the child, "she says I'm her bird; and we like you to have him to sing to you. You must be very cold and lonely down here in the dark."

"Dark, yes, that's just what it is. I wonder you weren't afraid to come in all by yourself."

"Oh! no, I wasn't afraid—at least, not much. Grannie told me you were blind, and I was so very sorry."

Something seemed to choke Joshua. This childish sympathy was too much for him. He felt as if the child were an angel of light come to solace him. He wanted to keep her longer.

"What is your name?" he inquired.

"Lily; and I'm just seven years old. I am at St. Bede's school, and I am learning to be a servant. May I sweep up your hearth? I know how." Hardly waiting for a reply, the child speedily found a brush and made the hearth neat. Then she put the plate of potatoes down before the fire, while she looked about for a fresh plate to put before Joshua. She found one, but it wanted washing. No matter; the neat-handed little fairy managed this, too, much to Joshua's astonishment, who was too delighted at this gentle ministration to wish to interfere. "I must go now," she said, wistfully looking around again on the disordered room; "but I'm going to stay till the evening, so I'll come and see you again if you'll let me, and I'm coming to spend Christmas day with grannie—won't that be nice?"

"Ay, it will for you and her. I don't know nothing about Christmas, and care less. Good-bye."

This seemed very shocking to Lily, but a bright thought struck her, and when she went back to Joshua with the bird, she had determined on her plan of action.

She found the room so dark that it was hardly likely that Joshua would be enlivened by the linnet's song that day, so he was the more ready to listen to Lily's talk, seeing his bird visitor seemed inclined to silence.

"Did you like your potatoes?" inquired Lily, seating herself on an overturned basket.

"Yes, they was good," said Joshua. "What made you bring 'em?"

"Oh! grannie thought you would like some; as it was so cold and snowy she did not think you could go out. Did your dog have any?"

"Jack? Oh, yes. He and I always go shares, don't we, Jack?"

Jack's eyes sparkled in the gloom, and he wagged his tail at his master's question, doubtless in affectionate remembrance of the potatoes.

"Shan't you do anything nice on Christmas day?" next inquired Lily as a means of introducing her subject.

"Nice! No, child; nothing o' that sort comes in my way. I have not had a Christmas dinner, not for years and years."

"Oh!" exclaimed Lily with wide open eyes, "how very sad!"

"Sad; why? I don't think anything o' Christmas I tell you. There's a precious lot o' rubbish talked about it."

"But it's Jesus Christ's birthday," said Lily simply. "We must keep it if we love Him." Then in a lower and sadder tone she added, "Don't you love Him?"

The appeal was so gentle that Joshua could not answer roughly. He cleared his throat and hesitated.

"I don't know Him," at length he said. "How can I love Him?"

"Shall I say my Christmas hymn to you?" asked Lily eagerly. "It tells how He came on Christmas night." Then without waiting for more Lily began—

"Once in Royal David's city
Stood a lowly cattle shed,
Where a mother laid her baby,
With a manger for His bed.
Mary was that mother mild,
Jesus Christ her little child."

She repeated the lovely, simple lines with a child's musical pathos, and they sounded even sweeter to old Joshua than the song of the linnet had done. For in the midst of his soul darkness he began to see a glimmer of light, a tiny ray like one from a newly risen star. Even on his gloom the first faint rays were beginning to arise, which in time would develop into the perfect day.

When Lily ended her hymn, he begged her to say it again; and after the second repetition he said softly, "And that is why you keep Christmas. Well, I never thought of that before; but very like it ain't for such as me."

"Oh! yes, it is," said Lily earnestly, "because one of my texts says so, 'The people that walked in darkness have seen a great Light; and they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the Light shined.' You walk in darkness, don't you?" said Lily, simply, "so you see it must be for you."

"Darkness! yes, so I have, and so I do," said Joshua, "but may be God is going to help me out of it."

"I am sure He will if you ask Him," said Lily, confidently. "How I wish you could come to church with us on Christmas Day, it's so lovely; all green wreaths, and the hymns are so happy, too; I wish you'd come."

"How could I? I've no clothes," said Joshua, a strange longing coming over him to go once more in his old age to the house of God.

"I don't think you'd be too shabby to go to grannie's church," said Lily; "no one wears fine clothes there; grannie would take you."

"Ah! well, I'll think about it. Little Miss, would you give me a kiss before you go?" It was asked with a humility that was lost on Lily, but she readily complied, and gave the poor old blind man a childish kiss that seemed the promise of a blessing.

Christmas Day arrived and for the first time for many, many years Joshua was going out to dinner! He had actually accepted Mrs. Rutherford's invitation to dine with her and Lily. More than that, he was to go first to church, and that event was even greater than the other. Mrs. Rutherford was to lead the old man; but as Jack could never be separated from his master, he was to go too, and lie in a quiet corner, where he would be unobserved. The verger arranged this with Mrs. Rutherford beforehand. Lily had to attend church with her school, so she would join her grandmother after service. Her face beamed with joy as she saw her come in, leading old Joshua, who, cleaned up for the occasion, looked no unworthy companion to Mrs. Rutherford's trim neatness. Jack behaved to perfection, only giving one short yelp of astonishment when organ and choir burst forth in the Christmas hymn. Joshua sat where he was placed, rising sometimes, but more often sitting still in rapt attention. As the grand words of the first lesson fell on his ears with its record of dimness, and the triumph of light, his face lit up with an expression that made Mrs. Rutherford think of the words, "At evening time it shall be light." The sermon was short and plain, just suitable to one so ignorant as Joshua was, telling in simple words the story of Bethlehem and Nazareth, and the sacrifice on Calvary. It was all new and wonderful, and Joshua felt like one dazzled with sudden light after being long used to gloom.

The rest of the day was as happy as the beginning. The sun shone on the little dinner table, and brightened the odd trio sitting there—the sweet old Christian woman, her fair little grandchild, and the worn out blind man. Jack, too, sat by his master in evident content, though he probably thought that the world was a very strange place, where you were quite unprepared for what might happen next. The linnet sang his happiest carol, and Lily was so merry that she kept her grandmother continually laughing. Even Joshua at last became infected with their cheerfulness and the good food, and actually laughed out more than once.

When dinner was over Lily helped to clear it away, and then with great delight presented her Christmas gifts—a rosy apple to grannie, and an orange to Joshua, both of which had been given her at the school Christmas-tree the night before. This little attention almost overcame Joshua, for he had never had a present that he could remember in all his life before, and Lily's thoughtful love touched his already softened heart so that the tears flowed. This distressed Lily, and to comfort her blind man she got on his knee and laid her cheek against his. They sat so in silence for a minute or two, and then Joshua set her down gently, saying to Mrs. Rutherford, "I understand now what an angel is like, I never knew before."

Mrs. Rutherford smiled, but her eyes were wet. "Ah!" she said, "God sends us angels when we least expect them, and even sometimes when our eyes are too dim to see them; but I'm sure of this much, 'The Lord is mindful of His own,' and 'He is not slack concerning His promise,' for He told us long, long ago, 'At evening time it shall be light.'"

* * * * * *

So it was that the Christmas blessing came to old Joshua; the old, beautiful story of Him who was "meek and lowly in heart," who came to dwell among us that first Christmas-tide so long ago. Let us all remember that as it was then, so it is now:—

"Still to the lowly soul
He doth Himself impart,
And for His cradle and His throne
Chooseth the pure in heart."

## PAY TEN CENTS AND SAVE THIRTY DOLLARS.

MRS. M. M. CLARDY.

We would call the attention of Christian patriots to the grand financial reform which the Prohibitionists propose to accomplish. We aim to save, each year, for our entire country, nine hundred millions of dollars, now gathered up by the liquor dealers, and seven hundred millions more paid by sober citizens in the increased taxation consequent upon the traffic, making in all, the sum of sixteen hundred millions of dollars, or about thirty dollars for each man, woman, and child in our country. Each congressional district contains 151,000 people, which multiplied by thirty dollars, gives $4,530,000 per year as its loss in money.

This four and one half millions carried off by liquor dealers and the increased expenses of government, is a loss, which must be borne by farmers, mechanics, miners, manufacturers, merchants, and all other honorable workingmen. Thus far, a majority of them have voted for their own loss, and the saloon-keeper's gain. As the drunkard barters away the children's bread for his drink, so the slaves of political leaders have bartered away their own financial prosperity to keep in office the "Party" that kissed them and enslaved them.

Honest Democrats, honest Republicans, will you again vote the yoke of this cruel traffic upon yourselves, your wives and your children? "The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good." Shall He behold you casting your ballot for parties which license the robbery and murder of our people?

Citizen kings, Soldiers of the Cross, break off your shackles! Be free! Use your best efforts to tear away the "refuge of lies," behind which the liquor traffic hides its hideous purposes. With voice and pen, with labor and money aid the cause of Prohibition.

Since each congressional district loses $4,530,000, or $30. per capita each year, why should you not, for your own interest, expend ten cents per capita each year to save the thirty dollars. This would produce a fund in

each district of $15,100 to educate the people to vote for prohibition. You could from this sum pay fairly for the temperance column in the county newspaper, you could prosecute violations of the liquor laws, hold conventions, pay lecturers, and distribute literature. In three years of energetic training of public sentiment, the victory will be well nigh won, and virtue and prosperity be permanently secured. Let each neighborhood, town and city resolve that it will pay ten cents per year to save thirty dollars, and then appoint a judicious committee of ladies and gentlemen to manage it for the judicious education of public sentiment on the temperance question.

*Cameron, Mo., Sept. 29, 1884.*

## Correspondence.

### RECONNOITERING IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Dear Union Signal:—I have many shortcomings to confess in regard to writing of my work on the Pacific coast. Notes were made of every place visited in California, Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada. How inadeqate the reports for California drawn off and forwarded, the W. C. T. U., workers in California know very well. To the workers in the remaining states I can only say, the report is commenced, it lies unfinished in my writing case; and now I am discouraged from finishing and sending, it would be so ancient before it reached their eyes, through these columns.

No nobler women are to be found anywhere than those in the W. C. T. U. work in these commonwealths.

Their success under great difficulties has been very marked, and a patient continuance in the ways they have marked out for themselves will bring the results aimed at, total abstaining communities and prohibitory laws.

The visit to this Island kingdom, so long talked of, was finally arranged for this month, and I embarked at San Francisco, on the steamer Alameda, November 15. Many people have described their feelings on leaving native land for the first time and commencing a long sea voyage, but I had none; I was in some sort benumbed, I think. I was restrained from looking backward or forward during the whole voyage. I felt that the Lord was going with me, that He would prepare the way, and lead me onward with the sun, or turn me back, as he had already determined, and it was sweetly comfortable to know that everything is arranged although I know not what the course is to be.

Neptune and I seem to have nearly made up the little differences we had in my coastwise trips, so while not on perfectly good terms with him, I was able to appear at the table every meal; still I cannot boast of very extensive depredations upon the larder during the passage.

One day only was perfect, during the week's sail. On Wednesday the water was like glass; the light breeze made by our own motion was a joy, and sea and sun smiled at each other all day like two infants in their mother's arms. Two days and nights a swell, caused, as the captain said, by the meeting of waves raised by one storm away at the northwest, and another at the southwest, how far off he did not know, kept the steamer rolling to such an extent that we were obliged to have our chairs lashed to the side in order to keep anywhere. Flying fish were frequently seen, and one large fleet of the tiny creatures called Portuguese-men-of-war. Their sails look like gauzy bubbles on the water.

Saturday morning, November 22, we saw land, the island of Molokai, away at the southwest. Soon after Makapuu Point and Koko Head were seen in the northwest, connected by a shore line running from northeast to southwest. We passed the latter headland, leaving it at the north, also Diamond Head, crowned by the rocky rim of the crater of its extinct volcano, and entered the bay of Honolulu, which faces to the southwest. Oahu, upon which Honolulu is situated, is the third island in size of this group, containing 600 square miles, and its highest point reaching an elevation of 4,000 feet.

Two boats rowed by natives came off, bringing the pilot, and what was of much greater importance to me, Mr. Atherton, a member of the temperance committee. Dr. and Mrs. Whitney, Rev. Dr. Hyde, and Rev. J. A. Cruzan, came on board the steamer as soon as it was made fast, and when we went ashore many others greeted me at my first step upon the wharf. And it was home greeting, as warm and home like as at any city in America. God bless them every one!

Mrs. Dr. Whitney took me to her beautiful home, two miles out from the city. What delight I experienced in that drive I cannot express. Beautiful, perfect June day it was, mother earth outbursting with verdure and bloom. Tamarind, acacia, carob, palms of many varieties, date, cocoa, fan and as its name implies, sovereign of all, the royal palm. The latter tree unites in itself so many fine elements, strength, symmetry, lightness, grace, delicacy, perfection and gloss of surface, that it well deserves its name. The lantana, which we cultivate with such care, is a pest, banished to roadsides and standing in great masses of bloom as high as our lilacs in New England.

At evening of this day, I spoke in the Y. M. C. A. hall, a beautiful room, full to overflowing. The following day, at my request, the Sunday schools of the two Congregational churches were opened to me, and at evening I spoke at a union meeting of the two Congregational churches in Fort Street church, Rev. Mr. Lernzan, formerly of Portland, Oregon, and still earlier of East Weymouth, Mass., pastor. The Bethel church, under the leadership of its recently chosen pastor, Rev. Mr. Oggel, takes an equally earnest part with the Fort Street church in this bit of temperance work, as well as all other good things. The two churches above named are American, and together with the English church, are the only ones in the city where English is used. The church was overfull, Sabbath evening. No American city could give a speaker a better audience than this. Fancy speaking in the presence of father and Mrs. Damon, of Dr. Lowell Smith and Mrs. Smith, Dr. Dwight Baldwin, and other missionaries of the past; Rev. Dr. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, now having charge of the Hawaiian Theological Institute; Rev. Hiram Bingham and wife, of the Micronesian mission; Rev. Mr. Bishop, son of the missionary, and well known for his scientific attainments and writings; Chief Justice Judd and others holding office under the government. I looked over the hundreds of faces, to the remotest corners, seeing the strongest indications of the best Christian culture, thanked God and took courage to speak on the theme "God in Government," from the sentence, "And the government shall be upon His shoulders."

On Monday, I spoke in the morning in a collegiate school, Punahou, of the grade of our Boston high schools, gave an address to the ladies on "Woman's Work in the Temperance Cause," and a public address in the evening. Tuesday evening, I spoke on prohibition, directing effort to the two points concerning which many questions had been asked me, "Does Prohibition prohibit?" and "Why has the Prohibition party been formed?" Americans here take a very timely interest in the political issues in their native land. An election is held, and they have a saying, "As goes Honolulu so goes the Union." This year the election went four to one for Blaine. Four men voted for St. John. From what has been said to me, were it to be done over again, I think there would be a much larger vote for the Prohibition party.

Wednesday afternoon, a W. C. T. U. was formed with thirty-three members, and the following list of officers: President, Mrs. Dr. Whitney; vice presidents, Mrs. Rev. Oggel, Mrs. Rev. Cruzan, Mrs. Rev. McIntosh; recording secretary, Mrs. Jay Green; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jordan; treasurer, Mrs. Dr. Hyde. Other unions will soon be formed, doubtless, on other islands, and at no distant date, we shall find national, state and local unions bound together as with us, in the three-fold cord that cannot be broken. Mrs. Whitney is, by virtue of her office and such sanction as my instructions from Miss Willard allow me to confer, vice president of the world's W. C. T. U. which we hope soon to see belting the globe. I never come away from a meeting where a W. C. T. U. has been formed, that every fiber of my being does not thrill with praise to God for the good things that He has done.

Wednesday evening, I spoke to the people again, and then came Thanksgiving, and the happiness of sitting down in the full house, to listen and worship. Rev. Mr. Oggel, of the Bethel, preached, Father Damon, Dr. Hyde, and Rev. Mr. Cruzan, assisted in the service, an excellent choir sang, and also lead the congregation in three hymns, the last being, "My country 'tis of thee." It was given with great power and still I noticed many eyes moisten as the lines rolled up. Oh, that every American in this city would stand for all right things! But alas! some now living here are wielding all the influence they have against the religion and morality taught by the missionaries and the churches. To-night I speak again, completing one week's work since landing. The apparent necessity of finishing during the first four days of the week, what I had to do here, before Mrs. Hampson, the worldwide known English evangelist, should begin her mission, crowded much into these days. But on Mrs. H.'s arrival from Australia, it was apparent that she must have quite extended rest, and her mission was postponed till January.

I am to work on next week in this city, then make a tour of the islands, returning close on to Christmas. During this circuit I hope to see the great volcano Kilanea, but I may be disappointed as I was in regard to Niagara falls, Mammoth cave and Yosemite valley.

Sunday evening next, I am to speak at a union meeting of native churches, through an interpreter. I tremble, pray and trust the Lord will guide me.

Will every dear sister in the W. C. T. U. of America, pray for the success of the work entrusted to me, and for the safety of my dear daughters during this very prolonged separation. Your sister.

Mary Clement Leavitt.

*Honolulu, November 28.*

### A RIGHTEOUS ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Dear Union Signal.—The reader of newspapers has to wade through so much slander and abuse in these days, directed toward ex-Gov. St. John, that the following manly acknowledgment, from the leading journal of the Episcopal church, will seem like an oasis in the desert to every thoughtful mind, thoroughly as our W. C. T. U. women must differ from the views of prohibition herein expressed. This paragraph is from *The American Literary Churchman*:

The Prohibition candidate who was not elected for the presidency, and who has in several places been burnt in effigy by a mob of savages, is a gentleman of unblemished honor and most unselfish patriotism. He sought high office not for any personal gain, but that he might be able, by the use of its legitimate powers and influence, to hasten what he believes to be a great national and social reformation; to diminish crime, and poverty, and ignorance; and to elevate the moral tone of society. All honor, we say, to Governor St. John. We entirely reject his theories. We believe that prohibition would do no good, and would do an altogether incalculable amount of harm. But himself we regard with the utmost reverence and esteem, both for his virtues and his abilities, and for a most chivalrous loyalty to a cause which once seemed desperate, and which can only, even now, be regarded as requiring from a man of his eminence an almost complete self-abnegation, a life-time of thankless toil, and promising to him rather the wistful gaze of Moses than the brilliant victories of Joshua.

With this I send Gov. St. John's letter denying the absurd charge that he was a purchasable article in the recent campaign. It is from the last *New York Witness:*

Olathe, Kansas, Nov. 21.

My Dear Friend: With a hundred unanswered letters before me, I have only time say, in reply to yours of the 18th inst., that the statement of the Philadelphia *News* (or any other paper, or any individual) that I ever offered to sell myself or the Prohibition party for ten thousand dollars, or any other sum, pledge or promise, is simply on of the many base and malicious lies of which the Republican party has been exceedingly prolific during and since the close of the late campaign. I made the fight for prohibition because I believed, and still believe, it to be right, and the Republicans may burn me in effigy, and threaten personal violence, and continue to publish infamous falsehoods about me, and heap upon me villification and abuse, but they shall never swerve me one jot or tittle from my determination to press on the warfare against the liquor traffic and all parties or individuals that defend or offer an apology for it. And in this struggle we should ever look to God, and not to the politicians of the land for guidance. I did not want the nomination of the Pittsburg or any other convention. I accepted simply because I felt that under the circumstances it was my duty to do so, and I have no apologies to make about it. I had a great deal rather have gone down as I did, fighting for a principle, than to have won a victory through the friendship of the liquor traffic. Let us be earnest and aggressive in our

work, never stopping to consider the results. God will take care of that. Very truly your friend.

J. P. ST. JOHN.

Not a particle of proof is offered that the Prohibition candidate was thus guilty, and his simple word will offset any amount of paragraphs in the *Philadelphia Press* or other partisan journals reiterating that "he would have sold out for ten thousand dollars." Meanwhile, a St Louis "organ" says the Democrats paid him thirty thousand dollars to continue in the race, so that he certainly would not have set a price so moderate upon his perfidy as Republicans have named! How dreary and pitiful is the effort to traduce sincere and earnest people who, up to the time they felt called upon to differ from the majority of those about them, were considered worthy of esteem and confidence. So far as I can learn, the thought of Prohibitionists is this. "None of these things move me, nor even do they disturb, afflict or disconcert me. I appeal from the verdict of the hour, in its passion, to the verdict of its calm." Yours with steadfast courage.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

*Newburgh, N. Y. Dec. 12, 1884.*

## HOLIDAY BEAUTY AND JOY FOR TEMPERANCE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Temperance brings the choicest gifts in the line of physical beauty, and the joy of health and mental and spiritual loveliness follow in its wake. And though it is the fashion of the world to give the wine glass the place of honor on all festive occasions, yet there is no other such marplot of holiday joy as this same wine glass and its congeners. All the graces have their beauties heightened when they consort with temperance, and so it becomes us in our festivals of grace and joy and beauty to give temperance the place of honor.

Even among our gifts we may inquire how to favor temperance. And as the theme is comparatively new, some hints may be acceptable. First of all having secured THE UNION SIGNAL, through which we get so many good things, we turn to our own children. It will help them to love and admire temperance if they see us give it the place of honor among our holiday gifts. We ought to secure at least one good wide awake book that all would read, such as "Competitive Workmen," by Faye Huntingdon ($1). "Mabel's Work," by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry ($1.50). Miss Kimball's Holly Sprays ($1.60), and that most excellent, but not so recent work, the "Best Fellow." I have myself been exceedingly interested in a new reprint, "Everyday Doings," ($1.25), by Helena Richardson; she handles all sorts of questions vigorously and especially the medical question. The way in which she settles its proper responsibility is refreshing. And with all her serious talk she keeps several love affairs progressing in various degrees of delight or anguish. I believe she is an M. D., and though perhaps not related to Dr. B. W. Richardson, she is sufficiently thorough to remind you of him. She often quotes him, too, and I half suspect she is the one referred to in his "Dialogues on Drink," where he says, "you should have my vote though it placed you in the president's chair of the College of Physicians." This last book is not half known or appreciated by many who would discourage the conventional use of wine. By the way, it should be called "Conversations" instead of "Dialogues," for it is wholly a social discussion of the various apologies for the use of wine, and the doctor himself is one of the company and contributes many telling facts. It is very suitable for young lady workers. For boys, get "Life Cruise of Capt. Bess Adams," or if they must have something thrilling, "How Could He Escape?" As to the thrilling, however, you will find a full supply of that in Dr. Story's Alcohol and Its Effects," (75 cts.), a book which will be as well thumbed if it lies on the table as any other good book you could provide, and it might be made a present to papa, or even to sister if she happen to be a teacher in the Temperance school.

Is it not time to recognize these faithful workers, often and patiently giving their time and their money for the privilege of imparting to your children information of priceless and life-long advantage? How they would prize a copy of Story's "Alcohol;" or better still for their own use, "Alcohol and Science" ($1.50), by Dr. Hargreaves. And if they have both these and you wish to give them something choice and rare, take the "Temperance Science Text Book" ($1.50), just issued by Dr. F. R. Lees, the ripe fruit of many years work in the line of temperance science, whom even Dr. Richardson considers his own pioneer and peer. I have imported ten copies and many an advanced worker will be glad to secure one.

But if you must give "something else besides books," then put in a temperance message on a beautiful chromo card, some of them handsome enough to be presents by themselves. These are some of the ways in which temperance can be given a place among your gifts; and with all your givings, please remember the Literature Department, 72 Bible House, New York City.

JULIA COLMAN.

## OUR SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—You will have heard before this of the work of our southern superintendent in Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, so there is no need to quote from my private letters for your benefit. I will give you instead some fair blossoms for remembrance, gathered from the local journals.

Mrs. Chapin, who goes to and fro so much alone, had the privilege for a brief space of the companionship of Mrs. Buell, and I give you the opinion of a greater correspondent than I, not to laud our workers, but as cause for thanksgiving that the work will prosper as the members of our great national household are becoming known to each other.

Says the Winona *Times*:

> The earnestness, yet quiet gentleness of Mrs. Buell, gave to her manner an irresistible charm of femininity, grace, self-possession and dignity.
>
> She impressed the audience in a peculiarly happy way, and the hearts of southern women awoke at her touch, and went out in response to this lovely northern sister, whose words of deep import carried conviction, and who, with one wave of her hand, one glance of her earnest eyes, dispersed much of the cloud of prejudice and distrust which so long stood between the women of the north and the south. "Of once sown seed who knoweth what the crop is?"

Mrs. Chapin's faithful work in Alabama has drawn from an eminent judge a letter of commendation, that is worthy of circulation as an encouragement to our brave women, whose strength is made perfect in weakness.

Pausing only for a night's rest in Charleston, Mrs. Chapin hastened to Columbia, South Carolina, where the people were on the eve of testing by vote, the "license" or "no license" question. In the crowded audience at the opera house to hear her lecture on "Prohibition," were a number of prominent members of the legislature. I trust the utterances of the Palmetto *Yeoman*, and Columbia *Register* may have been prophetic, and the eloquent and effective address have won the needed votes for no license legislation.

I close this letter, yet ask space for a sad record which may win from mothers who shall read, a prayer for a mother who weeps tonight, missing a cherished daughter, who was one of those rarely beautiful, unselfish characters that leave an undying memory. This young life, like a bright dream, was almost as brief.

She is doubtless remembered by our Anna Gordon, and Mrs. Chapin, as the pride, and leading spirit of the Lafayette Square Y. W. C. T. U.

A year ago, November 21, she went out from Grace church a bride with prospects all that her nearest and dearest could ask for earthly good. A year ago Thanksgiving morning, she came home from her bridal trip. On this Thanksgiving eve she went home to the beautiful land where no sickness comes. Rapid consumption claimed her, as it has many another bright and gifted one.

Her devotion to the union never faltered. She was one of the busiest in arranging bouquets for the celebration of the flower mission last summer. Her husband, a talented young lawyer, aided her in carrying out her plans for good.

A large circle of friends, for so many loved her, gathered on Saturday in her girlhood's home for the last tribute love could pay. A throng of grieving girls were there, and let me ask the dear girls all over the land, who are not in the W. C. T. U. work, to resolve, as did some of these, to give their influence to temperance, and emulate by their active work the pure and beautiful example of this dear young friend of mine, who will live in remembrance in perpetual youth and beauty. May God comfort her beloved ones, and may this sweet thought come with soothing to her stricken mother:

> Thou wilt never grow old,
> My beautiful lily. Thy leaves will unfold
> In a clime that is purer and brighter than earth.
> O, holy and fair! I rejoice thou art there,
> In that kingdom of light, with its cities of gold,
> Where the air thrills with angel hosannas, and where
> Thou wilt never grow old, sweet, never grow old!

GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

## MORE NEW BOOKS.

ONE OR TWO; The Poems of Mrs. L. Virginia French and Mrs. Lide Merriwether, twin sisters of Virginia, one, now on the other shore, the other, our beloved co-worker as the president of the W. C. T. U. of Tennessee. The collection embraces very many beautiful poems, each so choice that one finds it difficult to choose between the work of these twin-souled sisters.

Still another volume by Mrs. Merriwether alone, is SOUNDINGS, a series of sketches, full of truth gained as the dedicatory page sets forth, by the casting of a "plummet line down into the deep heart of woman."

Half the sales on these books, published by Mrs. Merriwether herself, is offered by her to the W. C. T. U. treasury, in her love of the service.

THE CHILDREN'S BIBLE, by Miss Fanny L. Armstrong, published by Fowler & Wells Co., New York. This very complete collection of the Bible stories best adapted to children takes up many themes and characters in a novel way. It has many "touches of nature" that will appeal to "children of larger growth," even while keeping close to the hearts and understanding of the "least of these, Christ's brethren."

MR. STANDFAST'S JOURNEY TO HIS FATHER'S HOUSE, by Mrs. Julia McNair Wright, published by the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, Boston, is a new version of an old, old story—a new guidepost on the way of faith. It is a sweet and comforting itinerary of the travels of a steadfast soul to the end of his hope—the blessed activities of heaven.

A DREAM OF THE ADIRONDACKS, by Mrs. Helen Hinsdale Rich, published by G. P. Putman's Sons, New York. A poetical soul finds potent spell in the wierd depths of Adirondack forests, and the poem which gives the name to the little volume before us is an intense and beautiful expression of the love of nature and the high aspiration which feeds upon such a love. Other verses of the collection are as choice, however, as these, for instance this bit of tenderness.

> All that my Father has given to me
> Is mine in the might of unfailing trust,
> To have and to hold in eternal fee;
> If I hold to the bond, it is only just,
> Giving love for love, and I keep the tryst,
> With the absent ones at the Christmas tide,
> As *I* shall turn to the lips I kissed
> When I recross from the other side."

Side by side and simultaneously appear the "Manual of Arms" of the W. C. T. U. of the United States, and Canada. It is no misnomer certainly to call our PATHFINDER, by Mrs. E. G. Greene, of Vermont, and WHY AND HOW, by Mrs. Addie Chisholm, of Ontario, Canada, the drill-books of the organization that seeks to belt the globe with the beneficence of its sweet fellowship.

The PATHFINDER is emphatically a book for organization and work. Its nearly two hundred pages are almost entirely taken up with methods and suggestions. But a page or two is devoted to the history of the society. The object set before the workers is the making of history, and to this end are set forth in order the various lines of effort adopted by the society and the best manner of prosecuting each. The book might well be called WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT.

A somewhat different but no less valuable book is Mrs. Chisholm's, the president of the Ontario W. C. T. U. While the PATHFINDER is pre-eminently a book for the active worker, its Canadian compeer is one to place in the hands of everybody. It embodies the history of the organization, the argument for its existence, and the call to earnest effort in its behalf. This is the "Why." The "How" is not to be detailed as are the directions of the PATHFINDER, but the suggestions are comprehensive and wise. A very apt illustration of "How" to carry on W. C. T. U. meetings" is given under cover of a dream, which will probably influence quite as much toward improvement and right accomplishment as a direct "preachment."

# Our Children.

## CHRISTMAS.

RUDISILLE CULBRETH.

*A Little Boy under Twelve Years of Age.*

Dear Christmas day, dear Christmas day,
On which we lay all cares away!
No other day can ever be,
So full of joy as this to me.

As shepherds watched their flocks at night,
There shone around a radiant light,
An angel band came down to tell,
That God with man had come to dwell.

Not as a man, but baby sweet,
Did He their wond'ring vision meet,
And cradled in a manger poor,
With cattle feeding at the door.

Yes, Jesus was a little child,
With golden locks and eyes so mild,
And now whenever wrong I do,
I feel that He was tempted too.

I wish that I could feed His poor,
Send Christmas presents to their door;
For on this day it seems to me,
That want and care ought not to be.

Sing children! He knew tears and joys;
Perhaps was like us playful boys;
So we can drive all sin away,
For Christ made this one Christmas day.

## ONE LITTLE GIRL'S NEIGHBOR.

*A CHRISTMAS STORY.*

ELIZABETH WHEELER ANDREW.

Nelly Randall was going to have a Christmas tree; and her little head was so full of it that she made all sorts of funny blunders at school, lost all interest in the games at recess, ran against people on the street and had to keep saying, "Please excuse me," a good many times going back and forth. And she almost forgot the little baby sister who had absorbed all her waking hours before she began day-dreaming about the beautiful vision that was coming to be a reality so soon; for now it was the very last Sunday before Christmas, and she scarcely heard a word Miss Farley was saying, until a sentence flashed upon her like lightning. It was this: "Jesus said, '*Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.*'"

Nelly started wide awake, and rubbed her eyes, to make sure she had heard the words.

"Why how *can* we, Miss Farley? And 'specially if they're not very nice neighbors!" she added, with a quick remembrance of the Bordens just round the corner from her house, who were such a trial to her, from the drunken father and fretful mother down to the crying baby. She had often thought, as she came in at her own gate, how provoking it was that that 'those Bordens' should have to be right under her nose all the time, with all the sights and smells that offended her dainty tastes. Above all, the shambling, degraded father, who reeled home in all stages of intoxication, to find the misery and poverty there growing worse all the time.

So Nelly thought that was a strange command of the Savior, that she love her neighbor as herself. Miss Farley guessed at the struggle going on in the mind of the little questioner, and having strong faith in silent influences, said,

"Suppose you ask the Lord Jesus about that, Nelly. It is a hard question to settle, sometimes, and no one but the loving Savior can tell us what to do. You ask Him to make it plain, and try to find out what He would do in your place, if He were here now."

As Nelly walked home, and turned over in her mind what could be the meaning of the strange words, she went slowly by the wretched house, and looked with a new interest at the gate off its hinges leaning against the fence, the crazy door with its great cracks above and below, and the broken windows stuffed with rags. Just then the doctor drove up in his gig, and giving her a hasty nod, hurried in, and she caught a glimpse of a forlorn group,—the mother with the baby on her lap, and the half dozen curly heads that were generally at the windows all clustered about the sick child, who gave now and then a low, pitiful wail.

Nelly could not bear that. She thought to herself, "If that was our baby—Oh, how I'd feel! I'm going in!" She did not stop an instant to think how strange it all was, that she should be going into a house which in all her life she had only looked at with the wish that it were out of her sight; and when she joined the sad little group it seemed just the right thing; for something warm in her heart said, "Why, Jesus did this very thing. How much He was with sick people, and even lepers and beggars!" and then she prayed the least little bit of a prayer that He would help her to do something;—*anything* she could do for her neighbor. For the poor baby was going very fast. Even her childish eyes could see that. And the children's sobs were growing louder, while the mother's tears dropped silently, as she held the little quivering hand, and kissed it over and over. It was a pretty baby, with soft brown eyes and rings of lovely golden hair that Nelly had often seen the children twisting over their fingers as they held it at the window, laughing and crowing. She had not given it a second thought, or for a moment dreamed that they could love it as she loved her little sister Edith; and would have said, only yesterday, if she had heard it was dead, "Well, it's a good thing; it's out of misery." But now she, too, stood crying, as she saw the pretty thing floating away into the great unknown; and drawing a stool nearer, took the little one next to the baby into her arms and wiped away the fast-falling tears with her own dainty handkerchief.

The doctor had tried to give the baby some drops when he first came in, but it was too late; she could not swallow, and he knew all would be over in a few minutes, so he only staid to comfort the poor mother.

Just then there came an awkward fumbling at the door, and the drunken father staggered in. How afraid Nelly would have been of him only this morning! but now she looked at him with different eyes; for he was her neighbor too, was he not? But how *could* she love him as herself?

He tried to be polite, but was too drunk to understand it all, and falling on the bed, soon went off into heavy sleep, and did not know when his little one drew the last quivering sigh, and went home out of its brief life of pain and poverty. It was Nelly who took the baby from the mother's arms and laid it gently in its cradle. And Nelly who came quickly back from her comfortable home with snowy garments to robe the little baby for the grave, followed by her big brother Hal, bringing a basket full of good things for the living. Kind people were coming in now whom the good doctor had notified, and offering services, for hearts are always touched by such sorrow; but it seemed to this little girl who was learning the power of Jesus' words practically for the first time, that the stricken family belonged to her more than to any one else. She took them all into her loving heart, even the dissolute man who had gone down almost to the level of the beasts that perish; and kept saying to herself, "I know he has a soul, if it can only be reached."

She pitied him from her very heart the next day, when he realized all, and she saw him with a shaking hand lift up a little ring of golden hair from the baby's pure forehead, and then turn away to hide his bloated, tearful face from every one.

Nelly's invalid mother saw the change that had come over her darling with joy, and gladly entered into all her eager plans for her neighbors.

"Darling mamma," she pleaded, "*don't* have any Christmas tree for me! Indeed I would rather you would help me to make things a little better over there, till Mr. Borden gets work, and can fix things up. And O mamma! he hasn't drank a drop since the baby died!—They need so many things,—every thing nearly,—and it will be the best Christmas I ever had if you will give me my wish."

So she had her way, and the Bordens were cheered and helped, not more by the substantial comforts sent in for immediate use, than by the love of their little friend. Other people shook their heads and doubted: she never did. Nobody but Nelly had much faith that shiftless Matt Borden would ever amount to anything, but the child was like an angel in his eyes, and so, when she brought him the pledge and asked him to sign it, he could not refuse her,—so she tied on the blue ribbon with her own little hands, where every one could see it, clear and plain.

If he had tried in his own strength, I fear he must have broken his pledge, even with all the new friends that were raised up for him, and the good times that were coming; but Nelly had made him promise that he would ask Jesus to help him, and so he did, and fought the fight until the victory over sinful habit came.

Mrs. Borden's thin cheeks rounded into rosy health again, and happiness and comfort came back to a household that had once seemed doomed to hopeless misery.

But Nelly never dreamed that she had done a great thing. She only realized that it was a joy to obey the words of Jesus, and to love her neighbor as herself.

*Evanston, Ill.*

## CAPTAIN DEBORAH'S LETTER.

Dear Boys and Girls:—This letter will reach you Christmas Day, and I have been thinking of the different homes that shelter our brave little soldiers of the Prevention Army. In the Eastern, Middle and Northern states our young folks are almost sure to have the traditional "snowy Christmas", with jingling sleigh-bells, and good times skating, sliding, and snow-balling. The children's cheeks will be rosy in the frosty air, and feet and hands will tingle when they come in and rush to the glowing fire. In the beautiful south land, and on the Pacific coast, our boys and girls will eat the luscious fruits, inhale the fragrance of the flowers, and indulge in happy out-door games. Only three years ago Captain Deborah found an exquisite bunch of fragrant wall flowers, pansies, pink daisies, and rose-geranium leaves beside her plate Christmas morning in the Willamette Valley of Oregon, freshly gathered from their out-door haunts. To-day, in bustling Chicago, the thermometer is twenty degrees below zero, and the flowers are either dead under the snow, or living artificial lives under the warmth and protection of glass houses. But here or there, all over the world, it is good to know that the battle is going on for the right, and that we all clasp hands in the great war against intemperance. Best wishes for a "merry Christmas" and a "happy New Year" dear children, and may we all "fight the good fight" this year better than ever before, asking Jesus to help us. Here is a little letter telling about a "jug-breaking":

Bunker Hill, Ill., Dec. 4, 1884.

Dear Captain Deborah:—I want to tell you about our Band of Hope jug-breaking last week. We had it in the hall, and had speeches, songs, and dialogues. Then we broke our jugs and counted the money. We made in all $14.50. I had in my jug 45 cts. and Annie Pringle had the most of all, it was $1.10. We sold the tickets for ten cents. We got $13 at the door and let all the poor folks in for nothing, so the hall was full. My mamma is the superintendent of our band, and it is five years old. We have ribbon stars for badges, and we have to be nine years old before we sign our name to the pledge and get a star. I got my star last time we met. We have an Aid Society where the ladies meet every Friday and make over second-hand clothes for the poor children, so they can come to the Band of Hope and Sunday school. I learn the verses out of The Union Signal to speak in school.

Josie Dow.

Write to me about all such doings at 161 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill., directing to, Captain Deborah.

## PUZZLES.

*Original contributions are solicited for this department. All communications should be addressed to Puzzle Editor, box 836 Sharon, Pa.*

237. Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of forty-three letters.

My 16, 11, 5, 21, 30, 34, 43, 7 is the central figure of Grecian history.

My 16, 35, 9, 28, 41 was a disciple of Socrates, and the founder of the Academic school.

My 19, 22, 34, 4, 12 was one of the seven wise men of Greece.

My 6, 18, 35, 16, 25, 1 was the place where the oracle was frequently consulted by the Grecians.

My 15, 37, 23, 6, 9, 42, 39 was the mother of Cyrus.

My 35, 29, 34, 24, 33, 37, 6, 11, 20 was the peasant who had charge of Cyrus until he was ten years of age.

My 13, 27, 17, 14, 30, 38 was a courtier in Shakespere's Hamlet.

My 3, 21, 30, 31, 2, 33, 26, 34, 6 is the surname of one of the prominent characters in "David Copperfield."

My 32, 4, 5, 10, 8, 39, 40 were employed by Thales to dig a new channel for the river Halys.

My whole is a saying of Socrates.

238. Arithmetical Anagrams.

(Change the letters expressed by the numbers, into words of the meaning given opposite.)

1.—1551=gentle. 4.—1006+A=a man's name.
2.— 551=a cover. 5.—1012=a plant.
3 — 556+E=an evil spirit. 6.—1001+E=expired.

239. Diamond.

1, a letter; 2, to caress; 3, vales; 4, a city of Sicily; 5, a quick way of sending messages; 6, the flat roof of a house; 7, a quick, smart blow; 8, open; 9, a letter.

240. Endless Chain.

(Words of four letters, the last two letters of each word form the first two of the following word.)

1, a part of a circle; 2, to cut; 3, a precious stone; 4, a confederate; 5, a musical instrument; 6, to gather; 7, the top; 8, departure; 9, a disease; 10, a part of the face; 11, an abbreviation meaning a point of duration; 12, a heavenly body; 13, same as the first.

*[Answers in two weeks.]*

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

P
LAR
VALES
LAMENTS
PALESTRIC
RENTIER
STREW
SIR
C

229.—Creek, stove, berth, letter, bushel, pioneer, ant: "Open rebuke is better than secret love."

230 —Dickens.

231.—1, "Little Women,' by Louisa Alcott. 2, "We Girls," by A. D. T. Whitney. 3, "Robinson Crusoe," by Daniel DeFoe. 4, "Lucile," by Owen Merdith.

DECEMBER PRIZE.

We offer 50 cents for the best list of solutions of the December puzzles.

# Home Department.

## COURAGE.

FANNIE BOLTON.

(*After "Who's Ready," by Edna Dean Proctor.*)

"God help us! who's ready?" There's danger ahead.
Who is able to stand? Hear the enemy's tread.
Hear the laugh of the demon all over our land,
As they fall, our beloved, for the glass in his hand;
And northward and southward and eastward and west,
His legions are tramping to capture our best.

Strong heroes are arming, strong hearts are at prayer.
The light and the darkness are wrestling in air;
But shall the night stay when the sun climbs the sky?
And shall the right fail then, to see the wrong die?
Take courage ye faithless, ye sorrowing rise.
We shall bring back our loved when our enemy dies.

"Be ready! All forward!" undaunted we cry.
"For God, home and freedom we'll fight till we die."
"The rum-holes shall turn out their stench and their sin,
"And sunshine and liberty sweetly flow in.
"Our hands shall be strong, the weak ones to grasp,
"Our hands shall be tender, the sad ones to clasp.
"The God of our fathers is guiding us still.
"Men, women, all forward and conquer we will."

## A TEMPERANCE WOMAN'S DIARY.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

MILFORD, N. H., *November 30, 1869.*—Dr. Dio Lewis came to Milford to give a lecture in a lecture course. He himself proposed to stop over and give a free temperance talk to-morrow.

*December 1.*—To-day he suggested to the Christian women of the town the feasibility of an appeal to the rumsellers presented by them. The appeal to be drawn up.

*Dec. 3.*—To-day sixteen of us women met to hear the appeal read.

*Dec. 7.*—Twenty-one women to-day went out to call on the rumsellers.

*Dec. 11.*—The reformers went out to make calls again.

*Dec. 13.*—Sixteen women met at Mrs. Abigail Woods to talk over reform.

*Dec. 14.*—To-day twenty-two of us went out and called at the hotel and at Jones's and Marshall's saloons.

*Monday, Dec. 20.*—The temperance committee met in the evening at Mr. Trow's.

*Tuesday, Dec. 21.*—The ladies went again this afternoon to call on the saloon keepers, Wetherbee Brothers and Mr. Jones.

*Jan. 3, 1870.*—We met to-day with fifty other ladies at Division Hall to plan our temperance work.

*Wednesday Jan. 5.*—Went out with forty other ladies to call on saloon keepers, and I went with three others to call on Alvin Woods; he was selling cider.

*Jan. 10.*—Very stormy. The women are to meet with Mrs. Trow in the evening.

*Jan. 14.*—We have canvassed all day to get signers to the appeal.

*Feb. 2.*—At 3 o'clock we met with nineteen other ladies at Temperance Hall.

*Saturday, Feb. 5.*—Went with Mrs. Abel Chase, Mrs. Rev. H. Moore, Mrs. Rev. J. Tilton, Mrs. David Heald, and Mrs. Mary Fuller Kaley and called on Wetherbee Brothers, saloonists; they abused and discouraged us.

*Feb. 22.*—A grand mass meeting held in the town hall to-night to hear the report of the temperance women. This work approved by the selectmen.

## HOW SICK FOLKS GOT WELL.

REV. GEORGE W. MCCREE.

No one needs wine, beer, brandy, and gin as a medicine. We can get better without it. Consider these facts—for they are facts.

THE VIRTUES OF MILK AND BEEF TEA.

A young lad was knocked down by a van in a London street, and taken to a large hospital. One morning the doctor examined him, and said—

"Nurse, give him two glasses of port wine daily;" and, looking kindly at the lad, he said, "You will get on very well, my boy."

The young patient looked up, and replied—

"Please, sir, don't order me the wine."

"Why not, my boy?"

"If you please sir, I belong to a Band of Hope."

"Oh! answered he, "do you? Well, Nurse, give him a pint of new milk in the morning, and as much beef tea as he likes;" and, laughing cheerily, he said to the boy, "You will get on very well, my lad." And he got quite well without the wine.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

We know a commercial traveler who was taken dangerously ill in Glasgow, when far away from his home. When the medical man saw him, he said—

"You must have some brandy."

"No," he answered; "I have studied the nature of bandy, and I will not take it."

The medical man protested that it would save his life.

"I will not take it," replied the patient.

The ladies in the hotel were told of this, and two of them went into his room and implored him, for the sake of his wife and family, to imbibe the brandy.

"No," he replied; "I believe that brandy is of no use as a medicine, and I will not take it."

The medical attendants then proposed to call in an eminent physician, and have his advice. To this the traveler at once assented, and expressed his readiness to pay the consultation fee.

The great man, white-haired and venerable, came to the bedside of the invalid and carefully examined him. In quiet tones he then said—

"You are in great pain. Yes, in great pain, my friend. They tell me you will not take brandy. You are quite right. You need no brandy." Nor was any stimulant given him. Quiet, rest, warmth, wholesome food, and some gentle medicine cured him of the pain and sickness, and he has done many a good day's work since. Had he taken the brandy everybody would have said that it, and it alone, had cured him. But he recovered without it.

THE BROKEN BLOOD-VESSEL.

There was a young lady visiting in London, and while in a shop she suddenly broke a blood-vessel. She was gently removed to a private house, laid on a sofa, and had brandy administered to her. A medical man was summoned, and when he came into the room and felt her pulse, her friends told him they had given her brandy, as though they had done the right thing.

"Brandy!" exclaimed he, "you could not have done a worse thing. Send for some ice. So ice, not brandy, was needful. The lady was not given any more alcohol, and found ice both safer and better. In cases of bleeding, beware of brandy. Try what ice will do.

"YOU MUST TAKE SOME PORTER."

A gentleman had been visiting a number of cholera patients in a low neighborhood, when he was taken ill. As he became convalescent his medical man told him he must buy some bottles of porter.

"What for?" said he.

"Oh! to set you up, of course."

"Well, if I get a dozen bottles of porter, do you know what will be in them?"

"No."

"Then, doctor, I decline taking medicine of which you know nothing." Nor did he order the porter, and he soon recovered his health and strength in perfection, and has ever since been remarkable for his robust constitution. Porter is no the elixir of life.

TAKE WINE OR DIE.

An editor of some very popular works, and a man of immense energy, felt, as he expressed it, "below par," and went two hundred miles to see his family physician.

"My good friend," said the doctor, "you must take two glasses of wine a day, or you will die." Yes, he would die. Nothing but wine would save him. He must take that or die. Resolved to have another medical opinion, Mr. S. returned to the Metropolis, and went to consult Sir James Clark.

"Sir," said the eminent man what are your habits?"

"I am a teetotaller, Sir James."

"Then, sir, you will get better all the sooner!"

So he did not drink wine, and he is not dead yet. He has done noble service for God and man for many years since his family doctor predicted his certain and speedy death. The fact is, alcoholic prescriptions often hasten death instead of preventing it, and many people have died through "drops of brandy" who would have lived had they resorted to beef tea, milk, oatmeal porridge, fresh air, cold water, and plenty of rest. Drugs and brandy are poor substitutes for the natural remedies, and the more simple our diet and medicines are the better.

THE BAD KNEE.

In the Midland counties there is a large boarding-school for boys. We have seen sixty or seventy of them at their desks; and fine, merry, strong, clear lads they were. No intoxicating drinks whatever are placed on the table, and yet several brewers and wine merchants send their sons there for education. This proves that even dealers in strong drink do not regard it as essential to their intellectual activity and physical health. Well, one of the young gentlemen had a white swelling on his knee, and was sent home for medical treatment. When the family doctor arrived and examined the limb he evidently thought it a serious case, and said—

"What sort of a school are you at?"

"Oh, a jolly school."

"What kind of a master have you?"

"Oh, a jolly master."

"But what sort of a table does he keep?"

"Oh, a jolly table."

"Yes, yes; but what does he give you to drink?"

"Oh, the governor's a teetotaller; he puts nothing but water on the table."

"Then," said the doctor to the patient's anxious mother, "we can save his limb. Do not fear; he will soon get better." And he did so, and went back to his desk, his games, and his "jolly table"—not less jolly to him now that he knew water-drinking had been so god for him.

# The Sunday School Lesson.

Jan. 4.] First Quarter, No. 1. [1885.

[The Lesson Helps for the New Year are many and varied. Peloubet's Select Notes are on our desk, and seem to be a full equipment for the teacher's blessed work. Maps, illustrative cuts, chronological tables, copious notes and the two versions side by side in the lesson text, make up a thorough furnishing to good work. With this for the "body" of instruction, and James Arnold's pretty Sunday School Lesson Calendar for 1885, (which gives the golden text and some verse of the lesson for each day of the week) for "decoration"—the Sunday school teacher may go through the New Year "conquering and to conquer."—ED. UNION SIGNAL.]

## TOPIC: PAUL AT TROAS.

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 20; 2–16.

GOLDEN TEXT.—And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them. Acts 20, 7.

TIME OF EVENTS.—A. D. 57–8.

TIME OF HISTORICAL WRITING.—A. D. 63.

PLACE OF HISTORICAL WRITING.—Rome.

AUTHOR.—Luke, the author of the third gospel.

1. Go back to Paul's departure from Ephesus on the occasion of the riot caused by the silversmiths, and see him beginning his third missionary journey. Troas is his first stopping-place, but he speedily goes on to visit those Macedonian cities where he had founded churches, also the church at Corinth, abiding with the latter, three months. Here a party of seven was made up to accompany him into Asia Minor. At the opening of this new series of lessons, Paul, with Luke, Sopater, Aristarchus and Secundus, Gaius and Timotheus, Tychicus and Trophimus, are at Troas, bearing large collections for the church at Jerusalem, the gifts of the Gentile churches. A plan to kill Paul at the harbor of Corinth had been frustrated by his sudden decision to go over land into Macedonia.

2. Note the fact that missionary churches in Paul's time became at once not only self-supporting but themselves ministered to the necessities of the mother church at Jerusalem. Paul evidently considered a "collection" one of the most important means of grace, and doubtless this "offering" did quite as much to strengthen and build up the churches as Paul's own words of exhortation. Give young Christians something to do for others, and take their attention from themselves and their own spiritual condition as much as possible. There is great danger that if left to themselves they will become spiritual dissectors, and prey on their own spiritual being, greatly to its harm. Christian growth is not helped a particle by *trying to grow. Consider the lilies.* The Lord will furnish all the conditions of growth, and all we have to do is to fall in with them and go about our Master's business. We shall grow in Him, if we do this.

3. The most definite and detailed description of the observance of the Sabbath by the early Christians that is found in the Scriptures, is given in this lesson. From it we can certainly gather that the first day of the week was the day observed; that the preaching was in the evening when the custom was to assemble and break bread in commemoration of the Last Supper. It is said by cotemporary historians that they met also at daybreak to celebrate Christ's resurrection, and that at the evening service a simple meal was first shared, and at the close came the Eucharist and the mutual pledge of faith and love.

3. Even Paul's preaching did not keep everybody awake. Charles Reade says that it was not because Eutychus was so sinful, that he fell asleep, else "why should Paul make it his business to bring him to life instead of letting him lie as a warning to the sleepy-headed people of all ages."

4. A miracle was only an incident in the early Christian church. The power of the gospel to bring those "dead in trespasses and sins" to newness of *life*, was the one great central fact of the first century. A miracle seems not to have been regarded as so wonderful then. After Paul had restored Eutychus to life, the breaking of bread continued and the holy talk went on. It was the *comfort* of his restoration and not the *wonder* of it that engaged their thoughts. When we get nearest to the heart of the gospel, it is not wonderful that God does great things for us, whereof we are glad—because it is *just like Him.*

# The Union Signal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, Editor.

Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, Business Manager.

161 LaSalle Street, - - - - - - - - - - Chicago.



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*England.* Rev. Chas. Garrett, Liverpool, President Wesleyan Conference; Wm. Hoyle, Tottington, Bury; Margaret Parker, Warrington, President of the International W. C. T. U.

*Switzerland.* Rev. Louis Rochat, Geneva, President of the Swiss Temperance Society.

*Denmark.* Pastor Karl Eltzholz, Horsen, Jutland.

## A YEAR AND A DAY.

"Through the harsh voices of our day
A low sweet prelude finds its way."

Its first, faint notes are those of Christmas carols, and they deepen grandly into the Christmas anthem as the day of days to this poor world, draws near. Multitudes of the earthly host to-day take part in the wonderful antiphon, where the heavenly sang alone, nearly nineteen hundred years ago. Think how many new voices swell the answering chorus, since one little year ago.

A year is a heavily laden carrier on time's highway. It brings much, it takes much away. What has it brought to you? Gifts of frankincense and myrrh? If so, it is because you are to be in some small sense the world's saviour. Crosses and crowns of platted thorns? Still then, and the more perhaps, you are bearing a part in the world's redemption.

Has it borne away on its journey into No Man's Land, the rubbish and the falsities of life, wrenching them possibly from your struggling grasp? Rejoice that so you are helped in the laying aside of every weight, the hindrances to the working out of your own and other's salvation. Has it taken the precious jewels of your choice casket, perhaps the very sacrifice from the altar where you had laid it with tears and prayer? Still rejoice, for those who are themselves bought with a costly price can afford to pay much in return.

But a year is more than a carrier. It is a block of solid opportunity set into the masonry of life. If the opportunities have been all improved, the structure is made strong thereby. If careless living has wrought sponginess and rottenness in the stone, it is a sad necessity that still makes it a part of the building.

To stand where the year has been but is now vanished, gives one many thoughts that he would gladly put away, and the question that will not be silenced is, "What shall the harvest be?"

Let us, however, look up and not down, forward and not back. A year is but a year. The calendar has fulfilled its mission. Leaf by leaf it has been torn away. Each year as well as each day there comes the promise, "Behold I make all things new." The incarnation of the Divine is as possible to us to-day as it was to the world nineteen centuries ago. The lowly life; the light of heaven on our path; the ministry to the world's sorrows, diseases and sins; the being "lifted up" in crucial tests and sacrifices; the rising again to tell the story of triumph over the powers of darkness; all this is as near to us as ever. We have but to make it our own by the supreme choice of love and the strong grasp of faith. A Christmas day may well be the birthday of our souls into newness of life, in the world of goodness, truth and love. Christmas bells may chime the new melody, and Christ Himself be born in all our hearts.

## THE TRUTH.

Impelled by a desire to shield 150,000 prohibition voters and many more who could not vote at all, from the sharp and biting invectives that whistle round their ears, because of their loyalty to one who is falsely called a traitor to their holy cause, Gov. St. John breaks the silence which every honorable gentleman would choose under such circumstances, to deny *in toto*, and in detail, the charges made against him. He says:

I have no personal acquaintance with either Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Hendricks, or any other member of the National Democratic committee, nor did I ever have any transaction or understanding either directly or indirectly with either of said gentlemen, or *any member of said committee, or any person claiming to act for, or in any way to represent the Democratic party, either state or national, in relation to the campaign just closed, or any other subject whatever. Nor did the Democratic party, so far as I know, ever attempt to communicate with me.* It is further stated that, "the committee (Republican) decided to keep him (myself) in the race, and agreed to give him $35,000 if in his canvass he would not say anything that would be detrimental to the Republican candidate for the presidency. St. John agreed to this. He went to Ohio, (Oberlin), just after the Oct. election and made two speeches. * * Before leaving the platform he told his audience that another speaker would address them the following evening. That speaker, St. John said, was a Republican and Prohibitionist, but he thought Mr. Blaine ought to be elected. He is an eloquent speaker, he further said, and may be able to prove to you that it is better to support the Republican nominee." That I ever made any such proposition to the committee, or that the committee ever made any such proposition to me, is wholly false, and I feel sure that every citizen, without regard to party, who heard my address at Oberlin, (which was delivered before the Ohio election,) will do me the justice to say that the whole story about what I am alleged to have said there, is without any foundation, in fact. *I never met Mr. Blaine, Gen. Logan or any member of the National Republican committee since Mr. Blaine's nomination, and I never saw Mr. Elkins, of the committee, in my life, and never have I, either directly or indirectly, sent or conveyed any communication or proposition to either of said gentlemen of said committee, or any member thereof, in relation to the late campaign. Nor did I ever propose, for a consideration or otherwise, to withdraw from the canvass; or by act, word or deed, do or omit to do, anything for the purpose of lessening the Prohibition vote or increasing the vote of either of the old parties.* Nor did I ever receive a single penny, pledge or promise of any kind in connection with the campaign except my expenses paid by the National Prohibition committee; I have given my time and labor during the canvass freely, "without money and without price." *And I now denounce any statement or insinuation inconsistent with the foregoing, as absolutely false,*

*and I challenge all persons who have published or circulated reports to th contrary, to produce competent evidence to establish the truth of their assertions, or stand branded before the people as common sc ndal mongers.*

The italics are our own contribution to this most unequivocal document. The challenge is a dauntless one, and bespeaks the gentleman, the patriot and the Christian. One cannot help feeling sorry for the persons who in the heat of partisanship have allowed themselves to be the common carriers of rumors and charges which they cannot substantiate, and which are intended to traduce the character and tarnish the good name of one of God's noblemen, all for political purposes.

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ONE of the largest and most influential unions of Illinois, the Peoria W. C. T. U., having taken upon itself new financial burdens within the past six weeks, is sensibly gratified by the following letter, from one of its old supporters and friends, now removed to another city:

THANKSGIVING DAY,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 27, 1884.

*To the Members of the W. C. T. U., Peoria, Ill.*

DEAR FRIENDS: A kind Providence has brought me another birthday, and I remember that a cause very dear to my heart is represented and nobly sustained in Peoria by an earnest, consecrated band of women who are faithfully and successfully carrying forward the work God has given them to do. I remember you have a "birthday fund." So I enclose herewith a little contribution to to that fund, with the fervent prayer that it shall be but one of many offerings which will find their way into the same treasury. I hear whisperings in the air that some who have hitherto contributed to the temperance cause will now withhold their suppor; but I hear other whisperings, that come from above, such as these:

"The Lord will provide." "He that toucheth you toucheth the apple of his eye." "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper." "Be strong and of a good courage for I am with thee to deliver thee." "Be ye strong therefore and let not your hands be weak: for your work shall be rewarded." "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

Though some contributions may be withheld, your treasury shall be like the widow's cruse of oil, unfailing, for God will take care of His own work. "He is not unrighteous to forget your work of faith and labor of love which ye have shown unto His name."

Think of the many who can rise up and call you blessed. Think of the families all over the land to-day who, because of the blessing of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, can gather round a happy home hearth and perhaps for the first time in years, have a real Thanksgiving. I seem to see an angel to-day making a record of restored comfort and joy in many a family circle because of the W. C. T. U. In the muttering of the storm I know you have heard the voice of Jesus saying as of old, "Be of good cheer; it is I, be not afraid."

I want to give my Thanksgiving offering to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and I want to subscribe $25 a year to the rent of the new room you are about to enter. If God prospers me you shall have a monthly contribution from me for this cause I so love.

God bless you in your good work. You shall yet shout in triumph, "Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Sincerely your friend,
WM. J. SEMEBROTH.

---

A MATTER already too long delayed, is the acknowledgment of courteous fraternal greetings to the N. W. C. T. U. from the general executive committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church. They are handsomely expressed in the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That this general executive committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church now in session in Baltimore, reciprocate the cordial greetings of the N. W. C. T. U. so kindly expressed through their fraternal delegates, believing that all organizations working to bring the world to Christ are united in spirit and aim, and are one in Christ Jesus.

*Resolved*, That we desire the corresponding secretary of the branch within whose bounds may be held the general committee of conference upon the organization of a World's W. C. T. U., shall be a delegate to represent this society, or shall appoint a substitute who will be easily accessible to the place of meeting.

*Resolved*, That the Zenana paper published by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for the women of India, will consider temperance, and all other matters pertaining to a Christian life.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of this committee transmit a copy of this resolution to the president of the N. W. C. T. U., Miss Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.

MRS. C. S. WINCHELL,
MRS. S. D. LAFETRA,
MRS. S. L. KEEN,

---

NOT every W. C. T. U. evangelist gets such quick returns, nor gets them so specifically and statistically as does our good Mrs. S. M I. Henry, who after carrying on a very effective series of revival meetings in Riverton, Neb., received the following testimony from the station agent of the town within one month thereafter:

RIVERTON, Neb., December 16.

*Mrs. Henry*:—On December 13, we received ten cases beer from Lincoln, consigned to one of our saloons. The consignee refused it on the ground that he had no use for it. Instructions were telegraphed for and orders received to turn it over to the other saloon, which also refused it, the keeper saying that he had ten cases on hand and that he had no use for more. Six weeks ago, twenty cases of beer would have been consumed in one week.

Yours, E. VAN DEUSER.

Sixty conversions have resulted from Mrs. Henry's work in Bloomington, where she now labors. A week ago last Sabbath, she assisted the pastor of the Congregational church in the communion service, at which time over forty of the newly converted were received into church fellowship. Mrs. Henry has agreed to give her whole winter to the "valley of the Republican" in Nebraska, and we know whereof we speak—that nowhere can this blessed work be more appreciated and result in grander triumphs to Christ's cause.

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THE negro ballots get counted, it seems in municipal elections, down south. Inspired by defeated politicians to believe that they can punish Democrats by voting for whisky, the colored people, our southern advices tell us, are voting license rule into many hitherto prohibition towns—notably in South Carolina and Georgia The more need to send them temperance literature and temperance missionaries.

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THE hive of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. hums with ceaseless activity. So says a looker on in Boston, who predicts a grander work in the state than any yet accomplished; who also regards the new president and secretary, Misses Tobey and Gordon as remarkably adapted to that work.

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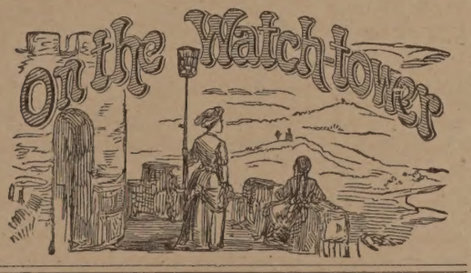


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Mrs. M. M. Clardy, state evangelist of the Missouri W. C. T. U., is in Texas, doing excellent service, but shivering under the blast of the "northers".—W. C. T. U. work even in Southland then, is not always "a bed of roses"—misery loves company.

* * *

Our leaders are both philanthropic and artistic. Here, for instance is, the superintendent of Juvenile work in Missouri, Mrs. Hattie Milner, of Springfield, an artist of fine reputation, who has also recently distinguished herself by an excellent dramatization of Longfellow's "Blind Girl of Castle Guille," for the service of some "sweet charity."

* * *

"Temperance driftwood" is his appellation of the so-called "sympathisers" who drift with the current when the temperance tide runs high, but are so easily stranded in low water that they imagine the river has gone dry when they happen to be on a sand bar.

* * *

Miss Lucia Kimball is having excellent meetings in the interest of temperance in the Sunday schools, in Massachusetts.

* * *

It is a pleasure to note Mrs. Barney's recovery, sufficient at least to the putting forth of an excellent circular letter to all superintendents of Prison, Jail, Police station and Almshouse work. As I read it over by the lurid light of recent criticism, I am led to wonder if our enemies—nay our critics "themselves being judges," after being readers—would not take back the charge that "the W. C. T. U. has abandoned all gospel work."

* * *

She asks the W. C. T. U. in localities where the poor are *auctioned* off to the highest bidder, to present petitions at the town meeting for such provision as will entitle voters to the blessing promised to him "who *considereth* the poor".—I should say so.

* * *

Miss Esther Pugh—that woman of "bright thoughts" has had another. This time it is a design for Ohio's shield in the W. C. T. U. department of the New Orleans exposition. The shield is of brass and the design is a buckeye blossom, leaf and fruit, wrought in repousse work, and a picture of the Cincinnati fountain, by whose plashing waters the crusade women knelt and prayed, and where they used to sing at curbstone prayer meetings, "Jesus the water of life will give."

* * *

Mrs. Eden M. Watson says that *Miss* Anna Glenn and not "*Mrs.* Anna *Glinn*" is the Coultersville (Pa.) lady who desires tobacco statistics.

* * *

She also informs me of twenty-one new unions organized in Pennsylvania since October, and of her expectation of a great temperance revival after the Temperance Day in the week of prayer. And I feel sure a loving Father acknowledges her victorious faith, saying, "Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

* * *

Another W. C. T. U. woman's republican husband has written an able defense of the organization from his own point of view. It is Mr. S. B. Forbes, of Connecticut, who, though voting for Blaine, says this quietly effective word;

The Republican party, now being relieved from the exclusive management of national affairs, may have a favorable opportunity to review the liquor traffic in its relation to the prosperity of the country. In the midst of the real and imaginary darkness of the present hour, we may have hope for the republic; for "there is a just God who presides over the destiny of nations."

* * *

Still another, too, with his "good word" in the New Orleans Christian *Advocate* is Mr. W. H. Goodale, of Louisiana, who can speak "by the card" of the St. Louis convention, for he was "there to see." He gives a new significance to the mystical letters, N. W. C. T. U.—based on his observation, I suppose, at that convention. It is "No Woman Can Talk Uselessly."

* * *

Mrs. J. S. Sperry, of South Pueblo, Col., manager of the Ladies' Benevolent Union Home of that place, tells me that in the county jail there are now twenty-two persons, *every one of whom owes his punishment to whisky*. Mrs. Sperry devotes much time to visiting in the jail and prisons of that portion of the state.

* * *

Two very pretty calendars, gotten up by the superintendent of temperance literature in the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., grace the wall just over the editor's desk in the UNION SIGNAL's pretty new *sanctum sanctorum*. One is for the Band of Hope scholar, the other for the W. C. T. U. woman's special use. One bears the motto, "Dare to do Right. Dare to be true," the other has simply the dear initials that mean so much to us, and never more than now. The calendars are copyrighted by Mrs. Walker, and sell for ten cents each.

ON DUTY.

# News From the Field.

## MARYLAND.

DOINGS AT MOUNT WASHINGTON.

Dr. P. C. Williams, one of the leading physicians of Baltimore, delivered a lecture on "Alcohol—its Effects upon Man," at Mt. Washington, Md., November 27, at the invitation of a member of the W. C. T. U.

Dr. Williams held the close attention of the audience by his clear, logical and comprehensive treatment of the subject. During the course of his remarks he alluded to the British Medical Temperance Association which has at present 250 members, many of them men of eminence in the profession and of world-wide reputation. He spoke also of the remarkable experiments of Prof. Martin of the Johns Hopkin's University, of Baltimore, in demonstrating the effect of alcohol upon the heart. The professor succeeded in so isolating a heart as to render its condition during action, simulating normal action, plainly evident. This action was attained through the use of the battery. Pure blood was then allowed to flow in and through the heart, followed after a time by a combination of blood and alcohol. The substitution of the latter for the pure blood caused almost immediately a decided weakening of the action of the heart. That this was not due to degeneration in the heart itself, was demonstrated by again supplying it with pure blood, when it resumed its former vigorous action.

The fallacy of the popular idea in regard to the warmth imparted by alcohol, was proved by the fact that alcohol is strongly condemned by Arctic explorers of any experience; that it has been demonstrated unquestionably that no user of alcohol in any form, can withstand the rigors of the Arctic climate.

The fallacy respecting the strength imparted by this poison, was met with the fact that athletes in training for contests are invariably prohibited its use by those having them in charge.

The lecture was most interesting throughout and highly appreciated.

November 12, the W. C. T. U. state superintendent of hygiene gave a talk on "Dress as it affects the Health of Women," to twenty-two ladies of Mt. Washington. This subject, she says, may not be of the utmost importance to the temperance cause itself, though anything that deteriorates woman and consequently her off-spring, renders them less able to resist temptation and more liable to resort to artificial stimulation, but to the woman worker in that cause and to woman in every work and every walk of life its importance is inestimable. Having realized herself for years the benefits to be derived from a change in the usual style of woman's underwear, having from a life of semi-invalidism been restored principally by this means to one of considerable activity, she earnestly believes that women ought to be awakened to a "consciousness of the injuries that invariably follow sooner or later, the wearing of their present tight, heavy and complicated apparel;" that they should learn that "it is in their power to modify their dress, as to increase the strength, ability and happiness of themselves and their children."

Believing that the destruction of old methods and ideas should be followed by practical information regarding new ones, different styles of reform underwear were after the "talk" shown and explained to the ladies.

Shortly before the presidential election, the Band of Hope connected with the M. E. church at Mt. Washington, gave an interesting entertainment in the lecture-room of the church. About forty of the members were present and each appeared to enter into the exercises as if the success of the evening depended upon his or her individual efforts. The result was all that could be desired.

During the latter part of the summer, a number of ladies of Mt. Washington, who are interested in the W. C. T. U. free kindergarten of Baltimore, (and the only one there), our town being but six miles from Baltimore, gave a reception and concert for the benefit of the Kindergarten. As this entertainment was attended with but little outlay of time, trouble or money, and realized $180, others may be interested in knowing something of the manner in which it was conducted.

A gentleman friend kindly donated about two hundred postal cards announcing the intention of the ladies to give the entertainment; that the reception would begin at 4 p. m., concert at eight; that the admission was ten cents, children half price, and that the recipient and friends it was hoped would attend, etc. These were sent by the ladies to all their friends and acquaintances within coming distance. The hall was arranged with a large Japanese tea hong, or booth, in the center, where iced tea, coffee and chocolate, with biscuit, sandwiches and light cake, were dispensed at reasonable prices. There were also some Japanese articles on sale and some packages of tea; also kindly donated. On the sides were large tables, where different fancy articles were sold, a caramel table, a lemonade well and grab-bag. At the ends, a fruit table and postoffice. The caramel table, home made, was the most profitable, considering the outlay.

A side room was devoted to cake and ice-cream. Friends the ladies kindly furnished the music, which was of a high order and greatly enjoyed. The seats were not arranged as for a concert, but scattered about promiscuous. This added to the sociability of the affair. The music was given at intervals, and between times there were chatting, conversation, promenading, refreshments, etc. Friends came from far and near, and all pronounced it a decided success as far as the entertainment provided was concerned. When the receipts were collected and added together, and expenses deducted, those interested pronounced it a decided financial success, also. They were afterward told that it was the most enjoyable affair of the kind ever held in the place.

The kindergarten branch of our work appeals to the sympathies and interests of all who understand its design or to all who love or care for little children. M. A. L.

## RHODE ISLAND.

NOTES OF WORK.

A "chariot" came to my door to-day, in the form of a request that I write for THE UNION SIGNAL "some account" of the work done in this part of our state. I mount quite cheerfully when I remember that thus may be reported "good work" done, which the workers are far too busy to report for themselves. During the summer months the union here followed the same plan so successful and effective last year, holding grove meetings every alternate Sunday afternoon in different parts of the town. Except when the weather was unfavorable, these meetings called out a large attendance and were popular with all classes of our people, as we each time secured speakers who were made acceptable by their previous efforts for us, and elsewhere. The aggregate expense of these meetings was large, but was justified by circumstances and by results. The first year, we aimed to create a healthy temperance sentiment, and the fruit of that seed-sowing was seen in a vote for "no license" in April of this year. This second year we have aimed to perpetuate this, if possible. Since the presidential election many of our former friends seem to be in the "gall of election bitterness and the bonds of political iniquity," and they declare that they will have "yes" ballots printed in large letters and deposit enough of them to defeat our efforts. As a Vermont sister expressed it in the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL lately, "it is hard work to keep sweet," but perhaps a consistent holding fast to principle vs. expediency will go far to reconcile or reconstruct, and our "wise as serpents" temperance (?) Republican men will see it wise to make friends of the elements of future success. Said a gentleman to one of our ladies soon after election, "Your Prohibition party has killed Blaine and itself at the same time." Without stopping to disclaim her ownership of the party, or its ownership of her, or the truth of his statement, she answered him in the words of a dying statesmen as rendered by Artemas Ward: "'I aint dead yit,' and there are 200,000 more of us, 'all alive,' and all who are living will be on hand next time. A young giant is born, and if it has defeated the Republican party this time, possibly it may do so again." She got no reply, but Oh! he looked unutterable things. Yet this same lady answered when asked to sign a petition for woman's suffrage, "No, I do not care to vote. I have sons. I shall be satisfied if I may influence them to vote right." Is there a balance of power here suggested not enough taken into account? Since the end of the season for out of door meetings, we have held no public meetings, but expect to commence them soon, either by ourselves or uniting with some other temperance organization, as we did last winter, holding seven of these union meetings with good results. At present, we are busy with temperance work in schools, which the union here hold second to no work in importance, and for which they always make liberal appropriation and plan with special care. The committee appointed are the same as for two years previous, with addition of one from a part of the town not before represented in the membership of the union. The schools, fifteen in number, with some 600 scholars in all, are situated a mile, or a mile and a half apart, and as no lady on the committee has a horse at her disposal, the union furnish a horse and carriage for their use. And so they go from school to school, their hearts warmed and encouraged by this loving care for their comfort and convenience, laden with a generous supply of Miss Coleman's beautiful and appropriate chromo cards, and other attractive temperance literature. They report courteous welcome from teachers and scholars, and that their little blackboard and other talks are rewarded by cordial invitations to come again; and what is far better, they find in most of the schools a deeper interest than ever before, and on the part of the teachers a conception of the importance of the work.

When selected literature was offered suited for the different classes, to be used as an occasional reading exercise, they were accepted with expressions of pleasure in every instance. In some schools the "ladder steps" exercise was found in use. Other teachers asked for more of these, saying, "The children like them." Copies of "Alcohol and Hygiene" were furnished to teachers of higher grades when desired. One teacher has asked for a work on physiology, but no steps are taken to furnish these as yet. Smith's Hygiene is a text book adopted by our school board. Until the law for temperance instruction passed by our legislature last winter goes into effect, this work is done by courtesy of school board, trustees and teachers, and we aim to so do it that this courtesy shall be deserved and may not fail. All other lines of W. C. T. U. work in general use in our state, are pursued by the union here more or less effectively. A visitor lately asked, "where do you get the money to do so much?" We are blessed with a financial agent who says of herself, that "she is good for nothing if not for begging." While our ladies would not admit the truth of this statement in its entirety, we all agree that she is certainly a very successful "special pleader" and our citizens are generous.

MRS. S. R. ALEXANDER, *State Press Com.*

## WISCONSIN.

TO WISCONSIN WOMEN OF THE W. C. T. U.

I sent to you enrollment lists to obtain names of women who wish to vote and names of men who wish women to vote. Since sending those out, I have received additional reason for earnest work. Several of our legislators write me that they are willing to work for woman suffrage, provided they find in either sex a strong desire that women should be granted the right of suffrage. This calls for petitions, and unless we can go to Madison this winter armed with the power of many names, I fear not much will be accomplished. Please help the cause by sending me as many names as you can.

Woman suffrage and Prohibition must aid each other. Let us make an earnest effort to prove to our Wisconsin legislature that we care deeply for the welfare of our state, and will work to advance its interests. My sisters, will you help? Each name you send will help justice and right. If you have not been furnished with enrollment lists, send to me for them, or head them yourself, one column with, "Names of women who wish to vote," the other column with, "Names of men who want women to vote."

I ought to have them by the first of January.

ALURA COLLINS, *Chmn. Leg. Com. Wis. W. S. Assn.*
*Mukwanago, Wis.*

## CONNECTICUT.

NEW LONDON COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. held a county convention at New London, Thursday, Dec. 4, in the Federal street M. E. church. The three sessions were well attended and were of great interest to all concerned in the progress of the temperance movement. The sessions of the convention were admirably presided over by Mrs. Edward Luce, of Niantic.

At the morning session, satisfactory reports were presented from all the unions in the county; an excellent address of welcome was made by Mrs. Townsend, of this city, and Miss Landfear, the state organizer, acceptably responded. The most interesting of the morning exercises were the paper on state work read by Mrs. Partridge, of Jewett City, and an account of the national convention held at St. Louis in October, by Miss Landfear.

At the afternoon session, reports were read from the juvenile unions of the county and the balance of the time was given to addresses. George P. Rogers spoke on the temperance question, as also Rev. Hugh Montgomery and Mrs. Montgomery, the latter at some length.

In the evening the exercises were pleasantly diversified. The Cold Water army furnished the singing to the accompaniment of the organ and rendered several temperance songs set to popular airs. The session commenced with scripture reading by Miss Landfear followed by prayer by Rev. J. H. Amies. The address of the evening, a very able one, was delivered by Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, corresponding secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. At the conclusion, the Cold Water army sang and the Rev. S. Olin Benton dismissed the meeting with the benediction. Miss Mary Day was elected secretary and treasurer of the county. The following resolutions were presented by the committee on resolutions and adopted by the convention:

*Resolved*, That we give heartfelt thanks to Almighty God for the success of the past, and we pledge ourselves that we will not weary in well doing until our country is redeemed from the liquor traffic.

*Resolved*, That the formation of local unions in every town in the county is demanded, and we will enter all open doors for the purpose of organization.

*Resolved*, That in our prayers and efforts we will insist upon total abstinence for the individual, prohibition for the towns in which we live, and constitutional prohibition for state and nation.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this convention are tendered to the New London union for their cordial hospitality and to the trustees of the Federal street M. E. church for the use of their lecture room, and to the gentlemen for their presence and encouraging words.

*Resolved*, That we in county convention assembled, do recommend to the unions in New London county, that they make special effort to influence pastors and Christian women in towns in which there is no union to prepare the way for Miss Landfear, our state organizer, to labor for the organization of a union in the different towns.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

I cannot tell the number of towns there are observing the temperance educational law, but I know many already are doing so; and what is of grave import, the W. C. T. U. women propose to look well after this child of their adoption, and I am more and more convinced that we have brave hearts and warm with zeal in this cold New Hampshire. I am proud of their loyalty. Of course I refer to the burden bearers, who have toiled in cloudy and sunny weather alike, when public favor smiled or frowned.

Our state superintendent, ex-Senator Patterson, of Hancver, told me recently that the towns very generally were intending to obey the law.

I have lectured in about twenty towns on the impor-

tance of the enforcement of the law, and in some towns where there are no W. C. T. unions. At the recent state Sunday school convention a resolution was passed to encourage its enforcement. We have organized four new unions since election. MRS. N. H. KNOX.

## ARIZONA.

FIRST ANNUAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

This convention was held at Phœnix, Nov. 13, 14, and 15, 1884. In this territory having single counties as large as all New England, it seemed difficult to gather together a sufficient number of ladies for a convention. But our president, Mrs. S. D. Clendenin, is indefatigable in the work, and through her kindness and that of her husband, Col. D. R. Clendenin, a delegation of three ladies was taken from Prescott. The distance is only a little more than a hundred miles, but that does not mean a half day's ride on the cars. We started Monday morning in an ambulance, and reached Phœnix Wednesday afternoon after a long, but pleasant ride. It was enjoyable on account of its novelty. Every mile had something new, another variety of cactus, a shrub unknown before, or a different range of mountains.

Our first meeting was held Thursday morning. Beside our delegation, there was one from Tucson. We considered ourselves wonderfully fortunate in having the presence of Illinois' president, Miss West. We had long known her name, but she is no longer a mere name to us, but is associated with an impression of strength and wisdom which will not soon be effaced.

The day meetings were not so well attended as we should have liked. They were occupied with the usual routine business. The first evening, Rev. Mr. Sumner, of Tucson, gave a clear, able statement of the effects of the liquor traffic upon our country. Friday evening Mrs. Clendenin read the president's annual address, and was followed by Miss West on Our Work. Sunday an interesting children's meeting was held. A Band of Hope was formed. Sunday evening Miss West spoke on Intemperance and Citizenship. The meetings increased in interest to the last and we believe that the work has received an impetus which will be felt through the year.

The success of the convention was due in a great measure to the efforts of Mrs. Clendenin, and that they were appreciated was shown by the fact that she was unanimously re-elected to the office she filled so well last year.

MRS. W. E. HAZELTINE, *Sec.*

## KENTUCKY.

EAST BEMSTADT.—It was not given us to have a part in the crusade ten years ago, but its days have not yet passed by, as many have supposed.

Just now our hearts are full of praises to God for the wonderful victory He has given us over the rum power in East Bemstadt. Though but a small mining village, yet it was cursed with four saloons, open seven days in the week, and this in opposition to a stringent local option law.

After a season spent in prayer, asking God to close the saloon doors and so mould public opinion that they could not again be opened, our W. C. T. U. began a series of public meetings.

We had no money wherewith to employ speakers, no headquarters or church wherein to gather, no assurance of outside aid or sympathy; but putting our trust in the God of Jacob, we began in the district school house. From the first the Holy Spirit was with us, and wonderful manifestations of His power were given.

For two weeks we labored, and as one after another the prominent business men and sturdy miners came forward to don the white ribbon, our hearts gave forth shouts of thanksgiving. Two of the saloon keepers signed the pledge, the other two relinquished their U. S. licenses and closed their doors. Before we closed our meetings, it was impossible to buy one drop of distilled, fermented or malt liquors in the town.

The following week our white ribbon men, without regard to race or previous condition of party servitude, nominated a temperance ticket, and elected every town officer, viz., police, judge, marshal and trustees.

The negroes joined heartily in the work, and we organized for them a Christian Temperance Union. All unions, especially the poor and weak ones in rural districts, should gain courage from our experience.

Organized just one year ago, in a town said to be the worst on the line of the L. & N. railroad in Kentucky, never having more than ten members present at a weekly meeting, having a paid membership of only twenty-five, yet through us the Lord has worked mightily, and given the temperance cause such a victory as we have never before known in the mountains of Kentucky.

"Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit saith the Lord of hosts." MRS. L. A. HIELD.

*Prest. W. C. T. U.*

## MINNESOTA.

SCANDINAVIAN W. C. T. U.

I wonder if one of our dear Minnesota W. C. T. U. workers, Mrs. R. C. C. Gale, of Faribault, vice president of the third congressional district, has not obtained the very "key to the situation?" We know how our hearts grow strong with hope for the future temperance history of our land, when we can educate the judgment and enlist the sympathy of our young women in gospel temperance work. Mrs. Gale is applying this principle in a new direction. She has gathered a class of Scandinavian young women, many of them servant girls, and is training them to think about and comprehend our W. C. T. U. plans of work, hoping after awhile so to educate and influence them, that they may be able to organize and maintain a Scandinavian Y. W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Gale writes, "When I spoke to one of the girls about this temperance work as a means of self preservation, and the benefit it would be to induce the young men of their acquaintance to give up the use of intoxicants," she replied, "Oh, all the young girls think of is their appearance. They'll marry them if they are nice looking." And yet, dear UNION SIGNAL, in this great northwest, as Mrs. Gale adds, "These girls are to be the mothers of our future citizens." They are open to conviction, and anxious to learn; and as a rule thankful for instruction. Is there not here right around our W. C. T. U. workers a field "white for the harvest," and one which we have almost entirely overlooked?

May Mrs. Gale's key help to give us triumphant access to this difficult German and Scandinavian fortress of intemperance. And may there be many classes of Scandinavian girls taught in the principles of gospel temperance the coming winter. H. A. HOBART.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

CHESTER.—The W. C. T. U. held their anniversary exercises on Thanksgiving evening in the M. E. church on Madison street. Business meetings have been kept up regularly, also bi-monthly meetings for prayer and Bible readings. Petitions were circulated against tavern licenses. One thousand and fifty names were sent up to Media as remonstrances, accompanied by fifteen members of the union to the court room during the hearing of the licenses.

Temperance papers have been liberally distributed. Anniversary of the Woman's Crusade was observed on the 23rd of December. Copies of THE UNION SIGNAL were secured for the *Times* and *News* (our city papers,) with the wish expressed that they would transfer to their own columns such items as would arouse the consciences of their readers. A gospel temperance meeting has been carried on every Saturday evening in the city hall, which has been well attended and furnished with excellent speakers from Philadelphia and other points. Petitions for a compulsory law for temperance education in the public schools were circulated among the citizens, and teachers names in Del county secured on one petition. Three hundred leaflets on High License, by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., were distributed. The union also assisted in providing ice for the Y. M. C. A. water-cooler, during the heat of the summer.

Mrs. J. R. Nichols, of Indianapolis, was with us for a week and did effective and encouraging work in both city and county. Mothers' meetings and cottage prayer meetings are about to be started.

The temperance school continues to flourish. It is the most effective work done here. It is self sustaining, the yearly entertainment being very popular, and yields funds that supply the school needs. There are about one hundred names on the roll, and the average attendance is fifty-five.

Mrs. Mary Hunt was with us on Thanksgiving evening, and left a fine impression upon the audience, both as to herself as a speaker and her subject as worthy of the regard and efforts of our citizens in the education of the young on the drink habit, and of heredity in the perpetuation of intemperance in our land; her arguments on this point were strong and convincing.

Our W. C. T. U. is not large in numbers, but we are encouraged to labor until temperance shall have victory written upon every banner.

"The Lord is their strength, and He is the saving strength of His anointed." Psalms 28:8.

MRS. T. MCCAULY, *Secretary.*

## NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS BY R. P. PENFIELD.

KEYPORT.—Superintendent of legislative work, Mrs. T. W. Seabrook, calls upon all our workers to help in obtaining signatures to our petition to the legislature "for the submission of our amendment to the constitution of the state, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." If our New Jersey readers of THE UNION SIGNAL fail to receive a blank, please send for one and help the cause along.

PATERSON.—Is being shaken by Mabee and English. Hosts are signing the pledge nightly, and the whole city is in a ferment. A new W. C. T. Union has been formed at Harrisonville. In many places politicians refuse to aid W. C. T. Unions because they took part in the late elections.

NEW BRUNSWICK W. C. T. U. has fifty members and the work is progressing, the future looks bright.

CAMDEN.—Is al alive in the good work. Rev. Mr. Bowman gave a Bible-reading. Sabbath afternoon I spoke of the evils of intemperance. The prohibition union which meets at Temperance Hall, 131 Federal street 7:30, p. m., completed its constitution and by-laws last Tuesday evening, and is ready for active work for the spring campaign.

SOMERVILLE W. C. T. Union and Reform Club are working harmoniously. The devotional meetings are full of interest.

OCEAN GROVE.—The weekly prayer meeting at Downs Cottage every Tuesday afternoon. Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, at the same place, on the first and third Tuesday in the month at 4 p. m. Juvenile temperance meeting every Friday at 3:30 in Park Hall, Asbury Park.

TRENTON.—The temperance people are holding the fort. The Reform Club hold Sunday afternoon meetings; the Chambersburg club also hold meetings on Sunday and Wednesday afternoon, both well attended.

## KANSAS.

SEMI-ANNUAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The semi-annual convention of the W. C. T. U. for the first congressional district of Kansas, met with the Atchison union, December 9 and 10. It was entirely harmonious and it is hoped that much good may result therefrom. Our state president, Mrs. Fanny Rastall, of Burlingame, favored us with her presence, and kind assistance to our district president, Mrs. M. B. White, of Sabetha, who is working faithfully to make this the banner district of the state; much credit is due.

MRS. M. F. BRADFORD.

## TENNESSEE.

Tennessee is moving to the front slowly. I organized a Prohibition club in the little town of Normandy, Thanksgiving day, and where there is a Good Templars' Lodge, do all I can to strengthen that. Whenever practicable, I organize a Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The one in Tullahoma is growing fast. On my last visit, I organized Sunday evening a Band of Hope numbering fifty scholars, and we collected twelve dollars at the same time for books. It is called the "Saxon Band," and a very appropriate name. We might so name them all with good reason, since the Anglo-Saxon race is indeed our band of hope to recruit from. I promised them a handsome banner, when the Band should reach one hundred scholars. One in Manchester is doing finely under the care of one good woman and her husband. I organized, with the assistance of our Tullahoma friends, a club of fifty negroes, working for prohibition amendment in our state. They hold the ballot and their race is among the worst sufferers from drinking; and every whisky vote cast by a negro, does for our homes an injury that we can only undo by the instruction and pleading we can and do give.

ELIZABETH L. SAXON.

## ILLINOIS.

W. C. T. U. COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Du Page county W. C. T. U. met in convention, December 11, 1884, at Prospect Park, Mrs. M. L. Stratton, president. Our conventions being held every three months, the work of each union is kept fresh in the minds of every other union. In the afternoon we had the reports from our workers, and the filling of vacancies in our official list, among which was the election of Miss Ada Bates, of Lombard, to the office of recording secretary in place of Miss F. E. Hiatt, resigned.

Miss Gilbert, our state recording and financial secretary, was with us, and spoke on the subject of finance, saying, it is nothing new, but the old story, which lies at the foundation of all successful work. There must be some system and plan adopted in this, as in other lines of work.

Mrs. Hagans and several other ladies followed with remarks on this subject. After prayer, we voted to adopt the action of the district in raising funds to carry on the work. After the day's work was over, we felt strengthened spiritually.

In previously looking over the ground and praying on the subject, the thought pressed upon us, that our greatest need was to bring the work of the W. C. T. U. before the people who assemble at our mass meetings in the evening. Thus, after the devotional meeting led by Mrs. A. J. Marks, the president said in view of the statements of the public press, also from some of those whom we were wont to call our friends, that "the work of the W. C. T. U. has been worse than thrown away," and "your work is now at an end," and other like expressions, we would ask the audience to serve as jurors, while we presented "our work" and let them decide whether our mission was fulfilled.

Mrs. S. A. Johnson, of Wheaton, was first introduced, who presented the work of the W. C. T. U. since the crusade in a condensed form, bringing out the different departments of labor in some tangible form, and closing with an eulogy of our efficient and able leaders. The president then gave a report of the work done by the county union, which is now two years old. The reports of the superintendents of departments in our county work followed. Miss A. J. Carothers gave a statistical report of Sunday school temperance work, followed with earnest remarks. Band of Hope undertakings were reported. Mrs. A. J. Marks presented the departments of prison and flower mission, and what had been accomplished, which brought tears to the eyes and gladness to the hearts of many present.

Mrs. Prof. O. F. Lumry, our superintendent of litera-

ture and UNION SIGNAL work, had a summing-up not quite equal to a state report, but nevertheless surprising. Her work has not been shut in by DuPage county walls, but is like the little leaven hid in the meal, and in fact is it not true that from every department goes out influence for the good of others, sometimes in far distant states? Christian work can not be confined even in prison walls.

We cannot forget the prisoner, who among others was awaiting his trial in the jail in Wheaton; while there they were often visited by our Christian temperance women. Some promised to lead different lives, while this one testified to the power of God which saved him from his sins. After the trial, he was sentenced to a short term at Joliet prison. Only a few weeks service and a few days suffering, and he received the summons to "Come up higher." The chaplain wrote he went rejoicing.

Some of the last sayings of the evening were by our Mrs. L. A. Hagans, who told us about the state and national conventions; her address was replete with amusing and also with earnest thoughts of wise women who did not hesitate to declare the whole counsel of God. At the close the "Detroit resolution" was read and adopted by a rising vote of the convention. We take no backward steps.

MISS A. J. CAROTHERS,
*Corresponding Secretary.*

EMINGTON.—Can we have a line among the gleanings of Illinois? We are a small union as yet, but we are gaining in numbers at each meeting. Once a month we take our pastor's place on Sabbath evening, and hold a gospel temperance meeting, or as we did lately, a temperance concert exercise. We distribute temperance literature every Sabbath, so that a copy goes into each home represented in our Sabbath school. THE UNION SIGNAL is a welcome visitor. Our ladies are trying to add to our club.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

—Mr. J. C. Ambrose has prepared several fine lectures, one especially deserving of notice by unions desiring to aid in the legislative work this winter. It is entitled "My Partner," and treats of the woman's ballot from all points of view. Send to headquarters for terms.

—The state reports are now ready for distribution. Two will be sent each union. If more are desired they will be sent, on order, for postage, at the rate of three cents per copy, or for expressage. The report is the largest and finest we have ever issued, covering one hundred and twelve pages, and should be in the hands of every member of the union. Send to headquarters for them.

—Again the Sixth District carries off the palm, having already forwarded to the state treasurer the first quarter's installment ($75), of its pledge of $300, for state work. There is large room for generous rivalry in this matter.

## MISSOURI.

MERCER COUNTY CONVENTION.

This convention was held at the M. E. church, Princeton, December 9 and 10, 1884. A short prayer meeting was held in the morning by the local union.

At 1:30 p. m. Mrs. Watkins, district president, called the meeting to order. She conducted the devotional exercises which consisted of singing, scripture reading, and a season of earnest prayer. Princeton union being the only one in Mercer county there were no delegates, but several ministers and friends to the cause came in from the neighboring towns.

The afternoon session was lively and interesting. Mrs. Hoffman, our well beloved state president, cheered the hearts of her hearers by strong words of hope and encouragement. Several subjects were discussed pleasantly and profitably. All present seemed deeply interested in the work. One minister in describing the situation of things in his town said, "The politicians rage and the people imagine vain things."

The introduction of scientific temperance instruction into the public schools of Missouri is receiving the greatest attention at the present time.

The evening session was opened with devotional exercises by Mrs. Hoffman. The report of the committee on resolutions was read by Mrs. Evans, president of Princeton union, after which Mrs. Hoffman gave an earnest, eloquent address. The music and singing were pleasant features of the convention. Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Lindsey with other singers gave special help.

The morning session, December 10, consisted of devotional exercises, and arranging plans for organizing unions in neighboring towns. The following are the resolutions adopted by the convention:

*Resolved*, That we will seek a more thorough consecration to God in our work. That we will cultivate the "charity that suffereth long and is kind." That we will meet argument with argument; reviling and opposition with kindness, and all our difficulties with prayer.

*Resolved*, That, as we are enlisted for life, or during the war, we will buckle on the armor with renewed determination for the protection of our homes, and to this end we will seek any and every lawful means for the triumph of our cause.

*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves to circulate literature and petitions for securing legislative enactment, that our children may be systematically instructed in our public schools, as to the effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system.

*Resolved*, That we very strongly recommend our unions to secure and fill a column in every paper granting them an "entree" with strong, authentic facts concerning the liquor problem.

*Resolved*, That we heartily approve the action of our state and national conventions in endorsing the National Prohibition party, as giving us the best embodiment of prohibition principles.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the citizens of Princeton, to the local union, to the trustees of the church, to the clergymen, editors and singers, our hearty thanks for hospitality, co-operation and words of cheer. May God bless Princeton.

Several new members were added to the Princeton union and the old ones were encouraged and strengthened. The presence and Christian influence of our dear state and district presidents, and their kind, loving words have done much to lessen the feeling of bitterness which the W. C. T. U. has lately so unjustly had to bear. Surely God is with us. "To him be all the glory."

IDA F. BURR.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Temperance work in our state, although meeting with discouragment necessarily incidental to the present state of public feeling, is being quietly, but persistently carried on. Two new departments have been recently added to our list, those of relation of intemperance to capital and labor with relative statistics, superintendent, Miss Annie E. Cole, Warren, and Narcotics, superintendent Mrs. L. T. Brownell, Pawtucket.

The Providence union ladies were at the ward rooms all day on the occasion of a recent election and worked most faithfuly in giving out no license tickets, arguing earnestly in favor of the principle of prohibition. Many persons were influenced in the right direction, many voted against license who had not proposed to vote at all on the question (one gentleman saying politely, "I'll do it to please you, ma'am") and many who were bitter at first, relented when they learned that the R. I. W. C. T. U. occupied a non-partisan position; but too many others vented their wrath in voting, as they avowed, for the first time in their lives for license, and the majority for license was larger than formerly.

One of our papers estimated, however, that had it not been for the presence of the women at the polls, the license majority would have been very much larger.

The generally expressed opinion is that had it not been for the revulsion of feeling following the presidential election, Providence would now have no license. But the purpose to stand firmly by the principles for which so much has already been sacrificed, is shown in the fact that the unions are busily at work again circulating petitions for constitutional prohibition. One woman obtained the signatures of one hundred and fifty voters, while giving no license tickets at the polls.

Three conventions have been held within a month and arrangements are being made for quarterly meeting next week, at which it is hoped all parts of the state will be represented.

The many friends of Mrs. J. K. Barney will be glad to know that her health is steadily improving and there is every reason to hope for much added usefulness from one whose past has been so fruitful of good.

MRS. E. S. BURLINGAME.

## OHIO.

GREENE COUNTY W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The annual convention of this body was held at Xenia, in the Reformed church, Dec. 6, '84. A consecration service was held from nine until ten o'clock a. m., and the convention was then called to order by the president, Mrs. J. B. Monroe. Reports from the local unions throughout the county were then listened to, showing that all were in good condition and actively engaged in the work. The officers of last year were re-elected: President, Mrs. J. B. Monroe, Xenia; secretary, Mrs. Bargdoll, Jamestown; treasurer, Mrs. Conover, Yellow Springs. Mrs. Lindsey, M. D., of Xenia, read a paper on the evils of Intemperance. Mrs. Witter, of Jamestown, gave one on "Temperance in Sabbath schools." Remarks were made by Mrs. Hussay and Mrs. Tufts. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the W. C. T. Unions throughout the county appoint committees to wait upon the Sabbath school superintendents and urge upon them the necessity of using the quarterly temperance leaves.

The president's address followed, and was a comprehensive review of the work of the W. C. T. U.

Afternoon session began with devotional exercises. The first paper was on scientific temperance instruction by Mrs. Tufts, of Yellow Springs. Miss Fanny Messenger, M. D., of Springfield, read an able paper on hygiene. Mrs. Geo. Dodds, of Xenia, spoke on temperance dynamite, using the chart representing the "Nation's Drink Bill," a forcible object lesson.

Drs. Morton and Black of Cedarville, and Mr. Geo. Dodds, of Xenia, spoke on the responsibility of the church as to the liquor traffic.

The evening session of the convention was spent in devotional exercises, which lasted an hour and a half.

The convention was a success, and the members of the Union are much encouraged.

## IOWA.

WAPELLO COUNTY UNION.

The fifth annual meeting was held Dec. 2, at the Baptist church in Ottumwa. At 10 o'clock the meeting was opened for prayer, followed by talks upon evangelistic work which is the hope and foundation of all temperance good. Mrs. Lizzie Israel gave an excellent paper upon "Charity Work" in connection with industrial schools. Mrs. Israel is superintendent of a flourishing school of this kind under direction of the Ottumwa union. Reports of temperance work were given. At Eddyville and Eldon, the liquor and the vendor have been invited by the law put in execution to go away, and the people are without a saloon and are happy. In Ottumwa, thus far very little restraint has been put upon the saloons. A petition of nearly eight hundred names of ladies only has been presented to the city council, asking for the enforcement of the prohibitory law. The council have resolved in that direction.

The union reports twelve members having paid full dues this quarter, about sixty dollars received from other sources. A mission and industrial school, the former self-sustaining.

After devotional exercises in the afternoon the annual report was read, showing the semi-annual meeting held at Eldon last June, six religious meetings held at the poor farm, and one mass meeting held at South Ottumwa. Young people's and juvenile work were represented by Mrs. Thrall and discussed; also two papers read upon the flower mission, by Mrs. Epperson and Mrs. Lotspirch. The latter department we are confident will add very much to the evangelistic work, for where the delicate, lovely flowers go attended by kindness and sympathy, God's word and prayer can easily follow, especially among the sick. Through the five years of our history we have never lacked friends and helpers among the temperance brethren, so this time Rev. L. S. Hand and Rev. C. E. Brown came in and assisted. The following are the officers elected for the coming year:

President, Mrs. J. A. Burnham, Ottumwa; secretary, Mrs. Emma Baker, Ottumwa; treasurer, Mrs. M. B. Thrall, Ottumwa. Superintendent young people and juvenile, Mrs. C. C. Powell, Ottumwa; superintendent flower mission, Mrs. L. S. Hand, Ottumwa; evangelistic, Mrs. J. A. Burnham; scientific temperance, Mrs. Louise Epperson, Eddyville; Sunday school, Mrs. E. R. Allen, Eldon.

With the good working force among the newly elected officers, we hope for advancement far in excess of former years. We shall labor to redeem Wapello county from the drink habit.

In the evening, Mrs. Helen M. Gougar gave an excellent lecture, boldly and nobly defending the work of the W. C. T. U. and impartial suffrage. The force of strong convictions makes her a speaker of unusual power. The need of the ballot in the hands of women is coming to be more and more felt in our temperance work and every moral reform. Now that the election is past, may the political asperities go with it, and may we show the fidelity toward our sisters who have been so sorely maligned that we would desire for ourselves, and if we can reach that high plane of heavenly grace manifested in Miss Willard's "Call to prayer," we shall do well. By the far-sight of faith we may see beyond the storm-cloud the clear sky of God's providence, and the end may be the final victory over King Alcohol.

MRS. J. A. BURNHAM, *Pres. Wapello Co. W.C.T.U.*

## NEWS IN A NUT SHELL.

On Thursday, November 20, the W. C. T. U. of Delavan, Ill., had a sewing bee at the house of their district president. They met at 9 a. m. and staid until 10 p. m. taking their dinner and supper with them. All political differences were laid aside and sweet harmony prevailed. The kind thoughtfulness, the busy hands, the hum of cheerful conversation, the clicking of the tireless machines, the appetizing feast of delicious food, prepared in so many different homes, the closing prayer and the hymn, "blest be the tie that binds," all made a happy time and a pleasant scene ever to be remembered by those present.

THE W. C. T. U. of Yonkers, N. Y., are sending out a fine sixteen page paper, called *The Crystal Fount*, in regard to their Christmas fair. The fair will be characterized by many interesting features, and promises to be a great success. The proceeds will go toward completing the first and second stories of the three story building which the union is erecting, and has already enclosed, leaving the third story to be finished when more money is in the treasury. The ladies will re-open their coffee room as soon as they can get into their new building, a work which they had to suspend on account of being obliged to give up the rooms they had occupied for years.

The W. C. T. U. met in pursuance to the call to prayer December 4, in the rooms of the Crusade union at Monmouth, Ill., the meeting being led by three Presbyterian ministers of the city. The first hour the subject was "Solomon's prayer;" the second, the forty-first Psalm; the third hour was devoted to Matthew 4: 6, "If Thou be the Son of God cast Thyself down," Satan's wily temptations, and an earnest plea by the leader of the hour for faith on our part in dark seasons. The meetings were greatly blessed to all hearts.

The work of thoroughly organizing Shiawassee county, Mich., was begun on a recent Sabbath, by the newly appointed county president, accompanied by Mrs. E. Y. Freeman, of East Saginaw, who, in a very able manner, interested her audiences with an outline of the special

work of the W. C. T. U. A union of twenty-four members was organized at Maple river, and a union of twenty-eight members, at Corunna.

A "Prohibition conference" for Illinois, will be held at Decatur, December 29 and 30. Gov. St. John will be present, and give an address on Monday night. Representatives are cordially invited to attend from all the temperance organizations of the state. Correspondence regarding the conference should be addressed to A. F. Smith, Decatur, secretary of the local committee.

THE W. C. T. U. of Caledonia county, Vermont, offers the sum of $20. to the public schools and academies of the county for the best essays on the evil effects of alcohol and tobacco, to the academies the prize offered being ten dollars, to the high schools five dollars, to the district schools [illegible] dollars. These offers are made under conditions such as afford the very best tests of information and study.

A visit was also made on Monday at Owasso, and the union there was more perfectly organized, and encouraged to boldly push on in its work, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way.

Five unions now exist in Shiawassee county, and it is hoped before calling a county meeting in April, it will number many more.

The C. W. T. U. at Lathrop, Mo., is making arrangements for a reading-room at that place.

## Official Communications.

### DEPARTMENT OF WORK AMONG FOREIGNERS.

I am this evening in receipt of a letter from Rev. L Pfeiffer, of East Greene, Erie County, Penn., in which he says he has inquired of Lauer & Yost, of Cleveland, Ohio, what it will cost us to have the chapter on total abstinence and prohibition from Alvan Stoltz's book put in print. The answer comes that they will publish it in neat pamphlet form at $28.00 for the first thousand, and $15.00 for each succeeding thousand copies printed. This price includes covers. If they are ordered without covers, the cost will be $3 50 less or $24.50 and $11.50 per thousand. Mr. Pfeiffer asks what he shall do. Shall we order the tract printed? Will not those who live in districts where Catholic Germans are found come to the help of this line of work and send in orders now for the tracts? I will be one of twenty-eight persons to give $1 each to have the first thousand struck.

Send me in your postal card orders for one dollar's worth of this wise German Catholic's words, and we shall soon have them made alive in action for total abstinence and prohibition.

Please respond quickly,

ADA H. KEPLEY,
*Ass't Sup't of work among Foreigners.*

### TEMPERANCE DAY IN THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

DEAR SISTERS:—In this hour of special need I wish to draw your attention to the fact that very few states in the union have appointed a superintendent for temperance day in week of prayer. If this cannot be done this winter, surely every county president, can at least see that all the ministers in her territory are invited to observe Tuesday of the week of prayer, as a day of prayer, for the cause of temperance progress. If this important department had received the attention it deserves, the endorsement to our petition could have been secured from every Presbytery, conference and Sabbath school convention, held in America during the last year. Yours faithfully,

ELLEN M. WATSON,
*Nat. Sup't of day in week of prayer.*

### SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

The Pilgrim Series, including "The Pilgrim Teacher," edited by Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D., and Mr. M. C. Haazrd; "The Pilgrim Quarterly," edited by the latter; and the Quarterly for the younger scholars prepared by Mrs. Wm. M. Barrous; also Little Pilgrim Lesson Papers, by Mrs. W. F. Crafts, will all have a quarterly temperance lesson for 1885. These are published by the Congregational Sunday School Publishing Society, Beacon st., Boston, and are among our very best Lesson Helps. Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D., is too well known as a Sunday school secretary to need any praise other than his own good work.

Mr. Hazard was for years editor of the National Sunday School Teacher, and late associate of the Sunday School *Times*.

Temperance people in the Congregational church ought, we believe, to use their own publications when they furnish the required helps in the line of temperance teaching. Therefore we commend these Quarterlies to the workers in our denomination.

Mr. F. N. Peloubet's excellent Lesson Helps will have two temperance lessons for 1885. These are published by W. A. Wilde & Co., 25, Broomfield st., Boston. Let us thank God for every answer to our prayers in the provision of temperance lessons through the regular channels of Sunday school teaching.

LUCIA E. F. KIMBALL.
*Boston, Dec. 18, 1884.*

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ORDERS for Parliamentary Usages and the Annual Leaflet should not be sent to this office, but Mrs. C. B. Buell, 16 East 14th street, New York.

THE January issue of Mrs. Hannah W. Smith's Bible reading leaflet will be ready in a few days. Subject, "The Chariots of God." Price 12 cents per year post paid.

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—"Among the Thorns," a delightful story by Mary Lowe Dickinson is on sale at Headquarters, Price $1.50; proceeds go into treasury of National W. C. T. U.

—"Duties of the Medical Profession towards Prostitution and its Allied Vices," by Frederick Henry Gerrish, M.D., of Portland, Me. Mrs. J. H. Kellogg says: "I consider Dr. Gerrish's pamphlet adapted to the work in the 'Social Evil' department of our work, and I think our ladies would make a good beginning in placing a copy in the hands of every physician." (Price 25c. per copy).

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—"The Prohibition Hand Book" (price 25cts) by Rev. Dr. Jutkins, is kept on sale by Mrs. Buell, and should be in the hands of all our members. Also Frances Power Cobbe on the "Duties of Woman" (price 25cts), a course of Reading for the W. C. T. U. (price $2.40); children's pledge cards, bearing Miss Mary Lathbury's beautiful etching of the Child, the Cross, and the Star Spangled Banner (price $1.50 per 100); W. C. T. U. pledge cards in blue and black (price 60c.). in blue and gold, small size (price 40c.); membership rolls (price 60c. per 100) collector's cards (price 45c. per 100); and forms of constitutions (5c. per 100).

—"A Brother's Inquest," by Rev. T. A. Goodwin. (Price 10c.)

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☞ For all the foregoing and all helps and information about W. C. T. U. work, send to Mrs. C. B. Buell at National Headquarters. For Hayes picture send to same place but address, Mrs. C. C. Alford, National Superintendent Hayes Fund.

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## Signal Notes.

A SOCIETY has been organized in Philadelphia, composed of wealthy ladies and gentlemen, to look after the education and other interests of the 400 Chinese in that city.

THE National Prohibition Camp-meeting Association is contemplating a World's Gospel Temperance Prohibition Camp-meeting, to beheld at New Orleans during the exposition, commencing in February, and continuing several weeks. Arrangements will be announced in due time.

THAT fortitude which has encountered no dangers, that prudence which has surmounted no difficulties, that integrity which has been attacked by no temptation, can at best be considered but as gold not yet brought to the test, of which the true value cannot be assigned.—*Freeman.*

NEW ZEALAND papers tell of the endurance exhibited by a captain who, having been washed overboard in a gale, battled with the waves several hours, and finally succeeded in reaching the coast. The point of interest from a temperance view in the case is, that "he was such a determined abstainer, that even when half dead and totally numbed with exhaustion, he refused to swallow even a teaspoonful of brandy."

FROM two of the most eminent authorities come these ringing, significant words: "It is mere mockery to ask us to put down drunkenness by moral and religious means, when the legislature facilitates the multiplication of incitements to intemperance on every side. You might as well call upon me as a captain of a sinking ship and say, 'Why don't you pump the water out?' when you are scuttling the ship in every direction.—*Cardinal Manning.*

A GENTLEMAN said at a recent meeting: "A friend of mine who is a large shipowner, lost one of his ships at sea. I went to sympathize with him, as the loss amounted to $40 000. When I spoke about it, he replied, 'Never mind the loss; I can bear that and another $40,000 to that, and another $40,000 to that, without feeling it much; but (opening the drawing room door and pointing to his wife lying on a sofa helplessly intoxicated), if I could remedy this I would give all I have in the world."

"WHAT makes these slums (of London) so horrible? I answer with certainty, and with the confidence of one who knows—DRINK! I tell the nation with confidence founded on experience that there will be no remedy till you save these outcasts from the temptations of drink. Leave the drink, and you will build them palaces in vain. Leave the drink, and before the year is over your palaces would be reeking with dirt and squalor, with infamy and crime.—*Archdeacon Farrar.*

THE Midland Temperance league have memoralized the London & Northwestern, the Great Western, the Midland, the Great Northern, and the Northern Staffordshire railway companies in reference to the supply of railway refreshments. The memorial urges that first-class tea and coffee be furnished at two-pence a cup, second-class at a penny, and of non-intoxicating drinks at corresponding rates. Also that these refreshments shall be in a room apart from that in which intoxicants are sold.

RECENT statistics regarding women's work in England, are somewhat surprising as to lines of labor taken up by them, which are usually supposed to belong to men. There are 347 women blacksmiths and 9,148 nail-makers, who make nails for horse-shoes. There are 10,595 women who are engaged in binding books, and 2,302 assist in printing them. Coming to intellectual occupations, we find women filling important parts in the world's work. Teachers, 123.995; missionaries and preachers, 2 162; clerks in the civil service, 9,260; painters, 1,180; students 1,000; engravers, 64; in medical and surgical work, 37,910.


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A word is as good as a sermon if the word does the work. And many of these powerful words we have captured and put on beautiful cards. Words from the minister, the scientist, the statesman and many from the poets and the Scriptures. Words for the maiden and the matron, the student and the thinker, and especially for the boys and girls in our Temperance schools, day schools and Sunday schools. We have them at 25 cts., 30 cts., 40 cts. or 50 cts. per hundred, with Scripture texts mostly, some with poetical quotations.
We have a large and beautiful variety, this year, of holiday cards without the holiday greetings, so that those who missed them at the holidays can yet secure the beautiful messengers for use at other seasons. W. C. T. U. cards at 10 cents each; four "Savings of the Scientists" at 5 cents each, on large embossed cards. Some of the classical quotations at 5 cents each, especially one from St. Augustine, "Temperance is Love keeping itself entire and incorrupt for God." I would like to keep that before my own eyes every day in the year. Send for marked lists of cards to use *after* the holidays, and small sums for specimens for any special use you may designate. Address,
JULIA COLMAN, 72 Bible House, N. Y.

**HOME MADE BEAUTIFUL.** This book teaches Kensington, Arrasene and other embroidery, Ribbon Work, etc. Also contains a chapter on Patchwork, and gives diagrams of several blocks, and a variety of new stitches for joining the silk. It also contains a descriptive list of *several hundred* patterns for various kinds of *embroidery*. Profusely illustrated. Price, postpaid, 15 cts. Agents wanted. Address **Patten Publishing Co.,** 38 W. 14th St. New York.

**TOKOLOGY** A Book for every woman. Alice B. Stockham, M. D.
Teaches painless pregnancy and child-birth. Gives certain cure of Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Constipation, Change of Life, etc. 10 editions sold first year. **AGENTS WANTED.**
"The **very best book** to put into the hands of a girl or woman."—E. M. HALE, M. D. Cloth postpaid $2.
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FOR
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**ASSORTED PACKAGES, NO TWO ALIKE**
**25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $2, $5 and $10.**

Catalogue Sent on Application.

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*Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D.*
5. License, High or Low, Wrong in Principle.
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(Prohibition a National Issue.)

Price 40 cents per hundred, postpaid.

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**DO YOU WANT A DOG?**
If so, send for DOG BUYERS' GUIDE, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Also, cuts of Dog Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Ferrets. Mailed for 15 cts.
ASSOCIATED FANCIERS,
237 S. 8th St. Philad'a.

Ask your Furniture Dealer for the
**ROSS TABLE BED.**

Eight styles from **$13.00 to $30.00**

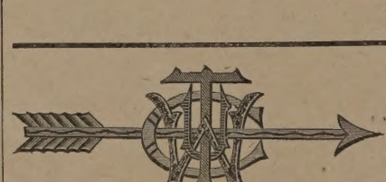
A special size for Children.

A Table in day time; Full sized bed at night.
**FOREST CITY FURNITURE CO.,** Rockford, Ill
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS.

**THE PERFECT CORDED CORSET WAIST.**

Healthful and Comfortable. The EQUIPOISE WAIST with or without bones. The EMANCIPATION WAIST, very pretty, and no bones. Ladies', Misses', and Children's Dress Reform Waists. Union Suits of Cashmere and Merino. Shoulder Braces, Hose, Skirt and Abdominal supporters, etc. Send stamp for Catalogue Agents wanted. Mrs. S. W. PIKE 126 State street.
Elevator to Madison street,

**ACME**
**Corset and Dress Protector.**
Is superior and more convenient than the old style Dress Shields. Being a complete garment in itself is always ready to wear in any Dress, Jersey, or Wrapper, saving the trouble of tacking shields in each one. By wearing under corset or flannels all garments are protected at once. Agents wanted everywhere. Good profits. M. DEWEY, Manufacturer. Room 37, 75 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.



**THE BEST HOLIDAY SOUVENIR.**
**THE W. C. T. U. MONOGRAM BADGE.**
20 per cent. of proceeds given to Nat'l W. C. T. U
Price, in Solid Gold, - - - - - - - - $3.50
" Solid Silver, - - - - - - - - 2.50
Postal Note, Money Order, or Registered Letter.
**HENRY HART,**
**Box 176, - - - Atlanta, Ga.**

**FANCY WORK BOOKS AND STAMPING OUTFIT.**

INGALLS' Manual of Fancy Work, New Edition, a Book of Instructions and Patterns for Artistic Needle Work, Kensington Embroidery, etc., Price 35c
Book for CRAZY PATCHWORK, - - - - 15c
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Retail Price of all these Books and Patterns, $1.95.

SPECIAL OFFER:—All of these books and Patterns for $1.00 and three 2c. stamps.

STAMPING PATTERNS.—Our *Sample Book* contains OVER 1300 ILLUSTRATIONS of *New* and *Choice* Patterns for all kinds of Embroidery; Price 15 cts. NEW STAMPING OUTFIT: 35 *Patterns, Powder, Pad,* Full Directions for Stamping, New Sample Book, etc.; Price $1.00.

EVERYTHING in this Advertisement for $2.00.
Address J. F. INGALLS, LYNN, MASS.

## Miscellaneous Selections.

THE assertion of Col. Robert Ingersoll that Christianity is dying, is answered as follows by Rev. Dr. Kittredge, of Chicago:

In the year 1000 there were fifty millions of Christians in the world, including communicants of the Greek and Roman Catholic churches; all believed in the fundamental truth of a crucified, risen Saviour. In the year 1500, the fifty millions had increased to 100 millions. In 1700, to 155 millions. In 1880, to 200 millions, and in that year began the great awakening of the church to the conversion of the whole world. And in these eighty years the 200 millions have grown to 415 millions. This looks like a dying Christianity.

In the year 1800 there were in this country of actual communicants in evangelical churches, 364,872. In 1850, half a century later, there were 3,528,988. Twenty years later, in 1870, there were 6,673,306, and ten years later, in 1880, there were 10,065,963. Dying rapidly, you see, at the rate of an increase in strength of about 4,000,000 in ten years. Let me give you another alarming sign of approaching death. The population of the United States increased from 1850 to 1870, 66 per cent., while the members of evangelical churches reached 89 per cent. From 1870 to 1880, the increase of population was 30 per cent., and of church members 50 per cent. Does not this look like speedy death? And to figures grand like these the infidel flings back the unmanly, insulting answer, "They are all insincere and do not believe what they profess. I am sincere, but they are all hypocrites." Well, there is one test of any one's sincerity, that is his pocket-book. Insincerity does not open the purse strings and pour out its wealth for a cause which it has no faith. Let me give you the sums contributed by Christians of this country for the two objects of home and foreign missions. From 1830 to 1839 the contributions were $5,228,000; from 1840 to 1849, $8,141,000; from 1850 to 1859, $16 507,000; from 1860 to 1869, $34 099,000; and from 1870 to 1879, $56,133,000—and these immense sums given freely to the spread of Christianity by those who, at heart, did not believe in it!—*Exchange.*

THIS appeal is from Joseph's Cook's lecture on "Lawlessness":

Let the parlor be aroused. In the city of Cleveland, the ladies who are endeavoring to promote the cause of temperance, will not receive into their parlors the wives of liquor-dealers. I am very proud of their record on this point, and I happen to know that the very wealthiest draw the line at the door of the gin-shop. The lady at the head of the household of the foremost dealer in standard oil, a man who is supposed to own the state of Ohio, or a large part of it, will not receive any woman belonging to the family of a liquor-seller. Social sentiment is rising so high in the state of Ohio, that it is now a kind of social disgrace to know anybody connected with the liquor trade. I am not in favor of building up caste in the United States, except the caste that God Himself builds. There is a difference between the the right hand and the left; and in our society we must draw somewhere the line; certainly it must be drawn at the parlor door between the good and bad, and I am not unwilling that the example of the ladies of that beautiful city on the lakes yonder should be imitated throughout the length and breadth of the Union.

Hazeltine, on trial in Baltimore for the murder of Mamie Thorpe, was defended on the ground of morbid insanity, "accelerated by protracted dissipation."


**Educational.**

**SHORTHAND BY MAIL.**
Send for Circulars. W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N.Y

**LACONOGRAPHY:**
A geometric system of Short Hand writing. Lessons given by correspondence through the mail—A perfect knowledge of this system can be obtained in ten lessons. At the fifth lesson, a student will write a beautiful, legible hand.
Send for Circulars.
Direct to DR. A. MILLER,
45 Elizabeth Street, Chicago, Ills

**Agents Wanted.**

**Agents Wanted** for a new paying business. Samples, etc., free. C. E. MARSHALL, Lockport, N. Y.

**MAPS and CARDS,** Fine Pocket Maps bound in cloth covers. Palestine, showing the Journeys of Christ, etc., **50c.** Map of any State, **25c.** 20 A1 Bristol Calling Cards, **12c.** Price List FREE. A. McDANIEL, Upland, Pa.

**AGENTS** wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland Maine

**WANTED AGENTS**
Male and female, everywhere, to sell our "Electric Belts." Send for circulars. $100 per month easily made. **Common Sense Electric Belt Co.,** 2334 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**Agents WANTED** to sell THE Pioneer History of America.
*Beautifully Illustrated*
Send for specimen pages.
JONES BROS. & CO., Publishers, Chicago.

**AGENTS** Mark Twain's books are the quickest selling in the world, secure easy work and sure pay by getting an agency for his new book, adventures of
**HUCKLEBERRY FINN.**
the companion of TOM SAWYER. Exclusive territory free. Send for particulars. **R. S. PEALE & CO., 315 Wabash Ave., Chicago.**

**Agents Wanted.**
NO LICENSE to pay to sell our goods. Salary guaranteed from $50 to $75 a week. Entirely new. Suitable for either sex. Send 3-cent stamp for particulars—no capital required.
Address,
A. H. WHEELER,
Secretary and Treasurer,
[Mention The Union Signal.] South Bend, Ind

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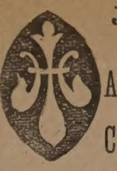
**Miscellaneous.**



**J. & R. LAMB,**
**59 Carmine Street,**
**NEW YORK,**
**ARTISTIC SILK BANNERS.**
Send for Hand Book by Mail.
**CHURCH FURNITURE.**
Artistic Stained Glass.
Hand Book Illustrated FREE by Mail.

**PLEDGE CARDS,**
Handsomely Printed in Two Colors,
In Single or Triple Form,
Price, per Hundred, - - 60 Cents.
Address CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN,
161 LaSalle Street, - . - Chicago.

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BAND OF HOPE
**BADGES.**

Very handsome German Silver, shield shaped Badges for Bands of Hope. Price 10c. each, $8 per hundred by express; samples 10c. each, postpaid.
Address HELEN L. HOOD.
161 LaSalle Street, - - - Chicago

**LIQUID COTTAGE COLORS.**
A genuine **Ready Mixed Paint** in 63 beautiful shades. They are made of the Purest Materials adapted for the purpose by
**Chicago White Lead & Oil Co.**
Manufacturers of Linseed Oil Cake, House Paints in Small Cans and Painters' Supplies.
Cor. Green and Fulton Streets,
CHICAGO, - - - - ILLINOIS.
All goods warranted to give satisfaction.
Send for Circular and Prices.
C. F. GATES, Pres't and Treas. ALBERT DOW, Vice Pres't and Mang'r.

"Even God pledged Himself, setting His bow in the Clouds."

I · Hereby · Solemnly · Promise

GOD HELPING ME

TO ABSTAIN from the use of all Intoxicating Liquors

and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

"Not willing that any should perish."

"I will not leave you comfortless."

"I can do all things through Christ, who strengtheneth me."

PLEDGE CARD---Price 50c per hundred, postpaid, CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago.

**Miscellaneous.**

**SOMETHING NEW!**
THE NOVELTY
**Rug Machine.**
Patented Dec. 27, 1881.
Rugs of most exquisite design and finish made with ease and rapidity. With it you can make a Beautiful Rug in a few hours that would require weeks of labor with a hook. You can make a splendid pair of Mittens in two hours. You can make Hoods, Tidies, Lap Robes, Stair Carpet, Door Mats, etc. Use either Yarn or Rags. Any person over 12 years of age can operate it. Easy to learn. Simple, durable and perfect.
PRICE, ONLY $1. A machine, with full printed directions, also a good Mitten pattern, showing how to make Mittens, sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. AGENTS WANTED.—To whom liberal inducements will be given. Address E. ROSS & CO., Wauseon, O., Sole Manufacturers. Dealers in rug patterns. Circulars mailed free.

**GOLD** for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you FREE, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL

**Burlington Route.**

**GOING WEST.**
ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM
**CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS,**
Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to
**DENVER,**
or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, connecting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, Omaha and Denver with through trains for
**SAN FRANCISCO,**
and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to
**KANSAS CITY,**
And all points in the South-West.
**TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS**
Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this **Great Through Line,** to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of **COLORADO,** the Valley of the Yosemite, the
**CITY OF MEXICO,**
and all points in the Mexican Republic.
**HOME-SEEKERS**
Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.
It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the
**Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel.**
Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Railroad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.
T. J. POTTER,
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.
PERCEVAL LOWELL,
Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicago.
JNO. Q. A. BEAN, Gen. Eastern Ag't, 317 Broadway, New York, and 298 Washington St., Boston.

**BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.**

**FROM THE NERVE-GIVING PRINCIPLES OF THE OX-BRAIN and WHEAT**
**VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.**—Restores the energy lost by nervousness, weakness or indigestion; relieves lassitude and neuralgia; refreshes the nerves tired by worry, excitement or excessive sensitiveness, and strengthens a failing memory. It aids wonderfully in the mental and bodily growth of infants and children. Under its use the teeth come easier, the bones grow better, the skin smoother, the brain acquires more readily and rests and sleeps more sweetly. An ill fed brain learns no lessons, and is excusable if peevish. It gives a more intellectual and happier childhood. It does away with that feeling of weakness and exhaustion which impels to the use of alcoholic beverages, and directly counteracts a cause of depravity and suffering which has baffled the efforts of religion and morality. Not a secret remedy; formula on every label. For sale by Druggists, or mail, $1.

F. CROSBY & CO., 56 West 25th st., New York.

**P. S. BARTLETT,**
[Late of American Watch Co.,]
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
—IN—
**WATCHES,**
Jewelry, Diamonds, Etc.,
57 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.
PRICES LOW. TERMS CASH.
Goods sent C. O. D., and by Registered mail to all parts of the country.
Send for 88 page ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and PRICE LIST.
Mention THE UNION SIGNAL.

**Merckell,** ENGLISH FURRIER
351 W. Randolph st., Chicago.
SEALSKIN SACQUES re-dyed and made over.
Faded Mink Furs permanently restored —made into Shoulder Capes.
Gent's Seal Caps re-dyed and re-lined.
ALL MANUFACTURED FURS REPAIRED.

Mothers and nurses, send to Woolrich & Co., Palmer, Mass., giving address in full, for Pamphlet pertaining to the rearing of children, etc. Ridge's Food is the best food in the world for invalids, and is really taken by the little folks and always with satisfactory results when taken according to the directions accompanying each can. ISet of cards forwarded for stamp Ridge's Food is put up in tin cans, four sizes, at 35 c., 65 c., $1. 25 and $1.75. Druggists sell it everywhere. WOOLRICH & CO on label.

CO... FREE... BEARS...
A perfect substitute for Corset and Corset Cover. Dr. Stockham, author of TOKOLOGY says: It supports the skirts, offers no restriction to circulation, digestion or respiration, and stays the form better than a Corset. Postpaid by mail plain $1.75; trimmed $2.50. Take a light measure at belt over the dress. SANITARY PUB. CO., 93, 159 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

THE NATIONAL
**Game of Presidents.**
A Fireside Amusement for Youth and Old Age.
The Best and Most Popular Game in the Country.
Price 50 cents.
Send One New Subscriber at $1 75, and receive this interesting Game FREE.
Address THE UNION SIGNAL, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago.

THE **Hartford**
Easy, Silent, Perfect Stitch. Only machine with ball bearing balance Wheel. Agents wanted. Territory protected. Send for circulars & terms to WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO. 179 Michigan Av. Chicago. Wm. M. Durell, Mgr.
IS THE **Best**

**MURPHY PLEDGE CARDS,**
WITH AUTOGRAPH.
Price $3 per 1,000.

**BLUE RIBBON BADGES,**
$3 50 per 1,000.
Address CHAS. E. S. FIELDEN,
161 LaSalle st. Chicago

**THE FLYING INDIAN.**

A Wonderful Mechanical Toy.
Makes a flying leap of TEN FEET in the air. *Yellow* Wings, *Green* Body. Everybody goes wild when it *flies*. Any child can start it. You can have *Bushels* of Fun and Wagon loads of *Merriment* with this little toy. It is fun for old and young folks.
Sample by mail, Postpaid, 10 cents, 3 for 25 cents, 25 for a dollar bill. Address F. O. WEHOSKEY & Co., Providence, R.I.

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Miscellaneous.

**St. JAMES HOTEL**
112 to 118 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.
Rates $2.00 per Day.
The only strictly Temperance Hotel in Chicago. Centrally located. The patronage of members of the W. C. T. U. is especially solicited.
B. M. DAVENPORT, Manager.

Full-Sitz, &c. in one. THE UNIVERSAL BATH. Vapor & Water, fresh & salt. 2 Seats inside.
Wholesale & Retail. *Many long in use.* Old Baths renewed.
*Send for Circulars.* E. J. KNOWLTON, Ann Arbor, Mich.

**TEMPLE HOTEL,**
NINTH STREET, Opposite Patent Office, } WASHINGTON, D. C.
Room and Board, $2 00 per Day.
Reduction by Week or Month.
MRS. S. D. LA FETRA, - - - Proprietor.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH
Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail.
E T HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

**CARDS** 20 Hidden Name 10 cts. 6 packs 50c., your name hidden by hand holding flowers on each. 50 New Imported Embossed Chromos 15c 4 packs 50 cts. (not embossed edge as on those advertised for 10c. but each flower &c. completely embossed) New '85 Sample Book, Illustrated Premium List &c. sent FREE with each order. CAPITOL CARD CO., Hartford, Conn.

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**M. E. DAYTON,**
**Solicitor of Patents,**
AND MECHANICAL EXPERT,
95 Fifth Avenue. - - CHICAGO.

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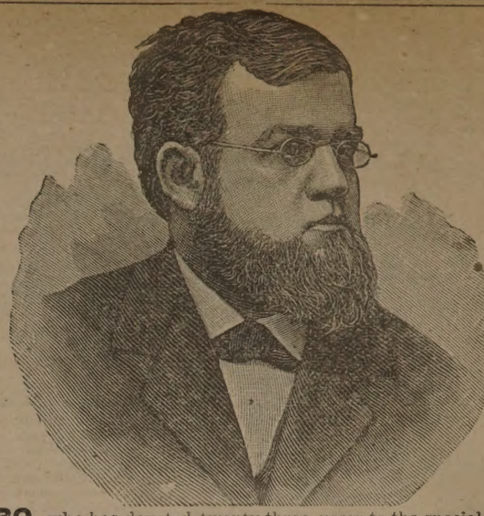
**THE BY ALL ODDS BEST EQUIPPED RAILROAD IN THE WORLD.**
Let it be forever remembered that the
**Chicago & North-Western RAILWAY**
is the best and shortest route to and from Chicago and Council Bluffs (Omaha), and that it is preferred by all well posted travelers when passing to or from
**CALIFORNIA and COLORADO.**
It also operates the best route and the short line between
**Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis.**
Milwaukee, LaCrosse, Sparta, Madison, Fort Howard (Green Bay), Wis., Winona, Owatonna, Mankato, Minn., Cedar Rapids, DesMoines, Webster City, Algona, Clinton, Marshalltown, Iowa, Freeport, Elgin, Rockford, Ill., are amongst its 800 local stations on its lines.
Among a few of the numerous points of superiority enjoyed by the patrons of this road are its DAY COACHES, which are the finest that human art and ingenuity can create; its PALATIAL SLEEPING CARS, which are models of comfort and elegance; its PALACE DRAWING ROOM CARS, which are unsurpassed by any; and its widely celebrated
**North-Western Dining Cars,**
the like of which are not run by any other road anywhere. In short, it is asserted that IT IS THE BEST EQUIPPED ROAD IN THE WORLD.
All points of interest North, Northwest and West of Chicago, business centers, summer resorts and noted hunting and fishing grounds are accessible by the various branches of this road.
It owns and controls over 5,000 miles of road, and has over four hundred passenger conductors constantly caring for its millions of patrons.
Ask your ticket agent for tickets via this route, AND TAKE NONE OTHER. All leading ticket agents sell them. It costs no more to travel on this route, that gives first-class accommodations, than it does to go by the poorly equiped roads.
For maps, descriptive circulars and summer resort papers, or other information not obtainable at your local ticket office, write to the
GEN'L PASSENGER AGENT C. & N.-W'R'Y., CHICAGO, ILL.



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**OXYGEN TREATMENT**
for the relief and cure of **Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Nervous Prostration,** etc., etc.
Send a stamp for the **"Oxygen Manual,"** an interesting book of twenty pages, containing **Four Colored Plates.** Address
**DR. F. L. PEIRO, 85 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.**

We refer by permission to a few of our patrons:
Gen. C. H. Howard, - - Chicago.
O. W. Nixon, M. D., - - - Chicago.
Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, - Chicago
F. H. Tubbs, Esq., - - - Chicago
Henry R. Stiles, M. D., - New York
*N. B.—Our Oxygen treatment is safely sent any where in the United States, Canada and Europe by Express. Easy, plain and complete directions accompany each treatment.*

Railroads.

**Short Line.** The use of the term "Short Line" in connection with the corporate name of a great road, conveys an idea of just what is required by the traveling public — a Short Line, Quick Time and the Best of accommodations — all of which are furnished by the greatest railway in America.

**CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.**
It owns and operates over 4,600 miles of road in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota; and as its main lines, branches and connections reach all the great business centres of the Northwest and Far West, it naturally answers the description of Short Line, and Best Route between
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, PORTAGE, LA CROSSE and WINONA.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ORTONVILLE, ABERDEEN and ELLENDALE.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, EAU CLAIRE and STILLWATER.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, WAUSAU and MERRILL
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, BEAVER DAM, FOND DU LAC and OSHKOSH.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, WAUKESHA and OCONOMOWOC.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, MADISON and PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, OWATONA, MANKATO and FARIBAULT.
CHICAGO, BELOIT, JANESVILLE and MINERAL POINT.
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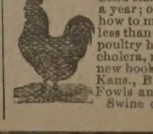

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